

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS  
AT FELIXSTOWE ACADEMY, HIGH  
STREET, WALTON, FELIXSTOWE,  
SUFFOLK**



**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
SUFFOLK COASTAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**



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**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT FELIXSTOWE ACADEMY, HIGH STREET, WALTON, FELIXSTOWE, SUFFOLK**

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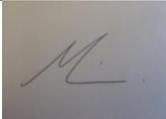
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# ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT FELIXSTOWE ACADEMY, HIGH STREET, WALTON, FELIXSTOWE, SUFFOLK

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### **Abstract**

*Between 1st and 16th March and 31st October and 30th November 2012, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd carried out two phases of archaeological excavation on the site of the new Felixstowe Academy School. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Balfour Beatty. The excavations found a Middle Bronze Age enclosure, which contained a complete and deliberately inverted Middle Bronze Age Ardleigh tradition bucket urn dating from around 1600 and 1300 BC. An associated system of Later Prehistoric field boundaries, broadly dated between the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, were also identified. Published examples of subdivided landscapes of Bronze Age and Early Iron Age date are rare in Suffolk and Norfolk. Single Romano-British and medieval (12th-14th-century AD) field boundary ditches were also present, as were post-medieval/ modern field boundaries which match those shown on late-19th-century Ordnance Survey maps.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report describes the results of two phases of archaeological excavation undertaken on land currently occupied by sports fields attached to Orwell High School, Felixstowe, Suffolk (Figure 1). A new Academy School, Felixstowe Academy, is being built on the site. The project was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Balfour Beatty. The aim of the excavations was to mitigate the impact of development by excavating and preserving by record any archaeological remains within the area of the proposed new building, car park and access road.
- 1.2 The archaeological work was carried out in two phases (Figure 2). The first phase, carried out between the 1st and 16th March 2012, comprised the excavation and recording of archaeological features in the north-west of the site, referred to here as the 'Road Strip' and 'Service Trench' Excavation Areas. The second phase, carried out between the 31st October and 30th November 2012, involved the stripping, mapping and sampling of archaeological features within the proposed car park ('Area 1') and the footprint of the new Academy building ('Area 2').
- 1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological excavation was prepared by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Ltd (January 2012) in response to a Design Brief and Specification prepared by Jess Tipper of the Suffolk County Council (henceforth SCC) Archaeological Service Conservation Team. This WSI highlighted the high potential of the site to contain archaeological remains dating to the Bronze Age and to the period of the Second World War (Hawkins 2012, 2-3). This assessment of potential was based on the results of a trial trench evaluation carried out at the site by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (henceforth SCCAS) in 2010, which recorded multiple ditches and discrete features representing the remains of field boundaries dating to the medieval, post-medieval and Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age periods (ibid. and Cass 2010).
- 1.4 The work reported upon here 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. This has been achieved through the identification and recording of parts of a Middle Bronze Age enclosure and an associated Bronze Age to Early Iron Age field system. The results are of some regional significance given the current scarcity of excavated evidence for subdivision of the landscape at this early date in either Suffolk or Norfolk (Medlycott 2011, 20).

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## 2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The site is located on the Trimley Peninsula in southeast Suffolk, c.1.8km north-west of Felixstowe town centre and c.1km east-south-east of the centre of Trimley Saint Mary (Figure 1). It occupies the former playing fields of the Orwell High School and covers approximately 1.4ha, centered on National Grid Reference TM 2895 3568. The site is approximately 2km north-west of the modern coastline (note that several kilometres of coastline in this area are likely to have been lost to erosion since later prehistory) and 2km north-east of the river Orwell, the level of the land beginning to fall away gently towards the river a few hundred metres south of the site. A stream rises close to Clickett Hill, 400m west of the site, and flows southwards towards the area now occupied by Felixstowe Docks.
- 2.2 The site was bounded by open grassed sports fields to the south, by sports pitches and the rear property boundaries of houses fronting onto Long Croft to the east, by Walton High Street and the rear boundaries of houses and commercial buildings fronting onto High Street and Hawkes Lane to the north, and by arable fields and a hedged property boundary to the west. A footpath running south-west from the residential section of Hawkes Lane crosses the site between the Road Strip Excavation Area and Area 1.
- 2.3 The topography of the site is broadly flat, with existing ground level varying between 22 and 23m above Ordnance Datum (henceforth m OD).
- 2.4 The British Geological Survey describes the solid geology of the area as comprising Red Crag Formation sand, covered by Quaternary drift deposits of sand and gravel formed under riverine conditions (Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup) (Website 1). Closer to the river Orwell are tidal clays and silts, which extend to within 500m of the site in the vicinity of Clickett Hill. Local soils comprise deep sandy loams (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).
- 2.5 The topsoil (100)=(1005) has an average depth of 0.35m across the site and caps a deposit of subsoil (101)=(1004), typically measuring 0.40m deep, which is present in all but the far north-western part of the site (the northern end of the Road Strip Excavation Area). This subsoil is a light to mid orangey-brown fine clayey silt and was heavily-waterlogged during the second phase of fieldwork. It overlies features of Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date but predates post-medieval agricultural field boundaries. The subsoil is thought to derive from successive flooding episodes or periods of prolonged waterlogging, perhaps beginning during the Early Iron Age. It is likely to be made up of the original Bronze Age topsoil and subsoil of the site, which has been broken-down and transformed through long-term wet ground conditions and the introduction of large quantities of fine silt into the soil matrix. Its presence and the marshy ground conditions

which it is thought to represent may explain why the Later Prehistoric field system was abandoned.

- 2.6 Additional evidence for prolonged wet ground conditions on the site comes from the deposits which filled the majority of features sealed by the subsoil. Across the majority of the site (Excavation Areas 1 and 2), the fills of prehistoric ditches and natural tree hollows consistently comprised very compact pale grey silty clay, which was often firmer than the natural sand and gravel into which the features were cut. These silty clay deposits appear to be the result of illuviation, that is, the filtering-down through water action of minerals and other constituents from the overlying soil matrix to the interface with the natural geology.
- 2.7 Undisturbed geological sands and gravels (102)=(1003), referred to here as 'natural', were typically recorded at c. 21-22m OD, approximately 0.70-0.80m below current ground level.

### **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 Suffolk County Council maintains a database of known sites of archaeological or historical significance known as a Historic Environment Record (HER). The Suffolk HER assigns site codes subdivided by location (e.g. FEX 001 for Felixstowe; IPS 001 for Ipswich) 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. Numerous HER records exist for the area surrounding the current site, but both the evaluation report (Cass 2010) and the WSI (Hawkins 2012) highlight three of these as being of particular significance:
- 3.2 FEX 059, which comprises a series of ring-ditches, a possible ditched enclosure and a probable trackway, all considered likely to be of Bronze Age date (i.e. c. 2400 BC to 700 BC), located approximately 100m north of the current site within an arable field bounded by High Street to the south and Candlet Road (the A154) to the north. These features have all been identified from cropmarks and form part of a wider complex of features that extends a further kilometre to the north-north-east (see FEX 057 and FEX 097). A recent archaeological evaluation has been carried out on land including Site FEX 059 (House 2012). This work identified elements of an Early to Middle Bronze Age ritual/funerary landscape, with a probable well-preserved barrow associated with secondary cremations, and urned and un-urned cremations (radiocarbon-dated to the earliest part of the Middle Bronze Age) apparently forming either one or two cremation cemeteries. Concentrations of Early Iron Age pottery found in association with ditches, postholes, pits and possible ring gully suggest the presence of two, or perhaps one single large settlement area, with north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east-aligned ditches forming parts of a contemporary field system.
- 3.3 FEX 080, the site of a possible rectilinear ditched enclosure with apparently associated field boundaries, all of unknown date, located c. 300m west of the current site.
- 3.4 FEX 264, a series of covered trenches excavated to act as air-raid shelters during the Second World War, and including several examples constructed very close to the current site's southern boundary. Although not included within this record, an anti-tank ditch is also known to have been constructed to the immediate north-west of the site, suggesting the possibility that defences of this type formerly extended into the current site itself.
- 3.5 In addition, it is noteworthy that an archaeological evaluation and excavation conducted in 1992 near Grange Farm Avenue, c. 500m to the south of the current site, recorded ditches and pits of Iron Age (c. 700 BC to AD 43) and possibly early Saxon (c. AD 410 to

- AD 800) date, and concluded that the ditches may have formed part of a driveway for livestock within a broader Iron Age field system (FEX 081).
- 3.6 An archaeological evaluation conducted by SCCAS in 2010 (Cass 2010) as part of the current development excavated 29 trenches, each 1.8m wide by 30m long (Figures 2 and 3). Of these, Trenches 1-5 covered what is referred to here as the Road Strip and Service Trench Excavation Areas, and Trenches 6-25 covered much of Area 2. Evaluation Trenches 27-29 were located outside the areas of excavation discussed here. Area 1 was not covered by the evaluation trenches.
- 3.7 Of the 25 evaluation trenches located within or adjoining the current excavation areas, 15 contained archaeological features. Most were small and shallow pits or ditches, the majority of which could not be dated due to the absence of artefacts. However, features recorded within Trenches 1, 4, 18 and 20 contained prehistoric artefacts, comprising a single sherd of Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age pottery within a posthole in Trench 1, a Bronze Age flint side-scraper within a posthole or shallow pit in Trench 1, seven sherds of Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age pottery recovered from the fill of a narrow south-west to north-east-aligned ditch in Trench 4, three sherds of Bronze Age or later pottery and six Bronze Age flints found within a small pit in Trench 18, and a single undiagnostic but later prehistoric (i.e. Neolithic or later) flint flake from a ditch in Trench 20. In addition, Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age pottery was found within the subsoil in Trench 4, and although in itself un-datable, it is probable that the two pieces of burnt flint recovered from a north-north-west to south-south-east-aligned ditch in Trench 5 are also prehistoric.
- 3.8 The evaluation also found pottery dating to between the 11th and 14th centuries AD in a pit in Trench 1, in two ditches on slightly different alignments located towards the northern end of Trench 4, and in a broadly west-to-east-aligned ditch in Trench 23. As the ditch in Trench 23 overlies a small pit, it is clear that this pit is at least early medieval in date and may be significantly earlier.
- 3.9 In addition, two evaluation trenches (10 and 20) contained field boundary ditches which correspond with features marked on 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps, and which are therefore interpreted as post-medieval or modern. These broadly east-to-west-aligned ditches and a further north-east to south-west-oriented ditch were the only features to be identified by a fluxgate magnetometry survey carried out by SCCAS prior to the trial trench evaluation (Cass 2010). It is not clear why the magnetometer did not detect the features of earlier date, but this may simply be a result of the high sand content of the underlying natural geology, the presence of a relatively deep subsoil, and the fact that the archaeological features are generally small in size and contain deposits that are very similar in character to the overlying subsoil.
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- 3.10 Taken together, these results suggested surviving archaeological evidence for at least two periods of agricultural land-use on the site: one dating to the Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age and one to the 11th to 14th centuries AD. Consequently, it was recommended that an open area excavation should be conducted should developmental proposals for the site proceed (Cass 2010, 57; Hawkins 2012).

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1 The two phases of excavation reported upon here employed the same methodology, with the exception that extreme waterlogging of the topsoil and subsoil during the second phase, forced a variation in the procedure employed when machine-stripping these deposits.
- 4.2 The ground reduction during the excavations 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 natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. Prior to this work, appropriate service plans for the area were consulted and the area was scanned for the presence of buried services by a suitably-trained member of Balfour Beatty staff using a radio-detection Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT).
- 4.3 During the excavation of the Road Strip and Service Trench Excavation Areas, topsoil and subsoil removed by the mechanical excavator were stored in separate spoilheaps, allowing the full extent of the areas of investigation to be open before archaeological excavation and recording began. However, during the second phase of work, this was not possible due to the waterlogged ground conditions. These made it physically impossible to drive dump trucks across the topsoil and subsoil, and even where this could be achieved it was highly likely that doing so would damage underlying archaeological features through compaction.
- 4.4 As such, the excavation of Areas 1 and 2 involved a staged process whereby small areas (generally c. 10 x 20m at a time) were stripped of topsoil and subsoil and then excavated and recorded as outlined below. These small areas (referred to in the site archive as 'stages') were then used as part of a haulage road for the dump truck, thereby allowing the machine-stripping of the next 'stage'. In the final week of stripping, the ground became so saturated that the dump truck was not able to move even on the exposed natural geological deposits. The remaining part of Area 2 was therefore stripped of overburden and the resultant spoil moved by the mechanical excavators in stages to the edges of the excavation area using a 'haymaking' method, where it was stored in temporary bunds. This excavation methodology meant that at no time was all the archaeology within Areas 1 and 2 visible together, meaning that some spatial relationships between features, particularly field boundary ditches, could not be fully-appreciated until they had been surveyed and were visible on plan.
- 4.5 As the second phase of excavation progressed, it became apparent that there was little of archaeological significance in Area 1, the vast majority of features being undated tree

hollows and the surviving prehistoric field boundary ditches being shallow and generally devoid of finds. This part of the site had not previously been subject to trial trench evaluation. It was therefore agreed with the SCC Planning Archaeologist (Dr Jess Tipper) that the excavation need not encompass the full area of the proposed car park and excavation in Area 1 ceased when all the exposed features in the area stripped up to that point had been investigated and recorded. The resulting excavation area had an irregular outline (Figure 2).

- 4.6 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or less.
- 4.7 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 processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. Where more than one slot 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. BOUNDARY 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. All features and deposits excavated during the two phases of work are listed in Appendix 2. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.
- 4.8 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. Only objects of modern date were found, and were not retained for accession.
- 4.9 Discrete features were 100% excavated, having first been half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20). Some 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 (mainly ditches on this site) was excavated. Where dating evidence was not found in the excavated slots, further excavation took place in an attempt to recover datable artefacts; in several cases 100% of a ditch's fill was excavated. Investigations of ditches concentrated on the excavation of areas away from

any junctions or intersections in order to recover uncontaminated dating evidence. Where the stratigraphic relationship between features could not be discerned in plan, relationship slots were also excavated and these were recorded as part of the GPS survey and noted on the relevant record sheets. Excavation also focused on ditch terminals as these are known to have often been focal points for deliberate deposits of artefacts, particularly on prehistoric sites.

- 4.10 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits, and were used to keep a record of the staged excavation process employed in Areas 1 and 2. In addition, monochrome print and colour slide photographs were taken of significant features.
- 4.11 A total of 31 bulk samples (generally 20-40 litres in volume) were taken to extract and identify micro- and macro-botanical remains. The aim of this sampling was to investigate the past environment and agricultural economy of the site. These samples were taken from sealed deposits, both those containing dating evidence and some undated features. In order to assess any spatial or functional patterning in the deposition/ presence of plant remains, a range of different feature types (ditches, pits and natural features), distributed across all areas of the site, were sampled.
- 4.12 A column sample was taken through the topsoil and subsoil overlying Bronze Age – Early Iron Age BOUNDARY 4 (Ditch Slot [1077]) in order to allow investigation of the micromorphology and depositional history of the site's subsoil.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

### Introduction

5.1 Where possible, features recorded during the two phases of fieldwork have been assigned to an archaeological period on the basis of artefactual or stratigraphic data. However, with the exception of a complete Middle Bronze Age bucket urn buried in an enclosure ditch, quantities of finds from the site are extremely low, reflecting both the poor preservation of prehistoric features and the primarily agricultural character of land-use during all the identified periods. The vast majority of features were also discrete (that is, located in isolation without any direct relationships with other features), so stratigraphy was not usually available to aid dating. In the absence of finds or stratigraphic relationships, field boundary ditches which in themselves contained no datable material have in some cases been assigned to an archaeological period on the basis of spatial/ functional relationships with dated ditches; these instances are made clear in the description below.

### 5.2 Undated Natural Features (Figures 5a-c)

5.2.1 Both phases of excavation encountered a large number of natural features. These features frequently had irregular shapes in plan and profile, pale, 'leached'-looking fills and with only a few exceptions contained no finds. The majority were tree hollows, resulting from a tree falling over or being uprooted and sometimes leaving a characteristic oval or 'horseshoe'-shaped pit with a patch of disturbed/ rooted natural sand and gravel positioned either centrally or to one side (e.g. [1172] in the eastern half of Area 1, [1133] and [1134] in the north-east 'arm' of Area 2). Other natural features were the result of animal burrowing or geological processes such as the shrinking and swelling/ freezing and thawing of the soil. Two palaeochannels recorded in the centre of the site (north-east and north-west 'arms' of Area 2) also result from geological processes.

5.2.2 Natural features were excavated to confirm their origin but were only assigned numbers where they contained finds or the possibility remained that they were manmade in origin, an approach that was often essential during the excavation of Areas 1 and 2 because features that appeared irregular in plan when first encountered might need to be reassessed when recorded during a subsequent stage. Some features of certain natural origin were also assigned numbers and recorded in detail as a representative sample of features of their type.

5.2.3 Many of the tree hollows were sealed by the subsoil (101)=(1004). As this deposit appears to have formed from the Early Iron Age onwards (see Section 2.5), these features indicate that there was fairly dense tree cover on at least parts of the site during prehistory. However, stratigraphic relationships between natural features and other

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features of more certain date show that trees were also present during the other periods of land-use at the site.

- 5.2.4 In total, 76 natural features were recorded. These are grouped below and briefly described according to the area of the site in which they were located:

**Natural Features in NW of Site (Road Strip and Service Trench Excavation Areas):  
Tree Hollows [106], [108], [114], [116], [118], [120], [130]=[176], [134], [170], [172],  
[190]**

- 5.2.5 These features were mainly small and shallow, with single sandy silt fills. Several were circular or at least more-or-less 'regular' in plan and were excavated in case they were manmade features, for example, rubbish pits. However, none contained finds or other evidence of human activity (e.g. charcoal).

**Natural Features in N of Site (western half of Area 1): [1008], [1010]**

- 5.2.6 Two natural features were investigated and recorded in the western part of Area 1. [1008] was an irregularly-shaped 1m wide by 0.13m deep pocket of firm grey clay (1009) located in an area of predominantly sand and gravel natural geology a few metres south of Ditch [1006]. It had irregular shallow sides and its fill merged imperceptibly with the natural. It was geological in origin, likely the result of weathering of the ground surface. Natural Feature [1010] was a narrow 3m long curvilinear pit at the western edge of Area 1. Excavation found that its very firm sandy silt fill continued to dive down at an irregular undercutting angle beneath the natural sand and gravel, indicating that it was a fracture or variation in the surface of the drift geology. Several other small and irregular patches of similar material (not given record numbers) were located immediately adjacent to [1010] but none contained finds and their fills also merged imperceptibly with the natural gravel, with no clear interface between the two deposits.

**Natural Features in NE of Site (eastern half of Area 1): Tree Hollows [1147], [1149],  
[1160], [1162], [1164], [1170], [1180], [1185]=[1194], [1190], [1192], [1187], [1183],  
[1172], [1176], [1174], [1182]**

- 5.2.7 Sixteen tree hollows were encountered and excavated in the eastern part of Area 1, the density of such features increasing towards the eastern edge of the site. Some were small and irregular patches of root-disturbed natural sand and gravel e.g. [1160], [1162], [1170] and [1183]. Others were more substantial and appeared to be regular in plan. For example, [1190] and [1192] initially appeared to be large intercutting circular pits 2-2.5m across and had steep-sided manmade-looking profiles when half-sectioned. However, 100% excavation revealed that their opposite edges were highly irregular and that they had both resulted from tree root boles being uprooted and falling over to the east. [1172] comprised a 2.8 x 2.1m across horseshoe-shaped pit a maximum of 0.32m

deep with a central patch of heavily-rooted natural sand located in between and, again, represented the naturally-filled-in hollow from an uprooted tree. These and other irregularly-shaped features excavated in this area of the site almost all had firm, pale, leached orangey-grey silty clay fills. None contained any finds.

**Natural Features in Centre of Site (centre, NW and NE 'arms' of Area 2): Palaeochannels [1227], [1256]=[1262], Tree Hollows [1240], [1133], [1134], [1245], [1229], [1101], [1106], [1095]=[1127], [1082], [1119], [1121], [1080], other Natural Features [1258], [1260], [1112], [1129], [1099], [1123], [1125]**

5.2.8 Two geological palaeochannels, resulting from glacial scarring or differential weathering of the surface of the natural geology, were investigated in the north of Area 2. Both were linear in plan. One was aligned approximately north to south and extended across the north-east corner of the excavation area for 10m, continuing beyond the limits of excavation. It was 1.6m wide; a 3m wide slot excavated through it [1227] revealed shallow sides (0.12m deep) and an undulating, 'pitted' base. Its fill (1228) was a very firm red/ grey-brown clayey sand containing frequent rounded flint pebbles but no finds. The other palaeochannel extended eastwards into the north-west 'arm' of Area 2 and ended after 11m in a more-or-less rounded shallow terminus. It was up to 2.52m wide and 0.22m deep in the excavated slots [1256] and [1262], becoming shallower towards its eastern terminus. It had an undulating irregular base identical to [1227] and a similar sterile fill (1257)=(1263).

5.2.9 Nineteen tree hollows and other natural features were excavated and recorded in the centre and north of Area 2. In addition, four other tree hollows had the characteristic 'horseshoe'-shaped appearance in plan (described above) and were recorded in plan only, without further investigation. As in other areas of the site, the tree hollows/ natural features were frequently irregular in plan and profile and had pale, leached-looking fills consisting of firm grey silty clay. In a few instances (e.g. [1095]=[1127]) they had a lens of hard mineralised material at the interface between their fills and the natural geology, resulting from dissolved minerals and other soil constituents filtering down through the soil matrix. Three of the excavated tree hollows contained finds. Tree Hollow [1095]=[1127], in the centre of Area 2, had a single struck flint flake in its middle fill (1097). A flint blade was found nearby in the upper fill (1103) of Tree Hollow [1101]. A few metres to the west, a leaf-shaped arrowhead (SF1001) was found in the upper fill (1230) of Tree Hollow [1229]. Aside from the presence of single struck flints, these features were in no way different in appearance or fill to the other tree hollows on the site. The associated finds represent residual material that found its way naturally into open hollows rather than deliberate deposits contemporary with the features. Nevertheless, these residual finds do attest to a low level of activity on the site during the Mesolithic to Early Neolithic (Bishop, Section 6.4).

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**Natural Features in South of Site (SW and SE 'arms' of Area 2): Tree Hollows [1093], [1087], [1091], [1075], [1131], [1060], [1037], [1215], [1049], [1058], [1021], [1243]=[1029], [1019], other Natural Features [1089], [1047]**

5.2.10 Nineteen tree hollows and two other natural features were investigated and recorded in the south of the site (southern part of Area 2). Six of the tree hollows had the characteristic 'horseshoe' shape and surrounded patches of rooted natural sand. As with similar features elsewhere on the site, the tree hollows were generally irregular in plan and profile, fairly shallow, had firm, pale leached silty clay fills and contained no finds or charcoal. A single Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic struck flint flake was present in the lower fill (1084) of Tree Hollow [1049], located in the south-east 'arm' of Area 2; its upper fill contained a small fragment of daub (see Hayward, Section 6.5). The other two natural features [1089] and [1047] were both small and probably the result of weathering or rooting of the surface of the natural sand and gravel. The latter contained a single piece of burnt flint (15g).

**5.3 Undated Features (Figure 6)**

5.3.1 Six features that contained no diagnostic finds and had no stratigraphic or spatial relationships with dated features were present on the site. Most were sealed by the subsoil, suggesting that they were of some antiquity.

**Undated Ditch in NW of Site (Road Strip Excavation Area): Ditch Slots [110], [112]**

5.3.2 A short, narrow ditch entered the Road Strip Excavation Area from the north-west and extended east-south-eastwards for 3m before ending in a rounded terminus. Two 1m slots were excavated: [110] and [112]. The ditch was between 0.73 and 0.90m wide by 0.13-0.15m deep, with gently-sloping sides, a concave base and a single fill of firm mid grey sandy silt (111)=(113) which contained no finds. The ditch was cut on its north side by a tree hollow [108].

**Undated Ditch in NE of Site (eastern half of Area 1): Ditch Slot [1178]**

5.3.3 A short ditch was identified in the north-east corner of Area 1, extending into the excavation area from the south-east and terminating after 7.5m. A 1.5m slot was excavated through its terminus [1178], which was 0.44m wide by 0.07m deep, with shallow concave sides, a slightly rounded base and a single fill (1179) of firm mid brownish-grey silty clay which contained no finds.

**Undated Ditch in S of Site (SW 'arm' of Area 2): Ditch Slot [1211]**

5.3.4 A short length of ditch extended north-westwards into the south-west 'arm' of Excavation Area 2 before terminating after a short distance. The ditch was 3.5m+ long, 0.50m wide and 0.11m deep, with gently-sloping concave sides and a rounded base in the slot excavated through its terminus [1211]. It had a single fill (1212) of mid brownish-grey

silty clay similar to the majority of other features on the site, which contained no finds in the excavated 1.5m slot.

**Undated Pit in NW of Site (Service Trench Excavation Area): Pit [162]**

- 5.3.5 Pit [162] was located in the north of the Service Trench Excavation Area, extending beyond the western limit of the excavation. It appeared to be broadly circular in plan, measuring 0.60m across by 0.20m deep, and had gently-sloping concave sides and a rounded base. It was filled with black, charcoal-rich sandy silt (163). No finds were present. A bulk sample taken from the pit fill contained a high density of charcoal and charred wood probably deriving from hearth waste (see Fryer, Section 6.7). Pit [162] was sealed by the subsoil.

**Undated Pit in NE of site (eastern half of Area 1): Pit [1145]**

- 5.3.6 Pit [1145] was located adjacent to BOUNDARY 6 in the middle of Area 1. It was circular in plan, 0.91m across by 0.19m deep, with moderately-sloping concave sides and rounded base. It had a single fill of compact mid brownish-grey silty clay similar to most features on the site, which yielded no finds despite 100% excavation.

**Undated Pit in Centre of Site (NE 'arm' of Area 2): Pit [1115]**

- 5.3.7 [1115] was a small (0.50m long by 0.25m wide by 0.15m deep) crescent-shaped pit with steep concave sides and a rounded base. It had a firm mid grey silty clay fill (1116) which contained no finds. Due to their similar appearance and composition, it was not clear whether it was sealed by the subsoil or was cut through it from a higher stratigraphic level.

**5.4 Middle Bronze Age Enclosure (c. 1600 - 1300 BC) (Figures 4 & 7)**

- 5.4.1 The most significant result of the excavations was the discovery, in the north-west of the site (Road Strip Excavation Area), of part of a Middle Bronze Age enclosure. Two large perpendicular ditches were identified, one of which contained a complete and deliberately inverted Middle Bronze Age bucket urn. Together, these ditches formed two sides of a possible funerary enclosure which extended westwards beyond the area of excavation.

**BOUNDARY 1: Ditch Slots [124], [138]**

- 5.4.2 BOUNDARY 1 extended across the southern end of the Road Strip Excavation Area on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was demarcated by a single ditch through which two slots [124] and [138] were excavated (2m and 1.5m long, respectively). The ditch measured up to 1.70m across and 0.49m deep, with a steep-sided concave profile in both slots (Figure 12, Section 112). The ditch had two fills in Slot [138], comprising a basal fill of firm brown sandy silt (166) and a main fill of mid greyish-brown sandy silt

(139). Only the latter fill (125) was present in Slot [124]. The ditch was sealed by the subsoil.

- 5.4.3 A complete Middle Bronze Age 'Ardleigh tradition' bucket urn had been deliberately placed upside down within the base of the ditch in Slot [124] (Plates 1 and 3). The base of the vessel had collapsed into the interior of the pot and was recovered at the same level as the rim, which indicates that it was probably empty when placed in the ditch (see Percival, Section 6.1 and Section 7 for detailed discussion). Ditch Slot [138] (139) contained a struck flint flake with a wide obtuse striking platform characteristic of later prehistoric flint-working (Bishop, Section 6.4).

#### **BOUNDARY 2: Ditch Slots [126], [128]**

- 5.4.4 BOUNDARY 2 was aligned south-west to north-east. It comprised a large ditch which extended for 10m across the southern end of the Road Strip Excavation Area. Two 1.5m slots were excavated: [126] and [128]. The ditch was up to 1.8m wide and 0.42m deep, with a shallow concave to broadly 'v'-shaped profile and a single greyish-brown sandy silt fill (127)=(129) in both excavated slots. The fill of Ditch Slot [126] (127) contained occasional small charcoal flecks and an assemblage of around 30 animal bone fragments, including two cattle maxillas and bone fragments from a small to medium-sized pony (see Reilly, Section 6.6). A bulk environmental sample taken from (129) contained a single barley grain and indeterminate grass seeds (see Fryer, Section 6.7). Although the ditch contained no chronologically-diagnostic finds, its similar dimensions, appearance and alignment suggest that it was contemporary with Ditch [124]. Together, the two ditches formed the corner of a rectilinear enclosure, most of the interior of which lay outside the excavation area, to the west.

#### **5.5 Later Prehistoric Field System (2<sup>nd</sup>-early 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BC) (Figures 4 & 8a-c)**

- 5.5.1 In addition to the Middle Bronze Age enclosure, the excavations identified a series of field boundary ditches laid out on broadly the same alignments. The field system was characterised by ditches which were frequently narrow, shallow, slightly meandering in their orientations, and which contained few finds. Nevertheless, the identical morphology and similarities in alignment of the field boundary ditches indicate that they formed parts of the same system of land division. In total, the excavated slots of the field boundary ditches contained five Early Bronze Age pottery sherds, four Middle Bronze Age sherds and five Early Iron Age sherds, in addition to occasional burnt flint and struck flint which is mainly characteristic of later 2nd - early 1st millennium BC flint-working (Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age: see Bishop, Section 6.4). The mixed date and limited quantity of material cultural from the ditches makes dating problematic, thus this group of features has been broadly dated as Later Prehistoric. As only the lower portions of these ditches survived, it is likely that much of the stratigraphic evidence for their maintenance (e.g. re-cutting, periodic scouring-out) has been lost. It is possible

that part of the field system is likely to have post-dated the underlying Middle Bronze Age enclosure. However, it is also possible that other elements of the field system could have been contemporary with (BOUNDARY 3) or predated (BOUNDARY 5) the Middle Bronze Age enclosure.

**BOUNDARY 3: Ditch Slots [122], [157], [155], [153], Ditch [1006]**

5.5.2 BOUNDARY 3 was orientated north-west to south-east, parallel to and 2-3m to the north of BOUNDARY 1. The westernmost ditch of BOUNDARY 3 extended across the southern end of the Road Strip Excavation Area for 7m, continuing beyond the excavation area to the north-west. A 2m slot was excavated through it [122]. To the south-east, the boundary continued through the Service Trench Excavation Area, where it was demarcated by three small ditches on parallel north-west to south-east alignments (from north to south): Ditch Slots [157], [155] and [153], the southern two of these positioned only a few centimetres apart. All these ditches were similar in appearance, being narrow and shallow (0.33-0.67m wide by 0.10-0.14m deep) with gradual to moderately-sloping rounded sides, concave bases and single sandy silt fills in the excavated slots. Burnt flint was present in the fills of Ditch Slots [157] (3 pieces; 91g) and [153] (1 piece; 7g), suggesting a prehistoric date.

5.5.3 Ditch [1006] is included within this group as it appears to have been a continuation of BOUNDARY 3, although it was located 90m away in the western part of Area 1 and was on a slightly different alignment. The ditch had moderate to steep concave sides and a rounded base and was approximately 0.60m wide by 0.15m deep (Figure 12, Section 1002; Plate 2), with a single fill of firm light to mid grey silty clay (1007). To the east it ended in an elongated rounded terminus; to the west it extended beneath an unexcavated baulk and did not reappear on the opposite side. The westernmost slot through Ditch [1006] contained a burnt flint flake of probable Bronze Age date (Bishop, Section 6.4) and a large rim sherd from a coarse grog-tempered Middle Bronze Age ?bucket-shaped vessel (see Percival, Section 6.1). Burnt flint (6 pieces; 169g) was present in the middle and eastern sections of the ditch.

**BOUNDARY 4: Ditch Slots [1196], [1204], [1206], [1208], [1198], [1077], [1013], [1015], [1017], [1201], [1023], [1028]**

5.5.4 BOUNDARY 4 was represented by a single continuous and relatively large ditch extending on a north-west to south-east alignment for 70m+ across the southern part of Area 2.

5.5.5 Nine 1m - 1.5m wide slots were excavated through the ditch and numbered from north-west to south-east as [1196], [1204], [1206], [1208], [1198], [1077], [1013], [1015] and [1017]. The ditch continued beyond the excavation area to the north-west. At its south-eastern end was a narrow, tapering terminus which formed the right-angled corner of a

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field or enclosure with a perpendicular ditch (see [1023], below). BOUNDARY 4 was aligned parallel with BOUNDARIES 1, 3 and 5.

5.5.6 The ditch forming BOUNDARY 4 was best preserved in slot [1077], where it was 1.2m wide and 0.40m deep, with steep concave sides, a rounded base and two fills, the lower (1078) comprising firm mid orangey/ reddish-brown silty clay and the upper (1079) consisting of fairly firm mid greyish-brown slightly sandy, slightly clayey silt (Figure 12, Section 1027). The upper fill (1079) contained a flint scraper (Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age) and a small (c. 1g) 'crumb' of pot which disintegrated when lifted, but was of similar fabric to a sherd of Early Iron Age pottery found in Slot [1013] (1014) (Percival, Section 6.1). Elsewhere along its length, the ditch was less well-preserved and more sinuous in appearance. Slot [1015], for example, was 1.02m wide but only 0.07m deep. Ditch Slot [1206] (1207) contained a small fragment of post-medieval peg tile, which was intrusive from backfilled Evaluation Trench 14 crossing the line of the ditch at this point.

5.5.7 Around 20m from the north-west end of BOUNDARY 4, a short perpendicular ditch [1201] extended north-eastwards from the main boundary, which it cut. Two 1.5m slots were excavated at its south-west and north-east ends. It had moderately-sloping concave sides and a fairly flat base (1.13m wide x 0.26m deep), with a lower fill of firm reddish-grey silty clay (1203) and an upper fill of firm pale brownish-grey silty clay (1202). It ended abruptly after 5.5m, approximately halfway towards BOUNDARY 5 (see below). It is possible that the ditch originally extended the full distance to BOUNDARY 5 but that the remainder of its length has since been eroded away (see Section 2.5).

5.5.8 At the south-east end of BOUNDARY 4, immediately adjacent to [1017], a narrow (0.50m wide) perpendicular ditch extended north-eastwards for 6m. Two 1m slots were excavated through it: [1023] and [1028]. The north-east end of this ditch had been destroyed by a later tree hollow [1243]. At its south-west end, the ditch cut an earlier pit [1025] which contained a sherd of Early Iron Age pottery (Percival, Section 6.1). The ditch was shallow (0.15m deep), with moderately-sloping concave sides, a rounded base and a single fill of pale greyish-brown silty clay with lenses of mid reddish-brown silty clay (1024)=(1030). The ditch itself contained no finds. However, it is likely to be broadly contemporary with BOUNDARY 4 as it was aligned directly perpendicular to it (and parallel to associated Ditch [1201]), had the same 'sinuous' appearance, and its terminus curved around to meet the south-east end of BOUNDARY 4 (Ditch Slot [1017]).

**BOUNDARY 5: Ditch Slots [1213], [1085], [1071], [1073], [1053], [1034], [1043], [1045], [1051]**

5.5.9 BOUNDARY 5 extended across the central southern part of Excavation Area 2 for 58m+ on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was parallel with BOUNDARY 4 c. 17m to the south. BOUNDARY 5 was also parallel with BOUNDARY 1 and BOUNDARY 3.

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- 5.5.10 The boundary was comprised of four discontinuous stretches of shallow ditch, separated by large gaps which are likely to be the result of subsequent truncation/ erosion rather than an original part of the field system. The ditches making up BOUNDARY 5 varied in width but were generally only 0.40-0.90m wide by no more than 0.25m deep; all had single clayey silt fills.
- 5.5.11 The westernmost ditch [1213] entered the excavation area from the north-west and terminated after 7m. It was 100% excavated but no dating evidence was found. After a gap of 5.5m, BOUNDARY 5 was continued by another narrow, shallow ditch 14m long through which three 1m slots were excavated (from north-west to south-east): [1085], [1071] and [1073], the latter comprising the ditch's south-eastern terminus. Two small sherds of Early Bronze Age pottery were found in the fill of Slot [1085] (1086) (see Percival, Section 6.1), while burnt flint (1 piece; 10g) was present in Slot [1071] (1072).
- 5.5.12 After a gap of 11m, BOUNDARY 5 was continued by a short, narrow ditch through which a single 1m slot [1053] was excavated. This ditch ended abruptly after only 3.6m, which was almost certainly the result of subsequent truncation rather than reflecting an original 'break' or entranceway in the boundary. Some 8m further south-east was a further ditch which extended for 8m before ending just before the eastern limit of Area 2. Three 1m slots were excavated through it, numbered from north-west to south-east as [1034], [1043] and [1045]. None of these slots contained finds.
- 5.5.13 A short perpendicular ditch [1051] extended south-westwards from Ditch [1053] for 4.2m. It contained no finds and, as its silty clay fill (1052) was identical to that of [1053], no stratigraphic relationship could be discerned. This ditch would probably have formed an enclosure with Ditch [1201], to the west.

**BOUNDARY 6: Ditch Slots [1264], [1266], Post-Trenches [1248], [1250], [1252], [1231], [1233], [1235], [1238] and Ditch Slots [1135], [1139], [1143], [1141] and [1137]**

- 5.5.14 The southernmost ditch of BOUNDARY 6 entered the north-west of Area 2 and extended north-eastwards for 7m. Two 1m slots were excavated through it, [1264] and [1266], revealing a narrow (0.40-0.70m) and extremely shallow (0.08-0.12m deep) profile; the ditch was truncated by a later tree hollow. The ditch extended partway across the north-west 'arm' of Area 2 before petering-out.
- 5.5.15 The boundary was continued after a gap of 3.6m by a south-west to north-east-aligned post-trench through which three 1m slots were excavated: [1248], [1250] and [1252]. This post-trench, and another set of two post-trenches (two 1m slots initially excavated through each: [1231] and [1233], [1235] and [1238]) which extended south-eastwards at a right angle to it, were different in profile to the ditches of the field system, having steep

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concave to 'v'-shaped sides and being narrow in relation to their depths (average 0.40m wide by 0.25m deep). Together, the post-trenches appeared to form two surviving sides (north-west and south-west) of a small enclosure.

- 5.5.16 BOUNDARY 6 continued into Area 1 (Ditch [1135]), although it was not present in the southern part of this excavation area. The ditch extended for 13m to the edge of excavation, before going under the baulk. In its most northerly section the ditch split into two smaller ditches. The eastern ditch (Slots [1139] and [1143]) continued north-eastwards beyond the limit of excavation, while the western ditch (Slots [1137] and [1141]) terminated immediately before reaching the limit of excavation. Before it split, the ditch (Slot [1135]) was 1.01m wide and 0.20m deep, with steep concave sides and a flattish base. After the split, the two smaller ditches were each 0.50-0.60m wide by 0.15m deep, with a similar profile.
- 5.5.17 The post-trenches of BOUNDARY 6 were 100% excavated in an attempt to find dating evidence; all the slots through the boundary ditch in Area 1 were extended to 1.5m for the same purpose. However, despite extensive sampling, the only find was a single struck flint flake found in Post-Trench [1250]. This flake has a wide obtuse striking platform and is therefore likely to be Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age in date. Nevertheless, despite the lack of datable finds, the stratigraphic position of the ditches and post-trenches of BOUNDARY 6 sealed below the subsoil (1004), suggests that they were Later Prehistoric in date.

**BOUNDARY 7: Ditch Slots [137], [141], [147], [149], [132], [151], [174], [184], [186], [159], [179]**

- 5.5.18 BOUNDARY 7 extended for 9m across the southern part of the Road Strip Excavation Area. The boundary was defined by four small ditches aligned on parallel south-west to north-east alignments. The longest of the surviving ditches [149] continued in both directions beyond the limit of excavation. All the ditches were narrow and shallow, with similar profiles and single fills representing natural silting.
- 5.5.19 Two 1m slots were excavated through the western ditch of BOUNDARY 7: [137] and [141]. Both were c. 0.65m wide, with moderately-steep concave sides and rounded bases, but the slot through the ditch terminus [137] was deeper (0.23m deep compared with 0.04m in Slot [141]). Both slots had single fills of compact light greyish-brown fine sandy silt. A sherd of Earlier Iron Age pottery was found in the fill (136) of slot [137] (Percival, Section 6.1).
- 5.5.20 Around 2.5m metres to the south was a second ditch on the same alignment. Two 1m slots were excavated (from south-west to north-east): [149] and [147]. A third slot further to the north-east had been excavated through the ditch during the trial trench

evaluation (Trench 4). The ditch was uniformly narrow and shallow in the excavated slots (0.46m wide by 0.10-0.12m deep), with fairly gently-sloping concave sides, a rounded base and a fill of compact light grey fine sandy silt, which contained a single burnt stone (3g) and a residual Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic struck flint flake in Slot [147] (146). On its north side, the ditch cut a short north to south-aligned ditch which terminated just before meeting Ditch [137]=[141]. A 1m slot was excavated through its terminus [132] and a second slot [151] was dug to determine its relationship with Ditch [147] to the south. The ditch had moderately-sloping concave sides and a rounded base (0.73m wide by 0.24m deep), with a light brown fine sandy silt fill (150) containing no finds.

5.5.21 2.5m to the south were two small parallel ditches which entered the excavation area from the south-west and extended north-eastwards for a maximum of 4m before terminating. A 1m slot was excavated through the terminus of the earlier ditch [174], which showed that the ditch had shallow rounded sides, a slightly irregular concave base (0.83m wide by 0.09-0.13m deep) and a firm light greyish-brown fine sandy silt fill (173) which contained no finds. On its north side, [174] had been re-cut by a longer ditch. Two 1m slots were excavated through this (from south-west to north-east): [186] and [184]. Both slots had moderately-sloping rounded sides, concave bases (0.43m wide by 0.12m deep) and single fills of compact light greyish-brown fine sandy silt (185)=(183) which contained no finds. Part of this ditch had been excavated during the trial trench evaluation as Ditch [21] (Trench 4, where it contained seven sherds of Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age pottery).

5.5.22 A broadly south-west to north-east-aligned ditch located in the north of the Service Trench Excavation Area continued the alignment of BOUNDARY 7, although it contained no finds. Two 1m slots were excavated through it: [159] and [179]. Each was 1m wide by 0.15m deep, with gently-sloping sides, a shallow rounded base and a single fill of loose mid brownish-grey sandy silt (180)=(181). To the south, the ditch ended in a rounded terminus; it appeared to continue north-eastwards beyond the site.

#### **BOUNDARY 8: Ditch Slots [142], [144], [167]**

5.5.23 BOUNDARY 8 comprised two small ditches identified at the southern end of the Service Trench Excavation Area. The ditches were aligned north-west to south-east, with the more southerly of the two ditches then turning south-westwards and possibly forming the corner of a rectilinear enclosure with parallel BOUNDARY 7 (20m to the west).

5.5.24 The northern ditch of BOUNDARY 8 was 0.73m wide by 0.15m deep, with gradual rounded sides and a concave base in the excavated slot [142]. Its loose sandy silt fill (143) contained three small sherds of grog-tempered pottery from an Early Bronze Age vessel with a simple rounded rim (Percival, Section 6.1).

5.5.25 Immediately to the south, another ditch through which two 1m slots were excavated, [144] and [167], was initially orientated on the same north-west to south-east alignment. Partway across the Service Trench Excavation Area, it curved south-westwards and continued beyond the southern limit of excavation. It was between 0.38 and 0.69m wide by 0.15-0.21m deep, with fairly steep rounded sides, a concave base and a mid brown sandy silt fill (145)=(168). Due to its curvilinear plan, it was thought during excavation that the ditch could be the ring-gully of a roundhouse and it was therefore 100% excavated. Pottery, comprising three Middle Bronze Age sherds and a fragment of Early Iron Age pottery, was found in the ditch fill (145), in addition to a small, tapering sandstone rub stone, probably used for sharpening, which is likely to be prehistoric (see Hayward, Section 6.5).

## 5.6 Other Prehistoric Features (Figures 8a-c)

5.6.1 Enclosure and boundary ditches aside, evidence of prehistoric evidence was limited to one further ditch, four pits and a possible cremation.

### **Ditch in NW of Site (Service Trench Excavation Area): Ditch Slots [191], [194]**

5.6.2 At the northern limit of the Service Trench Excavation Area was a broadly north to south-aligned ditch which entered the excavation area from the north and appeared to curve slightly westwards, extending beyond the limit of excavation. The excavation area was narrow and it was therefore not possible to characterise the plan and orientation of the ditch more accurately. Two 1m slots were excavated (from north to south): [191] and [194]. In the northern slot the ditch was 1.36m wide by 0.55m deep, with a vertical side to the east, a moderately-sloping concave side to the west, a flat base and two fills: the lower (192) comprising compact light grey-brown sandy silt and the upper (193) loose mid grey-brown sandy silt. In the southern slot the ditch was a similar width and depth, but had gradually-sloping concave sides and a rounded base, with three fills: the basal fill on the east side of the ditch (196) comprising loose mid reddish-brown sandy silt, the basal fill on the west side of the ditch (197) consisting of compact mid to dark grey-brown sandy silt and gravel, and the main ditch fill (195) comprising loose light to mid grey-brown sandy silt. Two small sherds of Early Iron Age pottery and a Middle Bronze Age – Iron Age multi-platform flint core were found in the lower fill of Ditch Slot [191] (192).

### **Possible Cremation: [1117]**

5.6.3 [1117] was located in isolation in the centre of Area 2. It comprised a shallow roughly circular pit 0.43m across and 0.10m deep, with steep sides and a flattish undulating base. It was filled with dark brown/ black sandy silt with abundant charcoal (1118), which contained three small fragments of burnt bone, burnt flint (1 piece, 34g), and 18 small sherds (26g total) of Early Iron Age pottery in a mix of sandy and flint-tempered

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fabrics. Six sherds are from a fine angular bowl with burnishing above the shoulder and a fine incised band on the neck, similar to examples from Darmsden (see Percival, Section 6.1). Fragments of hazel nutshell were present in soil samples taken from (1118) (see Fryer, Section 6.7), possibly indicating that brushwood from local light woodland was used as fuel/ kindling on the pyre. The sides of the pit showed no signs of scorching, so this deposit was not burnt in-situ. The fragments of bone are extremely small and it is not possible to positively identify them as either human or animal (see Reilly, Section 6.6). In the absence of such an identification, all that can be said is that 'token' cremations consisting of only a small quantity of cremated human bone have been identified in Later Bronze Age and Early Iron Age settlements, for example within the subdivided settlement and landscape at Game Farm, Brandon (Gibson 2004, 28-30, fig. 28), at Thorley in Hertfordshire (Last and McDonald forthcoming) and at South Hornchurch, Essex (Guttman and Last 2000). It is possible that after the decline of barrow-building in the Middle Bronze Age, this formed one of the principal ways in which the dead were treated, alongside other structured deposits of human bone within settlement sites, and excarnation.

**Prehistoric Pit in NW of site (Service Trench Excavation Area): [164]**

- 5.6.4 Pit [164] was circular or oval in plan, extending beyond the western limit of the Service Trench Excavation Area. It had moderately-sloping rounded sides and a rounded base and measured 0.96m+ long by 0.84m wide by 0.17m deep. It had two fills, the lower fill (165) comprising loose light greyish-brown sandy silt and the upper (177) being similar in composition but slightly darker. The upper fill contained burnt flint (2 pieces; 8g), suggesting a prehistoric date; the pit was also cut by one of the ditches of BOUNDARY 3 [157].

**Prehistoric Pit in N of Site (western half of Area 1): Pit [1001]**

- 5.6.5 [1001] was a small pit excavated in the western part of Area 1. It was roughly circular in plan (0.70m across by 0.25m deep) with steep straight to concave sides, a flattish base and a mixed fill consisting of orangey-brown/ grey silty clay with patches of fired reddish clay (1002). The sides of the pit were scorched red and contained numerous small pieces of burnt/ fired clay (see Hayward, Section 6.5) and three small pieces of burnt flint (7g). Pit [1001] was sealed by the subsoil, suggesting that it was of some antiquity. The pit was 100% excavated.

**Prehistoric Pits in S of site (SE 'arm' of Area 2): [1032], [1025]**

- 5.6.6 Pit [1032] was located just north-west of the terminus of one of the ditches of BOUNDARY 5 [1034]. It was oval in plan, 0.91m by 0.74m across and 0.18m deep, with steep concave sides and a rounded base. It was filled with fairly firm mid grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks, which contained two struck flint flakes, one of which is undiagnostic, the other Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic and probably residual. Although some

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of the undated tree hollows in Area 2 contained residual struck flint, Pit [1032] was more regular in plan and profile and had charcoal in its fill, suggesting that it was a manmade rubbish pit. It may have largely been used for the disposal of organic waste which has not survived.

- 5.6.7 Pit [1025], located in the south-east 'arm' of Area 2, was cut by the south-western terminus of a ditch associated with BOUNDARY 4 [1023]. The surviving part of the pit was roughly triangular in plan, 1.78m by 2.17m across and 0.40m deep, with fairly steep concave sides and a rounded base. It had two fills. The lower fill (1027) consisted of firm light to mid grey clay. The upper fill (1026) comprised compact mid brownish-grey clayey silt with occasional small flint inclusions and charcoal flecks; it contained a sherd of earlier Iron Age pottery and two struck flint flakes, both of which are characteristic of later prehistoric (Middle Bronze Age – Iron Age) flint-working.

## 5.7 **Romano-British (AD 43 – 410) (Figures 4 & 9)**

- 5.7.1 Land-use during the Romano-British period was represented by a single field boundary (BOUNDARY 9) in the far north-west corner of the site.

### **BOUNDARY 9: Ditch Slots [104], [161], [187]**

- 5.7.2 A ditched boundary dated to the Romano-British period extended north-west to south-east for 25m across the northern end of the Road Strip and Service Trench Excavation Areas, continuing beyond the limits of excavation in both directions.
- 5.7.3 Three 1m slots were excavated through the exposed stretches of the ditch: [104], [161] and [187]. The ditch had gradual to fairly steep rounded sides and a concave base in all the excavated slots and was 0.75-0.95m wide by 0.10-0.23m deep (Figure 12, Section 100), becoming shallower to the south-east (Slot [187]). Its fill was a mid brown sandy silt (105)=(160)=(188). Three sherds (14g) of Roman sandy greyware pottery were present in the westernmost slot; they cannot be more closely dated (see Anderson, Section 6.2). A fragment of rotary quern made from German lavastone was also present (Hayward, Section 6.5). The subsoil (101)=(1004) was not present at the far north end of the Road Strip Excavation Area and BOUNDARY 9 was cut directly into the natural sand and gravel and sealed by the topsoil.

## 5.8 **Medieval (12th-14th-century AD) Field Boundary (Figures 4 & 10a-b)**

- 5.8.1 Two ditches in the east of the site contained small and abraded fragments of medieval (12th-14th-century) pottery (see Sudds, Section 6.3) and appeared to be parts of a single north-east to south-west-aligned field boundary (BOUNDARY 10).

### **BOUNDARY 10: Ditch Slots [1166], [1168], [1154], [1156], [1158], [1219], [1221], [1223], [1217], [1225]**

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- 5.8.2 BOUNDARY 10 was located in the eastern part of the site and comprised a series of ditches extending across Area 1 with a possible continuation in the south-east 'arm' of Area 2. BOUNDARY 10 was aligned parallel to a post-medieval/ modern field boundary to the west (BOUNDARY 11, see below) and it is therefore possible that it was relatively modern, with the medieval potsherds, being residual.
- 5.8.3 The northernmost ditch of BOUNDARY 10 entered the eastern part of Area 1 from the north-east and extended south-westwards for 13m before ending in a rounded terminus. Two slots were excavated. The more northerly slot [1166] was 1.14m wide by 0.16m deep, with gently-sloping sides and a flattish base. The slot through the ditch terminus [1168] was smaller, measuring only 0.52m wide by 0.11m deep. The ditch had a single fill of compact mid brownish-grey silty clay in both the excavated slots (1167)=(1169); neither slot contained any finds. After a break of 3m, the line of BOUNDARY 10 was continued by another small ditch which extended for 22m across the width of Area 1, continuing south-westwards beyond the limit of the excavation area. Three 1m slots were excavated through it (from north-east to south-west): [1154], [1156] and [1158]. All were 0.20-0.30m wide by c. 0.10m deep, with steep rounded sides, concave bases and single silty clay fills (1155)=(1157)=(1159). Slot [1156] (1157) contained a base sherd from a local medieval coarseware vessel (12th-14th-century) (see Sudds, Section 6.3) and a residual sherd of Roman sandy greyware (see Anderson, Section 6.2).
- 5.8.4 A possible continuation of the same boundary was identified in Area 2. A ditch extending north-east to south-west for 6.4m+ (continuing beyond the limit of excavation in both directions) crossed the south-east corner of Area 2. Two 1m slots were excavated: [1219] and [1221]. Both were 0.50-0.55m wide and 0.08-0.12m deep, with moderately-sloping rounded sides, concave bases and firm light grey silty clay fills (1220)=(1222) which contained no finds.
- 5.8.5 A short (0.80m long) ditch [1223] with a similar profile and dimensions extended north-west from this ditch and appears to have been open at the same time, probably forming a related drainage channel. A further south-east to north-west-aligned ditch [1217]=[1225] cut [1219]=[1221] from the south-east and terminated within it, probably forming another drainage channel into the 'main' field boundary ditch. Ditch Slot [1225] contained a Hedingham fineware jug sherd (mid-12th- to mid-13th-century) (Sudds, Section 6.3).
- 5.9 **Post-Medieval/ Modern (19<sup>th</sup> century AD+) Field Boundaries (Figures 4, 11a-b & 13)**
- 5.9.1 Post-medieval/ modern field ditches were identified in Areas 1 and 2 and match field boundaries shown on late-19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey maps of the area (Figure 13).

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**BOUNDARY 11: Ditch Slots [1039], [1057], [1254], [1064], [1104], Natural Features/  
Hedge-lines [1055], [1041], [1069], [1108], Posthole [1066]**

- 5.9.2 BOUNDARY 11 extended across the whole of Area 2 on a south-west to north-east alignment for 70m+, continuing beyond the limit of the excavation area to the south-west, and was also identified continuing north-eastwards across Area 1. It was formed by a single ditch which was cut through the subsoil and into the underlying natural geology. Two 1.5m slots and one 2m slot were dug through the ditch (from south-west to north-east): [1039], [1057] and [1254]. It had fairly steep straight or rounded sides and a concave to flattish base and was generally 2m across by up to 1m deep, with a single dark clayey sand fill containing modern finds such as glass and locally-produced 18th-/19th-century brick.
- 5.9.3 In the southern part of Area 2, approximately 3m east of Ditch Slot [1057], was a smaller ditch [1064] which ran on a parallel south-west to north-east alignment for 15m before petering-out. This smaller ditch was cut by a row of postholes on the same orientation, one of which [1066] contained the broken-off base of a wooden stake with bark still attached. The upper fill of the ditch (1068), which sealed the broken-off post, contained a sherd of 18th-19th-century Derbyshire stoneware (Sudds, Section 6.3), in addition to a residual Bronze Age flint core and a fragment of daub moulded into a brick shape, which might be a loomweight or piece of furnace lining (see Hayward, Section 6.5). In the north-east 'arm' of Area 2, another short length of narrow, shallow ditch [1104], positioned alongside Ditch Slot [1254], was likely a continuation of this smaller ditch.
- 5.9.4 Located in between Ditch Slots [1057] and [1064] were numerous small and very irregular patches of silty clay [1069] deriving from the ground having been disturbed by tree roots and representing the remains of a hedge-line in between the ditches. One of these contained a 19th-century white earthenware saucer rim (Sudds, Section 6.3). Two irregular shallow linear features (Ditch Slots [1055] and [1041]) located alongside the south-western part of the 'main' ditch of BOUNDARY 11 were probably also traces of this parallel hedge-line, as was a similar irregular linear hollow [1108] adjacent to Ditch Slot [1254], in the north-east 'arm' of Area 2. BOUNDARY 11 was thus made up of two parallel ditches (one of which was shallower and had not penetrated the natural geology along its full length), a hedge, and a fence/ constructed of wooden stakes.

**BOUNDARY 12: Ditch Slot [1011]**

- 5.9.5 BOUNDARY 12 was orientated north-west to south-east, perpendicular to BOUNDARY 11. It comprised a single ditch which extended across Area 2 and continued beyond the limits of excavation. This ditch was cut through the subsoil and contained modern tile, large brick fragments and pieces of iron in the excavated slot [1011] (1012).

**BOUNDARY 13: Ditch Slot [1152]**

- 5.9.6 BOUNDARY 13 comprised a 4m+ long ditch [1152] extending across one of the 'arms' of Area 1 and continuing beyond the limits of excavation in both directions. It measured 1.02m wide by 0.10m deep and had a shallow concave profile. No dating evidence was present; however, based on the presence of a relatively un-abraded cattle limb bone fragment (see Reilly, Section 6.6), the ditch is likely to be post-medieval or modern. Due to the similar colour and composition of the ditch fill and the subsoil, it was not clear whether the ditch was cut through the subsoil, but this is likely.

**Modern Pit in S of site (centre of Area 2): [1062]**

- 5.9.7 A small oval pit [1062] located in between Ditches [1039] and [1064] in the centre of Area 2 contained post-medieval peg tile (Hayward, Section 6.5).

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## 6 FINDS

### 6.1 Prehistoric Pottery - Sarah Percival

#### Introduction

- 6.1.1 A total of 38 sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 5580g were collected from thirteen excavated features (Appendix 4). The assemblage includes the substantial remains of a large Middle Bronze Age Bucket Urn plus a single sherd from a second similar vessel. Five sherds may be of earlier Bronze Age date while the remainder are earlier Iron Age. Four sherds weighing 8g are prehistoric but are otherwise not closely dateable (Table 1). The pottery is in mixed condition with the Middle Bronze Age urn being moderately well preserved while the earlier Bronze Age and earlier Iron Age sherds are fragmentary and abraded.

Spot date	Quantity	Weight (g)
Earlier Bronze Age	5	10
Middle Bronze Age	5	5512
Earlier Iron Age	24	50
Not Closely Dateable	4	8
Total	38	5580

Table 1: Quantity and weight of prehistoric pottery by period

#### Methodology

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

#### Earlier Bronze Age

- 6.1.3 A total of five sherds were identified by fabric as perhaps being of earlier Bronze Age date. The assemblage includes three sherds from a vessel with simple rounded rim in grog-tempered fabric G2, from the fill of Ditch [142] (143) (BOUNDARY 8). Two further body sherds in sandy grog and flint-tempered fabric QFG were also found, both in the fill of Ditch [1085] (1086) (BOUNDARY 5).

6.1.4 The small size and poor condition of the sherds prohibit further identification beyond the tentative earlier Bronze Age spot date.

Spot date	Fabric	Description	No.	Weight (g)
Earlier Bronze Age	G2	Sparse to moderate fine sub-rounded grog in sandy matrix	3	7
	QFG	Quartz sand sparse white angular flint sparse small sub-rounded grog	2	3
Total			5	10

Table 2: Earlier Bronze Age pottery by fabric

#### Middle Bronze Age

6.1.5 The substantial remains of a Bucket Urn were recovered from the fill of Ditch [124] (125) (BOUNDARY 1) (Plates 1 and 3). The urn has a diameter at the rim of c. 340mm. The rim is flat and decorated along the rim top with fingertip impressions. Below the rim, a row of holes has been pushed through the vessel wall from front to back prior to the vessel being fired. These perforations are c. 50mm apart. Approximately 100-120mm below the rim, a cordon, also decorated with fingertip impressions, has been applied to the body of the urn. The base is simple and undecorated. The exterior of the urn is smoothed and the interior finished with horizontal wiping. The vessel walls are c. 12mm thick and are made of moderate to coarse flint-tempered fabric FQSQ (Table 3).

6.1.6 A flattened rim sherd from a second thick-walled vessel in coarse grog-tempered fabric G1 was recovered from Ditch [1006] (1007) (BOUNDARY 3). The exterior of the sherd is wiped but it is otherwise undecorated. Three sherds, including rim and joining body sherds from a single vessel, were found in the fill of Ditch [144] (145) (BOUNDARY 8). The flattened rim appears to be from a bucket-shaped vessel.

Spot date	Fabric	Description	No.	Weight (g)
Middle Bronze Age	FQSQ	Common white angular flint >5mm, common quartz sand, occasional rounded detrital quartz pieces up to 6mm	1	5430
	G1	Common orange grog up to 4mm in dark clay matrix with occasional quartz and mica shreds	1	68
	G2	Sparse to moderate fine sub-rounded grog in sandy matrix	3	14
Total			5	5512

Table 3: Middle Bronze Age pottery by fabric

6.1.7 Rows of perforations are highly typical of Deverel–Rimbury pottery and are found on numerous vessels from Grimes Graves (Longworth *et al.*, 279, fig. 34), Kirton Lodge Farm (Percival 2008, 18) and Ardleigh (Brown 1999, 76, fig. 62). The function of the

holes is unclear; however, it has been suggested that they functioned to facilitate the attachment of fabric or leather lids (Brown 1999, 80), the provision of which would allow the vessels to be used for storage and processing of dairy products in domestic contexts such as Grimes Graves (Ellison 1988, 49) or to contain cremated remains in funerary contexts.

6.1.8 The urn with fingertip-impressed rim and applied, fingertip-impressed cordon marking the neck is widely paralleled within the Ardleigh assemblage and those from White Colne, Brightlingsea, St Osyth and other sites in Essex (Brown 1995; 1999; 2008). In northern East Anglia (northern Suffolk and Norfolk), Deverel–Rimbury pottery is also characterised by vessels with finger-tipped cordons and rims similar to those from southern Essex (Percival 2000, fig. 37; Percival 2007). These northern East Anglian vessels were often crudely made and were deposited in only small numbers in dispersed cremation cemeteries (Lawson 1983, 161). Thirteen sites located north of the Stour have produced Ardleigh-type vessels. The majority of these are clustered between the Stour and Deben valleys (info. from Suffolk HER) and include finds from Brantham, with which the Felixstowe urn finds particular parallel (Gilmour 1975), Butley, Sutton Hoo (Hummler 2005 fig. 200), Little Bealings, Kesgrave, Rushmere St Andrew, Ipswich, Sproughton and Nayland (Brown 1995, 2, fig. 12.4). More northerly outliers comprise a cluster of three sites around the Little Ouse valley at Barnham, Fakenham Magna and Troston and possible coastal examples at Wangford and Westleton. The presence of such a large cluster of sites immediately to the north of the Stour confirms that the Ardleigh tradition of cremation burial extended into southern Suffolk, spreading at least as far as the Deben Valley.

6.1.9 The suggested date range for the Ardleigh Group is broad, with radiocarbon dates from Brightlingsea suggesting a currency between 1600 and 1300 BC (Clarke and Lavender 2008, 57). A similar date is suggested for the Ardleigh cemetery, with the highly decorated urns from the site suggested to be earlier within the sequence, while plainer, flint-tempered examples are later (Brown 1995, 128). Other dates for Ardleigh urns include the modelled date for the Middle Bronze Age at St Osyth, which proposes that activity began there in 1430-1300 cal. BC and ended in 1370-1200 cal. BC (at 95% probability), suggesting a lifespan for the cemetery of between 100 and 200 years (Hamilton *et al.* 2007, 102). Six radiocarbon dates from Sproughton fall exactly within the 1600 and 1300 BC range suggested for the Ardleigh Group (Clarke and Lavender 2008, 57). A similar date is postulated for the Felixstowe urn.

#### Earlier Iron Age

6.1.10 A small assemblage of twenty-four sherds weighing 50g is of earlier Iron Age date. The sherds are made of a mix of sandy and flint-tempered fabrics and are mostly plain body sherds. However, six sherds found associated with a possible cremation deposit [1117]

are from a fine angular bowl with burnishing above the shoulder and a fine incised band on the neck. This vessel is similar to examples from Darmsden, Suffolk (Cunliffe 1968, fig. 2, no. 1). Recent work on earlier Iron Age pottery in northern East Anglia has suggested that the Darmsden pottery belongs to the mature decorated phase of the earlier Iron Age current between the 6th to 4th centuries BC (Brudenell 2012). Earlier Iron Age pottery was also found in Ditches [137] (136) (BOUNDARY 7), [144] (145) (BOUNDARY 8), [191] (192) and [1013] (1014) (BOUNDARY 4) and in Pit [1025].

Spot date	Fabric	Description	No.	Weight (g)
Earlier Iron Age	F1	Sparse to moderate white angular flint >2mm in fine sandy matrix with rare mica shreds	6	19
	Q1	Fine sandy fabric with no visible inclusions	17	26
	Q2	Moderate to coarse sandy fabric with occasional clear rounded quartz	1	5
Total			24	50

Table 4: Earlier Iron Age pottery by fabric

## 6.2 Roman Pottery - Katie Anderson

6.2.1 A very small assemblage of Roman pottery, totalling four sherds weighing 18g, was recovered from the site. All of the pottery was examined and recorded in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 1994) and using the standard terminology and codes advocated by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (Symonds 2002).

6.2.2 Three coarse sandy greyware sherds, weighing 14g, were recovered from Ditch [104] (105) (BOUNDARY 9). The remaining sherd is also a sandy greyware sherd weighing 4g, from Ditch [1156] (1157) (BOUNDARY 10). All four sherds are body sherds, thus no vessel forms can be determined. Due to the unsourced fabric and lack of forms, this assemblage can only be broadly dated as 'Romano-British'.

## 6.3 Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery - Berni Sudds

6.3.1 Four sherds of post-Roman pottery were found during the excavations at Felixstowe Academy, two of medieval date and two of late post-medieval/ early modern date (Table 5).

6.3.2 The sherds are all small and the medieval pottery is abraded and likely re-deposited. The fabrics can be well-paralleled in the region. Aside from providing dating evidence, the assemblage is of little intrinsic interest and as such no further analysis or reporting is recommended.

Context	Cut	Suffolk CTS Code	Type	Date
(1068)	Ditch Slot [1064] (BOUNDARY 11)	-	1x Derbyshire stoneware. Small body sherd.	18th-19th century
(1070)	Natural Feature [1069]	-	1x refined white earthenware saucer rim.	19th century
(1157)	Ditch Slot [1156] (BOUNDARY 10)	MCW	1x local medieval sandy coarseware (small base sherd).  1x small fragment of burnt clay (daub).	12th-14th century
(1218)	Ditch Slot [1217] (BOUNDARY 10)	HFV1	1x Hedingham fineware slip-decorated jug sherd. Small and abraded.	Mid 12th - mid 13th century

Table 5: The medieval and post-medieval pottery

## Lithics - Barry Bishop

### Introduction

6.4.1 Archaeological excavations at Felixstowe Academy resulted in the recovery of a small quantity of struck flint and unworked burnt stone. This report follows the methodology and objectives encapsulated in both MAP2 and MoRPHE (English Heritage 1991; 2006). Its aims are to quantify and describe the material, assess its significance and to recommend any further work required for the material to achieve its full research potential. All metrical information follows the methodology established by Saville (1980). A full catalogue detailing the material's distribution within individual contexts is presented in Appendices 5 (struck flint) and 6 (burnt flint).

### Burnt Stone

6.4.2 A total of 20 pieces of unworked burnt stone, weighing 356g, were recovered from 10 separate contexts (Appendix 6). The stone comprises flint and one piece of quartz. The stone has been burnt to varying degrees, suggesting that it was incorporated incidentally into hearths rather than deliberately. It was present mostly in small quantities; the highest quantity came from Later Prehistoric Ditch [1006] (BOUNDARY 3) but even this consists of only six fragments with a combined weight of 169g. One small fragment weighing 34g from Cremation [1117] probably represents a natural clast caught up in the cremation process. There is no evidence for *in-situ* hearth use or the dumping of hearth residues, and the material is most consistent with 'background waste' generated during general hearth use.

### Struck Flint

#### Quantification and Distribution

Type	Decortication Flake	Flake	Prismatic Blade	Arrowhead	Scraper	Core	Total
No.	2	9	1	1	2	3	18

Table 6: Quantification of Struck Flint from Felixstowe Academy

6.4.3 In total 18 struck flints were found (Table 6). These were recovered from 16 separate features, which included undated tree hollows, Later Prehistoric ditches and unstratified/residual contexts (Appendix 5).

6.4.4 The assemblage is made from flint of a variety of colours, predominantly translucent brown but also of mottled and translucent black and grey. There is also one flake made from 'bullhead bed' flint (Shepherd 1972). Cortex is equally varied and includes weathered rough, smooth-rolled and battered pieces. Thermal flaws are common. The raw materials are most likely to have been obtained from glaciofluvial deposits as are commonly present in the vicinity (Gibbard 1986).

6.4.5 The condition of the pieces is mostly good or only slightly chipped, suggesting that they have experienced only minor post-depositional movement and are likely to have been recovered from close to where they were originally discarded. One piece, the flake fragment from Ditch [1006,] is burnt. No recortication is evident.

#### Typology, Technology and Dating

6.4.6 While the majority of pieces can be dated to the Later Prehistoric period, a few pieces demonstrate earlier activity at the site. These include a fragment from a leaf-shaped arrowhead recovered from Tree Hollow [1229], which can be dated to the Early Neolithic. This had snapped in half and, although it appears finished, it may have broken during the latter stages in its manufacture. A prismatic blade from Tree Hollow [1101] is of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. Another tree hollow, [1049], produced a flake with a faceted striking platform which is also likely to date to this period. Other pieces of comparable date include the small platform-edge trimming flakes from Middle Bronze Age Ditch [126] (BOUNDARY 2) and Later Prehistoric Ditch [147] (BOUNDARY 7), and one of the flakes from Pit [1032].

6.4.7 The remainder of the material is most typical of Bronze Age industries, particularly those dating to the later 2nd or early 1st millennium BC, and includes flakes, retouched implements and cores. These include a number of thick, squat flakes with wide unmodified striking platforms, typical of later 2nd and 1st millennium flint-working traditions. The retouched pieces both comprise non-formal scrapers which have been expediently produced. The cores had been extensively but randomly reduced and had produced small, broad flakes. The frequent presence of incipient Hertzian cones testifies to failed attempts at producing further flakes.

#### Significance

- 6.4.8 The burnt stone is typical in quantity and distribution to that generated within prehistoric settlement contexts where hearths are constructed directly on 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.
- 6.4.9 The struck flint demonstrates activity at the site during the Mesolithic / Early Neolithic period. It is small in quantity but demonstrates occasional visiting, typical of the low-key use of the landscape by mobile groups. A few pieces of this date, including the arrowhead and prismatic blade, were found within tree hollows and may suggest some use of these features during this period, although there is no evidence to suggest they were extensively used (*cf.* Evans *et al.* 1999) or that all of the tree clearance occurred at this time.
- 6.4.10 The later material is typical of Middle Bronze Age and Iron Age industries. The assemblage is small and was widely scattered with little evidence for any intensive flint-using foci. This is typical of the sporadic and *ad hoc* use of flint frequently found occurring within later prehistoric settlements and field systems (e.g. Young and Humphrey 1999). It is likely to be contemporary with the later prehistoric features recorded at the site although the assemblage is too small to further refine the suggested dating or to speculate on the precise roles it performed in the wider scheme of occupation at the site.

#### Recommendations

- 6.4.11 Although small, the lithic assemblage from Felixstowe Academy does contribute to understanding of the prehistoric use of the site. No further analytical work is warranted but a brief description of the material should be included in any published account of the excavation, preferably alongside illustration of the retouched pieces and cores.

#### 6.4 Ceramic Building Material and Stone - Dr Kevin Hayward

##### Introduction and Aims

- 6.4.1 Eight bags of ceramic building material and stone were retained from the excavations at Felixstowe Academy. The very small assemblage (16 examples; 1.3kg) was assessed in order to:
- 6.4.2 Identify (under binocular microscope) the fabric and forms of the ceramic building material and determine whether any is Roman, medieval or post-medieval in date.  
Identify the fabric of the rub stone and quern stone objects in order to determine what the material is made of and where it came from.  
Identify the form and fabric of any worked daub and fired clay.  
Make recommendations for further study.
-

## Methodology

- 6.4.3 The application of a 1kg masons' hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10). As the site is outside London, it was decided not to compare the fabrics with the LAARC reference collection. Instead, the fabrics were prefixed by FEX e.g. FEX 1.

Results (see Appendix 7 for catalogue)

## Ceramic Building Material

(4 examples; 374g)

### Roman

- 6.4.4 Other than the daub and a possible loomweight (which may be prehistoric, see below) no Roman ceramic building tile (tegulae; imbrex; brick) was recorded from FEX 281.

### Medieval

- 6.4.5 There was no medieval ceramic building material recorded from FEX 281.

### Post-Medieval

(4 examples; 374g)

- 6.4.6 Brick (1 example; 262g):  
FEX 2. The well-made shallow (55mm) brick from the fill of a post-medieval/ modern boundary ditch [1039] (1040) (BOUNDARY 11) is a locally-produced 18th- or 19th-century brick. Fabric FEX 2 is a busy, black iron oxide-rich fabric with numerous small quartz inclusions.

### Roofing Tile (3 examples; 112g):

- 6.4.7 Peg Tile (2 examples; 62g):  
FEX 1. The clay used in these fine red sandy roofing tiles, from Pit [1062] (1063) and Ditch Slot [1206] (1207) (BOUNDARY 4) has indistinct clay inclusions and probably comes from the local glacial clay termed brick earth (Boswell and Double 1922, 17). The example from the fill of a Later Prehistoric ditch [1206] (1207), which is probably earlier (as it has coarse moulding sand), is intrusive from backfilled Evaluation Trench14.

- 6.4.8 Pan Tile (1 example; 50g):  
FEX 2. The pan tile is manufactured in the same fabric as the brick from the fill of the modern boundary ditch [1039] (1040). This is a busy black iron oxide-rich fabric with numerous small quartz inclusions. Pan tiles were a form of curved roofing tile introduced in to the British Isles after AD 1630. This example has fine moulding sand and in all probability is either 18th- or 19th-century in date.

Burnt Clay, Daub, Loomweight

(10 examples; 0.3kg)

- 6.4.9 Lumps of fine orange-brown micaceous burnt clay were present in the fill (1002) of a burnt pit [1001] of possible later prehistoric date. In all probability, they represent some lining or oven/ kiln activity. It is not possible to date these and they could conceivably be as early as Bronze Age.
- 6.4.10 A tiny fragment of the same orange sandy daub came from the upper fill (1050) of a tree hollow [1049] in the south-east 'arm' of Area 2. It probably belongs to some type of wattle and daub structure.
- 6.4.11 Finally, from the upper fill (1068) of a post-medieval/ modern ditch [1064] (BOUNDARY 11), was a second daub fabric. This is a busy mottled earthy red and black iron oxide fabric with very occasional fragments of 2mm rounded glassy quartz and intermittent chaff fragments. It has been moulded into a brick-like shape 49mm thick. It could conceivably be a Late Iron Age Belgic brick, thick furnace lining or a loomweight.

Stone

(2 examples; 0.6kg)

- 6.4.12 A very small group of worked stone fragments were found; their geological character, source and use are summarised below.
- 6.4.13 German lavastone 3123R Hard, grey vesicular lavastone - Tertiary Andernach/ Neidermendig part of the Rhine. Found as part of a small (450g), thin (39mm) rotary quern fragment with a tapered edge, in the fill (105) of a Roman field boundary ditch [104] (BOUNDARY 9).
- 6.4.14 Greensand 3120 Fine to medium-grained, quartz-rich glauconitic sandstone - Upper Greensand, Southern or Eastern England. Provenance unknown, but not a local Lower Cretaceous outcrop as the oldest rocks in the district date from the Upper Chalk (Boswell and Double 1922, 5). It is possible, however, that this example might be from a greensand or Neocomian (Boswell and Double 1922, 17) fragment included within the local boulder clay. These boulder clays contain a whole raft of Mesozoic material types from western England including Jurassic limestones and clays (Boswell and Double 1922, 17). This tapered rub stone, from the fill (145) of a Bronze Age ditch [144] (BOUNDARY 8) was probably used as a sharpening tool and is likely to be prehistoric.

Discussion

- 6.4.15 Tiny quantities of prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval ceramic building material, daub and stone were found during the excavations.

#### Prehistoric Activity

- 6.4.16 Traces of daub from the upper fill of a tree hollow in Area 2 [1049] (1050) may have once belonged to a timber-framed wattle and daub structure or may simply represent oven lining. It is possible that the burnt clay from Pit [1001] (1002) in Area 1 is also prehistoric lining. The rub stone, which is probably made out of greensand from the local boulder clay, found in a Bronze Age field boundary ditch in the Road Strip Excavation Area [144] (145) (BOUNDARY 8) may represent a prehistoric sharpening tool. A residual brick-sized lump of daub, used either as furnace lining or representing a loomweight fragment, came from the upper fill (1068) of a post-medieval/ modern ditch [1064] in Area 2 (BOUNDARY 11) and is likely to be Late Iron Age or Early Romano-British in date.

#### Roman Activity

- 6.4.17 It is possible that some of the daub mentioned above from undated contexts could be Roman (e.g. [1001] (1002), [1064] (1068)). It is just the rotary quern stone made from German Lavastone in the fill (105) of Ditch Slot [104] (BOUNDARY 9) that can be assigned a Roman date. These hard, vesicular basaltic lavastones were quarried in huge quantities from outcrops along the Rhine at Andernach near to the Moselle tributary from the Roman period onwards and were distributed across the Empire. Quernstone supply to Britannia had certainly begun by the time of the Roman Conquest, if not before. Examples are found in huge quantities at the de facto capital Colchester, not far south of Felixstowe, so it is not surprising that a coastal site nearby (FEX 281) would have examples of this “exotic” material at this time.

#### Post-Medieval Activity

- 6.4.18 Examples of silty (FEX1) and sandy (FEX 2) post-medieval roofing tile (Peg Tile; Pan Tile) and brick from Excavation Area 2 (Pit [1062] (1063), Ditch Slot [1064] (1068)) were probably manufactured from the local glacial clay termed brick earth, which was the principal source of brick and tile for the Felixstowe district (Boswell and Double, 1922, 17). The fresh, crisp forms of the brick and pan tile (introduced after AD 1630 from the Low Countries) mean that these fragments date to the 18th or 19th century.

#### Recommendations/ Potential

- 6.4.19 In terms of potential, this small assemblage of building material and portable stone objects does not warrant further analysis. I would, however, recommend that the lavastone quern from Ditch Slot [104] (105) (BOUNDARY 9), greensand rubstone from Ditch Slot [144] (145) (BOUNDARY 8) and possible loomweight fragment from Ditch Slot [1064] (1068) (BOUNDARY 11) should be kept as evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity along this part of the Suffolk coast. The form of each is indistinct and I would recommend that none are illustrated.

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## 6.5 **Animal Bone - Kevin Reilly**

6.5.1 A very small quantity of bones were found in the fills of archaeological features at Felixstowe Academy. The majority came from the Road Strip Excavation Area. Most of the bones are at least moderately well-preserved, although the single item from Area 1 is in rather poor condition.

6.5.2 A total of about 30 bones were taken from the fill (127) of Ditch Slot [126] (BOUNDARY 2) within the Road Strip Excavation Area, comprising the fragmented remains of a pair of cattle maxillas featuring both molar rows and a central shaft fragment of an equid metatarsus. The teeth are clearly from an old adult, probably in excess of 5 years. Its sex cannot be determined but it was certainly rather small. The equid bone was probably from a small to medium-sized pony. Based on its alignment and similar size and morphology to an adjacent Middle Bronze Age enclosure ditch [124], it is thought that this feature also dates to the Middle Bronze Age. Certainly, the small size of the cattle maxillas could suggest a date within the prehistoric era. It is well-known that cattle were generally small throughout the Bronze Age and Iron Age; however, there was a similar diminution in size in the early medieval era (information after Davis 1987, 178). The length of the molar row is 62.3mm.

6.5.3 The remaining bones include a single cattle-size limb bone fragment from the fill (1153) of Ditch Slot [1152] (BOUNDARY 13) and three very small calcined fragments from the fill (1118) of a potential cremation [1117], these taken from the eastern part of Area 1 and the central part of Area 2, respectively. Pottery indicates that the latter feature dates to the Early Iron Age, while its position and alignment suggest a modern date for the Area 1 ditch. The size and state of the 'cremated' bone precludes any definite or even rough identification.

## 6.6 **Charred Plant Macrofossils and Other Remains – Val Fryer**

### Introduction and Method Statement

6.6.1 The excavations at Felixstowe Academy recorded ditches, pits and other discrete features associated with a Middle Bronze Age enclosure and a Bronze Age to Early Iron Age field system. Samples for the retrieval of plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area, and eleven were submitted for initial assessment.

6.6.2 The samples were bulk floated by PCA and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 8. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds and arthropod remains were also recorded within most of the assemblages studied.

## Results

- 6.6.3 With the exception of Sample 3 (from the fill of undated Pit [162]), which contained a very high density of charcoal/ charred wood fragments, plant macrofossils were generally scarce. The few cereals/ seeds noted were moderately well-preserved, but much of the charcoal was rounded and abraded, possibly indicating that it had been exposed to the elements for some considerable period prior to deposition.
- 6.6.4 Cereals/ seeds were only noted within four assemblages. Individual barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains were recorded from Samples 4 (from Middle Bronze Age Ditch [128]) and 1001 (from Early Iron Age Pit [1025]), and the same assemblages also included indeterminate large grass (Poaceae) fruits, a possible seed of black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) and a fragmentary bramble type (*Rubus* sp.) 'pip'. Both samples taken from Early Iron Age Cremation [1117] (Samples 1007 and 1008) included fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell.
- 6.6.5 With the exception of a single small fragment of pottery from Cremation Sample 1007, all the other recorded remains, including the numerous droplets of black, tarry material, ferrous globules and small pieces of coal (coal 'dust'), appeared to be later contaminants within the contexts from which the samples were taken.

## Conclusions and recommendations for further work

- 6.6.6 In summary, the assemblages are mostly small (<0.1 litres in volume) and sparse, and it would appear most likely that the majority are derived from scattered or wind-dispersed midden waste. The exceptions to this are the cremation deposit and the assemblage from Sample 3. It is assumed that the charred plant remains within Cremation [1117] are largely derived from pyre debris, with the presence of hazel nutshell fragments possibly indicating that brush wood, derived from local areas of light woodland, was used as kindling or fuel. The high density of charcoal within the assemblage from Sample 3 may indicate that this material is derived from a deposit of hearth waste. That the remains are very comminuted and abraded may suggest that the material was exposed on a midden prior to deposition. The paucity of the remaining assemblages almost certainly indicates that the recorded features were situated well away from any main focus of either domestic or agricultural/ industrial activity.
- 6.6.7 As none of the assemblages submitted for assessment contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended. However, a summary of this report should be included within any publication of data from the site.

## 7 DISCUSSION

### 7.1 Mesolithic to Early Neolithic

7.1.1 Small quantities of residual struck flint found in later features and in tree hollows attests to a low level of activity on the site during the Mesolithic to Early Neolithic. Whether the presence of struck flint in some of the tree hollows indicates a phase of tree clearance at this time, or whether this material was present on the ground surface and found its way naturally into available open hollows at a later date is uncertain, but the former is plausible. Similar tree throws containing Neolithic struck flint and occasional sherds of Neolithic pottery were identified on land to the north of Walton High Street during recent trial trenching (House 2012, 24).

### 7.2 The Middle Bronze Age Enclosure and Bucket Urn

7.2.1 The most significant result of the excavations was the discovery of a Middle Bronze Age enclosure in the north-west of the site. Two fairly large boundary ditches [124]=[138] and [126]=[128] formed the north-east (BOUNDARY 1) and south-east (BOUNDARY 2) sides of a rectilinear enclosure which extended westwards beyond the limits of the excavation. A complete Middle Bronze Age bucket urn had been deliberately buried upside down in the base of one of the ditches.

7.2.2 The presence of such a large, complete vessel of this type and that it had been inverted, suggests a funerary interpretation, although the absence of any cremated remains, human or otherwise, requires further consideration. The presence of a funerary enclosure would complement the evidence of Early to Middle Bronze Age land-use identified by recent large-scale trial trenching on land immediately to the north of the Felixstowe Academy site (FEX 059 and related sites; House 2012; Figure 3). This revealed elements of an Early to Middle Bronze Age 'ritual/ funerary' landscape, including a barrow with associated cremations. Other urned and un-urned cremations, radiocarbon-dated to the earliest part of the Middle Bronze Age, appear to have formed one or two cemeteries (House 2012, 24).

7.2.3 The Urn has parallels with similar vessels of the Ardleigh tradition which were found inverted over cremations, for example, at Brantham on the river Stour, no more than 20km from the subject site (Gilmour 1975, 123), and at Brightlingsea (Brown 2008, 10). At Hadleigh, west of Ipswich, sherds representing 17 large accessory vessels of the Ardleigh tradition were represented within the assemblage. Of these, 15 were directly associated with cremation deposits and remains of a further two came from pit fills. A further 19 vessels of this type were recovered during excavations at the Swiss Centre, Sproughton, near Ipswich (Percival 2009). However, these vessels could also have been used in domestic contexts - one interpretation of the perforations below the rim of

this and other Ardleigh tradition urns is that they facilitated attachment of leather or fabric lids, thus allowing storage or processing of dairy products (Percival, Section 6.1).

### 7.3 The Later Prehistoric Field System

7.3.1 The excavations also recorded parts of a Later Prehistoric field system laid out on approximately the same alignments as the Middle Bronze Age enclosure and demarcated by a set of generally narrow, shallow ditches. Dating evidence was limited, comprising a small and highly mixed assemblage of abraded Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery distributed sparsely in some of the excavated ditch slots, in addition to occasional struck and burnt flint (the former is mainly characteristic of later 2<sup>nd</sup> to early 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BC flint-working). Nevertheless, the similar morphology of the ditches and their parallel north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east alignments indicate that they belonged to the same system of land division. The low quantities of finds and the scarcity of features other than field ditches indicate that land-use at this time was agricultural, with the site located some distance away from contemporary settlement areas. Some elements of the field system appear to have post-dated the Middle Bronze Age enclosure, while other parts may have been contemporary or slightly earlier.

7.3.2 The recent trial trench evaluation on land north of Walton High Street found a series of south-west to north-east and north-west to south-east-aligned ditches representing field boundaries of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date (House 2012, 25). These undoubtedly form a continuation of the agricultural landscape recorded at Felixstowe Academy. In contrast to the present site, the evaluation to the north also identified two (or possibly a single large) concentrations of settlement-related features (pits, postholes, a possible ring gully) associated with a large assemblage of mainly Early Iron Age pottery (5kg+) (ibid.) (see Figure 3). It is likely, given the scarcity of finds in the field boundary ditches at the Academy site, that it was the 'outfield' of this settlement, located some distance from where the people who farmed it were living. It was suggested that land north of Walton High Street saw a 'fairly dramatic' change in local land-use from funerary to agricultural in the Middle to Late Bronze Age (ibid.). However, it may simply be that the physical form taken by (semi-mobile?) settlements and the less intensive character of agricultural land-use practised during the Early Bronze Age do not leave as pronounced an archaeological signature as the contemporary funerary monuments. Intensive exploitation of the landscape, and the archaeological traces of permanent settlements and field systems that this is likely to leave, may have only begun in the Middle to Late Bronze Age in this area.

7.3.3 Topographical considerations probably played a part in the layout of both the field system and the enclosure: the north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west axes of the boundaries respect the two main features in the local landscape – the river Orwell/ Gipping and the coastline (Figure 1).

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- 7.3.4 The Later Prehistoric ditches and associated features were almost without exception shallow and ephemeral, with the identified field boundary alignments often consisting of short stretches of sinuous ditch which abruptly terminated before continuing again after gaps of a few metres. It is likely that the surviving ditches represent only the deepest parts of the original field boundaries and that their upper portions, cut through the Bronze Age topsoil/ subsoil, have been entirely lost to erosion. The deep silty subsoil, which was present in all but the northernmost part of the site and sealed all the Bronze Age – Early Iron Age features, is thought to be the remnant of this topsoil/ subsoil, broken-down through prolonged waterlogged ground conditions and the introduction of large quantities of fine silt into the soil matrix. A rising watertable and periodic flooding, perhaps beginning from the Early Iron Age onwards, might explain why the field system went out of use.
- 7.3.5 Archaeological evidence for the formal laying-out and subdivision of the landscape from as early as the Bronze Age is relatively widespread in Cambridgeshire, for example, on the fen-edge around Peterborough, at Barleycroft Farm and Over Quarry on the lower reaches of the Great Ouse (Evans and Knight 2000, 2001; Bradley 2007, fig. 4.7; Yates 2007, 95-6, fig. 10.6), at Etton (French and Pryor 2005) and at Colne Fen, Earith (Evans et al. forthcoming). In large part, this is due to the scale of infrastructure and mineral extraction schemes in the county and the consequently large areas available for archaeological investigation. Similar large-scale archaeological work associated with the expansion of Stansted Airport has found widespread evidence for exploitation of the Essex boulder clay from the Middle Bronze Age onwards, with open and enclosed settlements, roundhouses and field systems (Cooke et al. 2008; Havis and Brooks 2004).
- 7.3.6 By contrast, with the exception of the Middle to Late Bronze Age settlement and subdivided landscape at Game Farm, Brandon (Gibson 2004), Suffolk and Norfolk currently appear as a 'blank' in the published distribution of Bronze Age field systems (Medlycott 2011, 16). However, this apparent absence is due in large part to a lack of archaeological work on the same scale as that conducted in Cambridgeshire and Essex. In addition to Felixstowe Academy, recent fieldwork at two other sites in Suffolk (Needham Market and Ipswich Academy) has identified parts of field systems dating to the Middle to Late Bronze Age. Excavations in north-east Norfolk on the Bacton to Great Yarmouth Gas Pipeline have also enabled investigation of some of the extensive coaxial field systems identified in the Broads and Coastal zones by the Norfolk Cropmark Mapping Project. The most significant site, at Nova Scotia Farm, Ormesby St Margaret/ West Caister, had a Bronze Age rectilinear enclosure; at least some components of a large coaxial field system were of the same date.

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#### 7.4 Romano-British

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7.4.1 A Romano-British field boundary ditch on a similar north-west to south-east alignment was present in the far north-west corner of the site (Road Strip and Service Trench Excavation Areas). The associated pottery and quernstone fragment indicate occupation somewhere in the vicinity but the quantities of finds are small and represent peripheral activity e.g. manuring in the agricultural land associated with a settlement or farmstead.

7.4.2 The lack of evidence for activity on the site between the Early Iron Age and the Roman period adds to the picture of the land having gone out of use, perhaps due to the conjectured rising watertable and 'boggy' ground conditions discussed above. The only feature dating to the Romano-British period (BOUNDARY 9) was located on the slightly higher ground in the far north-west of the site, where the silty subsoil was not present.

## 7.5 **Medieval**

7.5.1 A possible medieval (12th-14th-century AD) field boundary (BOUNDARY 10) was present in the eastern part of the site (Areas 1 and 2). However, only two sherds of pottery were found in the excavated ditch slots and both are small and abraded, so they may be residual. Medieval field ditches were also found during the evaluation of the site, including one in Trench 23 that contained 11th-12th-century pottery and was aligned broadly perpendicular to BOUNDARY 10 (see Figure 3). BOUNDARY 10 was aligned parallel with a post-medieval/ modern field boundary to the west (BOUNDARY 11) and could represent a precursor of that field division. Medieval land-use on the site was of low intensity and agricultural in character, mirroring the results of trial trenching to the north of Walton High Street (House 2012, 25), which found a medieval enclosure adjacent to the main road but elsewhere recorded only furrows from stetch ploughing.

## 7.6 **Post-Medieval/ Modern (19th-century AD+)**

7.6.1 Three post-medieval/ modern field boundaries (BOUNDARY 11, BOUNDARY 12 and BOUNDARY 13), demarcated by ditches and, in one case, traces of a parallel hedge-line and fence, were identified. The first two of these boundaries match field divisions shown on late-19th-century Ordnance Survey maps (Figure 13). The other boundary is probably a marginally earlier field division which was removed before the OS map was surveyed.

## **8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK**

- 8.1 The excavations at Felixstowe Academy identified and recorded important archaeological remains comprising a Middle Bronze Age enclosure and an associated Bronze Age to Early Iron Age field system. The opportunity here for understanding the layout and chronological development of a Later Prehistoric landscape is enhanced by the presence of cropmarks (of field divisions, trackways and barrows) in the area immediately around the site, as well as the results of other archaeological work in close proximity (House 2012), which has identified important Bronze Age and Early Iron Age remains.
- 8.2 The complete Middle Bronze Age bucket urn buried inverted in an enclosure ditch fits into a sub-regional pattern of deposition involving these distinctive artefacts, centred on south-east Suffolk and north-east Essex. Further research into the treatment of Ardleigh tradition vessels at other excavated sites in this area may shed light on the function of the possible funerary enclosure at Felixstowe and the 'meaning' of the placed deposit.
- 8.3 A proposed publication format and synopsis, and details of comparative sites, is given in Section 9.
- 8.4 The later remains identified on the site are of limited significance. It is therefore not proposed to undertake any further comparative research or to publish these results of the project. Copies of this report will be deposited with Suffolk HER, the National Monuments Record in Swindon and uploaded to the OASIS online archaeological database so that interested parties can access the relevant information. The site archive will be deposited at the Suffolk County Archaeological Store.
- 8.5 Some additional post-excavation work has been highlighted by the finds specialists and will be completed, specifically: illustration of the bucket urn, photographs of the vessel's distinctive features e.g. the perforations, and illustrations of the flint cores and retouched pieces.

## 9 PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

### Introduction

- 9.1.1 Excavations in 2012 at Felixstowe Academy revealed part of a Middle Bronze Age enclosure and an associated Bronze Age to Early Iron Age field system laid out on a broadly rectilinear alignment and extending beyond the site over a larger area of the landscape. A complete Middle Bronze Age bucket urn had been deliberately placed upside down in the largest of the enclosure ditches, fitting into a regional pattern of deposition.

### Research Significance

- 9.1.2 The site provides evidence for the dividing-up and exploitation of the landscape on this part of the Trimley Peninsula from as early as the Middle Bronze Age. Although a handful of sites have been tentatively identified from cropmarks, very few subdivided landscapes of this early date have been sampled and dated through excavation in either Suffolk or Norfolk (cf. Medlycott 2011, 20). Comparison of the Felixstowe field system with other Bronze Age subdivided landscapes such as that at Game Farm, Brandon (Gibson 2004), presents an opportunity to offer some wider conclusions about the origins and development of agricultural landscape organisation in this part of East Anglia.

- 9.1.3 The 'Ardleigh tradition' bucket urn fits into a localised pattern of deposition centred on south-east Suffolk and north-east Essex; its discovery provides an opportunity to characterise and discuss the rationale behind the distinctive treatment of these objects. The need for sensitivity in any discussion of Bronze Age East Anglia to these sorts of sub-regional variations in behaviour and artefacts has been highlighted in the current regional archaeological research agenda (Medlycott 2011, 20). Recent research has also emphasised the importance of the river Gipping as a major cultural boundary in East Anglia (Martin 2008), perhaps beginning from as early as the Neolithic period, and the site's proximity to the Orwell-Gipping renders it highly relevant to any such discussion.

### Proposed Publication Format and Contents

- 9.1.4 It is proposed to produce an article for inclusion in Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History ('PSIAH'). The title of the article will be 'A Middle Bronze Age enclosure and Bronze Age to Early Iron Age field system at Felixstowe'.
- 9.1.5 Text will be emailed to Joanna Martin ([joanna.martin5@btinternet.com](mailto:joanna.martin5@btinternet.com)) accompanied by hard (paper) copies of any illustrations.

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- 9.1.6 Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History text and graphics formats are described in their Revised Notes for Contributors to Proceedings (30th January 2012):  
<http://www.suffolk institute.org.uk/sites/default/files/downloads/SIAHnotescontributors.pdf>
- 9.1.7 The article will briefly describe the background to the excavations and the local topography and geology, then provide a synthetic overview of the layout, physical character and dating evidence for the enclosure and field system, with reference to other relevant sites and finds in the immediate vicinity (notably the Bronze Age cropmark complex and recent trial trench evaluation to the north at Suffolk HER Site FEX 059) so that the contemporary landscape context of the enclosure and field system can be understood.
- 9.1.8 This will be followed by a comparative discussion of the enclosure and field boundary system against the few other identified Bronze Age subdivided landscapes in Suffolk and Norfolk, including Game Farm, Brandon (Gibson 2004), Ipswich Academy (Stump 2012), Needham Market (Pooley 2012), West Caister/ Ormesby St Margaret and Martham (Albone et al. 2007; Bates and Crowson 2004; Bates forthcoming), with a shorter consideration of the more extensive evidence for Bronze Age land division provided by large-scale infrastructure projects and mineral extraction in Essex (e.g. Stansted Airport; Cooke et al. 2008; Havis and Brooks 2004) and Cambridgeshire.
- 9.1.9 Discussion of the Middle Bronze Age bucket urn will focus on its distinctive deposition (placed upside down in a large boundary ditch, possibly related to a funerary enclosure) and how this compares/ contrasts with the treatment of these vessels at other sites in south-east Suffolk and north-east Essex e.g. Brantham Hall (Gilmour 1974), Brightlingsea (Brown 2008), Sproughton (Percival 2009) and Ardleigh (Brown 1995; 1999).
- 9.1.10 It is not proposed to include detailed specialist discussion of the finds from the site, with the exception of the bucket urn, which will be described by Sarah Percival. Other finds evidence such as the struck flint will be mentioned in so far as it contributes to understanding of the date and character of the boundary system; readers will be referred to the archive report held at Suffolk Historic Environment Record for more detailed information.

Estimated Report Statistics

Estimated word count	4000
No. pages in PSIAH	c. 10? (approx. 1000 words per page + figures and plates)
Figures (max. page area for figures is 180 x 135mm)	<p>1) Site Location – showing position in county + the topographical context of the field system and Bronze and Iron Age sites/ finds/ cropmarks in the immediate vicinity.</p> <p>2) The Enclosure and Field System – showing the boundary alignments making up the Middle Bronze Age enclosure and Bronze Age to Early Iron Age field system and projected continuations/ any relationships with adjacent sites.</p> <p>3) The Middle Bronze Age Bucket Urn – pottery illustration</p> <p>4) Later Prehistoric Struck Flint - illustrations of those struck flints from the site which are particularly diagnostic of later 2<sup>nd</sup>/ early 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BC flint-working.</p>
Plates (note: all PSIAH illustrations incl. plates are designated as 'Figures')	<p>1) The Bucket Urn – showing the complete bucket urn in context during excavation</p> <p>2) The Bucket Urn – in detail after block-lifting</p>
Report structure and headings (word counts)	<p>Abstract (200 words)</p> <p>Introduction (500 words) – brief background to the excavations, local topographical and geological context, related (mainly Bronze and Iron Age) sites/ cropmarks in the vicinity.</p> <p>The Middle Bronze Age Enclosure and Bucket Urn (1200 words) – physical description of the enclosure and its boundary ditches, description of the vessel (written by Sarah Percival) and its deliberate placement, discussion of date, discussion of parallels in the sub-region, similarities/ differences in the treatment of these vessels at this and other sites and possible underlying rationales/ 'meanings'.</p> <p>The Bronze Age to Early Iron Age Field System (800 words) – physical description of the field boundaries focusing mainly on their overall layout (rather than a description of the individual ditches) and the associated dating evidence, projected continuations and relationships with other sites/ cropmarks/ landscape features in the surrounding area - particularly the Bronze and Iron Age funerary,</p>

	<p>settlement remains and field boundaries (FEX 059 and related sites) to the north.</p> <p>Bronze Age Subdivided Landscapes in Suffolk and Norfolk (1000 words) – comparison of the Felixstowe enclosure and field system (in terms of date, layout, possible functions and longevity) with other identified and dated Bronze Age to Early Iron Age subdivided landscapes in East Anglia, particularly focusing on Suffolk, Norfolk and north Essex/ the Stour Valley (see above for main examples).</p> <p>Conclusions (300 words) – Reflections on the site’s contribution to wider research themes – the development of early agriculture and agricultural landscapes in East Anglia, implications for 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 genuine absence), the methodological problems of securely-dating excavated field systems (scarcity of cultural material because of distance from occupation areas), distinctive local behaviour/ ‘traditions’ in the treatment of objects during the Bronze Age.</p> <p>Acknowledgements</p> <p>Bibliography</p>
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Timetable

Task	Comments
HER search and analysis	Retrieve cropmark plots for Sites FEX 059, FEX 080 and any other related sites in vicinity.
Library research and analysis	Reading on the comparable field systems mentioned above.
Report writing	
Illustrations	Illustration of Middle Bronze Age vessel.

## **10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

**10.1** PCA would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the project and Dr Jess Tipper for monitoring the project on behalf of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team. Thanks to Josephine Brown and Hayley Baxter of the PCA CAD Department for preparing the figures. The author would also like to thank Balfour Beatty staff for their kind assistance during the fieldwork, and the site team: Dr Daryl Stump, Karl Hanson, Mark Baster, Sian O'Neill, Hannah Ventre, Dave Curry and Liam Lannigan for their hard work. Thanks also to Jonathan House of Oxford Archaeology East for a copy of the report on their recent evaluation to the north of the Academy site.

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## APPENDIX 1: PLATES



**Plate 1: Complete Middle Bronze Age Ardeleigh tradition bucket urn in-situ in Ditch [124] (BOUNDARY 1)**



**Plate 2: Ditch [1006] of BOUNDARY 3, view east. Its narrow, shallow dimensions and 'sinuous' morphology are typical of the ditches of the Later Prehistoric field system**



**Plate 3: Complete Middle Bronze Age Ardleigh tradition bucket urn after block-lifting**

## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Area	Type	Category	Period	Group Name	Comments
100		Road Strip	Layer	Topsoil	Modern	Overburden	Same as 1005
101		Road Strip	Layer	Subsoil	Undated	Overburden	Same as 1004. Later prehistoric+
102		Road Strip	Layer	Geology	Geological	Geology	Same as 1003
103		Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	
104	104	Road Strip	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Boundary 9	Continuation of 161, 187
105	104	Road Strip	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Boundary 9	Roman pot and rotary quern
106	106	Road Strip	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NW of site	
107	106	Road Strip	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NW of site	
108	108	Road Strip	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NW of site	
109	108	Road Strip	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NW of site	
110	110	Road Strip	Cut	Ditch	Undated	Undated Features	Same as 112
111	110	Road Strip	Fill	Ditch	Undated	Undated Features	
112	112	Road Strip	Cut	Ditch	Undated	Undated Features	Same as 110
113	112	Road Strip	Fill	Ditch	Undated	Undated Features	
114	114	Road Strip	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NW of site	
115	114	Road Strip	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NW of site	
116	116	Road Strip	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NW of site	
117	116	Road Strip	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NW of site	
118	118	Road Strip	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NW of site	
119	118	Road Strip	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NW of site	
120	120	Road Strip	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NW of site	
121	120	Road Strip	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NW of site	
122	122	Road Strip	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 3	
123	122	Road Strip	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 3	

124	124	Road Strip	Cut	Ditch	MBA	Boundary 1	
125	124	Road Strip	Fill	Ditch	MBA	Boundary 1	Complete bucket urn, SF1
126	126	Road Strip	Cut	Ditch	MBA	Boundary 2	Dimensions, profile and perpendicular alignment suggest it is a continuation of MBA Ditch 124. Same as 128
127	126	Road Strip	Fill	Ditch	MBA	Boundary 2	Cattle and horse bone, struck flint
128	128	Road Strip	Cut	Ditch	MBA	Boundary 2	Same as 126
129	128	Road Strip	Fill	Ditch	MBA	Boundary 2	
130	130	Road Strip	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NW of site	Same as 176
131	130	Road Strip	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NW of site	Same as 175
132	132	Road Strip	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 7	Same as 151
133	134	Road Strip	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NW of site	
134	134	Road Strip	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NW of site	
135	132	Road Strip	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 7	
136	137	Road Strip	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 7	EIA pottery
137	137	Road Strip	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 7	Same as 141
138	138	Road Strip	Cut	Ditch	MBA	Boundary 1	Same as 124
139	138	Road Strip	Fill	Ditch	MBA	Boundary 1	Upper fill of 138. Struck flint
140	141	Road Strip	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 7	
141	141	Road Strip	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 7	Same as 137
142	142	Service Trench	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 8	
143	142	Service Trench	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 8	EBA pottery
144	144	Service Trench	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 8	Recorded as a structural ring gully but evidence limited. Same as 167
145	144	Service Trench	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 8	Mixed BA pottery, greensand rubstone
146	147	Road Strip	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 7	Burnt and struck flint
147	147	Road Strip	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 7	Same as 149

148	149	Road Strip	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 7	
149	149	Road Strip	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 7	Same as 147
150	151	Road Strip	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 7	
151	151	Road Strip	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 7	Same as 132
152	153	Service Trench	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 3	Burnt flint
153	153	Service Trench	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 3	
154	155	Service Trench	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 3	
155	155	Service Trench	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 3	
156	157	Service Trench	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 3	Burnt flint
157	157	Service Trench	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 3	
158		Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	
159	159	Service Trench	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 7	Same as 179
160	161	Service Trench	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Boundary 9	Same as 182
161	161	Service Trench	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Boundary 9	Continuation of 104, 187
162	162	Service Trench	Cut	Pit	Undated	Undated Features	Charcoal-rich fill but no in-situ burning
163	162	Service Trench	Fill	Pit	Undated	Undated Features	
164	164	Service Trench	Cut	Pit	Later Prehistoric	Other Prehistoric Features	
165	164	Service Trench	Fill	Pit	Later Prehistoric	Other Prehistoric Features	Lower fill of 164
166	138	Road Strip	Fill	Ditch	MBA	Boundary 1	Basal fill of 138
167	167	Service Trench	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 8	Same as 144. Recorded as a structural ring gully but evidence limited
168	167	Service Trench	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 8	
169	170	Road Strip	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NW of site	
170	170	Road Strip	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NW of site	
171	172	Road Strip	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NW of site	
172	172	Road Strip	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NW of site	
173	174	Road Strip	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 7	

174	174	Road Strip	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 7	
175	176	Road Strip	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NW of site	Same as 131
176	176	Road Strip	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NW of site	Same as 130
177	164	Service Trench	Fill	Pit	Later Prehistoric	Other Prehistoric Features	Upper fill of 164. Burnt flint
178		Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	
179	179	Service Trench	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 7	Same as 159
180	179	Service Trench	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 7	
181	159	Service Trench	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 7	
182	161	Service Trench	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Boundary 9	Same as 160
183	184	Road Strip	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 7	Same as 185
184	184	Road Strip	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 7	Same as 186
185	186	Road Strip	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 7	Same as 183
186	186	Road Strip	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 7	Same as 184
187	187	Service Trench	Cut	Ditch	Roman	Boundary 9	Continuation of 104, 161
188	187	Service Trench	Fill	Ditch	Roman	Boundary 9	
189	190	Service Trench	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NW of site	
190	190	Service Trench	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NW of site	
191	191	Service Trench	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Other Prehistoric Features	Same as 194
192	191	Service Trench	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Other Prehistoric Features	Lower fill of 191. EIA pot and struck flint
193	191	Service Trench	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Other Prehistoric Features	Upper fill of 191
194	194	Service Trench	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Other Prehistoric Features	Same as 191
195	194	Service Trench	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Other Prehistoric Features	Main fill of 194
196	194	Service Trench	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Other Prehistoric Features	Lower fill of 194
197	194	Service Trench	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Other Prehistoric Features	Lower fill of 194
1001	1001	1	Cut	Pit	Later Prehistoric	Other Prehistoric Features	Pit with in-situ burning
1002	1001	1	Fill	Pit	Later Prehistoric	Other Prehistoric Features	Burnt flint
1003		1, 2	Layer	Geology	Geological	Geology	Same as 102

1004		1, 2	Layer	Subsoil	Undated	Overburden	Same as 101. Later prehistoric+
1005		1, 2	Layer	Topsoil	Modern	Overburden	Same as 100
1006	1006	1	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 3	
1007	1007	1	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 3	MBA pottery, struck and burnt flint
1008	1008	1	Cut	Natural Feature	Undated	Natural features in N of site	
1009	1008	1	Fill	Natural Feature	Undated	Natural features in N of site	
1010	1010	1	Cut	Natural Feature	Undated	Natural features in N of site	
1011	1011	2	Cut	Ditch	P-Med	Boundary 12	
1012	1011	2	Fill	Ditch	P-Med	Boundary 12	
1013	1013	2	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 4	Same as 1015, 1017, 1077 etc
1014	1013	2	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 4	EIA pottery
1015	1015	2	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 4	Same as 1013, 1017, 1077 etc
1016	1015	2	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 4	
1017	1017	2	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 4	Same as 1013, 1015, 1077 etc
1018	1017	2	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 4	
1019	1019	2	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in S of site	
1020	1019	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in S of site	
1021	1021	2	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in S of site	
1022	1021	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in S of site	
1023	1023	2	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 4	Cuts EIA Pit [1025]
1024	1023	2	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 4	
1025	1025	2	Cut	Pit	Later Prehistoric	Other Prehistoric Features	
1026	1025	2	Fill	Pit	Later Prehistoric	Other Prehistoric Features	EIA pottery and struck flint
1027	1025	2	Fill	Pit	Later Prehistoric	Other Prehistoric Features	
1028	1028	2	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 4	Same as 1023
1029	1029	2	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in S of site	Same as 1243
1030	1028	2	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 4	
1031	1029	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in S of site	

1032	1032	2	Cut	Pit	Later Prehistoric	Other Prehistoric Features	
1033	1032	2	Fill	Pit	Later Prehistoric	Other Prehistoric Features	Struck flints
1034	1034	2	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 5	Same as 1043, 1045
1035	1034	2	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 5	Upper fill of 1034
1036	1034	2	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 5	Lower fill of 1034
1037	1037	2	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in S of site	
1038	1037	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in S of site	
1039	1039	2	Cut	Ditch	P-Med	Boundary 11	Same as 1057, 1254
1040	1039	2	Fill	Ditch	P-Med	Boundary 11	Post-medieval pan tile etc
1041	1041	2	Cut	Hedgeline	P-Med	Boundary 11	Base of hedgeline alongside part of Ditch 1039
1042	1041	2	Fill	Hedgeline	P-Med	Boundary 11	
1043	1043	2	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 5	Same as 1034, 1045
1044	1043	2	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 5	
1045	1045	2	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 5	Same as 1034, 1043
1046	1045	2	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 5	
1047	1047	2	Cut	Natural Feature	Undated	Natural features in S of site	
1048	1047	2	Fill	Natural Feature	Undated	Natural features in S of site	Burnt flint
1049	1049	2	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in S of site	
1050	1049	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in S of site	Upper fill of 1049. Daub
1051	1051	2	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 5	
1052	1051	2	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 5	
1053	1053	2	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 5	
1054	1053	2	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 5	
1055	1055	2	Cut	Hedgeline	P-Med	Boundary 11	Associated with Ditch 1039 and 1041
1056	1055	2	Fill	Hedgeline	P-Med	Boundary 11	
1057	1057	2	Cut	Ditch	P-Med	Boundary 11	Same as 1039, 1254

1058	1058	2	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in S of site	
1059	1058	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in S of site	
1060	1060	2	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in S of site	
1061	1060	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in S of site	
1062	1062	2	Cut	Pit	P-Med	Modern pit in S of site	
1063	1062	2	Fill	Pit	P-Med	Modern pit in S of site	Post-medieval peg tile
1064	1064	2	Cut	Ditch	P-Med	Boundary 11	
1065	1064	2	Fill	Ditch	P-Med	Boundary 11	Lower fill of 1064
1066	1066	2	Cut	Posthole	P-Med	Boundary 11	
1067	1066	2	Fill	Posthole	P-Med	Boundary 11	In-situ post
1068	1064	2	Fill	Ditch	P-Med	Boundary 11	Upper fill of 1064. Daub, 18th-19th C stoneware, residual flint core
1069	1069	2	Cut	Natural Feature	P-Med	Boundary 11	
1070	1069	2	Fill	Natural Feature	P-Med	Boundary 11	19th C pottery
1071	1071	2	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 5	Same as 1073, 1085
1072	1071	2	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 5	Burnt flint
1073	1073	2	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 5	Same as 1071, 1085
1074	1073	2	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 5	
1075	1075	2	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in S of site	
1076	1075	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in S of site	
1077	1077	2	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 4	Same as 1013, 1015, 1017, 1198 etc
1078	1077	2	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 4	
1079	1077	2	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 4	EIA pot (disintegrated), struck flint
1080	1080	2	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1081	1080	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1082	1082	2	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1083	1082	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	

1084	1049	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in S of site	Lower fill of 1049. Struck flint
1085	1085	2	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 5	Same as 1071, 1073
1086	1085	2	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 5	EBA pot
1087	1087	2	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in S of site	
1088	1087	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in S of site	
1089	1089	2	Cut	Natural Feature	Undated	Natural features in S of site	
1090	1089	2	Fill	Natural Feature	Undated	Natural features in S of site	
1091	1091	2	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in S of site	
1092	1091	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in S of site	
1093	1093	2	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in S of site	
1094	1093	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in S of site	
1095	1095	2	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	Same as 1127
1096	1095	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	Basal fill of 1095
1097	1095	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	Middle fill of 1095. Struck flint
1098	1095	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	Upper fill of 1095
1099	1099	2	Cut	Natural Feature	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1100	1099	2	Fill	Natural Feature	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1101	1101	2	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1102	1101	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	Lower fill of 1101
1103	1101	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	Upper fill of 1101. Flint blade
1104	1104	2	Cut	Ditch	P-Med	Boundary 11	
1105	1104	2	Fill	Ditch	P-Med	Boundary 11	
1106	1106	2	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1107	1106	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1108	1108	2	Cut	Ditch	P-Med	Boundary 11	
1109	1108	2	Fill	Ditch	P-Med	Boundary 11	
1110	1110	2	Cut	Ditch	P-Med	Boundary 11	
1111	1110	2	Fill	Ditch	P-Med	Boundary 11	

1112	1112	2	Cut	Natural Feature	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1113	1112	2	Fill	Natural Feature	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1114		Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	
1115	1115	2	Cut	Pit	Undated	Undated Features	
1116	1115	2	Fill	Pit	Undated	Undated Features	
1117	1117	2	Cut	Cremation	Later Prehistoric	Other Prehistoric Features	'Token' cremation?
1118	1117	2	Fill	Cremation	Later Prehistoric	Other Prehistoric Features	EIA pot, burnt flint and flecks of cremated bone
1119	1119	2	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1120	1119	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1121	1121	2	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1122	1121	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1123	1123	2	Cut	Natural Feature	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1124	1123	2	Fill	Natural Feature	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1125	1125	2	Cut	Natural Feature	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1126	1125	2	Fill	Natural Feature	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1127	1127	2	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	Same as 1095
1128	1127	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1129	1129	2	Cut	Natural Feature	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1130	1129	2	Fill	Natural Feature	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1131	1131	2	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in S of site	
1132	1131	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in S of site	
1133	1133	2	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1134	1134	2	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1135	1135	1	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 6	
1136	1135	1	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 6	
1137	1137	1	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 6	Same as 1141
1138	1137	1	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 6	

1139	1139	1	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 6	Same as 1143
1140	1139	1	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 6	
1141	1141	1	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 6	Same as 1137
1142	1141	1	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 6	
1143	1143	1	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 6	Same as 1139
1144	1143	1	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 6	
1145	1145	1	Cut	Pit	Undated	Undated Features	
1146	1145	1	Fill	Pit	Undated	Undated Features	
1147	1147	1	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	
1148	1147	1	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	
1149	1149	1	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	
1150	1149	1	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	Lower fill of 1149
1151	1149	1	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	Upper fill of 1149
1152	1152	1	Cut	Ditch	P-Med	Boundary 13	
1153	1152	1	Fill	Ditch	P-Med	Boundary 13	Animal bone
1154	1154	1	Cut	Ditch	Medieval	Boundary 10	Same as 1156, 1158
1155	1154	1	Fill	Ditch	Medieval	Boundary 10	
1156	1156	1	Cut	Ditch	Medieval	Boundary 10	Same as 1154, 1158
1157	1156	1	Fill	Ditch	Medieval	Boundary 10	12th-14th C + residual Roman pottery
1158	1158	1	Cut	Ditch	Medieval	Boundary 10	Same as 1154, 1156
1159	1158	1	Fill	Ditch	Medieval	Boundary 10	
1160	1160	1	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	
1161	1160	1	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	
1162	1162	1	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	
1163	1162	1	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	
1164	1164	1	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	
1165	1164	1	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	

1166	1166	1	Cut	Ditch	Medieval	Boundary 10	Same as 1168
1167	1166	1	Fill	Ditch	Medieval	Boundary 10	
1168	1168	1	Cut	Ditch	Medieval	Boundary 10	Same as 1166
1169	1168	1	Fill	Ditch	Medieval	Boundary 10	
1170	1170	1	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	
1171	1170	1	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	
1172	1172	1	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	
1173	1172	1	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	
1174	1174	1	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	
1175	1174	1	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	
1176	1176	1	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	
1177	1176	1	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	
1178	1178	1	Cut	Ditch	Undated	Undated Features	
1179	1178	1	Fill	Ditch	Undated	Undated Features	
1180	1180	1	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	
1181	1180	1	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	
1182	1182	1	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	
1183	1183	1	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	
1184	1183	1	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	
1185	1185	1	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	Same as 1194
1186	1185	1	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	
1187	1187	1	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	
1188		Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	
1189	1187	1	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	
1190	1190	1	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	
1191	1190	1	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	
1192	1192	1	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	
1193	1192	1	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	

1194	1194	1	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	Same as 1185
1195	1194	1	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in NE of site	
1196	1196	2	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 4	Same as 1013, 1015, 1017, 1077 etc
1197	1196	2	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 4	
1198	1198	2	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 4	Same as 1013, 1015, 1017, 1077 etc
1199	1198	2	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 4	Lower fill of 1198
1200	1198	2	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 4	Upper fill of 1198
1201	1201	2	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 4	
1202	1201	2	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 4	Upper fill of 1201
1203	1201	2	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 4	Lower fill of 1201
1204	1204	2	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 4	Same as 1013, 1015, 1017, 1077 etc
1205	1204	2	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 4	
1206	1206	2	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 4	
1207	1206	2	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 4	Intrusive CBM
1208	1208	2	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 4	Same as 1013, 1015, 1017, 1077 etc
1209	1209	2	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 4	Upper fill of 1208
1210	1208	2	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 4	Lower fill of 1208
1211	1211	2	Cut	Ditch	Undated	Undated Features	
1212	1211	2	Fill	Ditch	Undated	Undated Features	
1213	1213	2	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 5	
1214	1213	2	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 5	
1215	1215	2	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in S of site	
1216	1215	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in S of site	
1217	1217	2	Cut	Ditch	Medieval	Boundary 10	Same as 1225
1218	1217	2	Fill	Ditch	Medieval	Boundary 10	Mid 12th-mid 13th C pottery

1219	1219	2	Cut	Ditch	Medieval	Boundary 10	
1220	1219	2	Fill	Ditch	Medieval	Boundary 10	
1221	1221	2	Cut	Ditch	Medieval	Boundary 10	
1222	1221	2	Fill	Ditch	Medieval	Boundary 10	
1223	1223	2	Cut	Ditch	Medieval	Boundary 10	
1224	1223	2	Fill	Ditch	Medieval	Boundary 10	
1225	1225	2	Cut	Ditch	Medieval	Boundary 10	Same as 1217
1226	1225	2	Fill	Ditch	Medieval	Boundary 10	
1227	1227	2	Cut	Natural Feature	Geological	Natural features in centre of site	
1228	1227	2	Fill	Natural Feature	Geological	Natural features in centre of site	
1229	1229	2	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1230	1229	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	Upper fill of 1229. Flint arrowhead, SF1001
1231	1231	2	Cut	Post Trench	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 6	Same as 1233
1232	1231	2	Fill	Post Trench	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 6	
1233	1233	2	Cut	Post Trench	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 6	Same as 1231
1234	1233	2	Fill	Post Trench	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 6	
1235	1235	2	Cut	Post Trench	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 6	Same as 1238
1236	1235	2	Fill	Post Trench	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 6	Upper fill of 1237
1237	1235	2	Fill	Post Trench	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 6	Lower fill of 1237
1238	1238	2	Cut	Post Trench	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 6	Same as 1235
1239	1238	2	Fill	Post Trench	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 6	
1240	1240	2	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1241	1240	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1242	1229	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	Basal fill of 1229
1243	1243	2	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in S of site	Same as 1029
1244	1243	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in S of site	
1245	1245	2	Cut	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	

1246	1245	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	Lower fill of 1245
1247	1245	2	Fill	Tree Hollow	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	Upper fill of 1245
1248	1248	2	Cut	Post Trench	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 6	Same as 1250, 1252
1249	1248	2	Fill	Post Trench	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 6	
1250	1250	2	Cut	Post Trench	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 6	Same as 1248, 1252
1251	1250	2	Fill	Post Trench	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 6	Struck flint
1252	1252	2	Cut	Post Trench	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 6	Same as 1248, 1250
1253	1252	2	Fill	Post Trench	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 6	
1254	1254	2	Cut	Ditch	P-Med	Boundary 11	Same as 1039, 1057
1255	1254	2	Fill	Ditch	P-Med	Boundary 11	
1256	1256	2	Cut	Natural Feature	Geological	Natural features in centre of site	Same as 1262
1257	1256	2	Fill	Natural Feature	Geological	Natural features in centre of site	
1258	1258	2	Cut	Natural Feature	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1259	1258	2	Fill	Natural Feature	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1260	1260	2	Cut	Natural Feature	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1261	1260	2	Fill	Natural Feature	Undated	Natural features in centre of site	
1262	1262	2	Cut	Natural Feature	Geological	Natural features in centre of site	Same as 1256
1263	1262	2	Fill	Natural Feature	Geological	Natural features in centre of site	
1264	1264	2	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 6	Same as 1266
1265	1264	2	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 6	
1266	1266	2	Cut	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 6	Same as 1264
1267	1266	2	Fill	Ditch	Later Prehistoric	Boundary 6	

**APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM**

**OASIS ID: PRECONST1-143257**

Project name	Archaeological Excavations at Felixstowe Academy, High Street, Walton, Felixstowe, Suffolk
Short description of the project	Between 1st and 16th March and 31st October and 30th November 2012, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd carried out two phases of archaeological excavation on the site of the new Felixstowe Academy School. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Balfour Beatty. The excavations found a Middle Bronze Age enclosure, one of the ditches of which contained a complete and deliberately inverted Middle Bronze Age Ardleigh Tradition bucket urn. An associated system of later prehistoric field boundaries, broadly dated to between the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, was also identified. Excavated and dated subdivided landscapes of Bronze Age and Early Iron Age date are rare in Suffolk and Norfolk. Single Romano-British and medieval (12th-14th-century AD) field boundary ditches were also present, as were post-medieval/ modern field boundaries which match those shown on late-19th-century Ordnance Survey maps.
Project dates	Start: 01-03-2012 End: 30-11-2012
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	FEX281 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None

Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Middle Bronze Age
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Late Prehistoric
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Roman
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	VESSEL Middle Bronze Age
Significant Finds	VESSEL Early Iron Age
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation","Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition
<b>Project location</b>	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL FELIXSTOWE Felixstowe Academy, High Street, Walton
Postcode	IP11 9EF
Study area	1.40 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 2895 3568 51 1 51 58 18 N 001 20 01 E Point

Height OD / Depth	Min: 21.00m Max: 22.00m
<b>Project creators</b>	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consultants Ltd
Project design originator	Duncan Hawkins
Project director/manager	Mark Hinman
Project supervisor	Tom Woolhouse
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
<b>Project archives</b>	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
	"

Digital Media available	Database", "GIS", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report"
<b>Project bibliography 1</b>	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Excavations at Felixstowe Academy, High Street, Walton, Felixstowe, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Woolhouse, T
Other bibliographic details	Report Number 11374
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Entered on	8th February 2013

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## APPENDIX 4: POTTERY BY CONTEXT

Context	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)	Spot date
125	FQSQ	1	5430	MBA
136	F1	1	6	Earlier Iron Age
143	G2	3	7	EBA
145	G2	1	13	MBA
145	Q2	1	5	Earlier Iron Age
145	G2	2	1	MBA
192	Q1	2	1	Earlier Iron Age
1007	G1	1	68	MBA
1014	F1	1	9	Earlier Iron Age
1026	F1	1	3	Earlier Iron Age
1027	U	1	1	NCD
1040	Q	1	3	NCD
1054	Q1	1	3	NCD
1079	U	1	1	NCD
1086	QFG	2	3	EBA
1118	F1	3	1	Earlier Iron Age
1118	Q1	9	12	Earlier Iron Age
1118	Q1	6	13	Earlier Iron Age

## APPENDIX 5: LITHIC MATERIAL

Context	Ref	Feature Type	Feature Date	Type	Form	Suggested Date	Flint Colour	Cortex Type	Recortication	Condition	Comments
101		Subsoil	Later Prehistoric+	Core	Flake	MBA-IA	Mottled black/grey	Battered	None	Chipped	Single platform: Battered and abraded cobble with a number of wide flakes removed from one side. 91g
127	D126		MBA	Flake	Core Modification	Meso /ENeo	Translucent Brown	None	None	Slightly Chipped	Platform edge trimming
139	D138		MBA	Flake	Useable	MBA-IA	Speckled grey	None	None	Slightly Chipped	Wide obtuse striking platform
146	D147		Later Prehistoric	Flake	Core Modification	Meso /ENeo	Translucent Brown	Rough	None	Slightly Chipped	Small trimming flake removing cortex and stepping around platform edge
192	D191		EIA	Core	Flake	MBA-IA	Translucent Brown	Thermal	None	Slightly Chipped	Multi-platform: extensively reduced producing small wide flakes. Platforms crushed, numerous incipient Hertzian cones. 41g
1007	D1006		MBA	Flake	Decortication	BA	Unknown	Rough	None	Burnt	Fragmented, distal missing
1026	P1025		EIA	Flake	Decortication	MBA-IA	Translucent Brown	Thermal	None	Good	Typical 'squat' flake
1026	P1025		EIA	Flake	Useable	MBA-IA	Translucent Brown	None	None	Slightly Chipped	Distal missing
1033	P1032		Prehistoric	Flake	Useable	Meso /ENeo	Translucent Brown	Rough	None	Slightly Chipped	Narrow, has trimmed striking platform
1033	P1032		Prehistoric	Flake	Useable	Preh	Translucent grey	Thermal	None	Slightly Chipped	Narrow with narrow dorsal scars but hard hammer struck with a wide platform
1040	D1039		PMed	Flake	Retouched	BA	Mottled black/grey	Rough	None	Slightly Chipped	End scraper: Thick flake with coarse irregular convex retouch around distal. Bulbar end removed with a series of small flake removals. Numerous incipient Hertzian cones on ventral surface. 35x31x5mm
1068	D1064		PMed	Core	Flake	BA	Translucent Brown	Battered	None	Slightly Chipped	Multi-platform: extensively reduced producing small wide flakes. 31g
1079	D1077		EIA	Flake	Retouched	MBA-IA	Mottled black/grey	BH	None	Slightly Chipped	Scraper: Poorly struck flake or fragment of a shattered core with coarse irregular convex steep scalar retouch along one edge. 48x39x16mm
1084	TH1049		UD	Flake	Useable	Meso /ENeo	Translucent grey	None	None	Chipped	Small, thin, has a faceted striking platform
1097	TH1095		UD	Flake	Mis-hit	Preh	Mottled black/grey	None	None	Slightly Chipped	Ventral is partially a thermal scar

1103		TH1101	UD	Blade	Prismatic	Meso /ENeo	Translucent Black	Rough	None	Good	35x12x3mm
1230	SF1001	TH1229	UD	Flake	Retouched	ENeo	Translucent Brown	None	None	Good	Leaf-shaped arrowhead: Basal half of a finely-made arrowhead with all-over pressure thinning on both sides. Edges still sharp, possibly broken during manufacture. >22x29x5mm
1251		PT1250	UD	Flake	Useable	MBA-IA	Translucent Brown	Rough	None	Slightly Chipped	Wide obtuse striking platform

## APPENDIX 6: BURNT FLINT

Context	Feature Type	Feature Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
146	D147	Later Prehistoric	1	3	Burnt quartzite fragment
152	D153	Later Prehistoric	1	7	Heavily burnt flint fragment
156	D157	Later Prehistoric	3	91	Heavily burnt nodular fragments
177	P164	Later Prehistoric	2	8	Variably burnt flint fragments
1002	P1001	Later Prehistoric	3	7	Lightly burnt flint fragments
1004	Subsoil	Later Prehistoric+	1	12	Heavily burnt flint fragment
1007	D1006	MBA	6	169	Heavily burnt nodular fragments
1048	NF1047	UD	1	15	Heavily burnt flint fragment
1072	D1071	Later Prehistoric	1	10	Heavily burnt flint fragment
1118	C1117	EIA	1	34	Heavily burnt flint fragment

### Key to Lithics Tables

D = ditch P = pit TH = tree hollow PT = Post-Trench C = Cremation NF = Natural Feature

Meso = Mesolithic ENeo = Early Neolithic BA = Bronze Age MBA = Middle Bronze Age EIA = Early Iron Age IA = Iron Age

Preh = Prehistoric UD = Undated

## APPENDIX 7: CBM, STONE AND DAUB CATALOGUE

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Date	Suggested spot date CBM	Spot date latest mortar
(105)	3123R	German rotary quern stone fragment. Roman. Tapered edge	1	AD 50-400	50-400	No mortar
(145)	3120	Rubstone. Greensand probably secondarily derived from the local boulder clay	1	2000 BC - AD 400	1500 BC - AD 400	No mortar
(1002)	3102	Burnt clay	8	1500 BC - AD 1600	1500 BC - AD 400	No mortar
(1040)	FEX 2	Brick silty iron oxide fabric; Pan tile	3	AD 1450 - 1900	AD 1700 - 1900	No mortar
(1050)	3102	Daub fragment	1	1500 BC - AD 1600	1500 BC - AD 400	No mortar
(1063)	FEX1	Fine sandy peg tile fragment	1	AD 1480 - 1900	AD 1480 - 1900	No mortar
(1068)	3102	Moulded daub brick (Belgic), loomweight or furnace lining	1	1500 BC - AD 1664	1500 BC - AD 400	No mortar
(1207)	FEX 1	Fine sandy peg tile fragment with coarse moulding sand	1	AD 1480 - 1900	AD 1480 - 1700	No mortar

## APPENDIX 8: CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS

Sample No.	4	1007	1008	1022	1023	1011	2	1002	1001	3	1003
Context No.	129	1118	1118	1199	1210	1136	145	1033	1026	163	1002
Feature No.	128	1117	1117	1198	1208	1135	144	1032	1025	162	1001
Feature type	Ditch	Crem.	Crem.	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
Date	MBA	EIA	EIA	EIA	EIA	Prehist.	MBA-EIA	Prehist.	EIA	U/D	Prehist.
Group name	B2	Spit 1	Spit 2	B4	B4	B6	B8				
<b>Cereals/seeds</b>											
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x								xcfg		
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love									x		
Large Poaceae indet.	x								x		
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.		x	x								
<i>Rubus</i> sp.									x		
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>											
Charcoal <2mm	xx	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	xx	xxxx	
Charcoal >2mm	xx		x	x	x	x			xx	xxxx	xx
Charcoal >5mm	x	xx	x	x		x		xx	x	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >10mm		xx	x					x	x	xx	xx
Charred root/stem	x				x					x	
Indet.seed										x	
<b>Other remains</b>											
Black porous 'cokey' material	x			x				x	x		
Black tarry material	xx			x	x	xx	xxx	xx	xxx		
Ferrous globules/hammer scale	x						x	x	x		
Pottery		x									
Small coal frags.	x	x		x	x		xx	xx	xx		

<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>38</b>			<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>								
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>&lt;10%</b>	<b>100%</b>								

**Key to Table**

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 11 – 50 specimens    xxx = 51 – 100 specimens    xxxx = 100+ specimens

cf = compare    fg = fragment    Crem = cremation    MBA = Middle Bronze Age    EIA = Early Iron Age

Prehist = prehistoric    U/D = undated    B = Boundary Ditch



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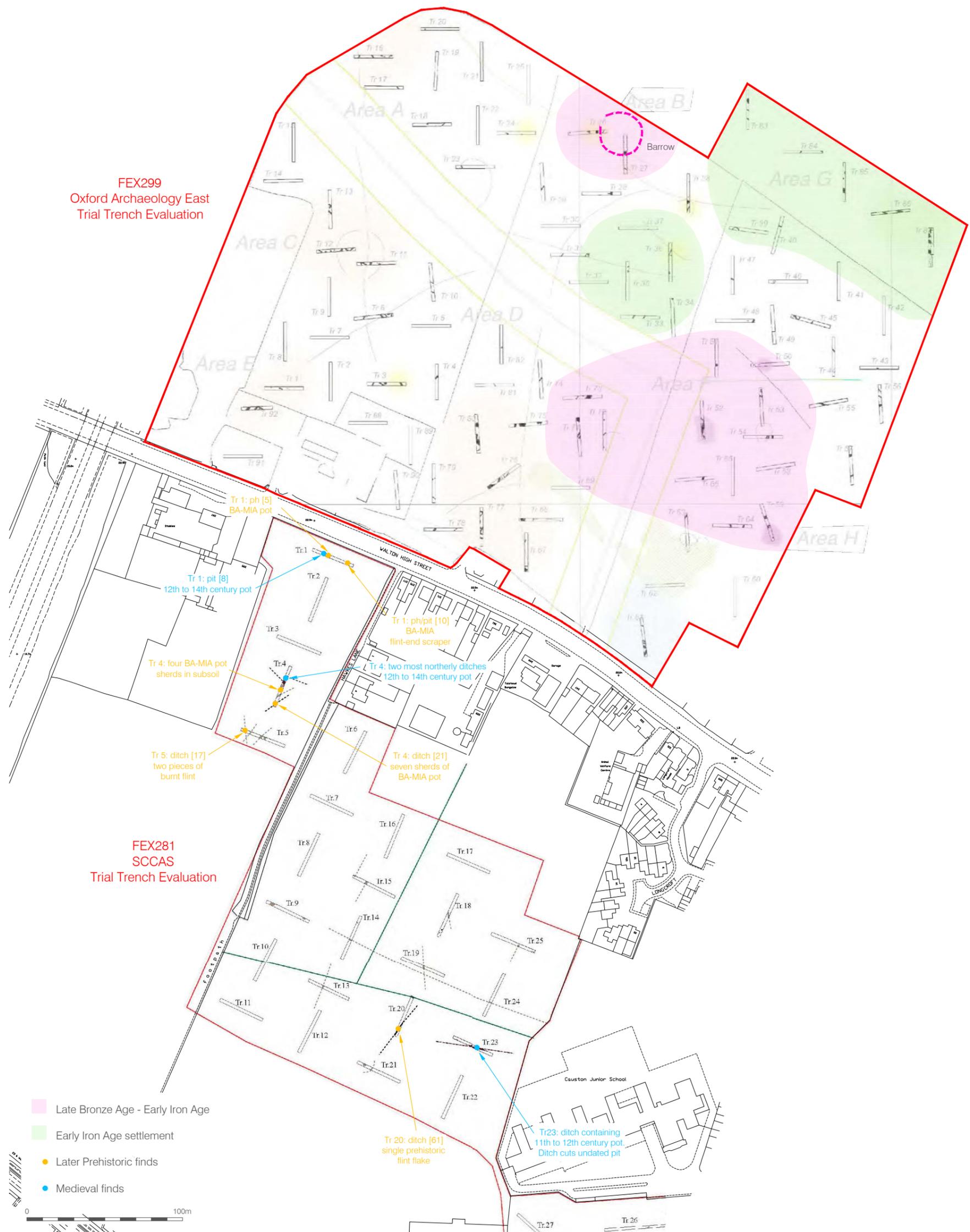
Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:2,000,000; 625,000 & 25,000 at A4



-  2012 (March) Phase 1 Excavation (PCA)
-  2012 (Oct-Nov) Phase 2 Excavation (PCA)
-  2010 Evaluation Trenches (SCCAS)

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Figure 2  
Areas of Excavation  
1:2,000 at A4



FEX299  
Oxford Archaeology East  
Trial Trench Evaluation

FEX281  
SCCAS  
Trial Trench Evaluation

Figure 3  
Trial Trench Evaluation  
Phased activity & features  
1:2,500 at A3

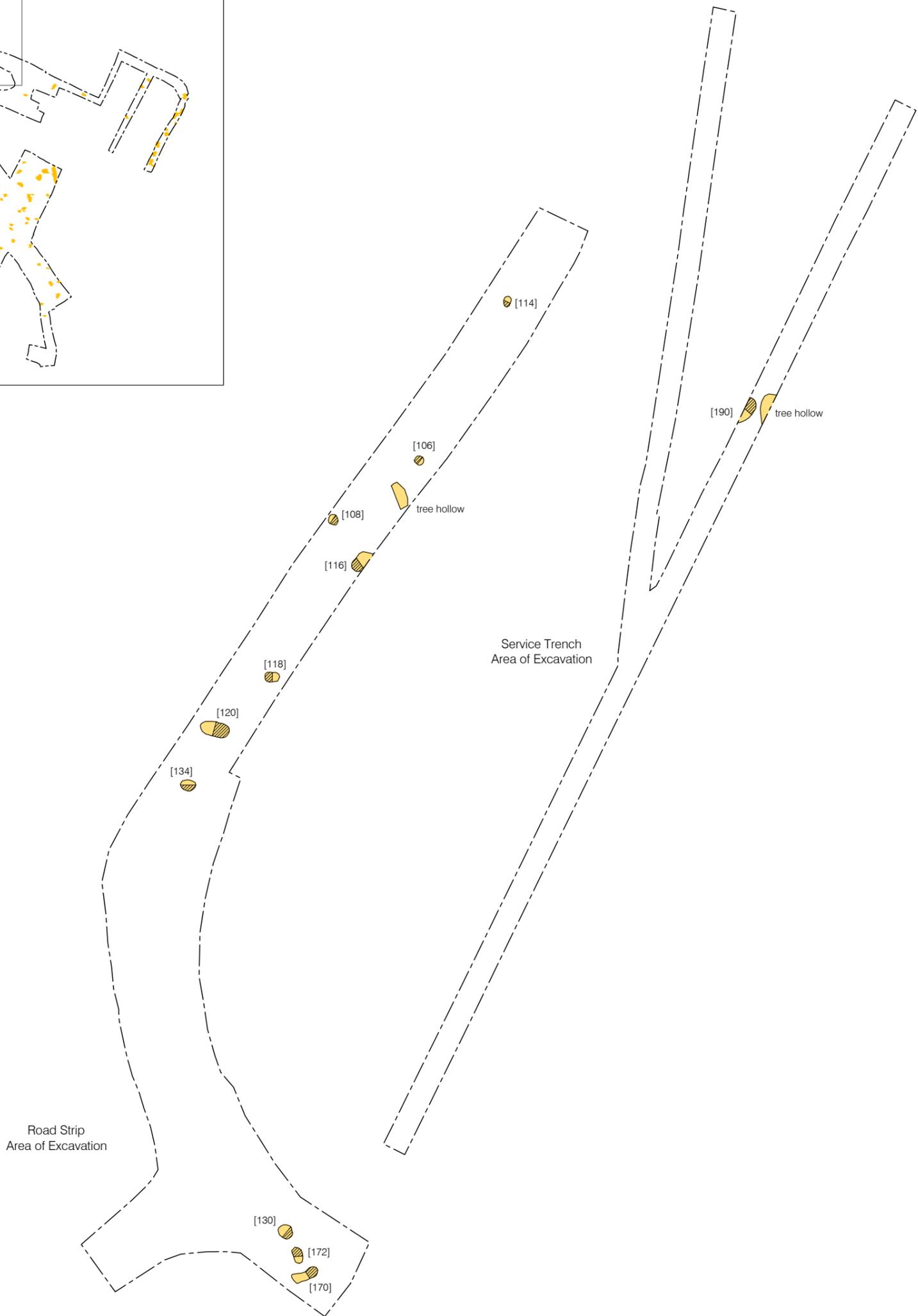
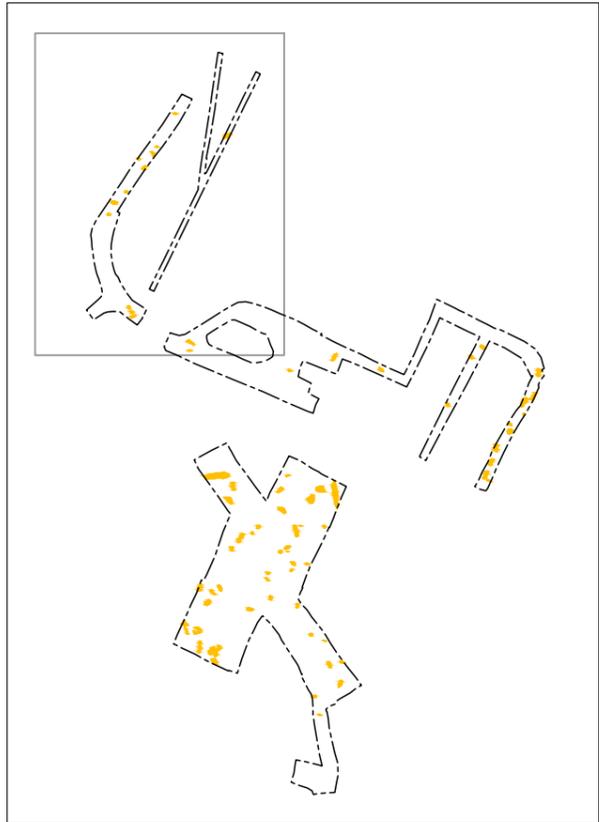


- Natural features
- Middle Bronze Age
- Later Prehistoric
- Romano-British
- Medieval (12th-14th century)
- Post-Medieval/Modern
- Undated features

0 50m

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Figure 4  
 Plan of all features with extrapolated boundary alignments  
 1:1,250 at A3

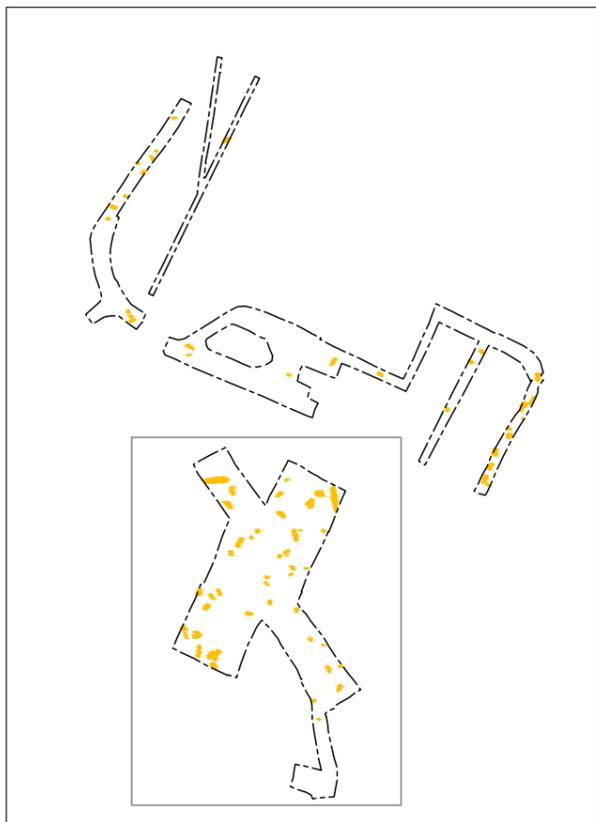


-  Excavated slot
-  Natural features

0 20m



Figure 5b  
Natural features in Area 1  
1:400 at A3



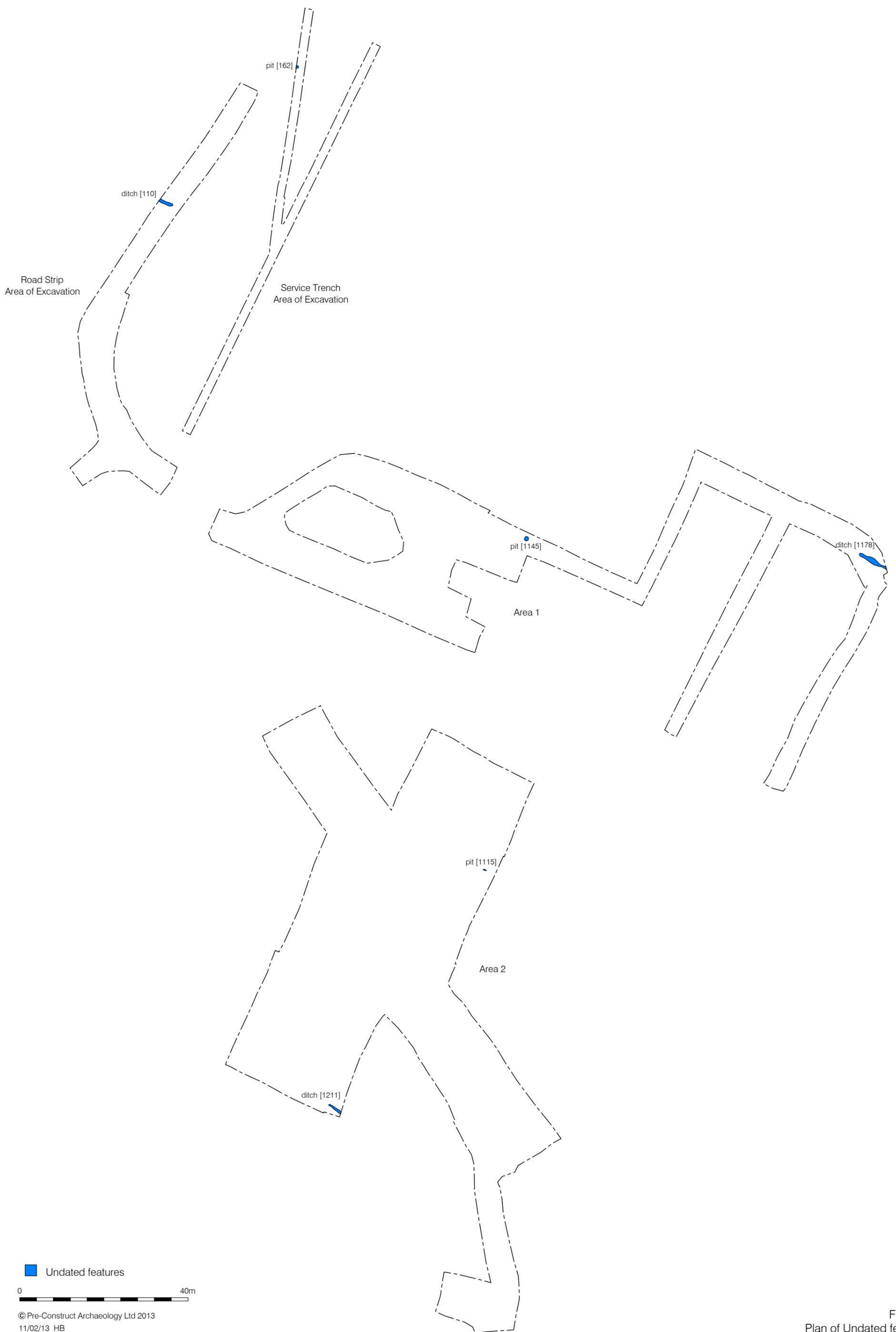
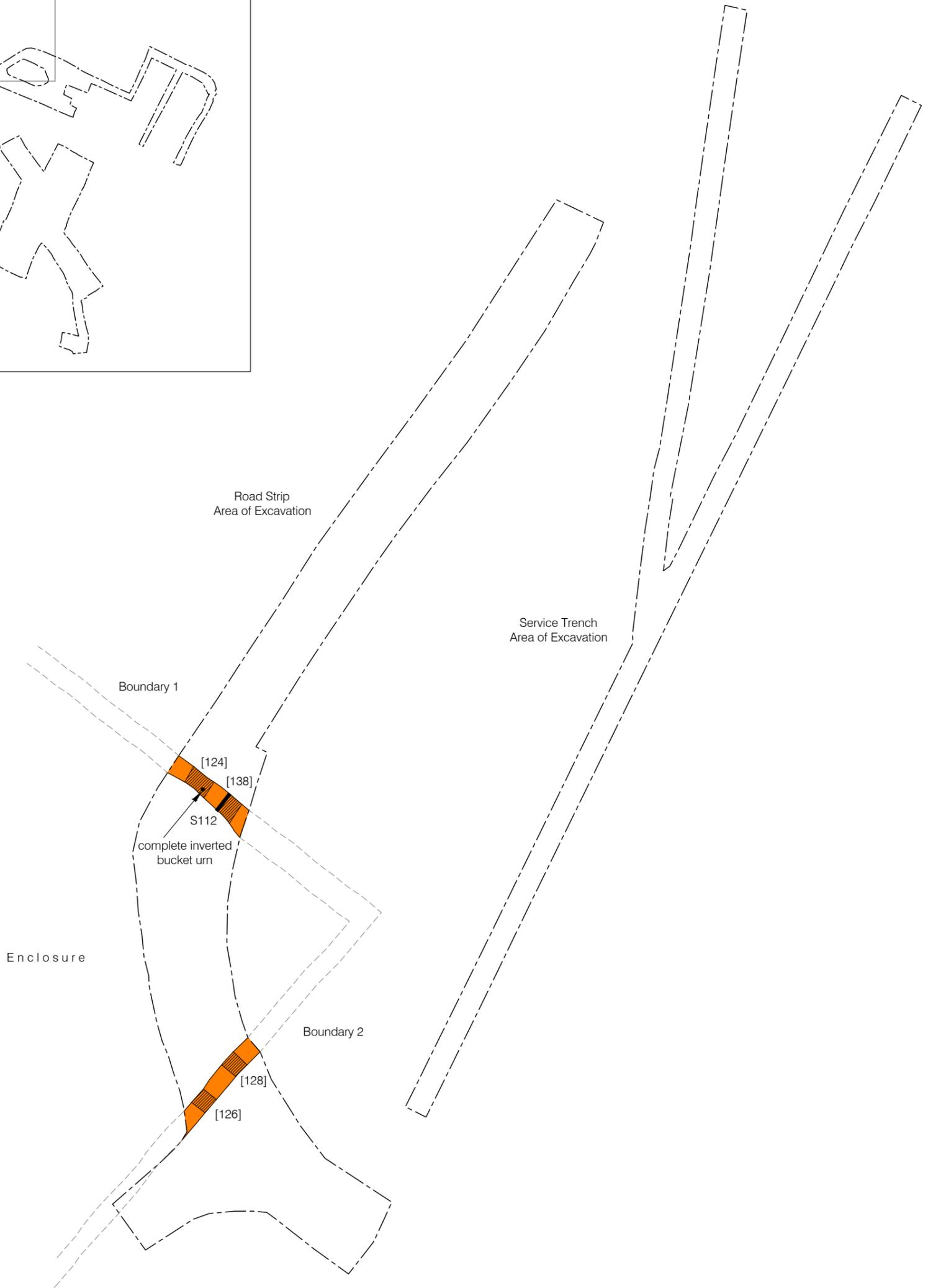
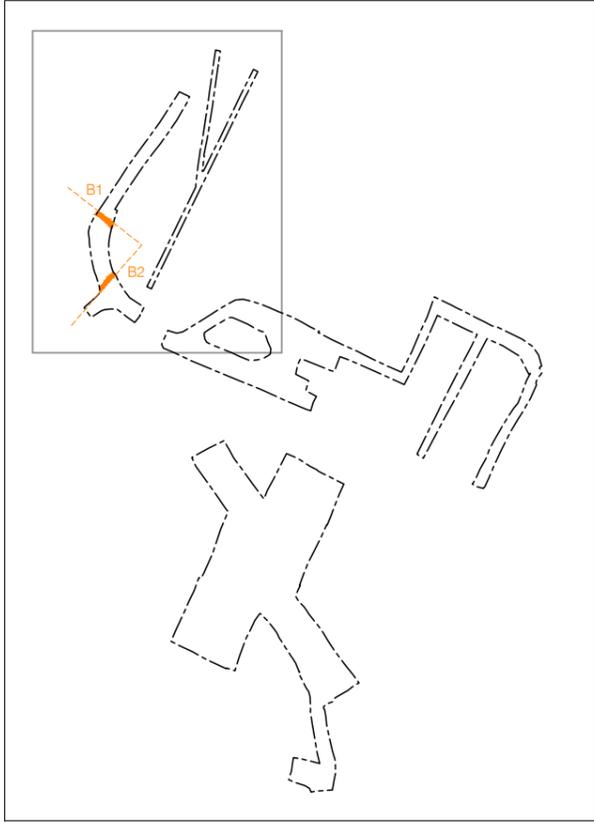


Figure 6  
Plan of Undated features  
1:800 at A3

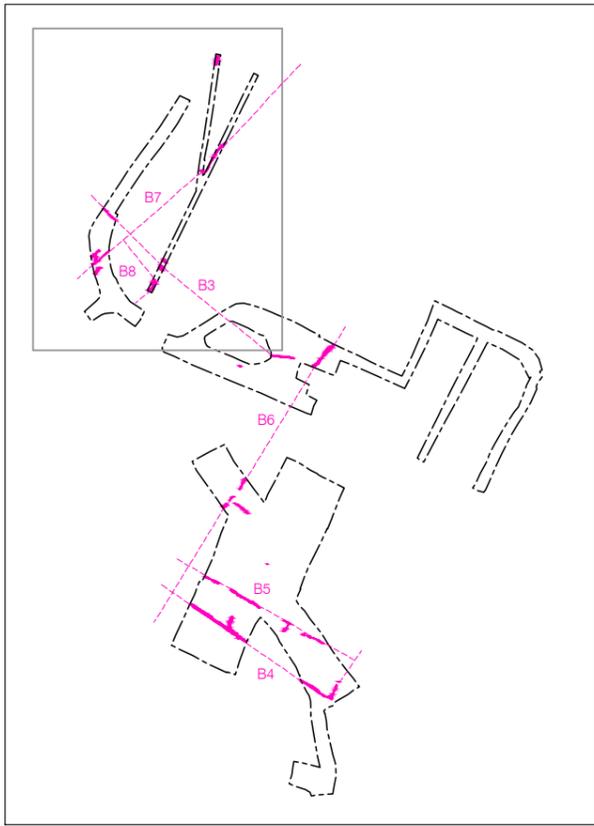


-  Excavated slot
-  Middle Bronze Age features

0 20m

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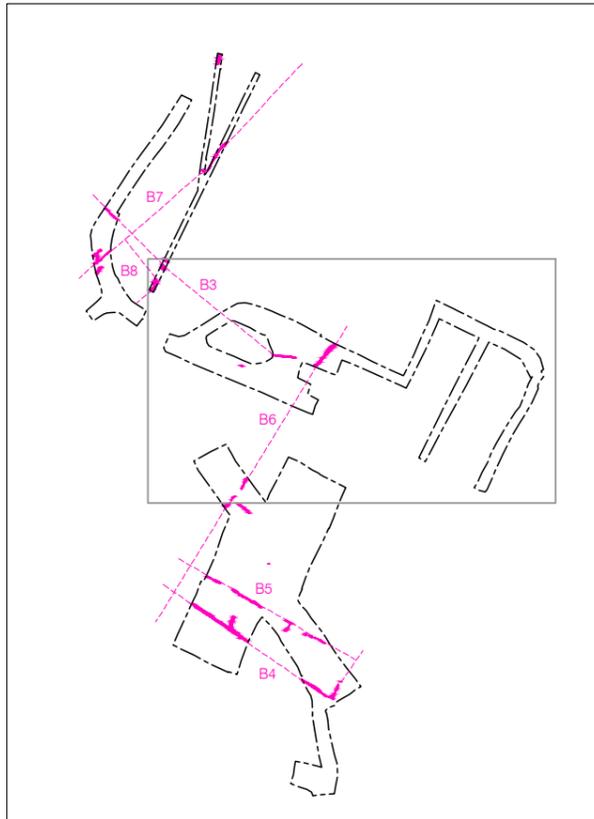
Figure 7  
Middle Bronze Age features in Road Strip and Service Trench Areas  
1:400 at A3



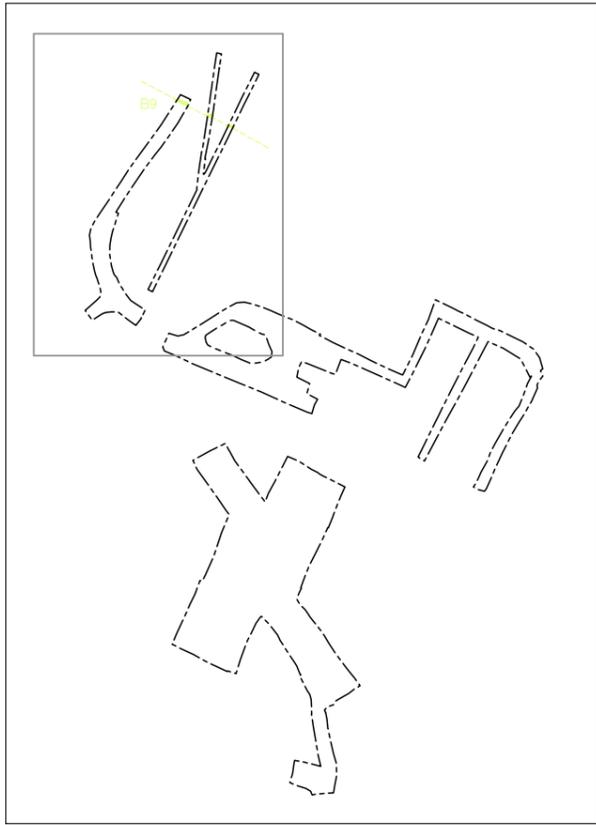
- Excavated slot
- Later Prehistoric features



Figure 8a  
Later Prehistoric features in Road Strip and Service Trench Areas  
1:400 at A3







Road Strip  
Area of Excavation

Service Trench  
Area of Excavation

Boundary 9

[104]  
S100

[161]

[187]

-  Excavated slot
-  Romano-British features

0 20m

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Figure 9  
Romano-British features in Road Strip and Service Trench Areas  
1:400 at A3



Area 1

Boundary 10

[1166]

[1168]

[1154]

[1156]

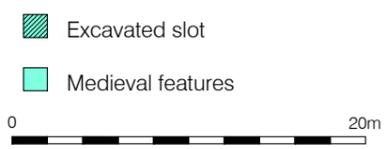
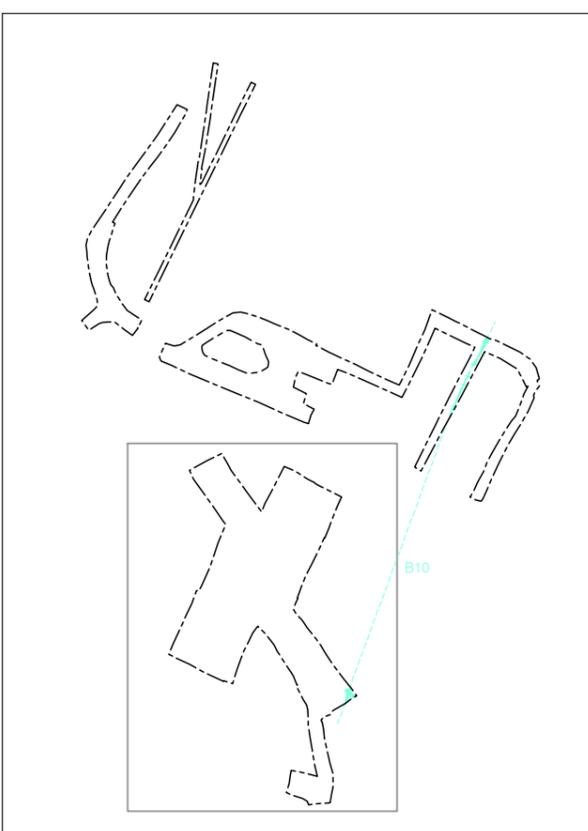
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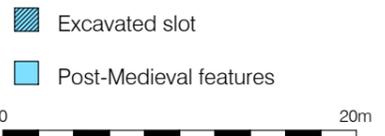
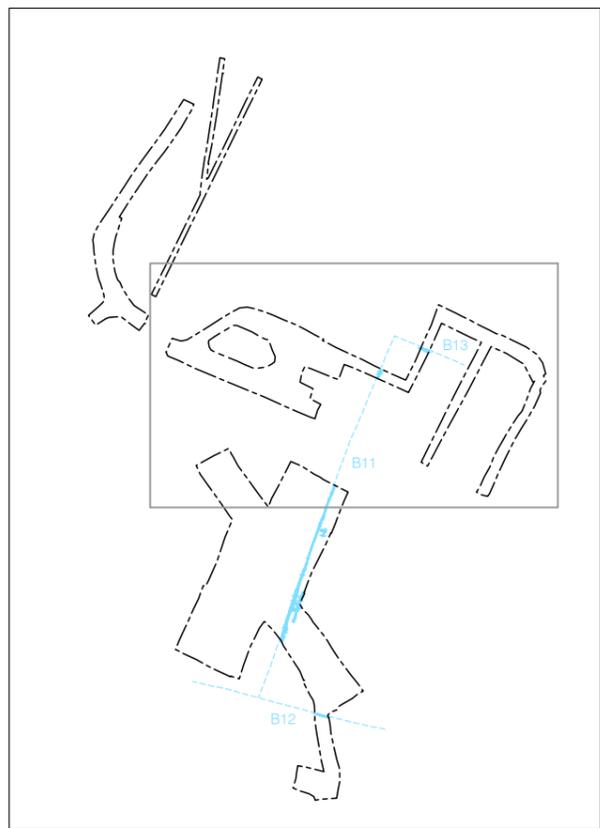
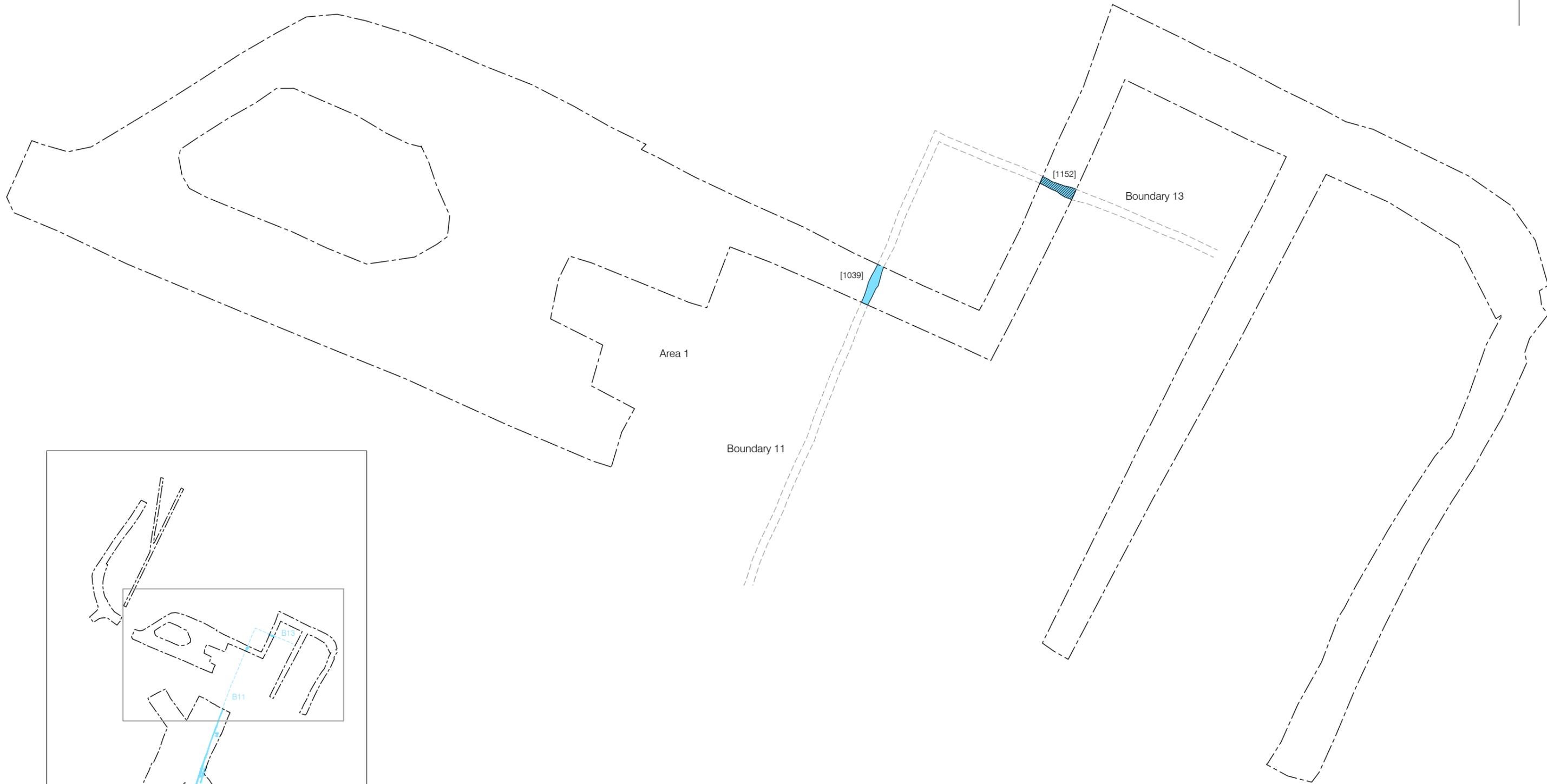
B10

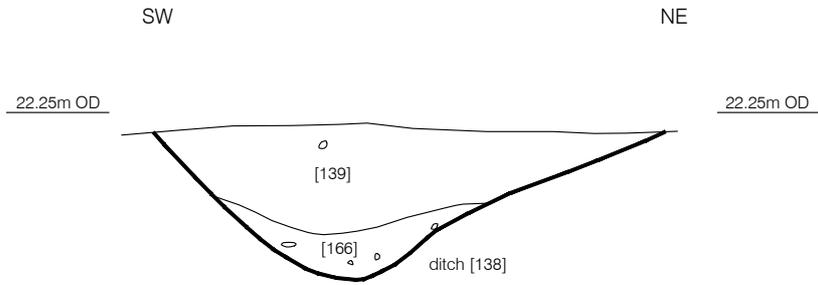
-  Excavated slot
-  Medieval features



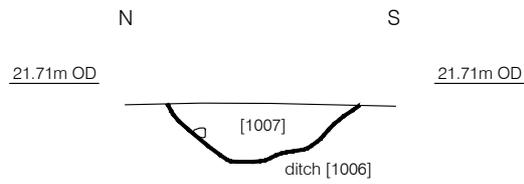
Figure 10a  
Medieval features in Area 1  
1:400 at A3



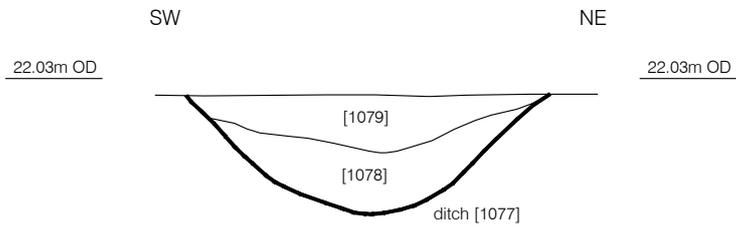




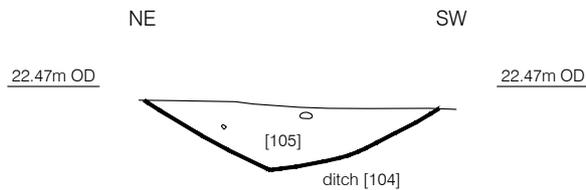
Section 112  
 South East facing profile through Boundary 1  
 Middle Bronze Age Enclosure



Section 1002  
 West facing profile through Boundary 3  
 Later Prehistoric Field System

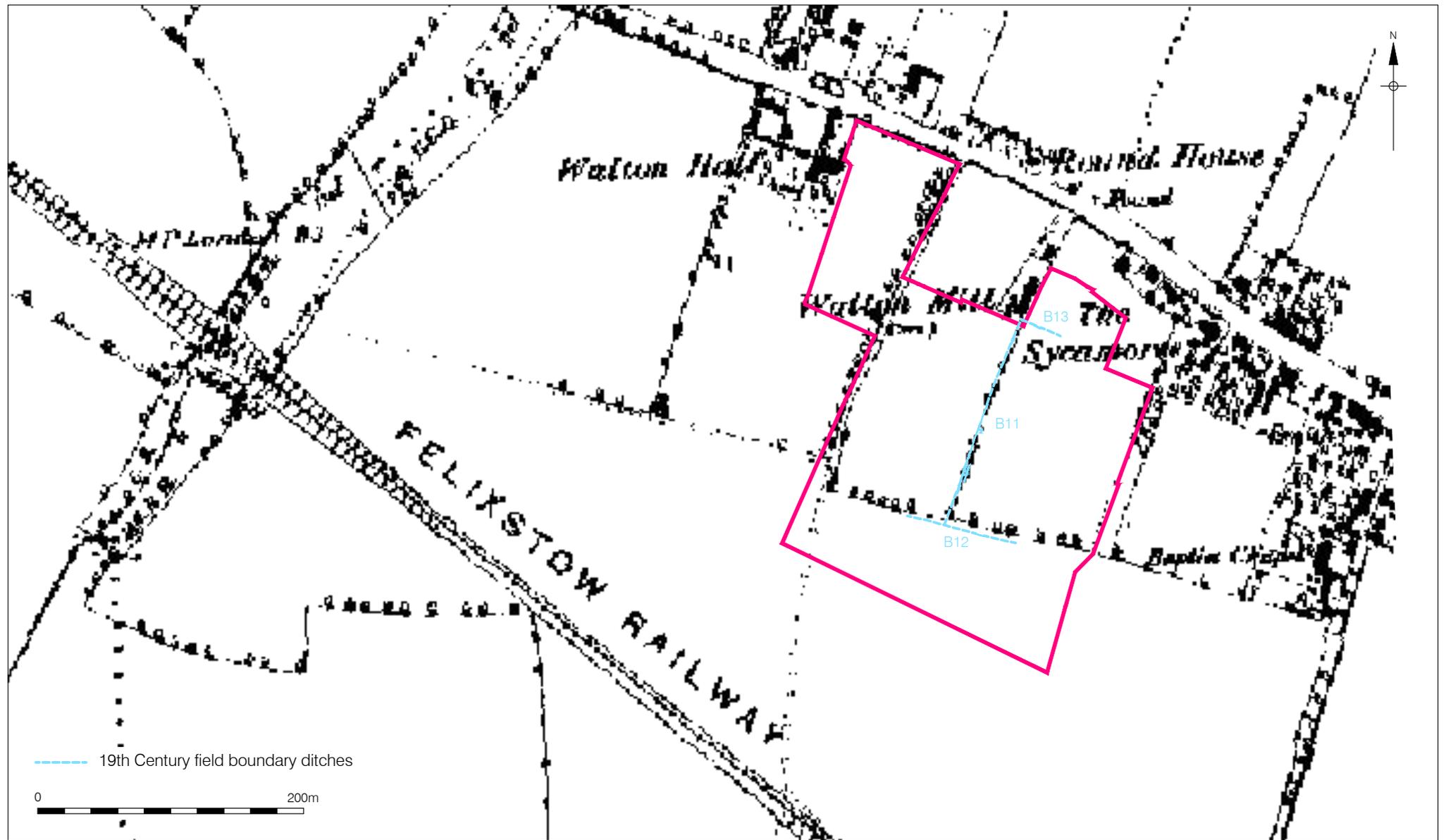


Section 1027  
 Southeast facing profile through Boundary 4  
 Later Prehistoric Field System



Section 100  
 North West facing profile through Boundary 9  
 Romano-British field boundary





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Figure 13  
 Plan of 19th Century Field Boundary Ditches  
 overlain on the 1888 Trimley St Mary Ordnance Survey Map  
 1:4,000 at A4

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