IPS676 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT PROPOSED SITE OF IPSWICH ACADEMY, GAINSBOROUGH SPORTS AND COMMUNITY CENTRE, BRAZIERS WOOD ROAD, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

JANUARY 2013

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

R11345

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT PROPOSED SITE OF IPSWICH ACADEMY, GAINSBOROUGH SPORTS AND COMMUNITY CENTRE, BRAZIERS WOOD ROAD, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK: A POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

Site Code: IPS 676
Central NGR: TM 187 417

Local Planning Authority: Suffolk County Council
Planning Reference: IP/10/00052
Report No. R11345

Written and Researched by Daryl Stump and Tom Woolhouse
Project Manager: Mark Hinman

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting

Contractor:
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
7 Granta Terrace
Stapleford
Cambridgeshire
CB22 4PF
Tel: 01223 845522

Email: **mhinman@pre-construct.com**
Website: **www.pre-construct.com**

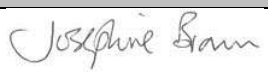
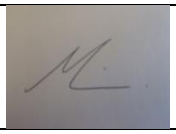
January 2013

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT PROPOSED SITE OF IPSWICH ACADEMY, GAINSBOROUGH SPORTS AND COMMUNITY CENTRE, BRAZIERS WOOD ROAD, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK

A POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K2616
Report Number	11345

	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Daryl Stump & Tom Woolhouse		January 2013
Graphics Prepared by:	Josephine Brown		January 2013
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		January 2013
Project Manager Sign-off:	Mark Hinman		January 2013

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
7 Granta Terrace
Stapleford
Cambridge
CB22 5DL

CONTENTS

FIGURES

TABLES

Abstract

An archaeological trial trench evaluation, excavation and watching brief have been undertaken at the proposed site of the Ipswich Academy, Gainsborough Sports and Community Centre, Braziers Wood Road, Ipswich, Suffolk. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Balfour Beatty, with the evaluation undertaken between the 17th and 30th July 2012, the excavation between 6th August and the 7th September 2012, and the watching brief between the 10th and 14th September 2012. Taken together, this fieldwork recorded one barrow ring-ditch, two phases of Bronze Age field systems with and one or more associated houses, as well as a later field system dating to the 1st century AD. From associated pottery a trackway on the site is likely to date to the Middle Saxon period. The remains of two steel-reinforced concrete structures located towards the southeast of the site formed part of the Second World War defences that were added to the airfield that formerly occupied the current development area.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 A programme of archaeological fieldwork comprising an archaeological trial trench evaluation, excavation and watching brief have been undertaken at the Gainsborough Sports and Community Centre, Braziers Wood Road, Ipswich, Suffolk; the proposed site of the Ipswich Academy (Figure 1). This work was carried out between the 17th July and the 14th September 2012, and was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Balfour Beatty, initially to assess the archaeological implications of development of land at the site, and subsequently to mitigate the impact of development by recording all archaeological remains within the area of the proposed building and car park.

1.2 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) for archaeological trial trenching within the proposed development area was prepared by Robin Taylor-Wilson of PCA (October 2011) in response to a Design Brief and Specification prepared by Jess Tipper of the Suffolk County Council (henceforth SCC) Archaeological Service Conservation team.

1.3 The site is located c. 4km south-east of Ipswich town centre, and occupies former playing fields of the Gainsborough Sports and Community Centre on the eastern side of Braziers Wood Road. The site covers approximately 4 ha; centres on National Grid Reference TM 187 417; overlies deep sand deposits of glaciofluvial drift; with existing ground level at c. 35-37m above Ordnance Datum (henceforth m OD).

1.4 A desk-based assessment undertaken by CgMs in 2009 examined evidence collated within the SCC Historic Environment Record (Henceforth HER), as well as historic maps and aerial photographs. The desk-based assessment concluded that the archaeological potential of the site was high owing to the proximity of features and finds ranging in date from the Neolithic (c.4000 BC to 2400 BC) to the modern period.

1.5 A magnetometry survey carried out by Phase Site Investigations on behalf of PCA reported in October 2011 that geophysical anomalies did not correspond to archaeological features and likely resulted from modern disturbances and from natural geological variations of the underlying sands. It was noted, however, that these natural variations may have masked the presence of archaeological features within these glacialfluvial sands (Phase Site Investigations 2011).

1.6 The work reported upon here was carried out in two phases: an evaluation comprising the excavation of 21 trenches, each 2m wide and totalling 595m in length, undertaken between the 17th and 30th July 2012; and an excavation and subsequent watching brief carried out between the 6th August and the 14th September 2012.

1.7 The excavation and monitoring was designed to contribute to an understanding of the character, condition, date and extent of any archaeological remains within the development area, and to provide a comprehensive appraisal of the significance of any remains within a local, regional and national context as appropriate.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 As is to be expected on land formerly used as an airfield and currently employed as sports pitches, the topography of the site is broadly flat, with existing ground level varying between c. 35 and 37m OD.

2.2 The site was bounded by open grassed sports fields to the east; by sports pitches and buildings belonging to the Gainsborough Sports and Community Centre to the north; by Braziers Wood Road to the west; and by a footpath running behind residential properties to the south.

2.3 The Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983, Map 4) describes the surface geology of the area as comprising deep sand deposits of glaciofluvial drift belonging to the Newport 4 association

2.4 The topsoil had an average depth of 250mm across the site. There was little or no subsoil, but the topsoil overlies between 150 and 200mm of a deposit comprising a mixture of topsoil and material derived from the underlying deposits of sand. This deposit results from previous periods of ploughing (as evidenced by frequent ploughmarks within it) and was removed as part of the machine stripping as it masked the presence of archaeological features beneath. Undisturbed geological sands and gravels were typically recorded at c. 35m OD (i.e. approximately 0.4m below current ground level)

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 A desk-based assessment undertaken by CgMs in 2009 examined evidence collated within the SCC HER, and concluded that the archaeological potential of the site was high owing to the proximity of features and finds ranging in date from the Neolithic (c.4000 BC to 2400 BC) to the modern period. The SCC HER assigns site codes subdivided by location (e.g. IPS 001 for Ipswich, NAC 001 for Nacton) for a range of sources of evidence including previous archaeological fieldwork, features identified from cartographic or aerial photographic sources, and chance finds of archaeological artefacts. The desk-based assessment for the development area (CgMs 2009) notes 25 HER entries within approximately 1km of the site, as well as records relating to the 20th-century airfield that formerly extended into the current development area.

3.2 Known archaeological sites relating to prehistoric activity within the study area include an as yet undated ring-ditch thought likely to be the remains of a Bronze Age (2400 BC to 700 BC) burial mound (known as a barrow) located c. 200m to the east of the site (IPS 609); material indicating Late

Neolithic to Bronze Age occupation recorded during archaeological work c.300m to the northeast (IPS 386); a double ring-ditch (IPS 024; IPS 027) thought to be part of a small Early Bronze Age barrow cemetery identified by aerial photography c. 800m to the south east; a quantity of worked flints uncovered during an archaeological evaluation in the vicinity of this double ring-ditch; a possible prehistoric stock management system (IPS 406) c. 400m to the southeast; a pit containing Bronze Age pottery (IPS 390) c. 400m to the south; as well as numerous pits and a possible hearth associated with Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age 'Beaker' pottery recorded at two locations approximately 500m and 800m to the southeast (IPS 406 and IPS 420). Chance finds of prehistoric date include an early Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrowhead found c. 300m to the north (IPS 132), and a Neolithic flint arrow head (NAC 031) discovered by a metal detectorist c. 750m to the south.

3.3 Prehistoric activity within the immediate vicinity of the site also includes features and finds dating to the Late Iron Age to early Romano-British period; all of which relate to multiple phases of agricultural field boundaries that extend from IPS 390 (c. 400m to the south) to IPS 406 (c. 500m to the southeast) and IPS 389 (c. 350m to the east). The densest concentration of this fieldsystem is located at IPS 390, perhaps because this area is adjacent to a freshwater spring and stream, and overlooks the Orwell river valley. However, archaeological evaluation trenches at IPS 389 recorded Roman pottery dating to the 1st century AD within a boundary or drainage ditch, demonstrating that agricultural land-use in this period extends across the area to the immediate south and east of the current site. Chance and metal detector finds further attest to activity in this period and include an Iron Age 'Quarter Stater' coin at NAC 027 (c. 800m to the south), and a late 1st-century Roman coin at NAC 031 (c. 750m to the south).

3.4 Archaeological investigations as IPS 390 (approximately 400m to the south) and at IPS 406 (c. 400m to the southeast) also recorded possible

Early Saxon pottery (c. AD 410 to AD 700) from the fills of ditches. However, in the case of IPS 390, the excavators of this material concluded that this was likely to be residual (i.e. to have been earlier than the deposit from which it was recovered) since this feature also contained Middle Saxon 'Ipswich Ware'. This pottery type was made in Ipswich from the early 8th century until c. AD 850, and was also recovered from a large east to west aligned ditch at IPS 390 and from a small irregular ditch at IPS 405 (c. 500m to the southeast).

3.5 Although there have been limited previous archaeological finds in the vicinity dating to the Medieval period (AD 1066 to AD 1500), the site is located approximately 1.2km to the north of a Priory at Alnesbourne that was founded in c. AD 1200 (CgMs 2009: 12). A thoroughfare known as Clapgate Lane formerly ran to the immediate west of the current site and linked this Priory and other small settlements to medieval Ipswich. An archaeological evaluation located near the line of Clapgate Lane c. 250m south of the current site (IPS 391) recorded a series of pits, postholes and ditches, some of which contained 12th-century pottery. Medieval pottery was also retrieved from a pit and two large ditches at IPS 390. A small area of recreational woodland located to the immediate southwest of the current site is still known today as Brazier's Wood: a place name that may have medieval origins.

3.6 The relative lack of post-medieval archaeological finds, together with later cartographic evidence from the 18th century onwards, suggest that the area of the site was either heath land or in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval period, becoming an outlying suburban area of Ipswich only within the last 50 years. Work began on the construction of an airfield on the site in 1929, and later included a terminal building constructed in 1938-9 (IPS 613, located c. 600m to the east). The airfield was requisitioned by the RAF during the Second World War, when various defences including concrete 'pill boxes' and slit trenches were added (as shown in aerial photographic evidence at IPS 427 c. 500m to the southeast). Prior to the current fieldwork, however, it

was not known whether any of these defences were constructed within the current development area.

3.7 On the basis of the combined evidence from previous archaeological work, chance finds, and documentary sources, the desk-based assessment produced by CgMs (2009) concluded that the area of the development had a high potential for the recovery of evidence relating to the prehistoric period and to the Second World War, and low to moderate potential for all other periods (CgMs 2009).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

4.1 The evaluation phase of the fieldwork comprised the excavation and recording of 21 trenches, each of which was 2m wide (Fig. 2). The original intention of excavating two of these trenches near the north-western site boundary was revised due to ongoing ecological mitigation measures. Consequently, one of these planned trenches (Trench 14) was abandoned, and a second (Trench 1) repositioned to avoid ecologically sensitive areas. Three further trenches (Trenches 2, 15 and 16) were shortened from their planned 30m lengths to avoid a modern earth bund and to ensure safe and unrestricting access to the site. In total 595m of evaluation trenches were excavated, but at 1190m² this exceeds the stipulation imposed by SCC that 4% of the total site area should be sampled.

4.2 With the exception of the slight modification to the trench layout described in section 1.6 above, the trenches were laid out following the trench location plan in the Written Scheme of Investigation produced by PCA and agreed in consultation with SCC (Fig. 2). The locations of these trenches were each scanned for the presence of buried services prior to excavation by a suitably trained member of PCA staff using a radio-detection Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). During the evaluation phases all identified services were avoided. Known live services were also avoided during the excavation phase where possible, but where this could not be achieved services were first hand excavated to confirm their nature, location and level of risk.

4.3 On the basis of the evaluation results a scheme for further excavation was designed by Lorraine Mayo of CgMs in consultation with SCC, and comprised the recording of all archaeological features within the footprint of the proposed school building and associated car park; the only

exception to this being a 6m wide corridor surrounding a known live service towards the southwest of the site (see Fig. 2).

4.4 The ground reduction during the evaluation, excavation and watching brief was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed geological deposits (referred to here as 'natural') where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. During the watching brief along the proposed car parking zone on western boundary of the site the levels of ground reduction were generally significantly higher (300mm) than the known archaeological horizon. Archaeological deposits were only exposed towards the southern end of the car park adjacent to and south of evaluation Trench 9 (see Fig. 2).

4.5 Heights above ordnance datum (m OD) and trench locations were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three dimensional accuracy of 2cm or less. The locations of major archaeological features such as ditches were also recorded via GPS, whilst the locations of all archaeological features and of any investigative interventions were planned in greater detail by scaled drawings on waterproof drafting film; these 1:50 scaled plans being located by trench number during the evaluation, and by reference to an arbitrary 10 by 10m grid during the excavation.

4.6 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological events recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), whilst events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. Where more than one section

was excavated through an individual feature each intervention was assigned additional numbers for the cutting event and for the deposits it contained (these deposits within cut features being referred to here as 'fills'). Multiple sections excavated across a single feature were later grouped together by unique 'group numbers', signified here by capitals: e.g. DITCH 1. The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.7 Metal detecting was carried out during the stripping operation and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal detector periodically. Only objects of relatively modern date were found, and were not retained for accession.

4.8 Discrete features were 100% excavated, having first been half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at a scale of 1:10. However, features found to be modern or of natural origin (e.g. the result of tree rooting or animal burrowing) were only half-sectioned. A sample amounting to at least 10% of each linear feature (in this case exclusively ditches) was excavated; rising to 50% in the case of the Bronze Age ring ditch. Investigations of ditches concentrated on the excavation of areas away from any junctions or intersections in order to recover uncontaminated dating evidence. Where the stratigraphical relationship between features could be discerned these were recorded on hand-drawn plans at a scale of 1:50, though in most instances similarities in the colour, texture and consistency of deposits made discerning these relationships difficult.

4.9 High resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits. In addition, monochrome print and colour slide photographs were taken of significant features.

4.10 A total of 21 bulk samples were taken to extract and identify micro- and macro-botanical remains. These samples were taken from all features with the potential for the preservation of plant remains, with a particular emphasis on a series of pits containing high concentrations of charcoal. Sub-samples of carbonised material from three of these burnt pits will be submitted for radiocarbon dating.

5 RESULTS

Introduction

5.1 Where possible, features recorded during the three phases of fieldwork have been assigned to an archaeological period, with these periods subdivided on the basis of artefactual or stratigraphic data where available. With the exception of a number of pits containing high concentrations of charcoal, deposits within different features were often found to be very similar in colour and texture. This is particularly true of the numerous ditches constructed on the site between the Bronze Age and Saxon period, indicting that the fills within them were all deposited by the same process: in this case the gradual accumulation of silty-sand carried by rainwater running across the land surface. This means that it was often very difficult to discern the relationships between intersecting ditches: i.e. whether one ditch was superimposed over another and therefore of later date. As a consequence, the division of features into different periods presented here is predominantly based on artefactual data and inferences drawn from the different alignments of features. Where there is ambiguity regarding the stratigraphic or artefactual data this will be outlined below.

Undated Natural Features

5.2 Both the evaluation and excavation encountered a number of natural features created by tree roots, animal burrowing or by the shrinking and

swelling (or freezing and thawing) of soil. Such features typically have very irregular shapes in plan (i.e. when viewed from above) and in profile (i.e. when viewed as an excavated cross-section). During the evaluation these features were excavated to confirm their origin but were not assigned record numbers, although in a number of instances features assigned record numbers during the evaluation phase later transpired to be natural once their full shape in plan could be discerned during the excavation. For the main part, natural features were neither excavated nor numbered during the excavation, but several examples were investigated to act as guides in recognising and dismissing natural features across the rest of the site, or were excavated to confirm whether they were natural or manmade.

5.3 Although 24 such features were investigated, only nine were assigned record numbers. Records [89], [103], [310] and [526] were tree boles (i.e. resulted from the disturbance to surrounding deposits when trees are uprooted); whilst [109] was an animal burrow. Features [63], [65] and [71] were initially recorded as either pits or ditches during the evaluation, but were latter re-interpreted during the excavation as resulting from tree rooting. Of these natural features only probable tree root channel [48] contained any artefacts. However, the Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flint blade recovered from this feature's fill (49) cannot be seen as providing a secure date for [48], in part because the tree roots may have disturbed the artefact from an adjacent ditch that contained worked flint of similar date, but also because the Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flintwork within surrounding manmade features is itself likely to be residual (see below). It thus not possible to date any of the natural features on artefactual or stratigraphic grounds.

Mesolithic to Early Neolithic: Residual finds within deposits (41), (56), (58), (212), (228) and (507)

5.4 Evidence for human occupation of the site and its immediate environs during the Mesolithic (c. 10,000 BC to 4000 BC) to Early Neolithic (c.

4000-3000 BC) is all likely to be residual, and consists of a small assemblage of worked flints that were probably originally simply discarded or lost, and were then subsequently re-deposited within later features. The material that is evidently residual comprises a Mesolithic to Early Neolithic micro-blade core recovered from fill (212) of Bronze Age DITCH 13; a very fine leaf-shaped arrowhead of Early Neolithic date found along with a sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery within fill (507) of ditch [506]; and an undiagnostic conchoidal chunk of Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date found with fill (41) of Bronze Age DITCH 1.

5.5 Although not directly associated with any later artefacts, the three heavily burnt flint flakes of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic type found within fill (228) of posthole [227] are interpreted here as residual on the grounds that this feature is one of a cluster of pits and postholes containing pottery and flints dating to the Bronze Age or later. Unfortunately, this cluster of features is obscured by the later construction of a Second World War 'pill box' [206]/[554], making it impossible to discern whether they once formed part of post-built structure. However, even if this were not the case, the rarity of structural features dating to the Early Neolithic itself suggests that the flints from (228) are residual.

5.6 This same line of reasoning suggests that a Mesolithic to Early Neolithic prismatic blade and flint core recovered from fill (58) of ditch [57] are also residual, because at 1.7m wide by 1.1m deep, it is extremely unlikely that ditch [57] was constructed during the Neolithic. On the basis of the size and shape of this feature it is possible that it is part of an Early Bronze Age ring-ditch (see section 5.14 below).

5.7 The question of whether a multiplatformed prismatic blade and blade core within feature [55] are residual is more difficult, in part because the feature was very indistinct and in part because 13 sherds of flint-tempered pottery recovered from the same deposit - (56) – could date to

the Early Neolithic (Percival, this report, Appendix 3). If so, the flint blade and core of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic from within deposit (56) could be regarded as Early Neolithic and as being in a primary discard position. However, the 13 flint-tempered sherds are more likely to date to the Later Bronze Age (Percival, this report, section 6.16), meaning that the two flint artefacts within this deposit are former surface losses that were later re-deposited within (56).

5.8 Whilst there are therefore no features or deposits of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date within the current site, the recovery of eight flint artefacts dating to these periods attest to human occupation of the landscape at this time. This reflects what is known of human land-use in these periods, and represents evidence of low population densities of hunter-gatherers during the Mesolithic, and the gradual adoption of early forms of arable and pastoral agriculture by small-scale communities from the early Neolithic onwards.

Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age: Pit [254]. (Fig. 3)

5.9 The earliest feature encountered on the site was a small circular pit [254] measuring 0.82m in diameter by 0.3m deep, and found to contain deliberately placed deposits of Grooved Ware pottery of the Durrington Walls sub-type, as well as two pieces of burnt flint and 14 worked flints of typical Later Neolithic form (see Bishop, this report, section 6.21). The assemblage of worked flint was all deposited in the upper of the pit's two fills - (252), a light greyish-brown silty sand with up to 5% charcoal - and included a flint hammer or rubbing stone, two finely made and retouched double ended long-end scrapers, as well as a blade retouched into a piercer and several pieces of flint knapping waste. Fill (252) and the underlying primary fill (253) both contained Grooved Ware pottery from four or five incomplete vessels, with the pottery assemblage including fresh sherds alongside abraded and burnt examples. This deliberate placing of burnt and fresh Grooved Ware pottery sherds within

pits alongside worked flint and knapping debris has been noted on several other sites within the region (Percival, this report, citing Garrow 2006 and Thomas 2012; Bishop, this report, citing Thomas 1999, Garrow 2006 and Lamdin-Whymark 2008), and clearly indicates that the act of deposition performed some ceremonial function.

5.10 Although Grooved Ware pottery spans the Later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, the flintwork within pit [254] suggests a later Neolithic date for this feature. If Later Neolithic, [254] must be regarded as unrelated to all the other features on the site, but Late Neolithic activity is well attested in the immediate vicinity (see Archaeological and Historical Background above) and by residual Neolithic artefacts within later deposits on the current site. Alternatively, since Durrington Walls pottery is known to have continued in use into the Early Bronze Age, it is possible that pit [254] represents evidence of Early Bronze Age occupation within the immediate vicinity, perhaps relating to the ring-ditch that is partially located within the extreme southwest corner of the site.

Early to Middle Bronze Age: Barrow Ring-ditch [180], [195], [277], [278], [281], [286], [289], [291]; possible ring-ditch [57]. (Fig. 3).

5.11 Burial mounds known as 'round barrows' were built in large numbers during the Early Bronze Age (c. 2600 BC to 1600 BC) and Middle Bronze Age (c. 1600-1200 BC), and acted as funerary monuments for important members of the community. These features typically include one or more inhumations (i.e. burials of complete human bodies) or cremations, which were then covered by an earth mound, with this mound usually surrounded by at least one circular ditch. Measuring up to 1.8m wide by up to 0.75m deep, and with an estimated diameter of c. 22m, the large curving ditch that lies partially within the limit of excavation in the far southwest of the site is the outer ditch of a barrow; the mound that would have once occupied the area bounded by this ditch having presumably been gradually levelled by agricultural

ploughing. Not all barrows contain burials, and where they do these are not always directly below the centre of the mound, but this is by far the most common form. Assuming the current example was originally broadly circular, the centre of the mound and the most likely location for a burial is estimated to be approximately 2.5m outside the southern limit of excavation. Nevertheless, two irregular features within the ring-ditch were investigated in case these contained burials, but both were found to be natural.

5.12 Roughly 20m of this ring-ditch lies within the site - approximately a third of its estimated 65m circumference. Eight sections were excavated across this feature, each c. 1m wide, and – as noted in the 'Methodology' section above – each assigned separate cut numbers, despite the fact that all are known to represent a single ditch construction event. The profiles and depositional sequence of the ring-ditch were fairly consistent within these excavated sections, and revealed a steep-sided, flat based ditch with between one and four fills, all of which were sands and silty sands, ranging from light orangey-brown to dark orangey brown in colour.

5.13 Artefact densities from the ditch fills were low, but this is to be expected given that the ditch was intended to remain open and to form part of the burial monument, and would have thus gradually filled with soil over a period of centuries. The artefacts within the ditch do not precisely date the construction of the barrow, therefore, but they do demonstrate that the ditch dates to the Early or Middle Bronze Age, and suggest that it remained open during the Middle Bronze Age and may have still been visible during the Iron Age or later. The primary (i.e. lowermost and earliest) fill (179) of cut [180] contained flint flakes of Neolithic to Early Bronze Age form, as well as two small scraps of grog-tempered pottery likely to date to the Early Bronze Age; whilst the upper or only fills of cuts [195], [277], [281] and [288] – (193), (275), (285) and (288) respectively – contained a combined assemblage of two Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flint flakes, and 26 flint artefacts of forms employed throughout the

Middle Bronze Age and Iron Age. Of these, the 19 flints from fill (288) are particularly interesting because they include waste flakes from one or more flint knapping events, and it is therefore very likely that this flint knapping took place very close to the open ditch. Combining the on-site evidence with what is known from excavated barrows elsewhere thus clearly demonstrates that this is an Early to Middle Bronze Age feature constructed by a community living on or very close to the current site.

5.14 A deep steep-sided and curving ditch of similar dimensions to the ring-ditch was also recorded in evaluation Trench 10, but was not subsequently investigated during the excavation phase as this location fell outside the area at most risk from the forthcoming development. At 1.1m deep, ditch [57] is slightly deeper than the known ring-ditch and has steeper sides: up to 75º on its northeastern side, compared to between 30 and 45º in the ring-ditch. Nevertheless, the profile, dimensions and shape in plan of [57] suggests that it may be the ditch to another Early to Middle Bronze Age barrow. This is because ditches of this size are extremely uncommon prior to the Early Bronze Age, and because all of the other ditches recorded during the current fieldwork were considerably shallower than this feature and were found to date to the Later Bronze Age or to subsequent periods. Ditch [57] is therefore tentatively interpreted here as an Early to Middle Bronze Age ring-ditch, and the flint blade and core of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic type recovered from the ditch's only fill (58) are considered to be residual.

Later Bronze Age (Figure 4)

5.15 Across Britain as a whole the Later Bronze Age sees the cessation of the construction of monumental burials, and is characterised by the appearance of agricultural field systems, usually in the form of irregular ditches demarcating the limits of arable plots or the edges of stock enclosures. Although houses are known from numerous Early and Middle Bronze Age sites, evidence of these rarely survive unless stone is used in some part of their construction. Later Bronze Age houses, in

contrast, are relatively well attested in the archaeological record, and typically comprise circular structures built with upright timber posts, often associated with small pits interpreted as being for storage or the disposal of household waste. The current site reflects this trend, with the creation of a broadly rectilinear field system, and the construction of at least one post-built structure during this period. On the basis of ditch alignments, artefact date ranges, and stratigraphic evidence, it appears that the Later Bronze Age field system was re-oriented at least once and perhaps twice during this period, but it should be reiterated that stratigraphic relationships are very indistinct on the current site, and that artefact densities – the primary source of dating here - are low.

DITCHES 2, 15 and 18 (Figure 4)

5.16 The above caveats notwithstanding, the Later Bronze Age field system appears to have initially comprised ditches aligned northeast-by-north to southwest-by-south (DITCH 2 and DITCH 15), which were crossed more or less at right angles by a ditch oriented northwest-by-west to southeast-by-east (DITCH 18). A further but very indistinct ditch, DITCH 20, lies c. 8m to the south of DITCH 18 and follows a broadly parallel alignment. Both DITCH 2 and DITCH 15 appear to terminate roughly 1m before intersecting with DITCH 20, a good indication that these ditches are contemporary and formed a small enclosure (see Fig. 4).

5.17 Viewed as a group, these ditches all have similar 'U'-shaped profiles, and all contain a single fill of orangey-brown slightly silty sand. All are relatively narrow (measuring between 0.4 and 0.8m wide) and shallow (between 0.12 and 0.42m deep), but it should be borne in mind that features were not visible on the current site until between 0.1 and 0.3m of subsoil had been removed; this subsoil comprising a mixture of topsoil and the underlying natural sands, and resulted from extending periods of agricultural ploughing which penetrated the relatively shallow (up to 0.25m) topsoil. These Later Bronze Age ditches (and the other features on the site) almost certainly originally cut through this subsoil, and are

thus very likely to have been wider and deeper than is reflected in the dimensions recorded here.

5.18 The similarity of the fills in all of these ditches indicates that all were allowed to gradually fill with silts and sands transported by rainwater run-off. This similarity also means that stratigraphic relationships either could not be seen or could not be defined with high levels of certainty. It nevertheless appears that the fill of DITCH 15 – recorded in the four excavated segments as (108), (300), (302) and (312) – was later cut by the insertion of DITCH 18. This need not mean that DITCH 18 is substantially later than DITCH 15, and probably merely represents slight adjustments to the layout of the field system or the periodic removal of material deposited within active field boundaries (the so-called cleaning or re-cutting of ditches). Approximately 14m to the southeast of the intersection between DITCHES 15 and 18 it appears that DITCH 18 joins (i.e. is contemporary with) DITCH 2. However, it is possible that DITCH 18 – or an earlier now extremely indistinct ditch on the same alignment as DITCH 18 – originally continued at least 20m further to the southeast, and that feature [55] is a surviving fragment of this ditch (see Fig. 4). DITCH 18 was investigated via three 1m-wide cross-sections - [314], [323] and [324] – each of which contained a single fill: (315), (322) and (325) respectively. These three fills represent the same gradual in-filling event, but none contained any artefacts. Fill (56) of feature [55], in contrast, contained 13 sherds of what is almost certainly Later Bronze Age pottery, adding weight to the possibility that [55] is a surviving fragment of the Later Bronze Age field system.

5.19 Further dating evidence for this element of the Later Bronze Age field system was retrieved from the longest and best preserved ditch in this group: DITCH 2. This ditch extends for approximately 90m, and was first investigated within evaluation Trench 15 as [32], within evaluation Trench 2 as [111], and as [132] in evaluation Trench 8. The subsequent excavation recorded the ditch via nine cross-sections, each of which had one fill: [326]/327); [328]/(329); [330]/(331); [336]/(337); [396]/(397);

[404]/(405); [406]/(407); [408]/(409); [444]/(445). Of these, cross-sections [111]/(112), [132]/(133), [326]/327), [404]/(405), [406]/(407) and [408]/(409) contained no finds, whilst fill (32) of cut [31] contained two sherds of Romano-British pottery that are likely to have been derived from an adjacent ditch or hedge line dating to the 1st century AD (DITCH 19). Intervention [396]/(397) contained three 1st-century AD pottery sherds that are also likely to be intrusive (i.e. to be later in date than the deposit from which they were retrieved); in this case probably deriving from the nearby Later Iron Age to early Romano-British DITCH 4. However, [328]/(329) contained two Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age flint flakes; [330]/(331) one Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flint core; [336]/(337) two flakes, a chunk and a retouched 'thumbnail' scraper of Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date; and [444]/(445) three flakes of types that persisted throughout the Middle Bronze Age and Iron Age. Seen as a complete assemblage, therefore, the finds from DITCH 2 indicate that this feature dates to the Middle Bronze Age or later, and it is thus interpreted here as belonging to the Later Bronze Age on the grounds that archaeological research from across the country demonstrates that field systems do not become a feature of the British landscape until this time.

DITCH 20 and 'burnt pit' [267] (Figure 4)

5.20 In terms of alignment and location DITCH 20 evidently forms part of the enclosure that includes DITCHES 2, 15 and 18. However, for much of its length this feature was extremely indistinct, but was most visible for a length of c. 25m to the immediate southwest of DITCHES 2 and 15, and was excavated at this location as [338]/(339), where it was recorded as measuring 0.39m wide, by 0.1m deep, and as having a 'U'-shaped profile with a broadly flat base. The only fill in this excavated cross-section (339) is a light brown silty sand that contained no artefacts. After a break of approximately 8m a ditch of slightly smaller dimensions continues on this alignment and is interpreted here as a further surviving fragment of DITCH 20 (see Fig. 4). The fill of this feature at this location is a mid-orangey-brown slightly silty sand and is thus almost

indistinguishable from the surrounding natural, from which it is evidently derived. Indeed, a further fragment of DITCH 20 that continues to the southeast was only noticed during the excavation of a small 'burnt pit' [267]. This ditch cross-section is recorded as [273]/(274), and measures 0.25m wide by 80mm deep.

5.21 The relationship between [273] and [267] is very uncertain, but it appears that the ditch partially truncates the hearth's only fill (268). Sub-circular in plan and with a shallow concaved profile, feature [267] measures 1.12m in diameter by 0.14m deep, is one of 24 so-called 'burnt pits' on the current site. These are a common feature type found within prehistoric field systems and on rural archaeological sites more generally, and are interpreted here as small and very temporary fire places, due to the high concentrations of charcoal within their fills, and because in most examples the deposits beneath the charcoal-rich fills are discoloured through close proximity to intense heat. Feature [267] is unusual, however, in that it contained 21 small and highly abraded sherds of Early Bronze Age pottery, as well as 12 worked flints dating to the Middle Bronze Age or Iron Age. This suggests the possibility that [267] is the surviving base of a truncated cremation, but the highly abraded condition of the pottery points to it being residual (Percival, this report, section 6.13), and the presence of waste flakes (including a flake that refits to a core) indicates that the flint assemblage is predominantly the debris from a single knapping (Bishop, this report, Appendix 4). Neither of these observations are consistent with the deliberate deposition of artefacts within a cremation, and suggest instead that this material was merely discarded within a used fire pit. The refitting flake and core indicate that the flints are in a primary discard position, demonstrating that the hearth dates to the Middle Bronze Age or later. Burnt pit [267] may thus substantially predate the field system formed by DITCHES 2, 15, 18 and 20, but it is nevertheless tentatively assigned to the Later Bronze Age due to its proximity to (and possible relationship with) DITCH 20, and because the creation of single-use or very

temporary fires is entirely consistent with activities carried out by small-scale mixed farming communities (a point returned to below).

DITCHES 9, 10 and 11(Figure 4)

5.22 The northwest-by-west to southeast-by-east alignment of DITCHES 18 and 20 is broadly mirrored by DITCHES 9, 10 and DITCH 11 (see Fig. 4), all of which are of similar size and character to the ditches outlined above. Finds densities are similarly low, but the Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age retouched flint flake from DITCH 11 - fill (84) of cross-section [83] - would not contradict the conclusion that these are part of the Later Bronze Age field system; this conclusion being predominantly based on shared alignments and similarity of form. The three cross section excavated across DITCH 10 – [81]/(82); [295]/(294); and [299]/(298) – and the four across DITCH 9 – [79]/(80); [318]/(319), [320/(321) and [548]/(549) - contained no artefacts.

DITCHES 25, 26 and ditch [296]/[546] (Figure 4)

5.23 On the basis of artefacts recovered from their various cross-sections DITCHES 25 and 26 are both dated to the Later Bronze Age, but both are quite different in character to the ditches discussed above. Located to the immediate north of the southern limit of excavation towards the centre of the site, these two ditches could be said to share the broadly northwest to southeast alignments of DITCHES 18 and 20, but both turn to the west-southwest (Fig. 4). Indeed, the fact that both ditches turn at the same angle strongly suggests that DITCH 26 is effectively a reinstatement of DITCH 25 after the latter had been allowed to gradually infill. The earliest of these two ditches, DITCH 25, was investigated via two cross-sections, one of which – [506]/(507) – contained the residual Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead mentioned above, as well as a flint prismatic blade and two small fragments of Late Bronze Age pottery. The ditch has a sharp 'V'-shaped profile, with steep sides sloping at c. 45º, and measured 0.7m wide by 0.35m deep. Its single fill is a pale orangey brown silty sand, with clear sand lenses banking against its northern side.

5.24 DITCH 26 is similar in size and profile to DITCH 25, measuring 0.98m wide by 0.33m deep with a 'V'-shaped profile in cross-section [510]/(511), and measuring 0.79m wide by 0.31m deep with a slightly more rounded 'U'-shaped profile in slot [518]/(519). Fills (511) and (519) are clearly the same deposit, both being a pale greyish-brown slightly silty sand. Fill (511) contained four fragments of heavily burnt Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flint as well as a single piece of burnt stone, whilst (519) contained a single flint prismatic blade, also of Neolithic to Early Bronze Age type. Despite this apparent consistency in the dates of the DITCH 26 finds, the slight but discernable differences in the colours of the fills in DITCH 25 and DITCH 26 means that the relationship between them is relatively clear. As such, both features can be broadly dated in reference to the secure Late Bronze Age pottery recovered from fill (507).

5.25 On alignment grounds alone it is possible that a ditch located c. 5m to the southwest of DITCH 9 is part of either DITCH 25 or DITCH 26, but this is entirely speculative and assumes that this ditch continues on its recorded alignment (see Fig. 4). Investigated as [296]/(297) during the excavation and as [456]/(457) during the watching brief, this ditch measures between 0.62 and 0.65m wide by 0.3m deep and has a steep-sided 'U'-shaped profile and a rounded base. These observations would therefore not preclude the possibility that this feature connects with either DITCH 25 or DITCH 26, but in the absence of any artefacts from either of the excavated cross-sections this conclusion remains tentative.

5.26 Taken together, DITCHES 25 and 26 represent an element of the Late Bronze Age field system that was sufficiently long-lived to warrant being restored after the earlier of the two ditches went out of use. However, given the low quantities and broad date ranges of the recovered artefacts and the lack of any stratigraphic connection, it is not known how DITCHES 25 and 26 relate chronologically to the field system

represented by DITCHES 2, 9, 10, 11, 15, 18 and 20. DITCHES 25 and 26 may thus reflect a re-organisation of the field system located to their northwest, but they may equally be an earlier or contemporary component of the Later Bronze Age landscape.

DITCH 13 (Figure 4)

5.27 Similar questions arise regarding DITCH 13 which is oriented roughly southwest to northeast and extends for a length of approximately 80m (Fig. 4). Investigated via 10 cross-sections – [97]/(98); [113]/(114); [211]/(212); [213]/(214); [215]/(216); [221]/(222); [239]/(240); [269]/(270); [271]/(272); and [500]/(501) – the alignment of this feature does not match that of the other Later Bronze Age field boundaries, but there is insufficient artefactual or stratigraphic data to ascertain whether this difference of orientation reflects a re-organisation of the field system. Stratigraphically, DITCH 13 does appear to cut the fill of DITCH 25 when seen in plan, but the point of intersection between DITCHES 13 and 26 lies only partially within the limit of excavation and could not be defined with any degree of certainty. In terms of artefacts, fill (114) contained an undiagnostic (and hence undateable) flint flake; (212) four Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age flints and a sherd of Early Bronze Age grog-tempered pottery; (214) a Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age flint flake; (216) three Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age flakes; and (501) a single Neolithic to Early Bronze Age retouched flake and an Early Bronze Age rim sherd, perhaps derived from an undecorated urn of the type commonly used in cremations of the period. An Early Bronze Age pottery sherd was also recovered from the interface between ditch fills (501) and (507) and thus may have been deposited in either DITCH 13 or DITCH 25. Much of this material is thus evidently residual, with only the four Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age flakes from fills (214) and (216) possibly produced during the period in which this ditch was in use. Once again, however, this is an inference that owes more to what is known of prehistoric land-use from the country as whole than from the data produced on the current site: field boundary ditches like DITCH 13 being unknown before the Later Bronze Age.

5.28 The profile of DITCH 13 varies slightly along its length, being 'V'-shaped with a rounded base and c. 45º sides in cross-section [500], but more typically 'U'-shaped with a broadly flat base and c. 70º sides elsewhere. With the exception of cross-section [215] which measures 0.56m wide, its dimensions remain fairly consistent, typically measuring between 0.9 and 1.05m wide by between 0.3 and 0.45m deep. Fill colour varies between pale greyish brown and mid-orangey brown; the texture remaining consistently a slightly silt sand with occasional sand lenses.

BUILDING 1(Figure 4)

5.29 The only confirmed house identified on the site is a post-built circular structure – BUILDING 1 – located c. 13m to the southeast of DITCH 13 (Fig. 4). The building consists of a ring of seven postholes surrounding a central posthole, the latter of which abuts an area of heat discoloured sand indicating the location of a central hearth. The ring of postholes each contained a single fill and were recorded as [172]/(175); [173]/(176); [174]/(177); [183]/(184); [185]/(186); [187]/(188), and [189]/(190), and together define a small domestic structure with a diameter of approximately 4m. The dimensions of the outer postholes varied slightly but not markedly, the smallest being [172] which measured 0.25m in diameter by 0.23m deep, and the largest [189], measuring 0.37m in diameter by 0.28m deep. The central posthole [196]/(197) is not appreciably larger than the outer posts at 0.4m wide by 0.1m deep. Postholes [173] and [174] are immediately adjacent to each other, suggesting that one of these is a later addition designed to support or replace an existing timber upright. The presence of daub or baked clay fragments in posthole fills (176), (177), (184), (186), (188) and (197) indicate that the outer walls were probably built by pressing wet daub on to a wicker framework or similar; the baked clay from (176) likely to be wall fragments, whilst the material from the other postholes may be discarded fragments of former hearth linings (Percival, this report, Section 6.33, and Appendix 5).

5.30 Artefacts retrieved from the various components of BUILDING 1 clearly indicate a Bronze Age Date; the most significant finds perhaps being the baked clay loomwieghts recovered from posthole fills (184) and (186), since these might be seen as confirming that this a domestic structure. These clay objects are thought to date to the Late Bronze Age or earlier (Percival, this report, Section 6.31, and Appendix 5). The other finds do not contradict this date, but the hearth deposit (168) and posthole fills (177) and (188) together contained six flints of Neolithic to Early Bronze Age type, whilst the fill of the central posthole (197) contained four flint flakes of Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age date. The flint flake from (176) and pieces of burnt flint from posthole fills (175) and (177) are undateable. The assemblage as a whole, therefore, presents a date range that spans the entire Bronze Age, and means that this house could potentially predate the field system in which it superficially appears to be located. It should be stressed, therefore, that although BUILDING 1 is tentatively interpreted here as being associated with components of the Middle to Late Bronze Age field systems, this interpretation remains conjectural.

PIT/POSTHOLE CLUSTER 1(Figure 4)

5.31 A cluster of pits and postholes located c. 15m to the southwest of BUILDING 1 may represent the remains of a further structure, and comprises a series of circular or sub-circular pits measuring between 0.1 and 0.7m in diameter: [207]/(208); [209]/(210); [225]/(226); [227]/(228); [229]/(230); [248]/(249); [250]/(251); [261]/(262); [263]/(264); and perhaps including the slightly outlying [200]/(201) and [191]/(192) (Fig. 4). Unlike BUILDING 1, however, these features do not form an obvious structural pattern, though this may be due to the truncation of elements of this group by a Second World War brick and concrete ‘pillbox’. Some of these features are certainly postholes, for example [237]/(238): a vertical sided, flat-based feature measuring 0.3m wide by 0.3m deep and found to contain an undateable flint flake and chunk in its single fill. The dimensions and profiles of [263]/(264) and [261]/(262) indicate that these are also postholes (with the latter perhaps a secondary post for

the former), but other features included in this cluster could be interpreted as either postholes or small pits, not least because several of the known postholes in BUILDING 1 are relatively broad and shallow. Like several of the BUILDING 1 components, fill (230) of feature [229] contained a daub fragment, but it also contained 26 flakes from a single knapping episode; the latter perhaps more likely to have been deposited in a pit than in a posthole. The knapping debris from (230) is not highly diagnostic but is most consistent with Middle or Late Bronze Age industries (Bishop, this report, Section 6.21). Measuring 0.72m in diameter and 0.13m deep, [207]/(208) has close parallels with several of the BUILDING 1 postholes and also contained a large fragment of a probable baked clay loomweight likely to date to the Late Bronze Age.

5.32 Artefacts from other components of this cluster comprise two pieces of burnt stone, nine flints of Neolithic to Early Bronze Age type, and a fragment of an Early Bronze Age collared urn in fill (192) of pit or posthole [191]; a Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age flint flake and a single sherd of Early Bronze Age (possibly Grooved Ware) pottery from probable pit [201]/(200); three Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flakes in [246]/(247) – the fill of which was cut by [229]; six Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flakes and burnt flake fragments in [248]/(249); a heavily burnt blade-like flake from [250]/(251); and residual Mesolithic to Early Neolithic flints in [227]/(228). On the face of it, this broad spread of dates suggests that this cluster of features predominantly consists of a series of small pits that were successively excavated and abandoned over the course of the Bronze Age, the only caveats to which would be that there are definite postholes within this cluster and that finds from BUILDING 1 show a similarly broad date range.

5.33 A small pit or posthole [244]/(245) lies c. 6m to the northwest of this cluster and c. 5.5m southeast of BUILDING 1, and contained no dateable artefacts. An adjacent feature [164]/(165) has more in common with the other 24 undated hearths mentioned above and returned to below.

Pit [202]

5.34 Spatially isolated from the other pits dating to this period, pit [202] is located towards the northeast corner of the site (Fig. 4), measures 0.44m in diameter by 90mm deep, and is included in this phase of occupation due to the presence of two middle Bronze Age to Iron Age flint flakes within its sole fill (203). The function of the pit is unclear.

BUILDING 2 (Figure 4)

5.35 A second cluster of seven postholes – [484]/(485); [486]/(487); [492]/(493); [494]/(495); [532]/(533); [534]/(535) and [536]/(537) – all lie within c. 3.5m of each other and are located within the area perhaps once bounded by DITCH 18 and DITCH 20 (Fig. 4). All were much less distinct than those in BUILDING 1, and as a group are generally smaller: typically measuring less than 0.25m in diameter and less then 0.15m deep. The group lacks any discernable pattern in plan, does not include a fireplace, and none of the features contained any artefacts. They nevertheless have to be regarded as a distinct group and probably represent the remains of a small post-built structure or small fenced enclosure. A single blade-like flake and two further flint flakes, all of Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age date, were recovered when cleaning the area of BUILDING 2 prior to excavation, but the structure should be properly seen as undated.

Realignment of Middle to Late Bronze Age field system (Fig. 5)

DITCH 1(Figure 5)

5.36 As noted above, stratigraphic relationships were generally indistinct on the current site owing to the similarities in the colour and composition of ditch fills, but it is nevertheless clear that the north-northwest to south-southeast aligned DITCH 1 cuts across the fills of DITCH 2 and DITCH 13 (see Fig. 5). During the evaluation and excavation a total of 17 cross-sections were excavated across this feature: [30]/(31); [67]/(66); [74]/(73);; [146]/(147); [150]/(151); [155] containing fills (156) and (157);

[160]/(161); [169]/(171); [218]/(217); [219]/(220); [342] containing fills (340) and (341); [353]/(354); [386]/(387); [398]/(399); [402]/(403); [414]/(415); and [416]/(417). With a visible length of approximately 150m (and an extrapolated length of more than 190m) this represents a roughly 10% sample and demonstrates that the feature is fairly consistent in size and profile: measuring 1.6m wide by 0.3m deep in cross-section [353] towards the northwest corner of the site; 1.35m wide by 0.35m deep in cross-section [169] near the centre of the site; and becoming slightly narrower towards the site's southeast corner where cross-section [146] records DITCH 1 as 0.9m wide by 0.28m deep. Its profile is steep-sided (between 30 and 45º) with a broadly flat base. The feature typically has just one fill of gradually accumulating silty sand, and indeed in the two cross-sections where two fills are recorded the lowermost deposit was interpreted as resulting from the edge of the feature partially collapsing into the base.

5.37 Finds densities within DITCH 1 are low, and comprise a Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flake in (151); two undateable flakes in fill (156); a heavily burnt nodule of chert in (161); four flakes and a retouched flint end-scraper, all of Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age date, in (171); an undateable burnt flake in (220); and five Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age flakes in (415). Although not fully recognised until the excavation, the cross-section investigating DITCH 1 in evaluation Trench 8 was excavated at the point where this feature is truncated by DITCH 4, and, as such, the two pottery sherds dating to the 1st century AD attributed to fill (31) almost certainly derive from DITCH 4, whereas the early Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age core and single sherd of Early Bronze Age pottery assigned to fill (40) may have been recovered or displaced from the fill of DITCH 1 (although in the case of these Early Bronze Age finds they are likely to have been residual if found in either of these ditches). The combined stratigraphic and artefactual data therefore indicates that DITCH 1 represents a re-organisation of the field system during the Middle or Late Bronze Age. Indeed, whilst the date ranges provided by the worked flint suggest the possibility that the feature either

dates to or continued to be used during the Iron Age, the lack of any Iron Age pottery within the various cross-sections strongly points to a later Bronze Age date.

DITCHES 6, 16 and 17, and possible ditch [130] (Figure 5)

5.38 Running perpendicular to DITCH 2, the east-northeast to west-southwest aligned DITCH 16 is also dated to this phase of the field system, and on the basis of its recorded size, profile and orientation is likely to include the ditch cross-sections recorded as [115]/(116) in Trench 17, and as [121]/(122) in Trench 19 (see Fig. 5). During the excavation DITCH 16 was recorded via two cross-sections - [144]/(145) and [148]/(149) – the first of which contained two Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age flint flakes in fill (145), while the second contained one Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flake. On their own these finds would probably be considered inconclusive in terms of dating the feature. However, the fact that DITCH 16 is oriented at a right-angle to DITCH 1, and the observation that the four excavated cross-sections through DITCH 16 have very similar dimensions and profiles to the DITCH 1 interventions, clearly indicates that these are two elements of the same field system.

5.39 Both DITCH 6 and DITCH 17 share the alignment of DITCH 2 and are thus tentatively assigned to the same period. None of the cross-sections excavated across these features during either the excavation or the evaluation retrieved any finds however, and both are considerably narrower and shallower than DITCHES 2 and 16. Recorded as [61]/(62) in evaluation Trench 11, as [128]/(129) in Trench 21, and via three adjacent cross-sections all recorded as [460]/(461) during the excavation, DITCH 6 measured between 0.4 and 0.7m wide by between 0.15 and 0.27m deep, and had a ‘V’-shaped profile. DITCH 17 was more indistinct, especially in the segment exposed during the excavation - [554]/(555) - but was far clearer when first excavated as [117]/(118) in evaluation Trench 12 where it is recorded as 0.42m wide, 0.18m deep and as having steep sides and a flat base.

5.40 A further narrow ditch aligned parallel to DITCH 6 is located c.5m to its southwest. This feature was extremely indistinct, but was sufficiently clear during the excavation phase to be investigated via two cross-sections, where it measured up to 0.55m wide by up to 0.19m deep, and had a 'V'-shaped profile. Assigned record numbers [470]/(471) and [560]/(561) during the excavation, this ditch may be the same as possible ditch [130] recorded within evaluation Trench 11. However, although [130] appears to share the alignment and dimensions of [470] and [560], its profile is recorded as steep sided with a shallow concaved base, and was so indistinct that it could not be reliably re-located during the excavation. The only artefact retrieved from the fill of this feature was a sherd of post-medieval to modern white-glazed stoneware from (471), but this should almost certainly be regarded as intrusive given the similarity of alignment between this feature and the neighbouring DITCH 6.

5.41 Three very indistinct and extremely narrow (less than 50mm) and shallow (less than 30mm) features recorded during the excavation and within evaluation Trench 17 where not assigned record numbers but share DITCH 16's alignment. These are interpreted here as ploughmarks and on the basis of their orientation may also date to this phase of land-use.

5.42 The ditches shown on Fig. 5 can therefore be regarded as a distinct phase of occupation from those shown on Fig. 4 on the basis of known stratigraphic relationships, and through tentative interpretations derived from alignments and the limited artefactual assemblage. It should be noted, however, that the difference of alignment between the Fig. 4 ditches and the Fig. 5 ditches is slight, and it is possible that all these features originally co-existed to form a series of broadly southwest to northeast aligned field divisions (Fig. 4), sub-divided by broadly northwest to southeast boundaries (Fig. 5). Under this scenario, DITCHES 1, 6, 16 and 17 need not be seen as later additions, since they may have simply been maintained after the ditches shown in Fig. 4

were abandoned; an hypothesis that appears to also be reflected on other Bronze Age field systems in the wider region (Woolhouse 2013; Hinman pers. comm.).

Field System dating to the 1st century AD (Figure 6)

5.43 Following the abandonment of the later Bronze Age field system represented by DITCHES 1, 6, 16 and 17 there was an apparent hiatus in direct land-use on the site, there being no compelling evidence of Iron Age occupation until the 1st century AD. This re-occupation of the site during the Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British transition sees the creation of a further field system oriented northwest to southeast, and southwest to northeast (Fig. 6). Recorded stratigraphic relationships demonstrate that this field system underwent some slight amendments during the 1st century (compare Fig. 6 and Fig. 7), but its cardinal orientation remains the same. Artefact densities within features of this period remain low, suggesting that the settlement associated with this field system is not located in the immediate vicinity of the site.

DITCHES 12 and 19 (Figure 6)

5.44 The two primary components of the 1st-century AD field system are two rectilinear ditches – DITCHES 12 and 19 – the southwest to northeast aligned elements of which probably originally combined to form two sides of a trackway approximately 5m wide (Fig. 6). Features of this sort are typically interpreted as primarily droveways to allow the movement of livestock through the field system, and as such DITCHES 12 and 19 would also have acted as field boundaries.

5.45 DITCH 19 was investigated via four cross-sections: [332]/(333); [347]/(348); [359] containing fill (360) and a post-depositional deposit of iron-panning (361); and [370]/(371). These record the ditch as measuring between 1.08 and 1.35m wide by between 0.28 and 0.4m deep in the southwest to northeast aligned element, narrowing to 0.6m

wide after turning to the northwest. The feature is steep-sided (up to 60º) with either a 'V'-shaped profile or a narrow flat base. No artefacts were recovered from any of the interventions.

5.46 A total of eight cross-sections excavated through DITCH 12 - [92]/(91); [231]/(232); [259]/(260); [418]/(419); [420]/(421); [427]/(426); [432]/(433); [440];(441) - show that this is similar in size and profile to DITCH 19 for much of the northwest to southeast aligned element (between 1.5 and 0.9m wide by between 0.38 and 0.25m deep) but becomes narrower and shallower towards the south-eastern limit of excavation - 0.52m by 0.13m in cross-section [259] – and measures 0.7m wide by just 0.15m deep after turning to the southwest as seen in cross-section [420]. A posthole - [431]/(430) - driven into the base of the ditch in cross-section [427] suggests that in places this boundary may have been supplemented by a fence line (see Fig. 10). Finds were limited across the length of DITCH 12 but included eight fragments of a single 2nd to 4th-century Wattifield greyware vessel in the upper centimetres of fill (419). This is the latest Romano-British pottery recovered from the site, and is potentially substantially older than the 1st-century pottery retrieved from stratigraphically later ditches (see Anderson, this report). The Wattisfield pottery thus demonstrates that later additions and amendments to the 1st-cewntury field system does not mean that the earlier elements went completely out of use (a point returned to below). Other finds from DITCH 12 comprise a residual sherd of Early Bronze Age pottery in (93); a Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age flint core in (421); and an undateable flint chunk in (433).

5.47 Both DITCH 12 and DITCH 19 appear to cut very shallow and narrow ditches that link their northwest to southeast and southwest to northeast aligned elements: [368] in the case of DITCH 19 and [428] in the case of DITCH 12. These may represent earlier forms of these ditch corners, or alternatively they may be shallow overflow gullies. Ditch [368] measured 0.46m wide by 0.1m deep and contained a single Middle Bronze Age to

Iron Age flint flake, whilst [428] measured 0.54m wide by 0.11m deep and contained no artefacts.

5.48 As noted above it is probable that the southwest to northeast aligned element of DITCH 12 originally formed one side of a trackway. It is not possible to be sure of this because DITCH 12 was later truncated by a ditch that follows the same alignment: DITCH 14 (see Fig. 7).

Ditch [364] ***(Figure 6)***

5.49 A short section of ditch aligned parallel to DITCHES 19 and 12 is located c. 18m northeast of DITCH 19 (Fig. 6). This ditch, [364], extends for c. 5m before being truncated, and was investigated via a single section where it measured 0.52m wide by 0.19m deep, and contained five sherds of pottery dating to between AD30 and AD60 within its single fill (365).

DITCHES 8, 23 and 24 ***(Figure 6)***

5.50 Three further ditches – DITCHES 23, 24 and 8 - probably relate to broadly the same period as DITCHES 19 and 12, but it should be emphasised that this is deduced on the basis of shared alignment, and because DITCH 24 and DITCH 12 have both evidently been abandoned by the time this field system is re-organised as shown in Fig. 7. The exact stratigraphic relationship is not known, however, since the fills of DITCHES 23, 24 and 8 were very similar in colour and consistency, and it was not possible to discern how DITCH 24 and DITCH 12 related at their point of intersection.

5.51 Broadly speaking, however, it seems likely that the southwest to northeast aligned DITCH 23 originally acted as a land division within the field system of which DITCH 12 formed a major component. This narrow and shallow ditch - which typically measured between 0.4 and 0.5m wide by less than 0.15m deep – was allowed to gradually fill with silty sand, and was then replaced by DITCH 24. Generally slightly wider and deeper than DITCH 23, for much of its length DITCH 24 probably

followed the exact alignment of its predecessor, removing evidence of the earlier cut in the process. To employ archaeological jargon, DITCH 24 is thus a 're-cut' of DITCH 23. However, for approximately 45m of its length DITCH 24 does not follow exactly the same alignment as DITCH 23, so that the two ditches are visible running parallel. In total nine sections were excavated across the two ditches - [464]/(465); [474]/(475); [488]/(489); [508]/(509); [538]/(539); [542]/(543); [490]/(491); [540]/(541); [544]/(545) – but none of these produced any artefactual data.

5.52 Aligned parallel with DITCH 12 and perpendicular to DITCHES 23 and 24, the northwest to southeast aligned DITCH 8 forms an additional land division within this broader field system, and is very similar in dimensions and profile to DITCH 23. Of the five cross-section excavated through DITCH 8 – [76]/(75); [166]/(167); [224]/(223) and [530]/(531) – only fills (75) and (167) produced any artefacts, and all are likely to be either residual or derived from the fill of DITCH 1, given that DITCH 8 partial truncates this Middle to Late Bronze Age feature. These finds comprise Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flints, Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age flints, and a scrap of Early Bronze Age pottery.

Re-organisation of the 1st century field system (Figure 7)

5.53 From the comparatively precise dates provided by the 1st-century pottery it is clear that some of the field divisions outlined above were probably relatively short-lived. This need not constitute a major re-organisation of the field system, however, and is more likely to reflect a staged process. The 'L'-shaped DITCH 4 shown in Fig. 7, for example, may have initially been created to form a small enclosure bounded by DITCH 4 to the southwest and southeast, and by DITCH 12 to the northwest and northeast. Similarly, the abandonment of ditch [364] and the creation of what was probably a hedgeline formed by the features referred to here as DITCH 3 and DITCH 7, may have originally acted to extend the trackway between DITCHES 12 and 19. Nevertheless, at some point

during the 1st century the northwest to southeast element of DITCH 12 is abandoned, with DITCH 19 going out of use at the same time or relatively shortly thereafter. Quantities of recovered artefacts remain low, suggesting the site remains peripheral to the associated settlement. A cremation located adjacent to the terminus of DITCH 21 nevertheless attests to the presence of a settlement nearby, and is perhaps more likely to date to the period after the abandonment of the DITCH 12/ DITCH 19 trackway.

DITCHES 21, 4 and 14 (Figure 7)

5.54 As should be clear from the preceding paragraph, the precise sequence in which the 1st-century field system is adapted is open to interpretation and conjecture, but several key stratigraphic relationships are known. Fill (370) within DITCH 19, for example, can be seen to be cut by DITCH 21 in the cross-section recorded as [350], demonstrating that DITCH 21 was created after DITCH 19 had been abandoned. A second cross-section excavated across the terminus of this 0.6m wide by 0.2m deep ditch recorded as [367]/(366) recovered a residual Neolithic to Early Bronze Age retouched flake and a sherd of pottery dating to between AD 40 and AD 70.

5.55 Similarly, the northwest to southeast aligned DITCH 14 that runs parallel approximately 4m to the southwest of DITCH 21 can be seen to cut across (and hence postdate) the fills of both DITCH 19 and DITCH 12 (Fig. 7). Recorded in six cross-sections during the excavation – [105]/(106); [343]/(344); [355]/(356); [382]/(383); [400]/(401); and [410]/(411) – this feature is almost certainly that recorded in evaluation Trench 2 as [105]/(106). All these cross-sections record a steep-sided, flat-based ditch measuring between 0.8 and 1m wide by 0.3 to 0.3m deep. Fill (106) contained a residual Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age flake, whilst fill (401) contained two pottery sherds dating to between AD 40 and AD 100.

5.56 As noted above, the precise stratigraphic and chronological position of DITCH 4 is unknown, since it may have originally formed an enclosure with DITCH 12, or it could have been inserted at the same time as – or perhaps maintained along with – DITCH 14 (this second possibility shown on Fig. 7). With the exception of an undateable flint chunk from fill (385), no finds were recovered from the five excavated cross-sections. Nevertheless, these sections - [134]/(135); [384]/(385); [390]/(391); [392]/(393); and [394]/(395) – do show that this ditch is of similar size and profile to the other 1st-century field boundaries, being a steep-sided and flat-based ditch, typically measuring approximately 0.5m wide and 0.25m deep.

DITCHES/HEDGELINES 3 and 7 (Figure 7)

5.57 Located in the far northwest corner of the excavation area, DITCH 3 was very irregular in both plan and section, and is interpreted here as a ditch that was substantially disturbed by rooting from a hedgerow (Fig. 7). No artefacts were recovered from the four cross-sections investigated during the excavation – [378]/(379); [424]/(425); [343]/(435); and [442]/(443) - but the feature clearly cuts across both ditch [364] and DITCH 2. Section [34]/(35) within evaluation Trench 15 contained two sherds of pottery dating to between AD 40 and AD 70. The feature is thus both stratigraphically and chronologically late within the site sequence and may have formed one side of a trackway or enclosure.

5.58 An extremely indistinct and fragmentary linear feature that extends southeast from the terminus of DITCH 3 is provisionally interpreted as a continuation of this hedgeline. Shown on Fig. 7 as DITCH 7, this feature was investigated via seven cross-sections: [255]/(256); [436]/(437); [448]/(449); [452]/(453) and [456]/(457), the latter of which contained a single piece of burnt flint. Generally found to be less than 0.1m wide and less than 0.05m deep, the nature and function of this feature is unclear, but it is evidently aligned parallel to other elements of the 1st-century field system and is thus thought most likely to be the remains of a hedged field boundary.

Cremation [362] (Figure 7)

5.59 A small pit [362] measuring 0.45m in diameter and 0.23m deep was excavated close to the south-eastern terminus of DITCH 21 and was found to contain 73 sherds of pottery dating to between AD 40 and AD 70, as well as a small decorated copper alloy object. Although no bone or burnt bone was observed, these artefacts and small quantities of charcoal within the single fill (363) point to this being a cremation burial (Fig. 10).

Middle Saxon Trackway (Fig. 8)

5.60 With the exception of the possible 3rd-century ceramics recovered from fill (401) of DITCH 14, there is no evidence that the site was a focus of activity during the Romano-British periods, and there are no features or artefacts of Early Anglo-Saxon date. However, four sherds of Middle Saxon Ipswich Ware were recovered from fill (505) of DITCH 22: an irregular and indistinct ditch typically measuring less than 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep, and aligned roughly southwest to northeast across nearly the entire length of the site. This ditch is interpreted as one side of a Middle Saxon trackway, with the other side formed by DITCH 5 (see Fig. 8). In all, eight sections were excavated across DITCH 22 - [450]/(451); [458]/(459); [466]/(467); [472]/(473); [498]/(499); [504]/(505); [514]/(515); and [528]/(529) - and nine across DITCH 5: [42]/(43); [53]/(54); [136]/(137); [454]/(455); [462]/(463); [468]/(469); [476]/(477); [480]/(481); and [482]/(483). Fill (481) of DITCH 5 contained a residual Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flake.

Second World War Airfield Defences (Fig. 9)

5.61 An airfield occupied the area of the site during the 1930s and this was requisitioned by the RAF during the second World War. Two structures, one of steel-reinforced concrete, and another of steel-reinforced concrete and brick, were recorded towards the site's southern limit of

excavation. Both were cleared using a mechanical excavator and then excavated by machine in spits. Both, however, had been very severely damaged during the demolition process, making it difficult to reliably define their original layout. The first of these was located in the far southeast of the site (Fig. 9) and was a rectangular in plan, measuring approximately 6m by 4m, with concrete walls c. 0.4m thick. The building had a sunken floor consisting of a concrete slab 0.4m deep. A trench up to 0.6m wide by 0.92m deep led from the northwest side of the structure and joined a series of further highly curvilinear trenches. The highly convoluted course of the trenches presumably performed some defensive function. Several local residents recall seeing (and playing in) these trenches and the associated structures, and suggested that these were demolished in the early to mid-1950s.

5.62 Although its demolition made it difficult to define its original shape in plan it seems as if the second structure comprised a rectangular element measuring c. 9m by 4m, which formerly connected to a circular structure c. 7m in diameter via a narrow (c. 1m wide) brick-built tunnel or sunken walkway. Residents described the circular feature as resembling a 'mushroom' prior to its demolition. The bricks used in the second structure were moulded with the initials 'LBC' [London Brick Company] and the word 'Phorpres': a type of brick that was made in large numbers during the war (Antrobus 2011).

Undated Burnt Pits/Hearths

5.63 During the evaluation and excavation 24 burnt pits/hearths were identified across the site: [50], [69], [95], [126], [158], [164], [198], [200], [236], [243], [248], [250], [267], [306], [308], [316], [345], [380], [388], [438], [478], [520], [524] and [562]. These comprise small sub-circular features measuring between 0.3 and 1.1m in diameter, are typically less than 0.2m in depth, and are characterised by charcoal rich fills and by discolouration of the underlying deposits through proximity to intense heat. Only two examples contained dateable finds: [200]/(201)

discussed above as part of PIT/POSTHOLE CLUSTER 1, and [308]/(309) which contained a Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age flint flake, a probable Iron Age pottery sherd (Percival, this report, section 6.17) as well as a fragment of tile and an iron nail: a set of finds with such a wide date range that it is difficult to interpret. Only four of the pits had any stratigraphic relationship with other features: Pit [50]/(51) was cut by the Middle Saxon trackway DITCH 5; pit [478] cut the fill of Saxon trackway DITCH 22; and it appears that the later Bronze Age DITCH 20 partially truncates the fill (268) of hearth [267] – where DITCH 20 is recorded as [273] – and is elsewhere cut by burnt pit [306] (this relationship being unclear, but is inferred from what appears to be in situ heat discolouration within the fill of DITCH 20 at this location). In addition, burnt pit [198] cuts the subsoil. Although limited, the artefactual and stratigraphic data therefore indicate that this type of feature was constructed throughout the site's history from at least the later Bronze Age until at least the middle Saxon period, and probably far later.

5.64 The nature of the fills of these pits suggests that they may have functioned as temporary hearths, not least because they would seem too small to result from charcoal production as has been suggested elsewhere (Watkins 2006). Similar groups of burnt pits have been identified on other sites in the region, including Spixworth Road, Norfolk (Percival 2012, Watkins 2006). Despite the very limited examples from the current site with known stratigraphic relationships it appears that the pits spanned the entire occupation of the site. They are therefore interpreted here as small and very short-lived fireplaces made in an ad-hoc manner for a range of activities including for cooking, for warmth and for the disposal of refuse: conceivable all three on any given occasion.

Undated Pits, medieval-post-medieval pits, and modern postholes

5.65 Pits of any type or date are comparatively rare on the site, and those that are recorded are difficult to interpret as these are generally too small

to be regarded as either storage or refuse disposal features. In addition to the pits discussed above that could be assigned to a period on the basis of artefacts or apparent spatial associates, the evaluation and excavation recorded eight undated pits, typically less than 1.5m wide by less than 0.4m deep: [93], [119], [181], [204], [352], [357], [412] and [550]. [412] and [357] contained small fragments of coal and are thus likely to be medieval or later. A further small pit [522] contained late post-medieval to modern pottery. In addition, a group of small postholes located towards the northwest corner of the site – [372], [374], [376] and [38] (later reinvestigated as [422]) - contained modern pottery and/or small fragments of iron and concrete. Postholes [36] and [446] are likely to be part of this group on the basis of size, shape and location, though the latter contained a single piece of burnt flint.

6 FINDS

Prehistoric Pottery - Sarah Percival

Introduction

6.1 A total of 221 prehistoric pottery sherds weighing 2,722g were collected. The assemblage includes sherds from five Grooved Ware vessels of the Durrington Walls sub-style, and rim and body sherds from two Collared Urns. A small number of later Bronze Age and Iron Age sherds were also recovered (Table 1).

Pottery Date	Quantity	Weight (g)	Number of vessels
Later Neolithic early Bronze Age	165	2,243	5
Early Bronze Age	36	244	3
Later Bronze Age	15	220	
Iron Age	1	13	
?Iron Age	1	1	
Not closely datable prehistoric	3	1	
Total	**221**	**2,722**	**8**

Table 1: Quantity and weight of prehistoric pottery by period

Methodology

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

Later Neolithic early Bronze Age: Grooved Ware

6.3 The Grooved Ware assemblage comprises 165 sherds weighing 2,243g and represents a maximum of five vessels, all recovered from a single pit [254]. The sherds are fragmentary with no complete vessels recovered. One highly decorated vessel is partially complete including rim, base and body sherds. The remaining four vessels are each represented by a few sherds only.

Fabric

6.4 Four fabrics were identified (Table 2). Three contain grog, two as the main inclusion present and one as a secondary inclusion alongside quartz sand. The fourth fabric contains quartz sand only. The range of fabrics and extensive, but not exclusive, use of grog compares well with contemporary assemblages from Suffolk (Martin 1993, 44 & 51; Percival 2004) and more widely across East Anglia (Garrow 2006, 102; Knight 2009, 156).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Quantity	Weight (g)	Number of vessels
G2	Common sub-angular grog; moderate quartz sand. Blocky texture	5	151	1
GF	Common sub-angular grog; moderate angular flint; moderate quartz sand.	142	1945	1
Q2	Common quartz sand	4	22	1
QG	Common quartz sand; common sub-angular grog	14	125	2
Total		**165**	**2243**	**5**

Table 2: Quantity and weight of Grooved Ware by fabric

Form

6.5 The most complete of the Grooved Ware vessels is barrel shaped with a diameter at the rim of c.300mm and at the base of c.250mm suggesting a substantial vessel. The thickness of the vessel walls, c.9mm-12mm, also indicates that the pot was fairly large when complete. Approximately

25% of the vessel is present. The body is decorated with applied cordons, themselves decorated with fingertip-impressions or slashes. One horizontal cordon defines the shoulder of the vessel. The area above the shoulder cordon is filled with multiple diagonal cordons whist below multiple, vertical cordons cover the body. The rim is simple, rounded and undecorated. Base sherds suggest a simple base angle and confirm the barrel-shaped form of the vessel. The presence of the vertical applied cordons to the body as well as the characteristic elongated, barrel-shaped form suggest that the vessel belongs to the Durrington Walls sub-style (Longworth 1971, 242; Garwood 1999, 157) with numerous sherds displaying similar decoration present within the pottery assemblage from Durrington Walls (Longworth 1971 fig.41, P199, P121 & P122).

6.6 A second decorated vessel is also tub/barrel shaped. The rim is rounded and is decorated with vertical, twisted-cord-impressed maggots. The body features similar horizontal impressions defining vertical panels. The unusual decoration finds parallel with Grooved Ware of the Durrington Walls sub-style from Marden, Wiltshire (Wainwright, Evans and Longworth, 1971, fig.15, P41) but is not closely comparable with any published vessels from East Anglia.

6.7 The remaining three vessels found in pit [254] are undecorated, in fine sandy and sand with grog fabrics and include a simple rounded rim and an orange-coloured, finely-made base sherd from a thin walled, tub-shaped vessel. Undecorated vessels form a component of most Grooved Ware assemblages and are prevalent within the large assemblage from Durrington Walls (Longworth 1971, fig.60).

Deposition

6.8 Condition of the Grooved Ware assemblage is mixed, comprising large and small, fresh, abraded and burnt sherds. The burnt sherds feel light-weight and have changed colour from dark buff/orange to pale grey.

Sherds from the semi-complete vessel in particular show a range of preservation and include a number of heavily burnt sherds. Assemblages featuring variable preservation and a mix of sherd sizes from single or multiple vessels are characteristic of Grooved Ware deposits found within pits in East Anglia (Garrow 2006, 104) and more widely in southern Britain (Anderson-Whymark 2012, 192) and are indicative of material derived from curated or midden material which has been deliberately deposited with the pit fill or fills (Garrow 2006; Thomas 2012, 5). The presence in pit [254] of large rim, body and base sherds from a single vessel alongside the smaller fragments from other vessels, suggests some aspect of sherd or vessel selection (Garrow 2006, 114). Deliberate arrangement of the Grooved Ware sherds within the pit was noted and fine flints and a rubber were found alongside the pottery. Similar depositional practices have been observed within pit deposits at Flixton (Percival 2004) and Over, Cambridgeshire (Garrow 2006, 114) although not all Grooved Ware pits exhibit complex taphonomy (Thomas 2012, 7; Anderson-Whymark 2012, 193).

Discussion

6.9 Radiocarbon analysis suggests that Grooved Ware dates to c. 3000-2000 BC (Garwood 1999, 152). Previous finds of Grooved Ware from Ipswich have been recorded at Dales Road, Brickfield, (TM15564658; Longworth 1971, 286, gazetteer no.52) and it has also been found at Sutton Hoo (Hummler 2005) and at least 18 further sites in the county (Longworth and Cleal 1999, 195), with findspots showing a marked coastal and riverine distribution (Cleal 1999, 5).

6.10 Grooved Ware of the Durrington Walls sub-style occurs on several sites in the county, for example Flixton (Percival 2004) and Sproughton Knoll (Longworth and Cleal 1999, 196 gazetteer no.300) where it was also recovered from pits and pit clusters, some of which displayed selected or arranged deposits. The origin of the Grooved Ware is likely to be domestic but may be associated with seasonal occasions or meetings, with the deposition event perhaps designed to be witnessed by

observers (Thomas 2012, 7). Thomas also notes that Grooved Ware pits frequently contain fire affected material, as seen with the burnt sherds found here, though burning is never in situ suggesting redeposited hearth debris or burnt midden material.

Early Bronze Age

6.11 The remainder of the earlier prehistoric assemblage includes two sherds of possible Collared Urn, 22 sherds in fabrics suggesting vessels of the broad earlier Bronze Age urn traditions and twelve undiagnostic sherds.

Type	Quantity	Weight	No of vessels
Collared Urn	2	72	2
Urn	22	92	1
Uncertain	12	80	
Total	**36**	**244**	**3**

Table 3: Quantity and weight of early Bronze Age pottery by period

6.12 A simple, flat rim sherd in heavily grog-tempered fabric was recovered from the fill of ditch [500]. The sherd may be from an undecorated urn or similar and perhaps an accessory vessel displaced from the barrow mound.

6.13 A base sherd, in grog-tempered fabric, came from posthole [237] and a second base in similar fabric was found in the fill of burnt pit/ hearth [200]. Both sherds are undecorated and were derived from urn or tub-shaped vessels. Two undiagnostic grog-tempered body sherds came from the fill of ring-ditch [180] and may represent accessory vessels from the barrow. The remainder of the undiagnostic early Bronze Age assemblage comprises small, undecorated body sherds from a variety of ditches and small pits (see Appendix 1). The assemblage may be partially derived from burial activity associated with possible barrow [180]. The small size and high levels of abrasion exhibited by most sherds suggests that many had spent at least some time on the surface or in the subsoil before eventual deposition.

Collared Urn

6.14 Two abraded sherds have been tentatively identified as being Collared Urn. Both are made of grog-tempered fabric with small-to-medium angular grog inclusions. One sherd has a distinct collar with impressed decoration on collar and body. The decoration is abraded and indistinct but is probably created using cord-impressed maggots. The second vessel has short, diagonal cord-maggot impressions on the collar and is similar to examples show in Longworth's corpus from Kempston, Bedfordshire (Longworth 1971, plate 53, b, corpus number 24). Collared Urn was in use from c.2100-1500 cal. BC (Needham 1996 & 2005).

6.15 The sherds were recovered as single pieces within two features, posthole [227] and pit [191]. It is possible that they represent redeposited accessory vessels which were originally placed as secondary internments within the barrow mound associated with ring-ditch [180]. However, very similar cord-maggot impressed sherds recovered from Over, Cambridgeshire were identified as being Grooved Ware (Garrow 2006, fig.6.23 P8). Classification of the cord-impressed sherds should therefore remain tentative.

Later Bronze Age/earlier Iron Age

6.16 A total of fifteen undecorated body sherds weighing 220g are made of flint-tempered fabric typical of the Later Bronze Age and earlier Iron Age in the region (Brudenell 2012). The sherds contain numerous angular flint pieces up to 3mm long. Two sherds were recovered from ditch [506] and the remainder from an irregular pit/ depression [55]. The sherds are not closely datable.

Iron Age

6.17 A single 'T' shaped rim in sandy flint-tempered fabric was recovered from pit/hearth [308]. The sherd may be Iron Age but is otherwise not closely datable.

Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery- Katie Anderson

6.18 An assemblage of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery, totalling 98 sherds weighing 844g was recovered from the evaluation and excavation. All of the pottery was examined and recorded in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 1994). Sherds were sorted within context by fabric, with unsourced wares of the same type e.g. greywares grouped together. Details of form, decoration, usewear and date were recorded along with any other information deemed important.

Assemblage Composition

6.19 The assemblage comprised generally small to medium sized sherds, with a fairly low mean weight of 8.6g, with a number of the sherds noted as being abraded. The pottery was predominately Late Iron Age to early Roman in date, with a suggested peak between AD30-70.

6.20 A range of vessel fabrics were identified (see Table 4), most of which are likely to have been made locally to the site. Sandy reduced wares were the most commonly occurring fabric type, accounting for 39% of the total assemblage. This comprised three main fabric types; fine sandy reduced wares, reduced sandy wares (medium to coarse) and fine sandy micaceous reduced wares which were the largest group totalling 28 sherds weighing 67g. Grog-tempered wares were also well represented, accounting for 27% of the assemblage. The only sherds from known source, were eight Wattisfield reduced ware sherds (114g), all of which were from a single vessel. No finewares or imported wares were present in the assemblage.

Fabric	No.	Wt(g)
Coarse sandy greyware	2	9
Fine sandy greyware	5	12
Fine sandy reduced ware	1	6
Fine sandy reduced micaceous	28	67
Grog-tempered	24	489
Grog-tempered micaceous	2	34
Reduced sandy ware	2	8
Reduced sandy micaceous	7	71
Sandy	19	34
Wattisfield Reduced Ware	8	114
TOTAL	**98**	**844**

Table 4: Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery by fabric

6.21 In total ten jars were identified, representing 55 sherds (667g), the majority of which were necked, beaded jars with rounded shoulders. A further nine vessels were 'closed' vessels, while the remainder of the assemblage comprised non-diagnostic sherds, which is not unexpected given the size and condition of the assemblage. Only two sherds were decorated, comprising one rim sherd with a cordon and one burnished sherd.

Contextual Analysis

6.22 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery was collected from eight different contexts (see Table 5). Context (363) contained the largest quantity of pottery, totalling 73 sherds (385g), thus representing 75% of the entire assemblage. This included eight jars, three of which contained multiple sherds, which in some cases could be refitted to form partial vessel profiles.

6.23 Context (419) and is of note because it represents the latest dating context, dating AD100-400, and comprised eight Wattisfield reduced ware sherds from a single vessel.

6.24 The remaining contexts contained fewer than ten sherds, with most containing less than five. All of which date to between AD40-70.

Context	No.	Wt(g)	Spotdate
31	2	295	AD40-70
33	2	18	AD30-70
35	2	8	AD40-70
363	73	385	AD40-70
365	5	13	AD30-60
366	1	3	AD40-70
397	3	1	AD40-70
401	10	121	AD100-400
419	8	115	
TOTAL	**98**	**844**	x

Table 5: Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery by context

Discussion

6.25 The assemblage, though relatively small in size, provides important information about the site during the Late Iron Age and Roman period. There is an apparent peak in activity between c. AD30-70, with a combination of handmade and wheel-turned pottery in the Late Iron Age ceramic tradition, occurring alongside early Roman wheel-thrown vessels. The lack of any early imported wares, though not unexpected, is of note and suggests that the bulk of the assemblage reflects an immediate pre- and post-conquest date, before Samian Ware for

example, had become common place. It is also possible that the lack of imported and finewares is a reflection of the relative status and wealth of the site, suggesting that it only had access to goods from the immediate local area. The Wattisfield reduced ware jar is the only evidence for later Roman activity, and while it demonstrates that this area was utilised to some degree during this time, it is also evidence that the site itself was not a foci of activity beyond the mid- 1st century AD.

Ipswich Ware – Sarah Percival

6.26 A total of four sherds of Ipswich Ware weighing 101g were recovered from context (505). The sherds are all from a single vessel, a handmade jar with slightly everted, rounded rim. The jar had a diameter at the rim of 300mm. The medium-grey coloured fabric is smooth and sandy with frequent small, sub-rounded quartz grains, rare larger quartz grains up to 0.3mm and occasional mica shreds. Ipswich Ware was made in the town and widely distributed across East Anglia and beyond during the Middle Saxon period. Recent study has suggested that Ipswich Ware production began in the wic in around AD725/740 continuing until c.AD850 (Blinkhorn 2012) although some specialists suggest a slightly earlier date for start of production of c.AD700 (S. Anderson pers. comm.).

Baked Clay – Sarah Percival

Introduction

6.27 A total of 97 pieces of baked clay weighing 764g were recovered from eleven contexts (Appendix 5). The majority of the pieces are formless pressed-clay lumps however fragments from two possible objects and eleven possible structural pieces or daub were also recovered.

Methodology

6.28 The assemblage was counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram by fabric by context. Flat surfaces and other formal characteristics were recorded and colour, condition and finish were also noted. The catalogue was recorded using Microsoft Excel. The archive and material assemblage is curated by PCA.

Objects of Baked Clay

Description

6.29 A possible incomplete object with pierced hole, perhaps for suspension, was recovered from context (184). The fragment may be from a pierced

object, perhaps a loomweight. The baked clay object is made of sandy micaceous fabric with rare quartz and rare organic inclusions.

6.30 A second incomplete object was found in context (186). The fragment is roughly cylindrical with one slightly flattened face and is made of sandy micaceous fabric with sparse angular grog and rare shell inclusions. A third object, from context (208) has two surviving surfaces forming a curved angle, suggesting a cylindrical form with a diameter of c. 120mm. The object is made of dark-orange sandy micaceous fabric with sparse, angular, grog inclusions and rare shell.

Discussion

6.31 The fragmentary objects are perhaps cylindrical loomweights used in warp-weighted looms, similar to Later Bronze Age examples found at Winnall Down, Hampshire (Fasham 1985, fig.70, 2), Pottern, Wiltshire (Lawson 2000, fig.66, 28) and Runnymede Bridge (Needham and Spence 1996, fig.99, C35). The grog-tempered fabric and smooth finish compare well with the similar weights from Runnymede Bridge (Needham 1996, 184). A Later Bronze Age or slightly earlier date is suggested for the cylindrical loom weights.

Miscellaneous Baked Clay and daub

Description

6.32 The remainder of the assemblage comprises eleven pieces of daub and 30 formless pieces of baked clay. The pieces are almost all made of sandy, micaceous fabric with rare quartz and rare organic. The daub has one hand-flattened surface and an opposing rough surface characteristic of clay which has been pressed onto a sandy background.

Discussion

6.33 It is likely that the baked clay is derived from hearth linings or similar structures associated with occupation at the site. The baked clay is not closely datable.

Lithics - Barry Bishop

Introduction

6.34 The archaeological investigations conducted at the above site resulted in the recovery of 202 struck flints and 722g of unworked burnt stone fragments (Table 6; Appendix 4). This report follows the methodology and recommendations encapsulated in both MAP2 and MoRPHE (English Heritage 1991; 2006). Its aims are to quantify and briefly describe the material, assess its significance in terms of its potential to contribute to the stated research aims and objectives, and to recommend any further work needed for the material to achieve its full research potential.

Quantification and Distribution

Decortication Flake	Flake	Flake Fragment	Blade-like Flake	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Core	Conchoidal Chunk	Retouched	Total Struck	Burnt Stone (no.)	Burnt Stone (wt:g)
25	106	17	4	5	3	9	17	16	202	50	722

Table 6: Quantification of Lithic Material
(see Appendix 4 for further details)

6.35 A total of 202 pieces of struck flints were recovered from 63 separate contexts. They were mostly very thinly distributed with only four contexts ([230], [252], [268], [288]) producing ten or more pieces. With the exception of these it is likely that most of the assemblage was either residually deposited or incidentally incorporated as discards from specific flint using events. The larger assemblages from contexts [230], [268] and [288] represent the waste from the reduction of a limited number of nodules with only [288] also containing retouched implements, comprising of two rather crudely made scrapers. None of these assemblages are particularly diagnostic although they are

technologically most consistent with later second or first millennium industries. Context [252] stands out from these in that the flintworking is more sophisticated and the assemblage also contains a high proportion of retouched pieces along with knapping waste. The retouched implements comprise two double ended long-end scrapers, a piercer made on a blade, a broken side scraper and an edge-retouched flake. Also present is a flint cobble used as a hammerstone. Technologically this assemblage is typically Later Neolithic and consistent with the Grooved Ware pottery also recovered from the pit.

6.36 Fifty pieces of unmodified burnt stone weighing 722g was recovered from 16 separate contexts. This again was found in small quantities with only two contexts producing more than 100g, both of which comprise single shattered chert nodules. The remaining burnt fragments are all flint with the exception of two small pieces from context [192] of burnt silicified sandstone. A number of struck flints have also been burnt. The stone is variably burnt as would be consistent with incidental incorporation into hearths. No evidence for the deliberate heating of stone is apparent.

Description of the Struck Assemblage

Raw Materials and Condition

6.37 The struck assemblage is all made from flint but this varies considerably in colour, texture and cortex type and includes a few pieces of 'Bullhead Bed' flint (Shepherd 1972). The raw materials comprise small rounded pebbles and larger relatively unweathered but thermally fractured nodular fragments. All types are likely to have been obtained from the glacial tills that cover the area (Gibbard 1986). The condition of the assemblage also varies but the majority of pieces are in a good or only slightly chipped condition, suggesting that although many pieces may be residually deposited they had experienced only minimal post-depositional movement.

Technology, Typology and Dating

6.38 Few typologically diagnostic pieces are present but the assemblage's overall technological attributes indicate that it had been made over a long period. A few pieces, including a thin scattering of prismatic blades, can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods and the latter period is certainly represented by a leaf-shaped arrowhead from context [507] (Green 1980). The majority of the assemblage comprises broad but competently made flakes that, as a whole, are likely to date to the Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age periods. This includes the Grooved Ware associated assemblage from context [252] but also many of the pieces from later contexts and suggests that some of the flintwork from this period was surface deposited. Also present in significant quantities are thick and poorly struck flakes with wide and often obtuse striking platforms. Along with a number of minimally and randomly reduced cores and crudely made retouched implements, these are most typical of later prehistoric industries dating to the later second or first millennium BC (Brown 1991; Young and Humphrey 1999; McLaren 2009).

Significance and Potential

6.39 The burnt stone is typical in quantity and distribution to that generated within prehistoric settlement contexts where hearths are constructed directly onto the ground surface. No concentrations of intensively burnt stone are present that could be suggestive of deliberate production and the assemblage most likely represents incidentally produced hearth debris.

6.40 The struck flint demonstrates occupation at the site from at least the Early Neolithic and perhaps the Mesolithic through to the later prehistoric period. Further work on the earlier material may elucidate the nature and timing of this phase of occupation which is otherwise not represented in the structural record. Much of the material is probably residually deposited but of particular significance is the assemblage from Grooved Ware pit, the high proportions of retouched implements along with elements of knapping waste suggesting a degree of structuring to the

deposition (e.g. Thomas 1999; Garrow 2006; Lamdin-Whymark 2008). This has the potential to inform on raw material use, technological strategies and specific depositional practices. Also of interest are the deposits of flintworking debris dating the later prehistoric period and which may be contemporary with the later prehistoric features recorded at the site. Further analyses of these and the other more scattered deposits of contemporary material will help illuminate the nature of flint use at the site and its relationship to the field-systems and other structural features.

Recommendations

6.41 The lithic assemblage from the Ipswich Academy has the potential to contribute to, amongst other things, understandings of raw material acquisition and use, the chronology range of activities conducted and specific depositional practices. It is therefore recommended that the assemblage be catalogued in detail and analysed with full considerations to context, both within individual features and spatially across the site and, where appropriate, with regard to the material's relationship with other deposited materials. Following completion of this work, it is recommended that the findings are fully written up and, alongside illustrations of the most relevant pieces, presented in any published account of the fieldwork.

Environmental Evidence – Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

6.42 Excavations in Ipswich, recorded a number of pits of probable prehistoric date, most of which were seen to contain very charcoal rich fills. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken, and twenty one were submitted for assessment.

6.43 The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. As material from the samples was required for dating, the flots were placed within foil lined trays and slowly air-dried prior to sorting. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Tables 7 and 8. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. A large number of the sampled contexts had been disturbed by significant root penetration, and modern fibrous roots and arthropod remains were present within most assemblages.

6.44 The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

6.45 At the request of the excavator, materials potentially suitable for dating purposes were selected from each assemblage and placed within individual glass vials (see Appendix 6). However, in most instances, it appeared that the overall potential for accurate dating was low, as round wood charcoal was virtually absent, and macrofossils other than charcoal were particularly scarce. The possibility of contamination via the bioturbation of the deposits was also considered to be very high.

Results

6.46 Although charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout, with some assemblages being particularly large (i.e. >1 litre in volume), other plant macrofossils were exceedingly scarce. Fragmentary cereal grains, which were too poorly preserved for close identification, were noted within the assemblages from samples 6 (context [192]), 7 (context [208]) and 14 (context [268]) and, in addition, sample 11 (context [241]) included two possible pieces of oak (Quercus sp.) cupule and sample 13 (context [252]) included a single, small fragment of hazel (Corylus avellana) nutshell. The only other plant remains recorded were occasional fragments of charred root or stem. In a number of assemblages, the charcoal/charred wood fragments had a distinct flaked appearance, which was almost certainly a result of combustion at extremely high temperatures.

6.47 Other remains were also scarce. However, fragments of black porous and tarry material were recorded, with all probably being derived from the combustion of organic remains at high temperatures.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

6.48 In summary, although most of the current assemblages are large, they are very limited in composition and, consequently, it is very difficult to offer any definitive explanation of their significance. Similar assemblages of probable Iron Age date have recently been recorded at Foxhall, Ipswich (Fryer 2012a) and at Old Catton, Norwich (Fryer 2102b), and at these sites too, the taphonomy of the deposits was uncertain. Whilst it was clear that all were the result of high temperature combustion, there was little to indicate where or why this burning had occurred, and whether it had any particular significance in either a domestic or ritual sense. The only similarity which was noted was that the pits were frequently isolated from other features, but it is currently unknown whether this was also the case at the current site.

6.49 As none of the assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens) no further analysis is recommended at this stage. However, it is suggested that some of the larger charcoal fragments are identified to species, as this may provide valuable data regarding local resource management and the environment of the site at the time of occupation.

Sample No.	**1**	**2**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**
Context No.	**51**	**45**	**188**	**205**	**192**	**208**	**228**	**234**	**245**	**241**	**249**	**252**	**268**	**307**	**317**	**346**	**363**	**389**	**439**	**521**	**525**
Cereal indet. (grains)					xfg	xcffg							x								
Quercus sp. (cupule frags.)										xcffg		x									
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >5mm	xxxx	x	xx	xx			xxx	xx		x		x		xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xx	x
Charcoal >10mm	xxx	xx	xx	xx				x						x	xx	xxx	x	x	x		
Charred root/stem										x							x		x		

TABLE 7: Plant Macrofossils by Sample Number (see Table 8 for sample volume, volume of flot and % flot sorted)

Key to Table: x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
fg = fragment cf = compare ss = sub-sample L = low M = medium H = high

Sample No.	**1**	**2**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**
Context No.	**51**	**45**	**188**	**205**	**192**	**208**	**228**	**234**	**245**	**241**	**249**	**252**	**268**	**307**	**317**	**346**	**363**	**389**	**439**	**521**	**525**
Black porous 'cokey' material				x		x					x	x	x				x				
Burnt/fired clay			x		x	x					x								x		
Small coal frags.							x		x		x	x	x				x				
Vitreous material							x				x	x					x				
Sample volume (litres)	**16**	**1**	**4**	**14**	**14**	**42ss**	**14**	**16**	**14**	**14**	**16**	**14**	**14**	**21**	**16**	**14**	**16**	**14**	**16ss**	**14**	**14**
Volume of flot (litres)	**1.3**	**0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**<0.1**	**0.2**	**1.2**	**<0.1**	**0.3**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**1.1**	**1**	**<0.1**	**1.1**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.3**
% flot sorted	**<12.5%**	**100%**	**100%**	**50%**	**50%**	**100%**	**50%**	**<12.5%**	**100%**	**50%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**25%**	**<12.5%**	**<12.5%**	**100%**	**<12.5%**	**25%**	**50%**	**50%**

TABLE 8: Other Soil Sample Remains by Sample Number

Key to Table: x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
fg = fragment cf = compare ss = sub-sample L = low M = medium H = high

7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

7.1 The archaeological investigations have highlighted the presence of significant prehistoric remains, dating from the Early Bronze Age to the 1st century AD, with evidence for peripheral Romano-British and Middle Saxon activity, and what would appear to be hitherto unrecorded features dating to the period of the Second World War.

7.2 The most noteworthy features and finds date to the Bronze Age and comprised one definite and one probable Early to Middle Bronze Age Barrow Ring ditches, the former measuring an estimated 22m in diameter.

7.3 In addition to these were a series of Later Bronze Age ditches which formed two phases of rectilinear field-systems, as well as an associated roundhouse (BUILDING 1) and possibly two further post-built structures.

7.4 There was a decline in activity from the Early Iron Age to the Late Iron Age, with the only evidence of activity comprising 15 pottery sherds dating to the period spanning the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, as well as two further Iron Age sherds including a flint-tempered 'T' shaped rim.

7.5 During the 1st Century AD a further rectilinear field was established, with this field system undergoing a series of modifications throughout the 1st century and possibly as late as the 3rd century.

7.6 All of the finds have been fully analysed and recorded. However, there is still a degree of ambiguity over the date of the ring ditches and Bronze Age field systems, and uncertainty regarding the nature and date of the numerous 'burnt pits'. It is therefore recommended that five samples are sent for radiocarbon dating. The five samples in question have been selected by the environmental specialist (see Section 6.48) as having the

best potential for absolute dating, though concern has been expressed regarding the dating potential of non- round wood charcoal.

7.7 Full details of the recommendations made by the relevant specialists are outlined above, but can be summarised as a requirement that specific assemblages should be re-examined prior to publication and that a selection of the finds, in particular the prehistoric pottery, be illustrated.

7.8 Given the significance of the prehistoric elements of this site, any future publication should present an interpretative appraisal of the structural and artefactual evidence in its wider landscape, on both a local and regional level. A publication proposal to disseminate this element of the results is outlined in section 8 below.

8 PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

Introduction

8.1 Excavations in 2012 at Ipswich Academy found a pit containing early Bronze Age Grooved Ware pottery, part of the ring-ditch of an early to middle Bronze Age round barrow, a middle to late Bronze Age field system with two associated post-built structures, a late Iron Age to early Roman (1st-century AD) field system, a middle Saxon trackway defined by parallel ditches, and two reinforced concrete defensive structures associated with the use of the site as an airfield during the Second World War.

Research Significance

8.2 Aspects of the site are of both local and regional interest.

8.3 The site provides evidence for the division and agricultural exploitation of the landscape in this part of south-east Suffolk from as early as the middle Bronze Age. Although a handful of sites have been tentatively identified from cropmarks, very few field systems of this early date have been sampled and securely-dated through excavation in either Suffolk or Norfolk (cf Medlycott 2011: 20). Comparison of the Ipswich Academy field system with other Bronze Age subdivided landscapes presents an opportunity to offer some wider conclusions about the origins and development of agricultural landscape organisation in this part of East Anglia. The best excavated parallel for the landscape at Ipswich Academy is Game Farm, Brandon, where middle to late Bronze Age roundhouses were located within a similar complex of broadly rectilinear ditched enclosures (Gibson 2004). The interrelationships between Bronze settlements, burial mounds and landscape divisions, as observable to some extent here, have also been highlighted as a regional research topic (Medlycott 2011, 20).

8.4 The Grooved Ware pit is also of some significance since this pottery is frequently referred to in published sources as being found in association with large funerary/monument complexes such as Durrington Walls. At the current site, in contrast, the Grooved Ware assemblage was deposited within a discrete pit some distance from the round barrow (with which it may or may not be contemporary). This suggests that its deposition did not have any funerary associations.

8.5 The 1st-century AD field system and middle Saxon trackway also add to the current understanding of land-use and landscape organisation in this locality between the late Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon periods, and warrant brief discussion in relation to other sites and finds of these periods in the immediate area. The Second World War defences are also of local interest.

Proposed Publication Format and Contents

8.6 It is proposed to produce an article for inclusion in *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History* (PSIAH), under the title 'A Bronze Age landscape and later remains at Ipswich Academy'.

8.7 The text will be emailed to the editor Joanna Martin (joanna.martin5@btinternet.com), with hard copies of illustrations forwarded by post, and will follow the text and graphics formats outlined the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History's 'Revised Notes for Contributors to Proceedings' (30th January 2012): www.suffolkinstitute.org.uk/sites/default/files/downloads/SIAHnotescontributors.pdf

8.8 The article will briefly describe the background to the excavation and the local topography and geology, then provide a synthetic overview of the site's archaeology, focusing principally on the prehistoric features: the Grooved Ware pit and the Bronze Age ring-ditch, field system and

associated settlement remains. The layout, physical character and dating evidence for the Bronze Age subdivided landscape will be described, with reference to other relevant sites and finds in the immediate vicinity so that its wider landscape context can be understood.

8.9 The article will include specialist contributions and commentary on the finds and environmental evidence from prehistoric features, including pottery, struck flint, plant macrofossils. The results of forthcoming radiocarbon determinations will also be included if available at the time of submission.

8.10 This results summary will be followed by a discussion comparing the current site with the few other identified Bronze Age subdivided landscapes in Suffolk and Norfolk, most importantly Game Farm, Brandon (Gibson 2004), as well as Felixstowe Academy (Woolhouse 2013), Needham Market (Pooley 2012), as well as West Caister/ Ormesby St Margaret and Martham (Albone et al. 2007; Bates and Crowson 2004; Bates forthcoming). A shorter consideration of the more extensive evidence for Bronze Age land division in Essex (e.g. Stansted Airport - Cooke et al. 2008; Havis and Brooks 2004) and Cambridgeshire will also be included.

8.11 Description of the later elements of the site – the late Iron Age to early Roman field system, middle Saxon trackway and World War 2 defences – will be brief, since these are considered to be of primarily local interest. Associated finds will be described only in so far as they have a bearing on the date and character of the structural evidence. A short discussion will focus on what these features indicate about patterns of changing land-use and landscape organisation in the locality between the late Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon periods, drawing attention to any links with other nearby sites and finds recorded in Suffolk HER and 'grey'/ published literature.

Estimated Publication Statistics

8.12 The estimated publication statistics and proposed publication format is as follows:

Estimated word count	7500
No. pages in *PSIAH*	*c*. 16 (approx. 1000 words per page + figures and plates)
Figures (max. page area for figures is 180 x 135mm)	**1) Site Location** – showing position in county, topographical context of the site and relevant prehistoric sites/ finds/ cropmarks in the immediate landscape which may relate to the Bronze Age remains on site. **2) The Bronze Age Landscape** – showing the boundary alignments making up the middle to late Bronze Age field system, the Grooved Ware pit, ring-ditch and structures**.** **?3) Comparison with the Bronze Age Settlement and Subdivided Landscape at Game Farm, Brandon** – Simplified plan of the overall layout of Bronze Age features at Ipswich Academy alongside a plan of the similar settlement at Game Farm, Brandon (based on Gibson 2004, 8 fig. 7). **4) The Prehistoric Pottery –** illustrations of diagnostic or unusual sherds, as selected by specialist (Sarah Percival). **5) Late Iron Age to Saxon features** – showing the 1st-century AD field boundary ditches and middle Saxon trackway. **6) The Late Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon Landscape** – showing the site in relation to late Iron Age, Roman and early to middle Saxon sites and finds within a *c*. 3km area, highlighting any shared boundary alignments or apparent 'zones' of land-use. **?7) The Second World War Airfield Defences** – overlaid plan showing the positions of the two reinforced concrete structures in relation to any such features/ related defensive installations shown on historic maps and aerial photographs.
Plates	**1) The Ring-Ditch** – overview of the early to middle Bronze Age barrow ring-ditch during excavation

Report structure, headings and word counts	**Abstract (200 words)** **Introduction (500 words)** – brief background to the excavations, local topographical and geological context, related (mainly Bronze Age) sites/cropmarks in the vicinity. **The Bronze Age Landscape (2000 words + specialist contributions totalling 3700 words + 6 tables)** – physical description of the principal prehistoric features: the Grooved Ware pit, the barrow ring-ditch, the overall layout (and later realignment/ re-cutting) of the middle to late Bronze Age field boundary ditches, and the evidence for the buildings, as well as a discussion of relationships with other sites/ cropmarks/ topographical features in the wider landscape (*c*. 1000 words). Specialist reports on the prehistoric finds and environmental evidence: Prehistoric Pottery (Sarah Percival) – 1500 words + 3 tables and 1 figure (see above) Struck Flint (Barry Bishop) – 1000 words + 1 table Fired Clay and Daub (Sarah Percival) – 300 words Charred Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal (Val Fryer) – 400 words + 1 table Radiocarbon Dating – 500 words + 1 table This will be followed by a comparison (*c*. 1000 words) of the Ipswich Academy field boundary system (in terms of its date, layout, function, longevity and relationship with settlement and funerary monuments) with other identified and dated Bronze Age settlements and associated field systems in East Anglia, particularly focusing on the evidence from Suffolk, Norfolk and north Essex/ the Stour Valley (see above for main examples).

Report structure, headings and word counts	**Late Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon Land-Use (500 words)** – Brief physical description of the 1st-century AD field system and the ditches defining the middle Saxon trackway and a summary of the associated finds (in as far as they have a bearing on dating or characterisation of the features). Reference to the Archive Report held at Suffolk HER as a source for further information about the features and finds. Discussion of what these features indicate about patterns of land-use and landscape organisation in the locality between the late Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon periods (and any changes over time), drawing attention to any links with other nearby sites/ finds recorded in Suffolk HER and 'grey'/ published literature. **Conclusions (300 words)** – Reflections on the site's contribution to wider research themes – the development of early agricultural landscapes in East Anglia, implications to the apparent lack of such sites in Suffolk and Norfolk (*i.e*. lack of large-scale fieldwork and failure to identify and correctly date them from cropmarks rather than a genuine absence). **Acknowledgements** **Bibliography**

Publication Methods and Resources

Task	Duration	Comments
HER search and analysis	2 days	Retrieve cropmark plots for any related sites in the vicinity
Library research and analysis	2 days	Reading on the comparable field systems mentioned above.
Report writing	5 days	
Illustrations	4 days including finds illustration and map preparation	

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

PCA would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the project and Jude Plouviez, Jess Tipper and Edward Martin for monitoring the project on behalf of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service. Thanks to Josephine Brown of the PCA CAD Department for preparing the figures.

10 REFERENCES

Albone, J., Massey, S. and Tremlett, S. 2007 *The Archaeology of Norfolk's Coastal Zone. The Results of the National Mapping Programme*. English Heritage Project Reference 2913. Norfolk Landscape Archaeology unpublished report

Antrobus, S. 2011. World War II and the LBC at Stewartby, *History in Bedforshire* 5 (9): 1-4.

Bates, S. and Crowson, A. 2004 *Assessment Report and Updated Project Design for Archaeological Excavations and Watching Brief on the Bacton to Great Yarmouth Gas Pipeline, Norfolk, 1999*. Norfolk Archaeological Unit Unpublished Report No. 924

Bates, S. forthcoming *Archaeological Work on the Line of the Bacton to Great Yarmouth Pipeline*. East Anglian Archaeology

Blinkhorn, P., 2012. *The Ipswich Ware Project: Ceramics, Trade and Society in Middle Saxon England.* Medieval Pottery Research Group, occasional Paper 7.

Brown, A. 1991 Structured Deposition and Technological Change among the Flaked Stone Artefacts from Cranbourne Chase. In: J. Barrett, R. Bradley and M. Hall (Eds.) *Papers on the Prehistoric Archaeology of Cranbourne Chase*, 101-133. Oxbow Monograph 11.

Cooke, N., Brown, F. and Phillpotts, C. 2008 *From Hunter Gatherers to Huntsmen: A History of the Stansted Landscape*. Framework Archaeology Monograph 2, Oxford and Salisbury

Darling, M.J. 1994. *Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery.* Study Group for Roman Pottery.

English Heritage 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*. Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England. London.

English Heritage 2006 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*. English Heritage. Swindon.

Fasham, P.J. 1985 *The Prehistoric Settlement at Winnall Down, Winchester*. Hampshire Field Club Monograph 2.

Fryer, V. 2012a Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Foxhall, Ipswich, Suffolk (FXL 061). Assessment report for Allen Archaeology Ltd

Fryer, V. 2012b Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Spixworth Lane North, Old Catton, Norwich (ENF 129074). Assessment report for Pre-Construct Archaeology

Garrow, D. 2006 *Pits, Settlement and Deposition during the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age in East Anglia*. British Archaeological Report (British Series) 414.

Gibbard, P.L. 1986 Flint Gravels in the Quaternary of Southeast England. In: G. De C. Sieveking and M.B. Hart (Eds) *The Scientific Study of Flint and Chert*, 141-149. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.

Gibson, C. 2004 Lines in the Sand: Middle to Late Bronze Age Settlement at Game Farm, Brandon. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 19. Archaeological Solutions, Hertford

Green, H.S. 1980 *The Flint Arrowheads of the British Isles: a detailed study of material from England and Wales with comparanda from Scotland and Ireland: Part I*.. BAR (British Series) 75.

Lamdin-Whymark, H. 2008 *The Residues of Ritualised Action: Neolithic depositional practices in the Middle Thames Valley*. British Archaeological Reports (British Series) 466.

Lawson, A.J. 2000 *Potterne 1982-5, Animal Husbandry in Later Prehistoric Wiltshire.* Wessex Archaeology Report No.17. English Heritage.

McLaren, A. P. 2009 A Social Life for Later Lithics: A Technological and Contextual Analysis of Later Bronze and Earliest Iron Age Flintworking in East Anglia, England. PhD Thesis, University of Cambridge.

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

Needham, S. and Spence, T. 199 *Refuse and Disposal at Area 16 East, Runnymede*. Runnymede Bridge Research Excavations, Volume 2. British Museum Press 6

Percival, J. 2012. Excavations at Spixworth Road, Old Catton, Norfolk. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Report No.

Pooley, A. 2012 *Fieldwork at the Former Unilever Site, High Street, Needham Market, Suffolk (NDM 033).* Pre-Construct Archaeology Unpublished Assessment Report.

Shepherd, W. 1972 *Flint. Its Origins, Properties and Uses*. Faber and Faber. London.

Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2nd edition. Cambridge University Press.

Thomas, J. 1999 *Understanding the Neolithic: a revised second edition of rethinking the Neolithic*. Routledge. London.

Watkins, P. 2006. An Archaeological Evaluation of Land off Spixworth Road, Old Catton, Norfolk. NAU Archaeology Report 1191.

Woolhouse, T. 2013 *Archaeological Excavations at Felixstowe Academy, High Street, Walton, Felixstowe, Suffolk (FEX 281)*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Unpublished Assessment Report.

Young, R. and Humphrey, J. 1999 Flint Use in England after the Bronze Age: time for a re-evaluation? *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 65, 231-242.

11 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Group
1	NA	Trench	NA	NA	NA
2	NA	Trench	NA	NA	NA
3	NA	Trench	NA	NA	NA
4	NA	Trench	NA	NA	NA
5	NA	Trench	NA	NA	NA
6	NA	Trench	NA	NA	NA
7	NA	Trench	NA	NA	NA
8	NA	Trench	NA	NA	NA
9	NA	Trench	NA	NA	NA
10	NA	Trench	NA	NA	NA
11	NA	Trench	NA	NA	NA
12	NA	Trench	NA	NA	NA
13	NA	Trench	NA	NA	NA
14	NA	Trench	NA	NA	NA
15	NA	Trench	NA	NA	NA
16	NA	Trench	NA	NA	NA
17	NA	Trench	NA	NA	NA
18	NA	Trench	NA	NA	NA
19	NA	Trench	NA	NA	NA
20	NA	Trench	NA	NA	NA
21	NA	Trench	NA	NA	NA
22	NA	Trench	NA	NA	NA
30	30	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
31	30	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
32	32	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 2
33	32	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 2
34	34	cut	?Ditch or hedgeline	1st AD	DITCH 3
35	34	fill	?Ditch or hedgeline	1st AD	DITCH 3
36	36	cut	Post Hole	Modern	
37	36	fill	Post Hole	Modern	
38	38	cut	Post Hole	Modern	
39	38	fill	Post Hole	Modern	
40	40	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
41	40	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
42	42	cut	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 5
43	42	fill	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 5
44	43	fill	Ditch	Unknown	

45	44	fill	Ditch	Unknown	
46	45	fill	Animal Burial	Modern	
47	45	fill	Animal Burial	Modern	
48	48	cut	Pit or Natural	Unknown	
49	48	fill	Pit or natural	Unknown	
50	50	cut	Burnt pit/hearth	Pre-Saxon	
51	50	fill	Burnt pit/hearth	Pre-Saxon	
52	50	layer	Burnt pit/hearth	Pre-Saxon	
53	53	cut	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 5
54	53	fill	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 5
55	55	cut	Pit/depression	Bronze Age	
56	55	fill	Pit/depression	Bronze Age	
57	57	cut	Ditch	? Bronze Age	
58	57	cut	Ditch	? Bronze Age	
59	59	cut	Ditch	Unknown	
60	59	fill	Ditch	Unknown	
61	61	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 6
62	61	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 6
63	63	cut	Natural	NA	
64	63	fill	Natural	NA	
65	65	cut	Natural	NA	
66	67	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
67	67	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
68	65	fill	Natural	NA	
69	69	cut	Burnt pit/hearth	Unknown	
70	69	fill	Burnt pit/hearth	Unknown	
71	71	cut	Natural	NA	
72	71	fill	Natural	NA	
73	74	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
74	74	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
75	76	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 8
76	76	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 8
77	77	cut	Ditch	Unknown	
78	76	fill	Ditch	Unknown	
79	79	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 9
80	79	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 9
81	81	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 10
82	81	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 10
83	83	cut	Ditch	? Bronze Age	DITCH 11
84	84	fill	Ditch	? Bronze Age	DITCH 11
85	85	cut	Ditch	Unknown	
86	85	fill	Ditch	Unknown	
87	87	cut	Post Hole	Unknown	

88	87	fill	Post Hole	Unknown	
89	90	fill	Tree throw		
90	90	cut	Tree throw		
91	92	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 12
92	92	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 12
93	93	cut	Pit		
94	93	fill	Pit		
95	95	cut	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
96	95	fill	Burnt Pit/hearth		
97	97	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 13
98	97	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 13
99	99	cut	Ditch		
100	99	fill	Ditch		
101	101	cut	Ditch		
102	101	fill	Ditch		
103	103	cut	Natural		
104	103	fill	Natural		
105	105	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 14
106	105	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 14
107	108	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 15
108	108	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 15
109	109	cut	Animal burrow		
110	109	fill	Animal Burrow		
111	111	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 2
112	111	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 2
113	113	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 13
114	113	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 13
115	115	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 16?
116	116	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 16?
117	117	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 17
118	117	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 17
119	119	cut	Pit or Ditch		
120	119	fill	Pit or Ditch		
121	121	cut	Ditch		
122	121	fill	Ditch		
123	123	cut	Ditch		
124	123	fill	Ditch		
125		layer	Spread		
126	126	cut	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
127	126	fill	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
128	128	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 6?
129	128	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 6?
130	130	cut	?Ditch		

131	130	fill	Ditch		
132	132	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 2
133	132	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 2
134	134	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 4
135	134	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 4
136	136	cut	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 5
137	136	fill	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 5
138	138	cut	Post Hole		
139	138	fill	Post Hole		
140	140	cut	Ditch		
141	140	fill	Ditch		
142	142	cut	?pit		
143	142	fill	?pit		
144	144	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
145	144	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
146	146	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
147	146	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
148	148	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 16
149	148	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 16
150	150	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
151	150	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
152	152	cut	Ditch		
153	152	fill	Ditch		
154	154	cut	Ditch		154
155	155	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
156	155	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
157	155	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
158	158	cut	Burnt pit/Hearth		
159	158	fill	Burnt pit/Hearth		
160	160	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
161	160	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
162	162	cut	Pit		
163	162	fill	Pit		
164	164	cut	Burnt pit/Hearth		
165	164	fill	Burnt pit/Hearth		
166	166	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 8
167	166	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 8
168	168	cut	Hearth	Bronze Age	BUILDING 1
169	169	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
170	170	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 8
171	169	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
172	172	cut	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 1

173	173	cut	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 1
174	174	cut	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 1
175	172	fill	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 1
176	173	fill	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 1
177	174	fill	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 1
178	180	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	RING DITCH
179	180	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	RING DITCH
180	180	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	RING DITCH
181	181	cut	Pit		
182	181	fill	Pit		
183	183	cut	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 1
184	183	fill	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 1
185	185	cut	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 1
186	185	fill	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 1
187	187	cut	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 1
188	187	fill	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 1
189	189	cut	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 1
190	189	fill	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 1
191	191	cut	Pit		
192	191	fill	Pit		
193	195	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	RING DITCH
194	195	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	RING DITCH
195	195	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	RING DITCH
196	196	cut	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 1
197	196	fill	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 1
198	198	cut	Burnt Pit		
199	198	fill	Burnt Pit		
200	200	cut	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
201	200	fill	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
202	202	cut	Pit	Bronze Age	
203	202	fill	Pit	Bronze Age	
204	204	cut	Pit		
205	204	fill	Pit		
206	206	cut	WW II Pill box		
207	207	cut	Pit		
208	207	fill	Pit		
209	209	cut	Pit		
210	209	fill	Pit		
211	211	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 13
212	211	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 13
213	213	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 13
214	213	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 13
215	215	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 13

216	215	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 13
217	218	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
218	218	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
219	219	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
220	219	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
221	221	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 13
222	221	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 13
223	224	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 8
224	224	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 8
225	225	cut	Pit		
226	225	fill	Pit		
227	227	cut	Post Hole		
228	227	fill	Post Hole		
229	229	cut	Pit		
230	229	fill	Pit		
231	231	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 12
232	231	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 12
233	236	fill	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
234	236	fill	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
235	236	fill	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
236	236	cut	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
237	237	cut	Post Hole		
238	237	fill	Post Hole		
239	239	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 13
240	239	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 13
241	243	cut	Burnt Pit/hearth		
242	243	fill	Burnt Pit/hearth		
243	243	fill	Burnt Pit/hearth		
244	244	cut	Post Hole		
245	244	fill	Post Hole		
246	246	cut	Pit		
247	246	fill	Pit		
248	248	cut	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
249	249	fill	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
250	250	cut	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
251	250	fill	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
252	254	fill	Pit		
253	254	fill	Pit		
254	254	cut	Pit		
255	255	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 7
256	255	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 7
257	257	cut	Depression		
258	257	fill	Depression		

259	259	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 12
260	259	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 12
261	261	cut	Post Hole		
262	261	fill	Post Hole		
263	263	cut	Post Hole		
264	263	fill	Post Hole		
265	265	cut	Post Hole		
266	265	fill	Post Hole		
267	267	cut	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
268	267	fill	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
269	269	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 13
270	269	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 13
271	271	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 13
272	271	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 13
273	273	cut	Modern Service		
274	274	fill	Modern Service		
275	277	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	RING DITCH
276	277	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	RING DITCH
277	277	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	RING DITCH
278	278	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	RING DITCH
279	278	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	RING DITCH
280	278	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	RING DITCH
281	281	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	RING DITCH
282	281	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	RING DITCH
283	281	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	RING DITCH
284	281	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	RING DITCH
285	281	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	RING DITCH
286	286	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	RING DITCH
287	286	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	RING DITCH
288	289	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	RING DITCH
289	289	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	RING DITCH
290	286	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	RING DITCH
291	291	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	RING DITCH
292	291	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	RING DITCH
293	291	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	RING DITCH
294	295	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 10
295	295	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 10
296	296	cut	Ditch		
297	296	fill	Ditch		
298	299	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 10
299	299	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 10
300	301	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 15
301	301	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 15

302	303	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 15
303	303	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 15
304	304	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 11
305	304	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 11
306	306	cut	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
307	306	fill	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
308	308	cut	Burnt Pit/ Hearth	Medieval	
309	308	fill	Burnt Pit/ Hearth	Medieval	
310	310	cut	Tree throw		
311	310	fill	Tree throw		
312	313	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 15
313	313	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 15
314	314	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 18
315	314	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 18
316	316	cut	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
317	316	fill	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
318	318	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 9
319	318	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 9
320	320	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 9
321	320	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 9
322	323	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 18
323	323	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 18
324	324	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 18
325	324	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 18
326	326	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 2
327	326	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 2
328	328	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 2
329	328	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 2
330	330	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 2
331	330	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 2
332	332	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 19
333	332	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 19
334	334	cut	Pit		
335	334	fill	Pit		
336	336	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 2
337	336	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 2
338	338	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 20
339	338	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 20
340	342	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
341	342	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
342	342	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
343	343	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 14
344	343	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 14

345	345	cut	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
346	345	fill	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
347	347	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 19
348	347	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 19
349	350	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 21
350	350	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 21
351	352	cut	Pit		
352	352	fill	Pit		
353	353	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
354	353	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
355	355	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 14
356	355	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 14
357	357	cut	Pit		
358	357	fill	Pit		
359	359	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 19
360	359	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 19
361	359	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 19
362	362	cut	Cremation		
363	362	fill	Cremation		
364	364	cut	Ditch		PART OF DITCH 3?
365	365	fill	Ditch		PART OF DITCH 3?
366	267	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 21
367	267	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 21
368	368	cut	Ditch		
369	368	fill	Ditch		
370	371	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 19
371	371	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 19
372	372	cut	Post Hole	Modern	
373	372	fill	Post Hole	Modern	
374	374	cut	Post Hole	Modern	
375	374	fill	Post Hole	Modern	
376	376	cut	Post Hole	Modern	
377	376	fill	Post Hole	Modern	
378	378	cut	Irregular feature		
379	378	cut	Irregular feature		
380	380	cut	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
381	380	fill	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
382	382	cut	Ditch		
383	382	cut	Ditch		
384	384	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 4
385	384	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 4
386	386	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1

387	386	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
388	388	cut	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
389	388	fill	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
390	390	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 4
391	390	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 4
392	392	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 4
393	392	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 4
394	394	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 4
395	394	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 4
396	396	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 2
397	396	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 2
398	398	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
399	398	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
400	400	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 14
401	400	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 14
402	402	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
403	402	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
404	404	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 2
405	404	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 2
406	406	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 2
407	406	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 2
408	408	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 2
409	408	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 2
410	410	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 14
411	410	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 14
412	412	cut	Pit		
413	412	cut	Pit		
414	414	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
415	414	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
416	416	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
417	416	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 1
418	418	cut	Ditch	Iron Age	DITCH 12
419	418	fill	Ditch	Iron Age	DITCH 12
420	420	cut	Ditch	Iron Age	DITCH 12
421	420	fill	Ditch	Iron Age	DITCH 12
422	422	cut	Post Hole		
423	422	fill	Post Hole		
424	424	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 3
425	424	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 3
426	426	fill	Ditch	Iron Age	DITCH 12
427	426	cut	Ditch	Iron Age	DITCH 12
428	428	cut	Ditch	Iron Age	DITCH 12
429	428	fill	Ditch	Iron Age	DITCH 12

430	430	fill	Post Hole	Iron Age	PART OF DITCH 12
431	430	cut	Post Hole	Iron Age	PART OF DITCH 12
432	432	cut	Ditch	Iron Age	DITCH 12
433	432	fill	Ditch	Iron Age	DITCH 12
434	434	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 3
435	434	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 3
436	436	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 7
437	436	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 7
438	438	cut	Burnt Pit Hearth		
439	438	fill	Burnt Pit Hearth		
440	440	cut	Ditch		
441	440	fill	Ditch		
442	442	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 3
443	442	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 3
444	444	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 2
445	444	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 2
446	446	cut	Post Hole		
447	446	fill	Post Hole		
448	448	cut	Ditch ?	1st AD	DITCH 7
449	448	fill	Ditch ?	1st AD	DITCH 7
450	450	cut	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 22
451	450	fill	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 22
452	452	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 7
453	452	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 7
454	454	cut	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 5
455	454	cut	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 5
456	456	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 7
457	456	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 7
458	458	cut	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 22
459	458	fill	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 22
460	460	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 6
461	460	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 6
462	462	cut	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 5
463	462	fill	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 5
464	464	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 23
465	464	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 23
466	466	cut	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 22
467	466	fill	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 22
468	468	cut	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 5
469	468	fill	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 5
470	470	cut	Ditch		
471	470	fill	Ditch		

472	472	cut	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 22
473	472	fill	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 22
474	474	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 23
475	474	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 23
476	476	cut	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 5
477	476	fill	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 5
478	478	cut	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
479	478	fill	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
480	480	cut	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 5
481	480	fill	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 5
482	482	cut	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 5
483	482	fill	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 5
484	484	cut	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 2
485	484	fill	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 2
486	486	cut	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 2
487	486	fill	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 2
488	488	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 23
489	488	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 23
490	490	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 24
491	490	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 24
492	492	cut	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 2
493	492	fill	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 2
494	494	cut	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 2
495	494	fill	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 2
496	496	cut	?Beam slot	Bronze Age	BUILDING 2
497	496	cut	?Beam slot	Bronze Age	BUILDING 2
498	498	cut	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 22
499	498	fill	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 22
500	500	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 13
501	500	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 13
502	502	cut	Ditch	Modern?	
503	502	fill	Ditch	Modern?	
504	504	cut	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 22
505	504	fill	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 22
506	506	cut	Ditch		
507	506	fill	Ditch		
508	508	cut	Ditch	Iron Age	DITCH 23
509	508	fill	Ditch	Iron Age	DITCH 23
510	510	cut	Ditch		
511	510	fill	Ditch		
512	512	cut	Ditch	Post Med	
513	512	fill	Ditch	Post Med	
514	514	cut	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 22

515	514	fill	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 22
516	516	cut	Ditch		
517	516	fill	Ditch		
518	518	cut	Ditch		
519	518	fill	Ditch		
520	520	cut	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
521	520	fill	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
522	522	cut	Pit	Post Med	
523	522	fill	Pit	Post Med	
524	524	cut	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
525	524	fill	Burnt Pit/Hearth		
526	526	cut	Natural		
527	526	fill	Natural		
528	528	cut	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 22
529	528	fill	Ditch	SAXON	DITCH 22
530	530	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 8
531	530	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 8
532	532	cut	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 2
533	532	fill	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 2
534	534	cut	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 2
535	534	fill	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 2
536	536	cut	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 2
537	536	fill	Post Hole	Bronze Age	BUILDING 2
538	538	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 23
539	538	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 23
540	540	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 24
541	540	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 24
542	542	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 23
543	542	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 23
544	544	cut	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 24
545	544	fill	Ditch	1st AD	DITCH 24
546	546	cut	Ditch		WB area
547	546	fill	Ditch		WB area
548	548	cut	Ditch		WB area
549	548	fill	Ditch		WB area
550	550	cut	Pit		WB area
551	550	fill	Pit		WB area
552	552	cut	Ditch		WB area
553	552	fill	Ditch		WB area
554	554	cut	Ditch	?Bronze Age	DITCH 17
555	554	fill	Ditch	?Bronze Age	DITCH 17
556	556	cut	Ditch	?Bronze Age	DITCH 6
557	556	fill	Ditch	?Bronze Age	DITCH 6

558	558	cut	Ditch	?Bronze Age	DITCH 6
559	558	fill	Ditch	?Bronze Age	DITCH 6
560	560	cut	Ditch	?Bronze Age	= [470]
561	560	fill	Ditch	?Bronze Age	= [470]
562	562	cut	Burnt Pit	Undated	
563	562	fill	Burnt Pit	Undated	
564	564	cut	Ditch	?Bronze Age	Parallel to DITCHES 9 &10
565	564	fill	Ditch	?Bronze Age	Parallel to DITCHES 9 &10
566	566	cut	Ditch	?Bronze Age	Parallel to DITCHES 9 &10
567	566	fill	Ditch	?Bronze Age	Parallel to DITCHES 9 &10
568	568	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 26
569	568	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 26
570	570	cut	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 25
571	570	fill	Ditch	Bronze Age	DITCH 25

12 APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-139099

Project details

Project name	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT PROPOSED SITE OF IPSWICH ACADEMY, GAINSBOROUGH SPORTS AND COMMUNITY CENTRE, BRAZIERS WO
Short description of the project	An archaeological trial trench evaluation, excavation and watching brief have been undertaken at the proposed site of the Ipswich Academy, Gainsborough Sports and Community Centre, Braziers Wood Road, Ipswich, Suffolk. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, with the evaluation undertaken between the 17th and 30th July 2012, the excavation between 6th August and the 7th September 2012, and the watching brief between the 10th and 14th September 2012. Taken together, this fieldwork recorded two phases of Bronze Age field systems with a barrow ring-ditch and one or more associated houses, and a later field system dating to the 1st century AD. The remains of two steel-reinforced concrete structures located towards the southeast of the site formed part of the Second World War defences that were added to the airfield that formerly occupied the current development area.
Project dates	Start: 17-07-2012 End: 14-09-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	IPS 676 - Sitecode

Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	RING DITCH Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Bronze Age
Monument type	ROUNDHOUSE Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	TRACKWAY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Late Neolithic
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Roman

Investigation type	"Open-area excavation","Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH Ipswich Academy, Gainsborough Sports and Community Centre, Braziers Wood Road, Ipswich, Suffolk
Postcode	IP3 0SP
Study area	4.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 187 417 52 1 52 01 47 N 001 11 18 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 35.00m Max: 37.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council’s Archaeological Officer

Project design originator	CgMs Consultants Ltd
Project director/manager	Mark Hinman
Project supervisor	Daryl Stump
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Media available	"Database","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Investigations atproposed site at Ipswich Academy, Gainsborough Sports and Community Centre, Braziers Wood Road, Ipswich, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stump, D
Other bibliographic details	Report Number
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Stapleford, Cambridgeshire

Entered by Mark Hinman (mhinman@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 11 December 2012

13 APPENDIX 3: POTTERY BY CONTEXT

Context	Trench	qty	wt	Spot date
41	8	1	3	Early Bronze Age
56	3	8	94	Later Bronze Age
56	3	5	120	Later Bronze Age
75	5	1	1	Early Bronze Age
91	7	1	3	Early Bronze Age
179		2	1	Early Bronze Age
192		2	14	Early Bronze Age
201		1	16	Early Bronze Age
203		1	5	Early Bronze Age
212		1	4	Early Bronze Age
228		1	62	Early Bronze Age
238		1	31	Early Bronze Age
247		1	5	Early Bronze Age
252		165	143	later Neo/early Bronze Age
252		9	107	later Neo/early Bronze Age
252		4	22	later Neo/early Bronze Age
252		5	18	later Neo/early Bronze Age
252		88	1884	later Neo/early Bronze Age
252		1	8	later Neo/early Bronze Age
252		54	61	later Neo/early Bronze Age
268		21	85	Early Bronze Age
309		1	1	?Iron Age
373		3	1	Not closely datable
501		1	7	Early Bronze Age
507		2	6	Later Bronze Age
147/161		1	13	Iron Age
501/507		1	7	Early Bronze Age

14 APPENDIX 4: LITHIC MATERIAL

Context	Decortication Flake	Flake	Flake Fragment	Blade-like Flake	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Core	Conchoidal Chunk	Retouched	Context Total Struck	Suggested Assemblage Date	Comments	Burnt Stone (no.)	Burnt Stone (wt:g)
35		1								1	Undateable			
41								1		1	Meso-EBA	Shattered blade core?		
49						1				1	Neo-EBA			
56					1		1			2	Meso-ENeo	Multiplatformed narrow flake / blade core		
58					1		1			2	Meso-ENeo	Single platform 'front' type core producing narrow flakes / blades		
70										0	Undateable	Lightly burnt small pebbles	4	19
75		3								3	MBA-IA	From the same nodule?		
84									1	1	MBA-IA	Crude flake with shallow notch cut into left ventral		
106		1								1	MBA-IA			
114		1								1	Undateable			
120	1									1	Undateable			
127										0	Undateable	Variably burnt	4	11
145	1	1								2	MBA-IA			
149		1								1	Neo-EBA			
151	1									1	Neo-EBA	Blade dimensions		
156		1	1							2	Undateable			
159		1								1	Undateable			
161										0	Undateable	Heavily burnt chert nodule	5	168

Context	Decortication Flake	Flake	Flake Fragment	Blade-like Flake	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Core	Conchoidal Chunk	Retouched	Context Total Struck	Suggested Assemblage Date	Comments	Burnt Stone (no.)	Burnt Stone (wt:g)
163		2	1							3	Neo-EBA			
166		1						1		2	MBA-IA	Badly mis-struck flake		
167		1								1	Neo-EBA	Either a core tablet or struck from a keeled core		
168		2								2	Neo-EBA			
171	1	3							1	5	MBA-IA	Retouched is a rather crudely made end-scraper. Unmodified burnt stone is a large chert nodule	4	221
175										0	Undateable	Heavily burnt	1	21
176	1									1	Undateable			
177		1						2		3	Neo-EBA	CCs burnt. Unmodified burnt stone all heavily burnt	8	59
179		3							1	4	Neo-EBA	Small lightly retouched convex end-scraper		
188		1								1	Neo-EBA			
192	2	4				1	1	1		9	Neo-EBA	Possibly some later pieces. Core is burnt and had produced small narrow flakes. Burnt stone is siliceous sandstone	2	89
193		2								2	Neo-EBA			
197	2	2								4	MBA-IA			
201		1								1	MBA-IA			
203			1						1	2	MBA-IA	Small decortication flake with fine steep retouch along left dorsal - piercer?		
208	1									1	Undateable			
212		2			1			1		4	Meso-EBA	Flakes are rather non-descript but the blade comes from a micro-blade core of Meso - Early Neo date		
214		1								1	MBA-IA			
216		3								3	MBA-IA			

Context	Decortication Flake	Flake	Flake Fragment	Blade-like Flake	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Core	Conchoidal Chunk	Retouched	Context Total Struck	Suggested Assemblage Date	Comments	Burnt Stone (no.)	Burnt Stone (wt:g)
220		1								1	Undateable	Burnt		
228			2		1					3	Meso-ENeo	All heavily burnt		
230	1	25								26	Neo-EBA	All knapping waste from single episode of knapping	1	5
238		1						1		2	Undateable			
247		1	1	1						3	Neo-EBA	Bifacially worked flake with thick cortex		
249		2	4							6	Neo-EBA	Burnt flake fragments	1	12
251				1						1	Neo-EBA	Heavily burnt		
252		7						2	5	14	Neo-EBA	Two finely made double ended long-end scrapers, lightly edge retouched flake, non-prismatic blade lightly retouched into a piercer, broken side scraper Also a flint hammerstone	2	4
268	2	4	3				1	2		12	MBA-IA	All or most MBA or later. Predominantly waste from the reduction of a limited number of cores, one F refits to the core. The core is extensively but rather randomly reduced	5	57
275	1						3	1		5	MBA-IA	All three cores are minimally worked/testing of thermally shattered chunks		
285	1	2								3	MBA-IA		3	17
288	7	6				1		3	2	19	MBA-IA	Possibly some residual pieces but mostly MBA or later. Predominantly waste from the reduction of a limited number of nodules. Both retouched pieces are rather crudely made scrapers		
309		1								1	MBA-IA			
329		1	1							2	Neo-EBA			
331							1			1	Neo-EBA	Single platform 'front' type. SP completely smashed		

Context	Decortication Flake	Flake	Flake Fragment	Blade-like Flake	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Core	Conchoidal Chunk	Retouched	Context Total Struck	Suggested Assemblage Date	Comments	Burnt Stone (no.)	Burnt Stone (wt:g)
337		2						1	1	4	Neo-EBA	Small invasively retouched end-and-side scraper cf thumbnail types		
366									1	1	Neo-EBA	Distal fragment with fine shallow retouch cf knife		
369		1								1	MBA-IA			
385	1									1	Undateable			
415		5								5	MBA-IA			
421							1			1	MBA-IA	Thermal chunk with a short series of flakes removed from 2 directions		
433	1									1	Undateable			
445		2	1							3	MBA-IA			
447										0	Undateable	Variably burnt	6	18
457										0	Undateable	Heavily burnt	1	4
481		1								1	Neo-EBA			
501									1	1	Neo-EBA	Large narrow decortication flake with blunting along left dorsal cf knife or graving tool		
505	1									1	Undateable			
507					1				1	2	E Neo	Very nicely made leaf-shaped arrowhead. Unmodified burnt stone heavily burnt	1	11
511		1	2					1		4	Neo-EBA	Flake fragments heavily burnt	2	6
519				1						1	Neo-EBA			
+		2		1						3	MBA-IA	Blade-like flake possibly edge retouched		
Tr10+		1								1	Neo-EBA			
Tr16+		1								1	Neo-EBA	Heavy hinge fracture		

Context	Decortication Flake	Flake	Flake Fragment	Blade-like Flake	Prismatic Blade	Non-prismatic Blade	Core	Conchoidal Chunk	Retouched	Context Total Struck	Suggested Assemblage Date	Comments	Burnt Stone (no.)
Tr18 +								1	1	Neo-EBA	Large end scraper made on thick flake		

15 APPENDIX 5: BAKED CLAY BY CONTEXT

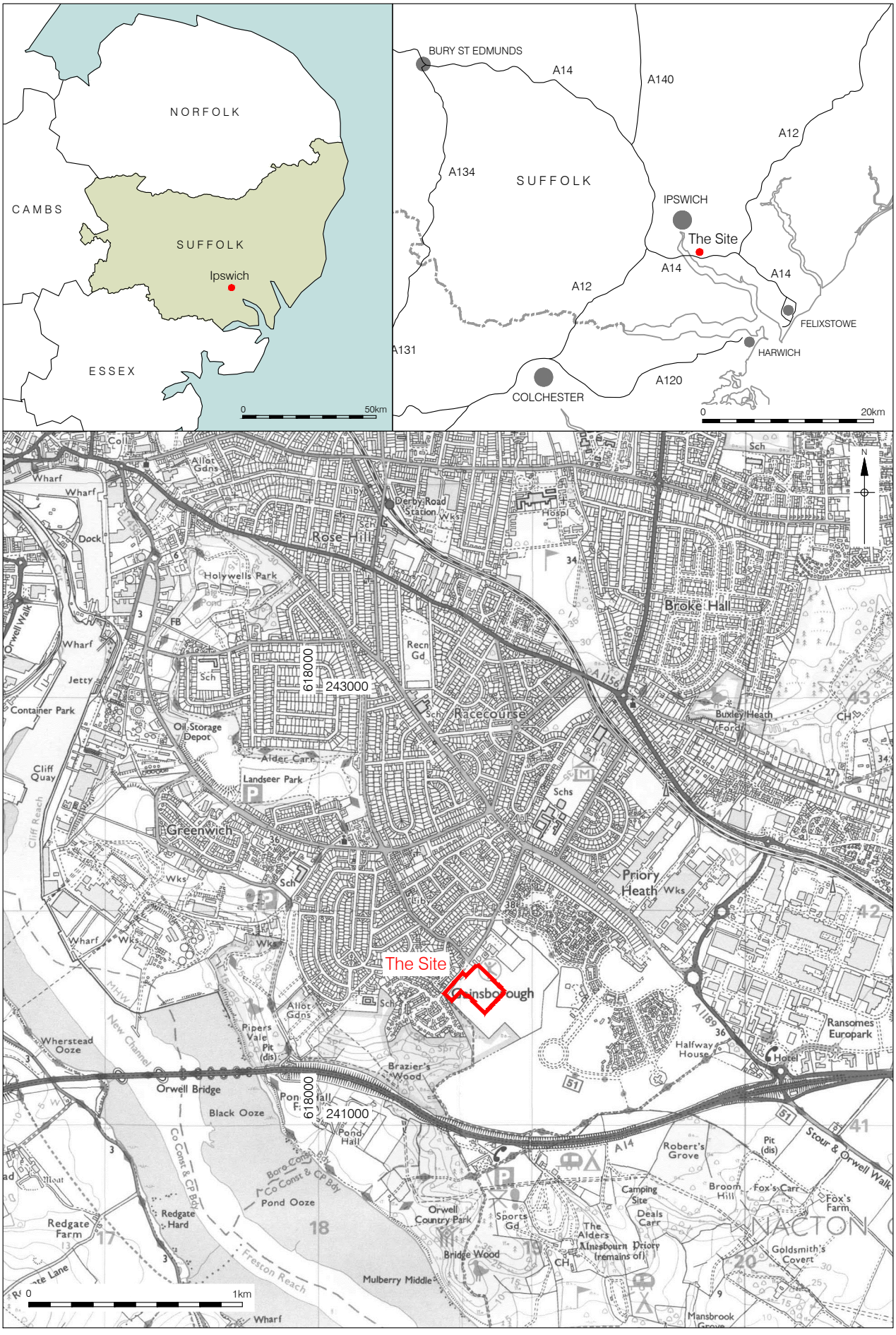
Context	Type	fabric	Quantity	Weight (g)
176	structural	sandy micaceous fabric with rare quartz and rare shell	11	78
	uncertain	sandy micaceous fabric with rare quartz and rare shell	2	23
177	uncertain	sandy micaceous fabric with rare quartz and rare shell	2	4
184	uncertain	sandy micaceous fabric with rare quartz and rare organic	11	57
	Possible object	sandy micaceous fabric with rare quartz and rare organic	5	33
186	object	sandy micaceous fabric with sparse angular grog inclusions and rare shell	1	103
187	uncertain	sandy micaceous fabric with sparse angular grog inclusions and rare shell	5	20
197	uncertain	sandy micaceous fabric with rare quartz	1	7
208	object	sandy micaceous fabric with sparse angular grog inclusions and rare shell	47	384
209	object	sandy micaceous fabric with sparse angular grog inclusions and rare shell	3	23
230	uncertain	sandy micaceous fabric with rare quartz and rare shell	1	2
268	uncertain	sandy micaceous fabric with rare quartz	8	30
Total			97	764

16 APPENDIX 6: CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS

Sample No.	Context No.	Material removed	Potential
1	50/51	Charcoal	M
2	44/45	Charcoal	M
4	188	Charcoal	M
5	205	Charcoal	M
6	192	Charcoal+Cereal	M
7	208	Charcoal	L/M
8	228	Charcoal	L/M
9	234	Charcoal	M
10	245	Charcoal	M
11	241	Charcoal+cupule+roundwood frag.	M/H
12	249	Charcoal	M
13	252	Charcoal+nutshell	L
14	268	Charcoal+Cereal	L/M
15	307	Charcoal	M
16	317	Charcoal	M
17	346	Charcoal	M
18	363	Charcoal	M
19	389	Charcoal	L
20	439	Charcoal+root/stem frag	M
21	521	Charcoal	L
22	525	Charcoal	L/M

Key to Table

L = low M = medium H = high



10/12/12 HB

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000; 625,000 & 25,000 at A4

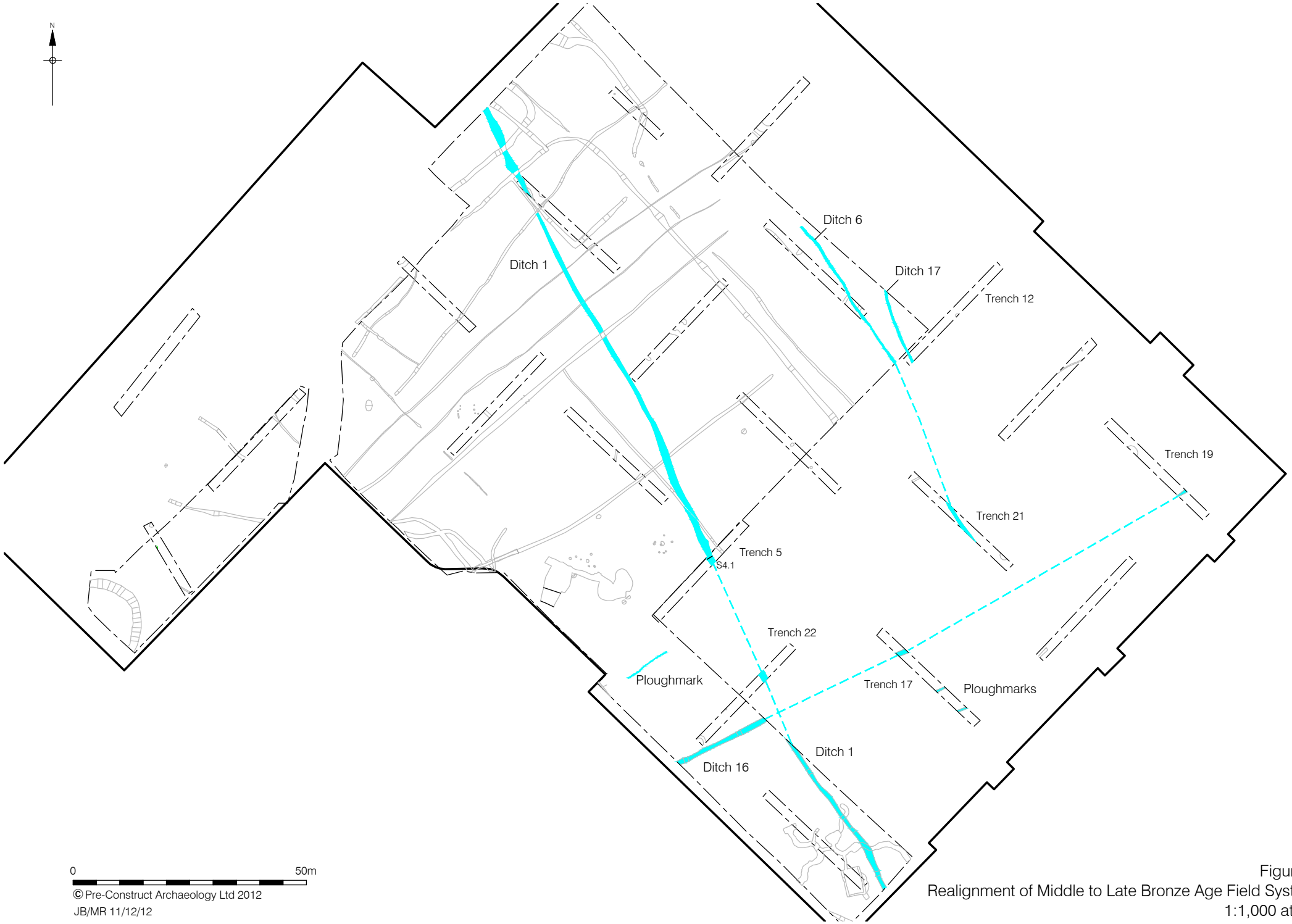
Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:1,250 at A4

JB 14/12/12

Figure 3
Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
1:1,000 at A4

JB/MR 11/12/12

Figure 4
Establishment of Middle to Late Bronze Age Field System
1:1,000 at A4



JB/MR 11/12/12

Figure 5
Realignment of Middle to Late Bronze Age Field System
1:1,000 at A4

JB/MR 11/12/12

Figure 6
Field system dating to the 1st C AD:
known and probable early components
1:1,000 at A4

JB/MR 11/12/12

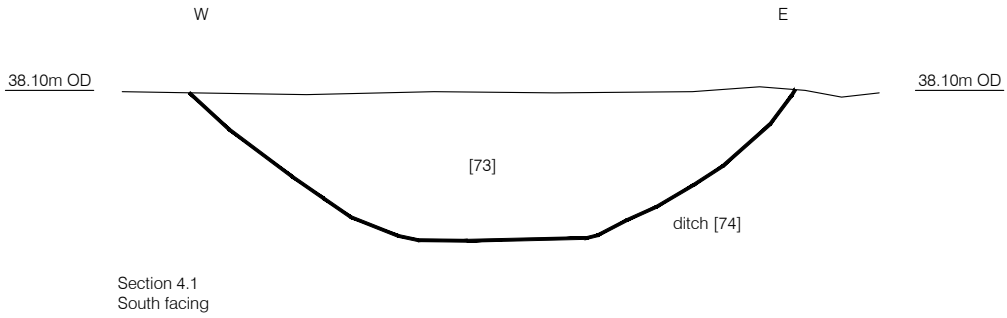
Figure 7
Field system dating to the 1st C AD:
known and probable later components
1:1,000 at A4

JB/MR 11/12/12

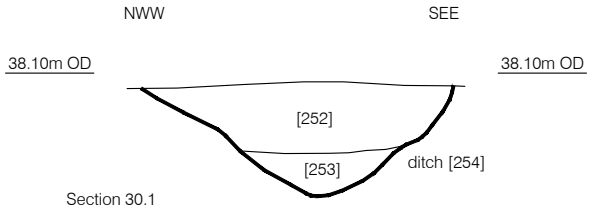
Figure 8
Middle Saxon Trackway
1:1,000 at A4

JB/MR 11/12/12

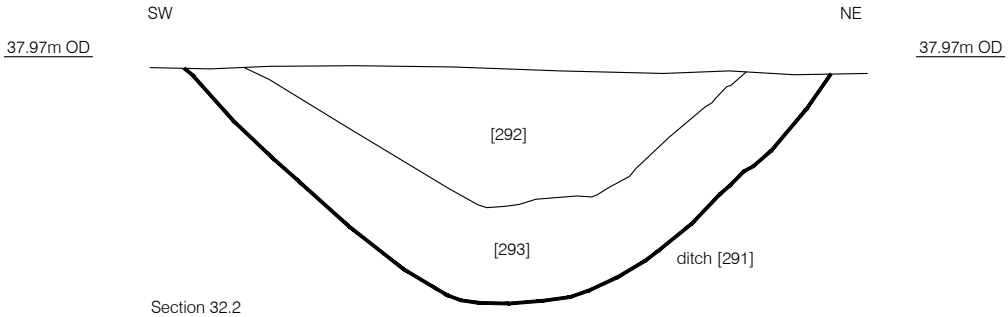
Figure 9
Features associated with WWII Airfield
1:1,000 at A4



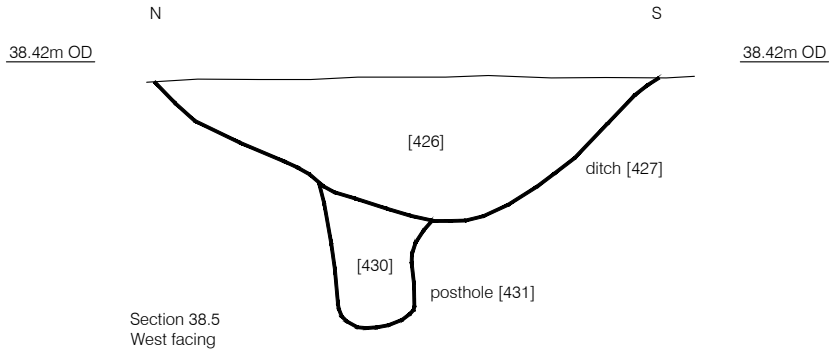
Section 4.1
South facing



Section 30.1
South South West facing



Section 32.2
South East facing



Section 38.5
West facing

0 1m

HB 11/12/12

Figure 10
Sections
1:20 at A4

P C A

PCA SOUTH
UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH
UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL
7 GRANTA TERRACE
STAPLEFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 5DL
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST
BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 826 761
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS
17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com