# LAND ADJACENT TO ALNESBOURN CRESCENT, RAVENSWOOD, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK, IP3 9GD

# POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

**JANUARY 2014**

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY
R11616

# LAND ADJACENT TO ALNESBOURN CRESCENT, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, EXCAVATION AND MONITORING

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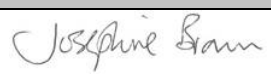
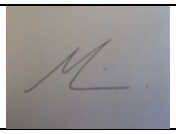
| Graphics Checked by: | Josephine Brown |  | 30-01-14 |
| Project Manager Sign-off: | Mark Hinman |  | 30-01-14 |

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| | | | |
| | | | |

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
The Granary
Rectory Farm
Brewery Road
Pampisford
Cambs
CB22 3EN

# Land adjacent to Alnesbourn Crescent, Ravenswood, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP3 9GD: Archaeological Evaluation, Excavation and Monitoring.

## Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

| | |
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| **Local Planning Authority:** | **Ipswich Borough Council** |
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| **Written and researched by:** | **Tom Woolhouse**<br>**Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd** |
| **Project Manager:** | **Mark Hinman** |
| **Commissioning Client:** | **Castleoak** |
| **Contractor:** | **Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd**<br>**Central Office**<br>**7 Granta Terrace**<br>**Stapleford**<br>**Cambridgeshire**<br>**CB22 5DL** |
| **Tel:** | **01223 845522** |
| **Fax:** | **01223 845522** |
| **E-mail:** | **mhinman@pre-construct.com** |
| **Website:** | **www.pre-construct.com** |

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## ABSTRACT

*This report describes the results of archaeological evaluation, excavation and monitoring carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land adjacent to Alnesbourn Crescent, Ravenswood, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP3 9GD (NGR TM 1965 4126) between 4th November and 5th December 2013. The archaeological work was commissioned by Castleoak in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of a new care home. The aim of the work was initially to characterise the archaeological potential of the site, and then to preserve by record any archaeological remains which would be damaged or destroyed by the new development.*

*The excavation identified an Early Bronze Age pit containing placed deposits of approximately half a Beaker vessel and a flint knife; these finds are likely to have been grave goods accompanying a crouched inhumation burial but no trace of bone survived in the site's acidic soil. The Beaker burial was located very close to the projected centre of a cropmark ring-ditch which was thought to exist on site prior to the excavation. However, in the event no ring-ditch or burial mound was found. Instead, the burial was surrounded by a possible small hedged mortuary enclosure. This was surrounded in turn by a larger rectilinear ditched enclosure with several entranceways, which, although it contained no chronologically-diagnostic finds, may also have been of Early Bronze Age date.*

*Later land use was represented by successive field boundary ditches. Despite excavating at least half of each ditch, few finds were present. However, based on shared alignments with field boundaries at other excavated sites in the vicinity, the ditches are likely to be Bronze Age and Iron Age to Romano-British in date. They formed part of a wider prehistoric and Roman agricultural landscape which has been revealed at other sites on the south-eastern outskirts of Ipswich and on the Trimley Peninsula. Numerous undated small burnt pits were also scattered across the excavation area; post-excavation analysis will aim to ascertain their date and function.*

# 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 An archaeological evaluation, excavation and monitoring were undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land adjacent to Alnesbourn Crescent, Ravenswood, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP3 9GD (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 1965 4126) between 4th November and 5th December 2013 (Figure 1; Plate 1).

1.2 The site is located in the Ravenswood area on the south-eastern outskirts of Ipswich, occupying part of the former Ipswich Airfield (which has been largely redeveloped since its closure in 1998). It is bounded by Alnesbourn Crescent to the north, Mansfield Boulevard and Bluebird Lodge NHS facility to the west, a private road leading to Orwell Meadows caravan site to the south and scrub/ wasteland, scheduled for redevelopment, to the east. It has a total area of 0.9ha.

1.3 The archaeological work was commissioned by Castleoak, in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to the construction of a new care home with associated access, car-parking and landscaping (Planning Reference IP/13/00320/FUL).

1.4 The trial trench evaluation, carried out by PCA between the 4th and 6th November 2013, found boundary ditches and pits of probable prehistoric date, as well as unstratified Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pottery, some of 'Beaker' type (Lees 2013a). Test pits dug by unexploded ordnance (UXO) engineers shortly before the evaluation had also found sherds of possible Neolithic pottery in the vicinity of Trial Trench 2. The southern half of the site was previously evaluated in October 2000 by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service's Field Team. This evaluation work (Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) Nos. IPS 399, IPS 420 and IPS 424) recorded ditches presumed to be associated with a possible Bronze Age double ring-ditch (HER IPS 024). However, as no excavation of these features took place, the presence of the ring-ditch monument remained uncertain. No evidence for the ring-ditch was found during the PCA trial-trenching.

Nevertheless, the archaeological features and finds from the evaluation were significant enough to warrant further investigation and recording before they were damaged or destroyed by the proposed development.

1.5 The excavation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Mark Hinman and Matthew Lees of PCA (Lees 2013b) in response to a Brief for archaeological excavation and monitoring from Dr Matthew Brudenell of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Brudenell 2013b). The earlier evaluation was conducted in accordance with a WSI prepared by PCA (Hinman and Garwood 2013) in response to a Brief issued by SCCAS/CT (Brudenell 2013a).

1.6 The aim of the excavation was to 'preserve by record' any archaeological remains present in those areas of the site which would be affected by groundworks associated with the new development.

1.7 This Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design (PXA & UPD) describes the results of the excavation and their significance, presents proposals for further analysis and research during the post-excavation phase of the project, and provides a proposal for dissemination of the project results through publication in *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History* ('PSIAH'). Following completion of the project, the site archive will be deposited at Suffolk County Council Archaeology Store.

## 2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 The geology of the site is Red Crag Formation Sand overlain by Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel (British Geological Survey 2014).

2.2 Local soils belong to the Newport 4 association and comprise deep, well-drained, sandy soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

2.3 The Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel (102) was present on site at depths between 0.40 and 0.80m below present ground level, becoming shallower to the south and south-west. The natural geology was overlain by a yellowy-brown sand layer (101) arising from disturbance of the upper levels of the natural sand/ gravel by past ploughing and other agricultural activity. This was up to 0.50m deep in the north-west corner of the excavation area but was barely present in the south-west. The topsoil (100) was generally 0.30-0.40m deep, apart from in the north-west corner of the excavation, where it was shallow and overlaid a layer of compacted gravel (103) presumed to be related to a recent construction compound associated with the new housing development to the north of the site.

2.4 The site is on broadly flat ground at an elevation of *c.* 35m above Ordnance Datum (OD) (Figure 1). The landscape rises subtly to the north and, around 600m to the south, begins to slope down to the River Orwell, which is located 1.3km away. The slopes down to the river are wooded and several streams rise in the area and flow south and south-west to the river; the nearest is mapped as beginning approximately 650m south of the site. Historically, before the construction of Ipswich Airfield in 1929-30, the area was lowland heath with acid grassland and heather, similar to that found across the Suffolk Coast ('the Sandlings').

## 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance, as recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), and as indicated by the results of recent archaeological excavations in the vicinity.

3.2 The southern half of the site was subject to trial trench evaluation by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service's Field Team in October 2000, as part of the evaluation of the former Ipswich Airfield in advance of phased redevelopment (HER IPS 399, IPS 420 and IPS 424). Features including ditches, some presumed to be associated with a possible Bronze Age double ring-ditch (HER IPS 024), were recorded in plan. However, no excavation took place, leaving the date and character of the conjectured ring-ditch uncertain. Aerial photographic evidence for the ring-ditch and the results of a geophysical survey of the area were also ambiguous (information taken from SCCAS/CT Brief, Brudenell 2013).

3.3 A trial trench evaluation carried out by PCA in November 2013 found archaeological features, comprising boundary ditches and pits, spread across the development area. Finds were scarce, comprising a sherd of Beaker pottery found during subsoil-machining at the north-west end of Trench 2, and possible Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age grog-tempered sherds found in the subsoil in Trench 6. Additional possible Neolithic pottery had been found near Trench 2 (in the vicinity of the conjectured ring-ditch) by the unexploded ordnance engineers during digging of UXO test pits a few days before the commencement of fieldwork and were handed to PCA staff upon arrival. These unstratified finds, together with the character of the ditches and burnt pits found in the trial trenches, suggested a prehistoric date for the features. Although two trenches were deliberately targeted on the previously-identified ring-ditch, no trace of it was found.

3.4 A site at Nacton Road, just 300m east of Alnesbourn Crescent, has recently been excavated by Oxford Archaeology East. Amongst other remains, numerous scattered small pits with charcoal-rich fills were identified. These

contained no finds but charcoal samples from five have been radiocarbon-dated to the Middle Saxon period. Residues from flotation of bulk soil samples taken from the pits contained hammer-scale from iron-smithing, indicating that the pits were connected with metalworking activity in the hinterland of the Middle Saxon emporia (Richard Mortimer, pers. comm.).

3.5 Excavation in 2012 at Ipswich Academy, *c*. 900m north-west of the site, found significant remains dating from the Late Neolithic to the Middle Saxon period, in addition to WWII defences connected with the former airfield. The prehistoric remains comprised a pit containing placed deposits of Grooved Ware pottery and fine flint scrapers, an Early Bronze Age ring-ditch, at least two phases of a well-dated Middle to Late Bronze Age field system with evidence for associated structures and occupation, a Late Iron Age to Early Roman (1$^{st}$-century AD) field system and droveway, and a Middle Saxon trackway (Stump 2013; Stump and Hinman under review).

# 4 METHODOLOGY

## 4.1 General

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised 6 trial trenches between 25m and 60m long and 1.8m wide (Figure 2). These were positioned across the site, with the exception of the north-west corner where the proposed car park was to be located and the level of ground disturbance was consequently considered to be low. Two trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) in the south of the site were laid out in a cross-shape intended to target the double ring-ditch discovered by the 2000 SCCAS evaluation. The other four trenches were distributed evenly in order to provide a representative (5%) sample of the remainder of the development area. An open UXO test pit in the northern corner of the site was seen to contain a continuation of one of the ditches in Trench 6; the ditch and test pit were therefore planned and the test pit recorded as Trench 7.

4.1.2 The excavation area (0.45ha) comprised the full footprint of the new care home and 'wellbeing centre', in addition to the garden area located between the two wings of the main building, where a crane base was to be located during construction.

## 4.2 Excavation Methodology

4.2.1 Ground reduction during the excavation was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 21-ton 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. With the exception of a single burnt pit in the south-west of the site ([294], see Section 5.5, below), no features or deposits of archaeological interest survived above the level of the natural geology.

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

## 4.3 Recording and Finds Recovery

4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.3.2 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. DITCH 1. The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits excavated during the evaluation and excavation are listed in Appendix 2. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.3.3 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.

4.3.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits, and were used to keep a record of the excavation process. In addition, monochrome photographs were taken of significant features.

## 4.4 Sampling Strategy

4.4.1 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.

4.4.2 As machining progressed, it quickly became apparent that the principal potential of the site was for evidence of prehistoric field systems. Recent experience of excavating these sorts of outfield agricultural boundaries at other sites in Ipswich, on the Trimley Peninsula, and elsewhere in Suffolk and Norfolk suggested that finds would be extremely scarce and that high levels of sampling would be necessary to maximise the chances of recovering dating evidence. As such, regularly-spaced slots amounting to 40-50% of each ditch were excavated and recorded; in several cases 100% of a ditch's remaining fill (*i.e.* between the excavated slots) was then dug over to search for finds. Investigations of ditches concentrated on 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.

## 4.5 Environmental Sampling

4.5.1 A total of 24 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 economy of the site, and particularly to identify any evidence relating to the nature of the agricultural regime(s) in which the field system(s) operated. An additional aim of the sampling was to recover small objects that are not readily recovered by hand-collection, such as hammer-scale and other metalworking debris, that might potentially be present in the burnt pits (see

Section 5.5, below). These samples were taken from sealed deposits. 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.

4.5.2 A total of 8 charcoal samples for radiocarbon dating were taken from potentially interesting features, where no diagnostic finds were present but large pieces of charcoal suitable for sub-sampling under laboratory conditions were found within the fill. These samples were excavated and removed from deposits by trowel and immediately wrapped in aluminium foil in order to avoid contact with any organic material which might contaminate the sample and render dates unsafe.

### 4.6 Monitoring

4.6.1 The car park, in the north-west of the site, was subject to archaeological monitoring as part of the planning condition. As the ground level was only reduced by approximately 0.30m across the majority of this area, the natural geology was not exposed and no archaeological deposits were encountered.

# 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

## 5.1 Natural Features ([165], [151], [179], [127], [202], [284], [231], [260], [117], [212], [123] and [282]) (Figure 2)

5.1.1 Twelve features recorded during the evaluation and excavation were natural in origin, with irregular shapes in plan and profile, diffuse edges, no finds, and frequently pale/ leached sandy fills which merged imperceptibly with the natural geology. Most were hollows resulting from the roots of trees and underbrush; a few represent variations in the sand and gravel geology or were the result of processes such as frost-cracking. Tree Hollows [231] and [212] are interesting in that they were located at the terminals of two of the ditches which formed Enclosure 1 (DITCH 3 and DITCH 4, respectively; see below). Although they appeared to be cut by the ditches, it is possible that they were actually contemporary and related features. Also of interest, Tree Hollow [260] was positioned adjacent to the eastern terminus of DITCH 4, in the staggered entranceway between it and DITCH 3. These spatial associations suggest that the boundary ditches of Enclosure 1 were accompanied by hedges and trees; DITCH 4 also had irregular edges which could have been caused by heavy rooting from an adjacent hedge. With the exception of Tree Hollow [202], which was cut by Burnt Pit [198], the other natural features were discrete (*i.e*. they had no stratigraphic relationships with other features).

## 5.2 Early Bronze Age Beaker Burial [278] (Figure 2; Plates 2-5)

5.2.1 The most significant discovery on the site was a large oval pit [278] (2.47 x 2.00 x 0.30m), with steep concave sides and a flat base, containing approximately half an Early Bronze Age Beaker (see Tinsley, Section 6.1) and a narrow flint flake with semi-invasive retouch on its left margin, similar in form to the plano-convex knives often found in Early Bronze Age burials (Barry Bishop, pers. comm.). These were placed at the north and towards the south-west sides of the pit, respectively, with a space large enough to have originally contained a crouched human burial, probably on the pit's east side. No trace of bone would have survived in the site's acidic soil, nor despite careful cleaning at the appropriate level, was there any staining or

mineralisation to indicate where the body had been. The pit had been backfilled rapidly, with tip lines visible in section. Several dense lenses of charcoal extending diagonally upwards through the fill (285) of the southern part of the pit might represent the remains of burnt branches laid over the burial. The Beaker deposit consisted of freshly-broken sherds constituting approximately half the vessel, but with the rim and neck unevenly represented compared to the lower portion of the body and the base (only three identifiable sherds of the latter were present). The selected portions of the vessel had been deliberately placed together in the pit with the profusely-decorated exterior facing upwards (Plate 4). Two sherds from a different Beaker vessel were found during subsoil-machining at the north-west end of Trench 2, suggesting the presence of other Early Bronze Age burials in the area.

5.2.2 The Beaker burial was located centrally within the southern part of the excavation area. Two aspects of its placement are striking. First, it was enclosed on its west, south and east sides by a series of irregular but roughly linear shallow natural hollows/ channels ([272], [274], [111], [113], [310] and [312]), which appear to be the remains of deliberately-planted hedges forming a mortuary enclosure (see Plate 5). These followed broadly the same alignments as the (stratigraphically) earliest boundary ditches (DITCHES 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6; see below), which together formed a rectangular enclosure (ENCLOSURE 1) with the Beaker pit in its approximate centre. Secondly, although the excavation found no trace of the ring-ditch which is thought to have been present on the site on the basis of cropmark evidence, the Beaker pit was located within a few metres of the projected centre of this funerary monument, supporting the idea that a barrow or shallow ring-ditch was once present.

### 5.3 Bronze Age Enclosure and Field Boundaries (DITCHES 1-7) (Figure 2; Plates 6-9)

5.3.1 The excavation identified a system of rectilinear boundary ditches (DITCHES 2-6), which together appeared to form a rectangular enclosure, ENCLOSURE 1, located in the south of the site. All of the ditches were *c.*

50% excavated in order to maximise the chances of recovering pottery or other datable finds; nevertheless only a few pieces of undiagnostic struck flint were found. Although far from conclusive, this very absence of finds could reasonably be taken as an indicator of prehistoric date: field ditches of Roman, medieval or post-medieval date usually contain at least a few sherds of pottery or ceramic building material. To this observation can be added the presence of residual possible Neolithic pottery found by UXO test-pitting in the vicinity of Trench 2 (Tinsley, Section 6.1), which could plausibly have been ploughed-out of Ditch 4 or 5, or other contemporary (destroyed) features. It is noteworthy that hardly any modern objects were found in the topsoil and subsoil during machining, underlining the lack of intensive land-use in this area of Ipswich in the recent past and further reducing the possibility that any of the boundary ditches on the site were post-medieval/ modern in date.

5.3.2 ENCLOSURE 1 had its long axis orientated approximately west-north-west to east-south-east. It continued beyond the site to the south-east, so its overall area is not known, but it was a minimum of 1125m² or *c.* ¼ of an acre. The ditches forming the enclosure had several breaks which may have formed entranceways; that between DITCHES 3 and 4 was staggered, with one ditch offset by a few metres from the line of the other (see Figure 2).

5.3.3 The Beaker pit was located approximately centrally within ENCLOSURE 1, with the conjectured hedges around it aligned broadly parallel with the enclosure ditches. This suggests that the enclosure was either contemporary with the burial (*i.e.* Early Bronze Age) or was laid out shortly afterwards when the possible hedges surrounding the Beaker pit and any now-lost ring-ditch or funerary monument were still visible. One of the enclosure ditches (DITCH 5) was cut by the stratigraphically latest ditch on the site (DITCH 9; see below). However, there was nothing else to date the enclosure except for its perceived spatial association with the Beaker pit and hedges. The large number of entranceways into the enclosure is of interest as these make little sense in agricultural terms; the enclosure may therefore have had a ritual/ funerary function associated with the Beaker burial.

5.3.4 One problem with this interpretation of date and 'function' is the variable character of the ditches which formed ENCLOSURE 1. DITCHES 2 and 3 were relatively substantial features 1.00-1.50m wide and up to 0.50m deep in some slots, while DITCHES 4, 5, 6, which formed the north-west side of the enclosure, were narrow and shallow (c. 0.70m wide x no more than 0.20m deep), slightly meandering in their orientations, and varied considerably in size and profile at different points along their lengths. Their irregularity in plan and profile was partly the result of heavy rooting, perhaps by adjacent hedgerows. This variability in morphology between boundary ditches which appear in plan to be related parts of the same enclosure system requires explanation.

5.3.5 A sixth ditch located in the north of the site, DITCH 1, is suggested as being contemporary with the enclosure as it was on approximately the same alignment and was the earliest of the three intercutting ditches in this area. However, it was small compared to most of the ditches which formed ENCLOSURE 1 (*c.* 0.30m wide and 0.10m deep in most slots) and this, combined with the absence of any finds (despite 100% excavation: see Plate 11), indicates that it was probably an outfield field boundary, located away from settlement areas. DITCH 1 was cut by a slightly more substantial ditch, DITCH 7, which was initially aligned north-west to south-east, but turned to an eastward orientation as it continued southwards. It too was fully-excavated but was found to contain no finds and is therefore likely to represent a slightly later reorganisation of the outfield field boundaries in this area. Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pottery found in the subsoil in Trench 6 could feasibly have been ploughed-out of either one of these ditches.

5.3.6 The ditches are described in detail below:

DITCH 1 (Slots [109], [135], [153], [107], [194], [191], [193] and [197])

5.3.7 Stratigraphically one of the earliest ditches, DITCH 1 was located in the north of the site. It was narrow and shallow, generally being only *c.* 0.30m

wide and 0.10m deep, although it became slightly more substantial as it extended eastwards (maximum width 0.47m, maximum depth 0.24m). It had steep straight or slightly rounded sides and a rounded base and extended for 40m from east to west across the site, continuing beyond the excavation area in both directions and probably continuing through Trial Trench 5 as Slot [109]. The ditch was filled along its length by a homogenous deposit of fairly loose mid greyish-brown sandy silt, representing natural silting-up. Its small size, meandering alignment and the lack of finds indicate that DITCH 1 was an outfield field boundary ditch; its early stratigraphic position and broadly similar alignment to the ditches of ENCLOSURE 1 suggest it may be contemporary. DITCH 1 was cut by DITCHES 7 and 8.

DITCH 2 (Slots [286], [291], [308], [303], [304] and [318])

5.3.8 DITCH 2 was located in the south-west of the excavation area. It was more substantial than DITCH 1, measuring 1.52m wide x 0.53m deep in Slot [303], but generally being just over 1m wide and 0.30-0.40m deep. It contained two fills in most of the excavated slots, the lower consisting of yellowish-brown silty sand and representing the natural silting-up of the lower portion of the open ditch, and the upper comprising mid to dark brown slightly clayey sand with flint inclusions, similar to the lower levels of the overlying ploughsoil, and probably therefore resulting from agricultural land-use postdating the use of the ditch. DITCH 2 entered the excavation area from the south and extended west-north-westwards for 25m, ending in a rounded terminus just short of the western limit of the excavation. It contained no finds apart from a single residual struck flint in the upper fill of Slot [304] (306) and is thought to be broadly contemporary with DITCHES 3, 4, 5 and 6 solely on grounds of alignment and the overall sense that these ditches make when viewed together in plan. It was similar in size to DITCH 3, perhaps reinforcing their identification as contemporary features, but it should be noted that it was considerably wider, deeper and less sinuous in morphology than DITCHES 1, 4, 5 and 6.

DITCH 3 (Slots [230], [121], [268], [218], [205] and [234])

5.3.9 DITCH 3 was located in the south-east of the site. It was up to 1.51m wide

and 0.29m deep in Slot [230] but was more usually 1.00-1.20m wide and slightly shallower, with moderate concave sides and a rounded or flattish base in different slots. It contained a single fill, representing natural silting, which contained a few pieces of residual struck flint. It extended west-north-westwards from the south-eastern edge of the excavation area for 19m, ending in a rounded terminus which truncated an earlier tree hollow ([231]). After a gap of 4m, the east-south-east to west-north-west alignment of DITCH 3 was continued by DITCH 4, which was slightly offset to the north. The gap between the two may have formed an entranceway into the enclosure which appeared to be formed by DITCHES 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

DITCH 4 (Slots [258], [207], [209], [211], [215] and [125])

5.3.10 DITCH 4 was located in the central southern part of the excavation area. It was 9m long and aligned east-south-east to west-north-west, continuing the orientation of DITCH 3. It was less well defined than the ditches described thus far, with diffuse, rooted edges. The ditch varied considerably in size along its length, being between 0.50 and 1.00m wide in different slots and between 0.12 and 0.28m deep. Its profile also varied from steep, straight-sided and flat-based, to 'v'-shaped, to concave and undulating at different points along its length. The ditch's irregular size, profile and ill-defined edges suggest that it may actually have been the base of a hedgerow, although it is possible that it was a ditch which had been heavily-rooted by a hedge growing alongside it. Like DITCH 7 (see below), DITCH 4 appeared to have been dug in segments: the ditch terminated in Slot [209] and there was a break of 20cm before it started again in Slot [211]. The west end of DITCH 4 truncated a tree hollow ([212]). The only find from the ditch was a piece of struck flint found in Slot [125] during the trial trench evaluation.

DITCH 5 (Slots [264] and [267])

5.3.11 DITCH 5 was located in the central southern part of the excavation area. It was 6m long and curved from east to west to north-east to south-west as it extended westwards, continuing the alignments of DITCHES 4 and 6, and forming the north-west corner of ENCLOSURE 1. Its eastern end was separated from the western terminus of DITCH 4 by a gap of 2m; its south-

west end was truncated by DITCH 9 (see below) but appears to have originally been separated by a gap of approximately 2m from the northern terminus of DITCH 6, with these two gaps possibly forming entranceways into the enclosure. The ditch was small, measuring 0.25-0.37m wide and 0.07-0.09m deep, with irregular but generally moderately-sloping concave sides and a rounded or flattish base. It had a single silty sand fill and contained no finds.

DITCH 6 (Slots [262], [254] and [257])

5.3.12 DITCH 6 was located towards the south-west of the site. It was 11m long and aligned north to south, forming the western side of ENCLOSURE 1. It was separated by a gap of around 2m from the south-western terminus of DITCH 5, and by a larger gap of *c*. 10m from DITCH 2, to the south. It had moderately steep concave sides and a narrow rounded base and measured 0.37m wide and 0.10m deep at it northern end, becoming wider and deeper to the south (0.82m wide and 0.23m deep in Slot [257]). It had a single silty sand fill and contained no finds.

DITCH 7 (Slots [137], [155], [168], [186], [189], [170], [176], [172], [142], [144], [146] and [148])

5.3.13 DITCH 7 was located in the north of the site. It entered the excavation area from the north-west, extended south-east for 31m, then turned 45° to an eastward alignment and extended for a further 12.5m, continuing beyond the limit of excavation. It had been dug in several different segments, separated from each other by short breaks of just a few centimetres (between Slots [168] and [186], and Slots [144] and [146) and probably created by a group of people working together. Along most of its length, the ditch measured 0.70-0.80m wide and 0.20m deep, normally with steep concave sides and a rounded or flattish base. It was considerably wider and deeper (1.28m wide x 0.46m deep) where it turned in Slot [172], due to runoff water draining south-eastwards down the ditch and being concentrated against its outside edge. The ditch was filled along its length by a homogenous build-up of silty sand which contained no finds.

## 5.4 Iron Age and Roman Field Boundaries (Figure 2; Plates 10-11)

5.4.1 Stratigraphy indicates the presence of two later 'phases' of boundary ditches on the site. DITCH 8 cut DITCHES 1 and 7 and was in turn cut towards its south end by a similar-sized perpendicular ditch, DITCH 9, which also cut DITCH 5 of ENCLOSURE 1 at its east end. Again, despite at least 50% excavation (100% in the case of the northern part of DITCH 8), both these ditches contained few finds and are likely to have been outfield field boundaries. Ditches forming parts of later prehistoric and Roman field systems have previously been recorded nearby at Ipswich Academy (HER IPS 676) and, by extrapolating boundary alignments between the Academy site and Alnesbourn Crescent, DITCHES 8 and 9 are tentatively suggested as belonging, respectively, to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods, the latter finding some support in a fragment of imported Rhineland Niedermendig lava quern found in one slot ([222]). Post-excavation analysis will aim to refine this dating.

5.4.2 The ditches are described below:

DITCH 8 (Slots [131], [160], [139], [161], [133], [173], [250], [241], [238], [245], [242], [236], [227] and [225])

5.4.3 DITCH 8 extended on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment along the western edge of the site. It entered the excavation area from the north and continued for 25m before ending in a rounded terminus just short of the western limit of the excavation area. The boundary is thought to have then continued for 35m outside the excavated area, before re-entering the southern part of the excavation and continuing for a further 27.5m before terminating. A ditch on the same alignment was also identified in Trial Trench 7, *c*. 12m north of the excavation area, giving an overall length of at least 100m. DITCH 8 varied in size along its length but was generally 1.00-1.40m wide and 0.20-0.30m deep, with fairly steep rounded sides and a concave base. It was larger (1.80m wide) where it was cut by DITCH 9 (see below) but became narrower and shallower to the south of this as it tapered

to its southern terminus. A flint flake was found in Slot [160].

DITCH 9 (Slots [220], [222], [247], [224], [249] and [252])

5.4.4 DITCH 9 was located in the southern part of the site. It entered the excavation area from the west and extended east-north-eastwards for 18m before terminating. Approximately halfway along its exposed length, it cut DITCH 8; its terminus cut DITCH 5. DITCH 9 was up to 1.40m wide and 0.39m deep close to the western baulk (Slot [220]) but became gradually narrower and shallower to the east, being less than 0.70m wide and 0.10m deep at its terminus (Slot [252]). It contained a single fill representing natural silting-up, from which several pieces of struck flint and a fragment of Niedermendig lava quern (mainly imported during the Romano-British period) were recovered.

## 5.5 Burnt Pits ([105], [141], [182], [177], [183], [158], [277], [281], [198], [200], [289], [119], [294], [292], [301], [299] and [297]) (Figure 2; Plates 12-15)

5.5.1 The excavation identified 17 small charcoal-filled pits, generally measuring 0.70-1.00m across and 0.10-0.30m deep. Some were no more than shallow scoops (e.g. Burnt Pits [198] and [289], Plates 14 and 15, respectively). These pits were scattered across the excavation area, with no discernible arrangement or particular concentrations, except that the majority (nine) were located in the central eastern part of the site and three of these were in a small cluster ([182], [177] and [183]). Five had discoloured pink or red natural sand at their edges caused by in-situ burning but this was not heavy, suggesting that the burning was either at low temperatures or that it took place elsewhere and the charcoal was then dumped in the pits while still hot.

5.5.2 None of the pits contained finds, apart from a few pieces of burnt flint which are likely to be incidental inclusions in the fires, and a single struck flint fragment from Pit [158]. Charcoal samples for radiocarbon-dating were taken from all pits which contained large enough charcoal fragments (6 in total); bulk soil samples for the recovery of environmental remains and any small objects not likely to be recovered by hand-collection (e.g. industrial

residues) were taken from 12 of the pits. One of the burnt pits in the south-west of the excavation area [294] was observed during machining to be cut from a high stratigraphic level, directly below the modern turf, indicating a relatively recent origin. Pit [297] was cut into the fill of DITCH 8.

5.5.3 Many of the pits had diffuse, rooted sides and bases (particularly Burnt Pit [183], see Plate 12), giving rise to a possible interpretation as hollows arising from the deliberate burning-down of trees/ undergrowth to clear the land. However, there is evidence from similar pits found at other sites in south-east Suffolk and elsewhere in East Anglia that they were sometimes deliberately created for use in industrial and other processes (see Section 7, below), possibly to provide a fire with some shelter from the wind. The rooting might have occurred post-deposition, resulting from vegetation seeking out the nutrients in the pits' charcoal-rich fills.

5.5.4 The burnt pits are described in detail below, clockwise from north to east, to south and then west:

5.5.5 Burnt Pit [105] was located close to the north-west corner of the site. It was oval in plan, measuring 1.05m long x 0.70m across and 0.14m deep, with moderately-steep concave sides and a rounded base formed of red, heat-discoloured sand. It contained fairly loose dark grey/ black silty sand with common charcoal inclusions (104).

5.5.6 Burnt Pit [141] was located close to the north-east edge of the excavation. It was roughly circular, measuring 0.74 x 0.70m across and 0.23m deep, with steep concave sides and a flat base. It contained very fine, compact dark brown/ black sandy silt, ash and charcoal fragments (140). This was concentrated in the upper part of the fill, the burnt material having been carried down further through the soil by rooting/ worms in places. Because of this filtering-down of the fill into the natural sand and gravel, it is likely that the feature was actually shallower than this.

5.5.7 Burnt Pit [182] was roughly circular, measuring 0.96 x 0.93m across and

0.26m deep, with steep concave sides and a rounded to flattish base. It contained firm dark greyish-brown silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions, which had been carried down into the natural sand and gravel in places through root action (181). Burnt Pit [182] was located adjacent to Burnt Pits [177] and [183], in a small cluster.

5.5.8 Burnt Pit [177] was roughly circular in plan, measuring 0.82 x 0.90m across and 0.19m deep, with moderate concave sides and a flat, rooted base. It contained a deposit of dark greyish-brown silty sand with charcoal patches and common large charcoal pieces (178), which had been carried down into the natural sand and gravel in places through root action. Burnt Pit [177] was located adjacent to Burnt Pits [182] and [183], in a small cluster.

5.5.9 Burnt Pit [183] was approximately circular in plan, measuring 0.75 x 0.94m across and 0.30m deep, with fairly steep concave sides and an irregular base of scorched, discoloured natural sand, which had numerous small root channels coming off it. The pit contained two fills: a lower fill of loose dark grey/ black silty sand containing large charcoal fragments (184), and an upper fill of loose mid greyish-yellow silty sand with common small charcoal fragments (187), representing the weathering/ silting-up of the upper part of the pit. Burnt Pit [183] was located adjacent to Burnt Pits [177] and [182].

5.5.10 Burnt Pit [158] was located 10m east of the cluster of three burnt pits described above. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.67 x 0.65m across and 0.13m deep, with gently-sloping sides and an irregular, root-disturbed, base which had been scorched red by heat. It contained firm dark grey silty sand with abundant charcoal inclusions (156), which contained a single piece of struck flint. On the north side of the pit's base was a root hollow filled with lighter-coloured sand (157).

5.5.11 Burnt Pit [277] was irregular in plan, measuring 0.80 x 0.50m across and 0.20m deep, with moderately-steep rounded sides and a concave base. It contained firm dark brown/ black silty sand and ash with abundant charcoal inclusions (276). It was located 8m south of [158].

5.5.12 Burnt Pit [281] was roughly circular in plan, measuring 0.78 x 0.77m across and 0.06m deep, with steep concave sides and a flattish base. It contained dark brown/ black silty sand and ash with abundant charcoal inclusions (280). Pit [281] was located 7m south of [277].

5.5.13 Burnt Pit [198] was circular in plan, measuring 0.73m across and 0.10m deep, with variable gentle to steeply-sloping concave sides and a rounded base. It contained loose dark brown/ black silty sand and gravel with frequent charcoal inclusions (199). Pit [198] was located close to the south-eastern limit of excavation and truncated a small tree hollow [202].

5.5.14 Burnt Pit [200] was located 5m south of [198]. It was roughly circular in plan, measuring 0.59 x 0.51m across and 0.12m deep, with moderately-sloping sides and an irregular base. It contained loose dark grey/ black sandy silt and charcoal (201).

5.5.15 Burnt Pit [289] was located 10 south-west of [200]. It was roughly circular in plan, measuring 0.56 x 0.53m across and 0.12m deep, with gently-sloping irregular sides and a more-or-less rounded base with some red staining from scorching. It contained firm dark brown/ black silty sand and charcoal (288).

5.5.16 Burnt Pit [119] was located in the south-west of the site, 40m south-west of [289]. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.40m across and 0.05m deep, with gently-sloping concave sides and a concave base of heat-discoloured red natural sand. It contained compact black silty sand and charcoal (118).

5.5.17 Burnt Pit [294] was located 2m west of [119]. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.81 x 0.74m across and 0.08m deep, with irregular sides and an irregular base. It contained firm mid greyish-brown/ black silty sand and abundant charcoal (295), which contained two fire-cracked flints. Pit [294] was seen during machine-stripping to be cut from immediately below the modern topsoil (101), suggesting that it was of relatively recent date.

5.5.18 Burnt Pit [292] was located 4m north of [294]. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.50 x 0.40m across and just 0.04m deep. It contained firm greyish-brown silty sand with abundant charcoal (293).

5.5.19 Burnt Pit [301] was located in the south-west of the site, 15m west of [292], adjacent to the limit of excavation. It was roughly circular in plan, measuring 0.31 x 0.30m across and just 0.01m deep. It consisted of a shallow spread of dark brown/ black silty sand and charcoal (300).

5.5.20 Burnt Pit [299] was located 17m north of Pit [301], in the western corner of the site. It was irregular in plan, measuring 0.58m across and 0.11m deep, with irregular sides and a heavily-rooted base. It contained firm mid to dark brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks (298).

5.5.21 Burnt Pit [297] was located 7m north-east of [299], cut into the fill of DITCH 8 a few metres south of Slot [250]. It was irregular in plan, measuring 0.76m long x 0.40m wide and 0.28m deep, with variably-sloping sides (gentle to the north and east, steep to the south and west) and an irregular base. It contained firm dark brown/ black silty sand and abundant charcoal (296).

5.5.22 Similar burnt pits have been identified at numerous sites in the Ipswich area and elsewhere in East Anglia, for example at a recently-excavated site in Old Catton on the outskirts of Norwich (Percival 2012; Percival, under review). At the Ipswich Academy site (HER IPS 676), 1km north-west of Alnesbourn Crescent, there were 24 similar small and shallow burnt pits. Stratigraphic relationships, where present, indicated a date range spanning at least the later Bronze Age to the Middle Saxon period (Stump 2012, 39-40). The burnt pits were interpreted as the remains of temporary fireplaces 'made in an ad hoc manner for a range of activities including for cooking, for warmth and for the disposal of refuse: conceivably all three on any given occasion' (*ibid.*, 40). At the Nacton Road site, 300m to the north-east, charcoal samples from five pits produced Middle Saxon radiocarbon dates; flotation residues from bulk soil samples contained hammer-scale and other iron-smithing debris, indicating that many of the pits there were associated with

metal-working (Richard Mortimer, pers. comm.).

5.5.23 An important research aim for the present site is to investigate whether the burnt pits have a similar date and function to those at Nacton Road.

### 5.6 Other Features ([115], [270] and [315]) (Figure 2)

5.6.1 Ditch [115] was aligned north-east to south-west and extended through the north end of Trial Trench 5. Too little of the ditch was seen to understand its relationships with the other boundary ditches on the site, although it could be a perpendicular boundary associated with DITCH 7.

5.6.2 A small pit [270] containing five pieces of burnt flint and charcoal flecks cut Slot [268] of DITCH 3. Based on these finds and its relationship with a possible Early Bronze Age ditch, a later prehistoric date is suggested for the feature, which could have been a small rubbish pit. Another small pit [315] was cut through Slot [304] of DITCH 2. It contained no finds and may have been a rubbish pit used for disposal of largely organic material which had not survived.

# 6 THE FINDS

## 6.1 The Prehistoric Pottery
## By Dr Adam S. Tinsley

Introduction

6.1.1 The prehistoric ceramic assemblage recovered from Alnesbourn Crescent, Ipswich is represented by a total of 111 sherds and a number of smaller crumbs, with a total weight of 4.7kg. The bulk of these sherds were recovered from a single sealed pit context, thought to represent a grave (located near the centre of a conjectured former round barrow or ring- ditch), and derive from a Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age Beaker vessel. A second vessel of the same tradition is potentially represented by two sherds recovered from a separate subsoil context in the general vicinity of the pit. On the basis of variation in fabric type and sherd morphology, two further vessels can also be identified among a handful of sherds recovered from the same subsoil and further unstratified contexts. However, these sherds possess insufficient traits to provide a secure typological association. The details of the assemblage are summarised in Tables 1 and 2 and discussed under relevant descriptive subheadings below.

Methodology

6.1.2 All sherds were set out by context and the quantity and weight of sherd material was recorded, with diagnostic features such as rim and body form, decorative treatment, fabric type, colour and wall thickness also noted (see Table 1 and Appendix 6). Examination of material to determine fabric groups was carried out using a handheld x10 magnifying glass, with details relating to the type, frequency and character of any deliberately-included temper agents, as well as the general colour and consistency of paste, recorded and used to formulate relevant fabric types and codes (see Table 2). On the basis of variation in the diagnostic features identified above, sherd material was divided according to the minimum number of vessels represented. The material so grouped was then further examined for the occurrence of adjoining sherds in order to check against any potential

replication of vessel groupings and develop a firmer impression of the original vessel form. Discussion of the diagnostic features and their typological affinities and the justification for any groupings will be ordered below according to such assigned vessel numbers.

6.1.3 Where possible, a drawn profile was generated for the original vessel and further measurements were taken at various points from the top of the rim edge to the internal surface of the base to allow an estimation of its approximate height and internal dimensions. The internal capacity of the vessel was calculated using a mathematical formula developed by Barrett in relation to the Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition (Barrett 1980, 316). This formula effectively reduces the interior surface of the vessel into a series of conic frustra and can be summarised as follows $\sum \pi h1/3 (R1^2+R1r2+r2^2)$, where R1 and r2 are the radii and h the vertical distance between them. It must be noted that a complete vessel profile could not be fully reconstructed from the material and any calculations therefore represent a best estimate of the internal dimensions of the vessel. Internal volumes are presented in the text in cubic centimetres (cc).

6.1.4 In relation to the material that can be positively identified as belonging to the Beaker tradition, reference has largely been made in the text to Clarke's classification system of definitive characteristics (Clarke 1970, Appendix 1, 423-8, Vol. 2). This simply reflects the fact that the corpus arguably represents the largest and consequently most convenient reference point available for the tradition and by no means advocates use of the subsequent typological divisions which Clarke developed. Several alternative schemes have attempted to rework such characteristics to varying degrees of success (e.g. Lanting and van der Waals 1972; Case 1993) and it must be noted that the evolutionary system developed by Clarke, being entirely couched in now largely defunct notions of the Beaker invasion hypothesis, has largely been disproved by an assessment of associated radiocarbon evidence (Kinnes, Gibson *et al*. 1991). Indeed, the very premise of Beaker typologies has also been called into question (e.g. Barrett 1991; Boast 1995) and a satisfactory resolution to the meaningful typological identification of material arguably

remains moot. With this said, some attempt must necessarily be made to use a language and reference system that can allow the comparison of material and in this regard the range of characteristics listed by Clarke still serve such a purpose.

Quantity and quality

6.1.5 The assemblage consists of a total of 111 sherds and various small crumbs, weighing a total of 4.7kg, which, based upon variation in fabric, decoration and morphology, represent a minimum of 4 vessels (see Table 1 for a quantitative and qualitative breakdown by vessel group).

6.1.6 Vessel 1 is represented by a small number of body sherds and crumbs possessing identical fabric, colour and sherd morphology, with all but one being undecorated. The sherds appear in relatively good condition, with little sign of abrasion, which, given their derivation from unstratified contexts, may suggest relatively recent disturbance from a sealed context.

6.1.7 Vessel 2 is represented by two sherds of identical colour and fabric and derives from a subsoil context in Trench 2. In appearance, the sherds differ markedly from the rest of the assemblage and show greater signs of abrasion, indicative of a more prolonged period of exposure to taphanomic processes, but possess few other distinguishing characteristics to allow a firm typological definition.

6.1.8 Vessel 3 is represented by two decorated sherds, similar in colour and of identical fabric: a large rim sherd and a smaller body sherd that may or may not be from the same vessel. The rim sherd displays some signs of abrasive wear along the rim edge but is otherwise in a fairly good condition considering its recovery from the same subsoil context as Vessel 2. In colour, fabric and decorative treatment Vessel 3 is virtually identical to Vessel 4 but can potentially be distinguished by slight variation in the dimension and form of the rim and decorative zones (see below).

6.1.9 Vessel 4 is represented by the majority of sherds recovered from the site,

which consist of approximately thirty heavily-decorated rim and neck sherds, three decorated base sherds and seventy decorated body sherds, mainly deriving from the belly of the vessel, as well as a number of smaller sherds and indistinct crumbs. In total, approximately 40-50% of the vessel is represented, with a number of the larger sherds conjoining to form a near-complete profile. Despite the vessel's fragmentary nature the majority of the larger sherds are in good condition with little sign of abrasion, which reflects their recovery from a sealed pit feature. Given that Vessel 4 came from a sealed context with no evidence of subsequent truncation, its incomplete representation is significant and indicates that this was a deliberately partial deposit of selected sherds from an already broken vessel.

| Vessel Number | Sherd Count | Weight (kg/g) | Fabric Type | Average Sherd Width | Typological Affinity | Context Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 4 + small crumbs | 35g | VG1 | >10mm | Unidentified | Unstratified (Trench 6) |
| 2 | 2 | 10g | F1 | >7mm | Unidentified | (101) (Subsoil, Trench 2) |
| 3 | 2 | 10g | F2 | >5mm | Beaker | |
| 4 | 103 + small crumbs | 4.15kg | F2 | >5mm | Beaker | Pit [278] (279) |
| **Total** | 111 + small crumbs | 4.7kg | | | | |

Table 1: Summary of the ceramic assemblage by context

Form

6.1.10 Little comment can be made on the original form of Vessel 1 based upon the handful of sherds available, which possess scant diagnostic features in this regard. The sherds do indicate a much larger and thicker-walled vessel compared to material from the other three vessels, though it is almost impossible to predict its exact original form. Slight variation in the sherd displaying possible cord decoration, and between the angles of the internal surface relative to the external, may indicate that it derives from a slack-shouldered vessel and is consequently perhaps more indicative of a globular rather than cylindrical or conical body, but without further diagnostic material this remains speculative.

6.1.11 Given the small number of sherds representing Vessel 2, even less can be said of its original form save that the thickness of its walls was intermediate between those of Vessel 1 and Vessels 3 and 4.

6.1.12 The rim sherd of Vessel 3 is quite clearly that of a Beaker vessel, probably of Clarke's type VII form (Clarke 1970, 43, fig. 1.2), with an outwardly angled and probably relatively wide neck, which, while having suffered abrasive damage, appears to form a pointed rim edge with an approximate diameter of 14cm. The slightly wider diameter and pointed as opposed to flattened profile would seem to indicate that it derives from a separate but very similar Beaker to that represented by Vessel 4. Unfortunately the single body sherd that may also derive from this vessel provides little confirmation of the nature of the body profile.

6.1.13 By contrast the sherds representing Vessel 4 present a near-complete profile which in form is again typical of a Beaker vessel of Clarke's type VII (*ibid*.). As such the general shape of the vessel presents a relatively simple and shallow 's'-shape profile, with a short globular body, a shallow waist and a relatively elongated outwardly angled neck ending in a flat-topped rim. The diameter of the rim measures approximately 12cm and is near-identical or slightly narrower to that of the belly of the vessel. The base of the vessel appears flat, with no additional moulding or other embellishment. The estimated original height of the vessel is somewhere in the vicinity of 21cm and subsequent calculations of the internal capacity working from the dimensions and profile outlined above produce an approximate volume of 2080.66 cc.

6.1.14 Beakers in general are relatively well represented across the country, and indeed the Continent, with numerous find sites occurring regionally across East Anglia and more locally across Suffolk. A total of 47 find sites are listed in the Suffolk HER (information from Heritage Gateway 2014) as occurring within a 10km radius of Ipswich. Examples of Beaker vessels comparable in general form to Vessels 3 and 4 occur at sites as far apart as Stogursey,

Somerset (Clarke 1970, 380, fig. 830), St Buryan, Cornwall (*ibid.*, 400, fig. 961), Durrington, Wiltshire (Wainwright and Longworth 1971) and Hedon Howe, Yorkshire (Clarke 1970, 400, fig. 964), and closer to East Anglia and the Thames Valley area at sites such as Lambourne, Berkshire (Leeds 1938, Plate III A), Little Downham, Cambridgeshire (Clarke 1970, 399, fig. 959), Sicklesmere, Suffolk (*ibid*., 356, fig. 624) and Isleham, Cambridgeshire (*ibid.,* 399, fig. 958).

Fabric

6.1.15 Based upon variation in the type, quantity and character of deliberately added temper agents, a total of three different fabric groups were recorded within the corpus: one characterised by the use of grog and two by the use of calcined flint, the details of which are set out in Table 2, below. Both forms of temper occur among nearly all prehistoric ceramic traditions from the Early Neolithic onwards; however, important distinctions do occur in their use and may serve to separate out the material to one degree or another.

6.1.16 The use of grog, while not unknown among ceramic traditions of the Early to Middle Neolithic, is relatively uncommon until the introduction of Grooved Ware, among local examples of which shell-tempered fabrics are often most prevalent (Cleal 1995; Tinsley 2013). Grog is, however, an increasingly common component among Beaker ceramics and subsequent Bronze Age forms (Cleal 1995; Gibson 2002). Therefore, the occurrence of a grog-tempered vessel on the site, albeit in loose association with material unequivocally of Beaker origin, may suggest a similar date for Vessel 1. In this respect the relatively well-fired condition of the vessel would also be more indicative of a Bronze Age as opposed to Neolithic date. Based upon such scant diagnostic indicators, however, such a suggestion of date remains tentative and further typological identification is difficult; the sherds may easily derive from a further but larger Beaker vessel or just as easily from any other Bronze Age form.

6.1.17 The use of flint as a temper agent, identified in two of the three fabric groups from the site, is ubiquitous among nearly all prehistoric ceramic traditions.

However, fabric group F2 can be positively identified with the Beaker tradition, based upon other conclusive typologically diagnostic features of form and decoration, in relation to Vessels 3 and 4. In this regard the finely crushed consistency of the flint elements identified in fabric group F2, together with the well-fired condition of the vessels and their distinctive orange-brown colouration, is also typical of the Beaker tradition (Cleal 1995; Gibson 2002). Flint is clearly listed as the most common additive among Beaker vessels included in Clarke's corpus (Clarke 1970, Appendix 2.7, 434-5).

6.1.18 The course nature of the flint elements recorded in fabric group F1, as represented by Vessel 2, appears in stark contrast to that of fabric group F2. This contrast is further accentuated by the fact that individual flint elements of group F1 sherds have been allowed to erupt from the surface of the vessel. Such characteristics tend to be more indicative of earlier prehistoric ceramic traditions, in particular Peterborough Ware, where the eruption of coarsely treated and visually distinctive temper agents from the surface of vessels was a deliberate act on the part of the potter and perhaps cosmologically significant (Cleal 1995; Gibson 1995; Gibson 2002; Tinsley 2013). This observation may find some support in the contrasting dark grey colouration of the sherds, again a characteristic common to less well-fired examples of such earlier traditions. The higher level of abrasive wear noted in relation to sherds of Vessel 2, potentially indicative of greater longevity within subsoil contexts, may also support such notions of an earlier origin. However, fabric types associated with earlier forms and, in particular, Peterborough Ware, tend usually to be more laminated and highly friable than the Vessel 2 sherds. In short, while fabric type may indicate that Vessel 2 represents a different and potentially earlier prehistoric ceramic tradition than Beaker pottery, a definitive statement cannot be made in the absence of further corroborative evidence.

| Fabric Code | Fabric Description | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessel Number | General Description | Temper Agent 1 | Temper Agent 2 |
| VG1 | 1 | A hard, well-fired fabric with a medium to light orange-brown external surface and a medium grey-brown core and internal surface. | Rare (<1%) angular voids >2mm in size, possibly indicative of former mineral or organic inclusions now leached or eroded from the matrix. | Rare (<2%) angular grog inclusions >3mm in size. |
| F1 | 2 | A hard, relatively well-fired fabric with dark grey colour throughout. | Rare (<5%) calcined flint, moderately well-sorted angular blocks between 1mm and 6mm in size, evident along fracture lines and erupting across the surfaces of the sherd. | None |
| F2 | 3 and 4 | A hard, well-fired fabric with medium orange-brown external and internal surfaces and a medium grey-brown core. Vessel 4 displays some colour variation to the external surface colour consistent with normal firing processes or exposure to additional post- firing sooting. | Rare (<2%) calcined flint, finely crushed with elements <1mm in size. | None |

Table 2: Summary of the main fabric groups

Decoration

6.1.19 A single sherd from Vessel 1 potentially carries a series of small impressed marks arranged in a continuous line, probably set horizontally, upon the external surface. These impressions may indicate the use of cord-impressed decoration. However, the markings are not entirely convincing and, taken in isolation, obviously do not form any coherent motif that can contribute to typological identification. Cord techniques do occur among vessels of the Beaker tradition but are equally if not more redolent of the decorative repertoires of any number of prehistoric ceramic traditions from

the Middle Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age.

6.1.20 The two sherds representing Vessel 2 are entirely undecorated. While it is entirely conceivable that the sherds simply derive from an undecorated zone of an otherwise decorated vessel, this may count against the suggestion of an earlier prehistoric origin based on fabric type, given that vessels belonging to traditions such as Peterborough Ware were often heavily decorated across the majority of surfaces.

6.1.21 The rim sherd from Vessel 3 is decorated using incised techniques arranged in a series of horizontal zones and individual panels set out across the external surface of the rim and neck. While the edge of the rim is damaged, it appears to be decorated with a horizontal zone infilled by a lattice of cross-hatched short incised lines. Immediately below this first band of decoration is a second horizontal zone bracketed above and below by narrow blank strips defined by long horizontal incised lines. The main motif of the zone takes the form of a central horizontally-arranged lozenge pattern bracketed above and below by a series of triangles, each infilled by a lattice of incised lines. Each of the central lozenge shapes has a blank external zone surrounding an in-filled lozenge shape of incised lines. The motif is fairly typical of Beaker decorative repertoires and corresponds with Clarke's Motif Group 4, type 33.iii (Clarke 1970, 427).

6.1.22 Below this horizontal zone, and separated from it by the bracketing blank strip, are two partially-represented decorative panels divided by a single vertical incised line. One panel is decorated by a series of short incised lines set in two rows forming a herringbone or chevron pattern, probably infilling a series of geometric shapes such as triangles or else a zigzag pattern. The second panel is decorated with an incised lattice, probably infilling a vertical triangle shape. While little else of the vessel is represented, the decorative treatment of Vessel 3 would appear almost identical to that of Vessel 4. This may argue that the material in fact derives from a single vessel. However, there are subtle differences not only in the profile of the respective rim forms (see above) but also the width of the main horizontal decorative panel along

the neck of each vessel. In Vessel 3 this panel measures approximately 3.2cm between the external horizontal line bracketing each blank strip above and below the main lozenge motif, while in Vessel 4 it is only 2.5cm wide. Admittedly, in the context of prehistoric pottery, some considerable variation can occur across any decorative surface (see, for example, the Beaker from Monkton-Monster, Kent; Gibson 2002, plates 9 and 10), and likewise within the profile of any given vessel or rim. Having said this, a large portion of the rim of Vessel 4 is represented in the material recovered from Pit [278] and in all sherds from this sealed context the form of the rim and width of the decorative zone are fairly consistent. The fact that most of the rim of Vessel 4 is represented in the material therefore provides little physical scope with which to accommodate the variation represented by the isolated rim sherd and it therefore seems more probable that it derives from a second Beaker vessel.

6.1.23 The second sherd attributed to Vessel 3 may derive from the neck or body of the vessel and is decorated with incised lines forming a lattice pattern, probably infilling a geometric shape of one form or another. The sherd is too small to provide any further information and while it clearly derives from a Beaker vessel it has been assigned to Vessel 3 purely on the basis of association with the isolated rim sherd found in the subsoil (101).

6.1.24 The decorative treatment of the rim and neck of Vessel 4 is near-identical to that already described for Vessel 3: a horizontal band infilled by short incised lines in a lattice pattern, arranged immediately below the external rim edge and above a horizontal zone, bracketed by blank horizontal strips defined by several long horizontal incised lines, and containing a central motif of infilled lozenge and triangle shapes as per Clarke's Motif Group 4, style 33.iii (Clarke 1970, 427). Below this horizontal zone a series of interchanging decorative panels descend across the remainder of the neck, down to the waist of the vessel, where the panels are separated from the decorative zones extending across the vessel body by a further but much wider blank zone, again defined by long incised horizontal lines. Each panel in the neck area is defined by a series of long vertical incised lines, forming narrow blank

strips, and infilled with a series of at least four different motifs. A flag motif, defined by four triangles infilled with short incised lines, executed in a herringbone or lattice pattern, and organised around a blank central 'x'-shaped zone, equivalent to Clarke's Motif Group 5 style 35.vi (*ibid*., 428), is repeated in at least three of the panels. One panel contains a motif of vertically-arranged alternating blank and infilled zigzag lines similar to Clarke's Motif Group 4 style 32.i or ii (*ibid.*, 427), with a second identical panel perhaps indicated among some of the smaller decorated sherds. A third panel contains a vertical arrangement of the lozenge pattern repeated below the rim and along the belly of the vessel.

6.1.25 From the waist of the vessel down, a single substantial horizontal zone containing a repeat of the lozenge motif covers the majority of the belly of the vessel, immediately below which a narrow blank strip, defined by two long horizontal incised lines, separates this area from a narrow zone infilled by short incised lines in a lattice pattern. The profile of the vessel below the belly is not fully represented but it would appear that the remaining body area was divided into up to six equivalent horizontal zones decorated with alternating blank areas and infilled bands of incised lattice pattern, descending to the base of the vessel. No decoration was recorded on what little of the base of the vessel remains or across the rim edge and internal surface, but such areas were typically left unadorned on Beaker vessels.

6.1.26 In Vessel 4 we therefore see a decorative repertoire which, in its choice of incised techniques, motifs and zonal arrangements, is fairly typical of the Beaker tradition.

Discussion

6.1.27 Based upon variation in the character of the fabric groups recorded within the assemblage, as well as variation in the thickness of individual sherds and the decorative treatment of the material, at least three vessels are represented in the assemblage of prehistoric pottery from Alnesbourn Crescent. A fourth vessel may also be distinguished from the larger body of ceramic material represented by the remains of Vessel 4, based upon

variation in the relative size of decorative panels, together with variation in the diameter and profile of the rim.

6.1.28 Vessel 1 is represented by four sherds and a series of crumbs executed in a fabric characterised by the use of grog as a predominant temper. It was a relatively thick-walled vessel compared to the rest of the assemblage and, as far as the sherd material allows, possibly derives from a vessel with a globular body form. The vessel also appears to either be unadorned or else sparsely decorated with possible cord impressions. Given the character of the material this vessel is possibly Late Neolithic or Bronze Age in origin, a chronology that aligns with the more securely identified Beaker vessels in the assemblage.

6.1.29 Vessel 2 stands apart from the rest of the assemblage due to the dark grey colouration of the two sherds which represent it. The coarse nature of the flint temper employed in its production and the tendency for individual elements to erupt from the surface of the vessel also set it apart. These characteristics are more commonplace among earlier prehistoric traditions such as Peterborough Ware, but the lack of any further typological indicators does not allow a conclusive statement to be made regarding its affinities.

6.1.30 Accepting the distinction in decorative treatment and rim profile advocated above, two vessels typical of the Beaker tradition are represented in the assemblage. Vessel 3 is represented by a single rim sherd and possibly an additional body sherd, while Vessel 4 is represented by the vast majority of the assemblage as a whole. Both vessels employ a finely crushed calcined flint-tempered fabric, are well-fired with a distinctive light orange-brown colouration, possess a relatively distinctive and diagnostic vessel profile and have been heavily decorated using techniques, motifs and zonal arrangements, all of which are typical of the tradition, with comparable material readily available locally as well as nationally.

6.1.31 Material representing Vessel 3 was recovered from a subsoil context and has suffered slight abrasive damage to the rim edge but is otherwise in relatively good condition. This suggests either that the subsoil has remained relatively protected and undisturbed or that the material has only been disturbed within the relatively recent past from an unidentified cut feature. Vessel 4, by contrast, was recovered from a pit feature (Pit [278] fill (279)) and, while fragmentary, individual sherds are in relatively good condition and conjoin to form a near-complete section of the vessel profile. The integrity of the material supports the suggestion that the vessel was originally deliberately placed within the feature, together with a flint blade, treatment which may indicate that these were grave goods accompanying a burial. While a good proportion of the vessel is represented, aspects of the base and lower sections of the body are conspicuous by their absence. This deposit was deliberately partial, with only parts of an already broken vessel selected to accompany the burial.

6.1.32 The occurrence of Beaker vessels within burial contexts is a well-known and definitive condition of the tradition, with examples recorded in the general Ipswich area at sites such as Blood Hill, Bramford (Ford 2004), Wherstead (HER WHR 025) and Boss Hall, Ipswich (HER IPS 400), and in association with a complex of barrows at Martlesham (Martin 1976). However, Beaker material is also found in settlement sites (often represented in this period by single or multiple pit deposits and/ or general artefact scatters) (e.g. Martin 1993; Bales, Good *et al.* 2006; Heard 2009). It is also frequently recovered from secondary deposits associated with earlier prehistoric features and monuments. However, with these points made, the evidence from Alnesbourn Crescent does seem to indicate that Vessel 4 was deposited as part of a grave good assemblage, probably accompanying an inhumation at the centre of a ring-ditch or barrow, with Vessel 3 possibly deriving from a satellite grave.

6.1.33 While deposition of complete vessels in Beaker burials is more common, deliberately selective deposits of Beaker sherds have been found in graves at Lockington, Leicestershire (Hughes 2000). Ann Woodward has discussed

the deposition of partial vessels as representing the curation of heirlooms (Woodward 2002).

Conclusions

6.1.34 A minimum of four vessels are represented among the assemblage of 111 prehistoric sherds recovered from Alnesbourn Crescent, Ipswich, with two of the vessels positively identified as belonging to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age Beaker tradition. The majority of the assemblage derives from a single profusely-decorated Beaker vessel (4), probably deposited as part of a funerary rite associated with an inhumation burial near the centre of a now-destroyed round barrow or ring-ditch. The second Beaker vessel (3) is represented by a small number of sherds decorated in an almost identical fashion to the first and, while recovered from a subsoil context, may also originally derive from a similar satellite burial context. A further larger-bodied, minimally-decorated or unadorned vessel was also represented by a small number of sherds recovered from unstratified contexts, and while a conclusive typological definition cannot be made, is probably also of Late Neolithic or Bronze Age date. A final vessel represented by just two undecorated and comparatively abraded sherds recovered from unstratified contexts appears in relative contrast to the majority of the assemblage on the basis of certain fabric characteristics and, while lacking conclusive diagnostic features, may represent residual activity dating to the Early or Middle Neolithic. While there are certain limitations to the assemblage and its interpretative value, the corpus is of at least local and regional significance, contributing to the growing body of Beaker and other prehistoric ceramics from the Ipswich area, Suffolk and East Anglia in general.

# 7 DISCUSSION AND UPDATED RESEARCH AIMS

## 7.1 Discussion

7.1.1 Two aspects of the site are of particular interest. Beaker burials are rare, and that found at Alnesbourn Crescent has some unusual characteristics: namely the deliberate selection of only parts of a freshly broken vessel to accompany the burial, and the position of the burial surrounded by one or perhaps two possible mortuary enclosures, one of which was formed by hedges. Secondly, the field boundary ditches, though not well-dated, probably form part of a larger Bronze Age and later agricultural landscape which has been revealed at other sites around Ipswich and on the Trimley Peninsula. When these sites are viewed as a whole, there is some potential for enhancing understanding of the way that land was organised and farmed in Suffolk during this period, and on what scale (*cf*. Medlycott 2011, 20-21). To these can potentially be added a third area of interest – the burnt pits – if their date and function can be ascertained and an association with Middle Saxon iron-smithing, as found at Nacton Road, can be confirmed or discounted. These results are of local to regional significance.

## 7.2 General Aims

7.2.1 To complete cataloguing and analysis of the struck flint assemblage in order to:

-refine the dating of the boundary ditches and burnt pits,

-enhance understanding of the character and range of past activities taking place on the site, and

-help reconstruct the burial rite of which the flint blade formed part and to understand its significance and similarity/ difference to other Beaker burials.

7.2.2 To complete specialist (Val Fryer) assessment, processing and analysis of the bulk soil samples (Appendix 4) in order to:

-understand the nature of the contemporary environment in which the ?later prehistoric and Roman field systems were located,

-reconstruct the nature of the agricultural activity taking place on and around the site during these periods, and

-ascertain the function(s) of the burnt pits (e.g. crop-processing, metal-working etc.).

7.2.3 To complete a programme of radiocarbon-dating (Appendix 5) in order to:
-improve the dating/ phasing of the boundary ditches (1-2 samples), and
-understand the date of the burnt pits (2-3 samples), in particular whether, like those at the nearby Nacton Road site, they are Middle Saxon.

7.2.4 To update this report with completed specialist contributions and send it to Suffolk HER/ upload the report to the OASIS database as the site's archive report.

7.2.5 To investigate the research questions, below, in order to realise the site's research potential.

7.2.6 To disseminate the significant results of the project by publication (see publication proposal in Section 8, below).

7.2.7 To prepare the site archive for long-term storage and deposit it at Suffolk County Council Archaeology Store in order to facilitate future research.

### 7.3 Specific Research Questions

The Beaker Burial

7.3.1 What was the nature of the burial rite here and how does it compare, in terms of similarities and differences, with other Beaker burials?
-Identify parallels for partial/ selective deposits of Beakers (e.g. Lockington, Leicestershire, Hughes 2000, Woodward 2002), and their contexts; investigate possible 'meanings' for these sorts of deposits.
-Identify parallels for the flint knife and investigate similarities/ differences with those found in other Early Bronze Age burials.
-Identify any environmental material in the burial (e.g. crop, food or other organic remains either included in the burial as grave goods or associated with the funerary rite).

7.3.2 Are the hedged enclosure around the burial and the larger rectilinear enclosure surrounding that likely to be contemporary/ associated features (*i.e.* with a mortuary function)?
-Identify parallels for Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age funerary/ mortuary enclosures.

The Field Boundary Ditches

7.3.3 How do the alignments of the field boundary ditches relate to those excavated at other sites in the area?
-Compare the boundary ditch alignments at Alnesbourn Crescent with the later Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman field systems found at Ipswich Academy (HER IPS 676), and with any boundaries recorded at Nacton Road (Oxford Archaeology East); extrapolate alignments between these sites.
-Does this help to date any of the ditches more closely?

7.3.4 What was the function of the field system(s)?
-Examine the overall layout of the field system(s) and its relationship with the topography and main landscape features of the area.
-Investigate any evidence for the contemporary environment and/ or agricultural economy contained in samples taken from the boundary ditches.
-Compare and contrast the field system(s) with other later prehistoric field systems excavated in Suffolk (e.g. Ipswich Academy, Stump 2013, Stump and Hinman 2013; Felixstowe Academy, Woolhouse 2013, Woolhouse and Hinman 2013; Game Farm, Brandon, Gibson 2003).

The Burnt Pits

7.3.5 What is the date of the burnt pits?
-Look at results of radiocarbon-dating.

7.3.6 What is the function of the burnt pits?
-Investigate any evidence for crop processing, cooking or metal-working found in the bulk samples from the pits

7.3.7 How does the evidence for the date and function of the pits at Alnesbourn Crescent compare/ contrast with that from other sites in the area (e.g. Nacton Road; Ipswich Academy)?

# 8 PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

## 8.1 General

8.1.1 It is proposed to publish the results of the project as a short article in the county archaeological journal, *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History* ('PSIAH'), entitled 'A Beaker burial and Bronze Age and later field systems at Alnesbourn Crescent, Ipswich'.

## 8.2 Estimated Report Statistics

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| **Estimated word count** | 4-5000<br>(depending on the significance of the burnt pits after post-excavation analysis is complete) |
| **Figures**<br>(*PSIAH* classes all illustrations and photographic plates as figures). Figures will use colour. | 1) **Site Location** showing location in region, county, and detailed inset plan showing position of current site + previous excavations (Ipswich Academy (HER IPS 676) and Oxford Archaeology East site on Nacton Road) in relation to Ipswich and major landscape features such as the river Orwell.<br>2) **The Possible Ring-Ditch**. Figure combining an aerial photograph of the possible cropmark, and SCCAS Field Team's trench plan and conjectured double ring-ditch.<br>3) **Phase Plan**, based on Assessment Report Fig. 2, with SCCAS Field Team trench positions added and projected position of cropmark ring-ditch.<br>4) **The Beaker Burial**. Composite figure including digitized plan & section and photographs of Beaker Pit [278], including one of the pit and a context shot showing the pit in relation to the surrounding hedges.<br>5) **Finds from the Beaker Burial**. Composite figure with a photograph of the grave goods together taken on site, and illustrations of the Beaker vessel (reconstructed profile) and flint blade.<br>6) **Comparative Plans of Beaker Burials**, focusing on |

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| | examples from as near to the site as possible, with the aim of demonstrating that the arrangement of objects in Pit [278] is most likely to have been as grave goods accompanying a crouched burial.<br>7) **Comparative Plans of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age Mortuary Enclosures**, if parallels can be found for hedged enclosures/ larger enclosures with numerous entranceways surrounding burials of this date.<br>8) **The Field System**. Figure at a large scale, showing the features at Alnesbourn Crescent, and those at Ipswich Academy (IPS 676) and Nacton Road (OA East), with extrapolated boundary alignments to attempt to reconstruct the broad layout of the prehistoric and Roman field systems, against backdrop of the local topography (river Orwell, contours, marshy areas and spring-line to south and west).<br>9) **Selected Burnt Pits**. If radiocarbon-dating/ processing of bulk soil samples from the burnt pits produces significant results (e.g. confirmation of an association with Middle Saxon metalworking, as found at Nacton Road), then an additional figure will be included, consisting of photos of 2-3 examples of the burnt pits. |
| **Tables** | N/A |
| **Report structure and headings**<br>(approximate word counts) | **Abstract** (200 words)<br><br>**Introduction and Background** (800 words)<br>Site location, geology & topography, the evidence for a ring-ditch on the site, the previous phase of trial trenching, the known archaeology of the Ravenswood area and details of previous archaeological work, some general discussion about the growing body of evidence for extensive Bronze Age field systems around Ipswich, the Suffolk coast and elsewhere in East Anglia, reason for |

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| | current fieldwork, fieldwork methodology, where to access 'grey' report and site archive.<br><br>**The Beaker Burial** (2000 words)<br>Description of the Beaker pit and its contents, specialist description/ discussion of the pottery and the flint blade (also specialist input on any interesting environmental evidence if found during processing and analysis), likelihood that these were originally grave goods accompanying a burial of which no trace survives. Very brief discussion of current debates about the Beaker 'period' and changing interpretations of it.<br><br>Parallels for deliberately partial and selective deposits of Beaker vessels in graves and other contexts + the wider phenomenon, throughout much of prehistory (and beyond), of deliberately depositing only parts of pots and other objects and what the 'meaning' of these deposits may have been.<br><br>Discussion of the specific context of the Beaker burial on this site, *i.e*.<br>-in relation to the possible 'lost' ring-ditch/ barrow,<br>-in relation to the unusual possible hedged ?mortuary enclosure immediately surrounding it;<br>-and in relation to the larger rectilinear enclosure surrounding it (which is potentially either contemporary and directly related to the burial, or later Bronze Age and deliberately referencing an earlier funerary enclosure/ monument in its centre).<br><br>Also discussion of the wider local context of the Beaker burial in relation to others found in Suffolk; similarities and |

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| | differences.<br><br>**The Bronze Age and Later Field Systems** (700 words)<br>Brief physical description of the boundary ditches and their overall alignments and layout, supported by a plan. Discussion of limited dating evidence (which may be enhanced subject to the results of radiocarbon dating) & tentative phasing based on links with ditches excavated on adjacent sites (supported by a plan showing the sites together and extrapolated field boundary alignments linking them). Relationship of the field systems with topography and main natural landscape features, discussion of any evidence for the agricultural economy or contemporary environment found during processing and analysis of soil samples, discussion of main changes to the boundary system over time. At least in the case of the earlier boundary ditches, include some contextualisation against the growing body of excavated evidence for large-scale Bronze Age rectilinear field systems in Suffolk and Norfolk.<br><br>**The Burnt Pits** (up to 1000 words)<br>Inclusion is dependent on whether significant results arise from radiocarbon dating and processing/ analysis of soil samples – notably whether an association with Middle Saxon iron-smithing (as found at Nacton Road) – can be proved/ disproved. If dating is inconclusive and no significant finds are present, then the presence of the pits, and the absence of evidence for date/ function found at some other sites in the vicinity will be described briefly in the introduction to the article.<br><br>If these sorts of results are achieved, then a physical |

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| | description of a 'typical' burnt pit will be included, with a discussion of the associated finds, environmental and dating evidence (potentially written by the relevant specialist(s) if appropriate), comparison with similar features found at adjacent sites and those further afield, and contextualization of the industry against what we know about Ipswich and south-east Suffolk during the Middle Saxon period.<br><br>**Conclusions** (200 words)<br><br>**Acknowledgements**<br><br>**Bibliography** |

### 8.3 Tasks

| Task | Comments |
|---|---|
| Generate bibliography for library/ HER research | |
| Library research (Cambridge University Library) | -Parallels for Beaker burials<br>-Parallels for deliberately selective/ partial deposits of Beaker vessels<br>-Comparative plans of mortuary enclosures of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date |
| HER research (Bury) | -Aerial photograph of cropmark ring-ditch<br>-SCCAS Field Team reports on Ipswich Airfield trial-trenching (HER IPS 399, IPS 024, IPS 420, IPS 424)<br>-Oxford Archaeology East report on Nacton Road site<br>-Any unpublished reports on Suffolk Beaker burials/ deposits |

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| Report writing | Cutting down, reordering and changing emphasis of existing text into publication format + writing expanded discussion of significant elements. |
| Illustrations | Illustration of reconstructed Beaker<br>Illustration of flint blade<br>Digitisation of plan and section of Pit [278]<br>Re-working of Assessment Report figures for publication<br>New figures x *c*. 4 |
| Specialist reporting:<br><br>Struck Flint<br><br>Environmental Samples (Val Fryer)<br><br>Radiocarbon dating (Beta-Analytic?) | <br><br>In progress<br><br>In progress<br><br>x 3 with possibility of additional 2 depending on results |

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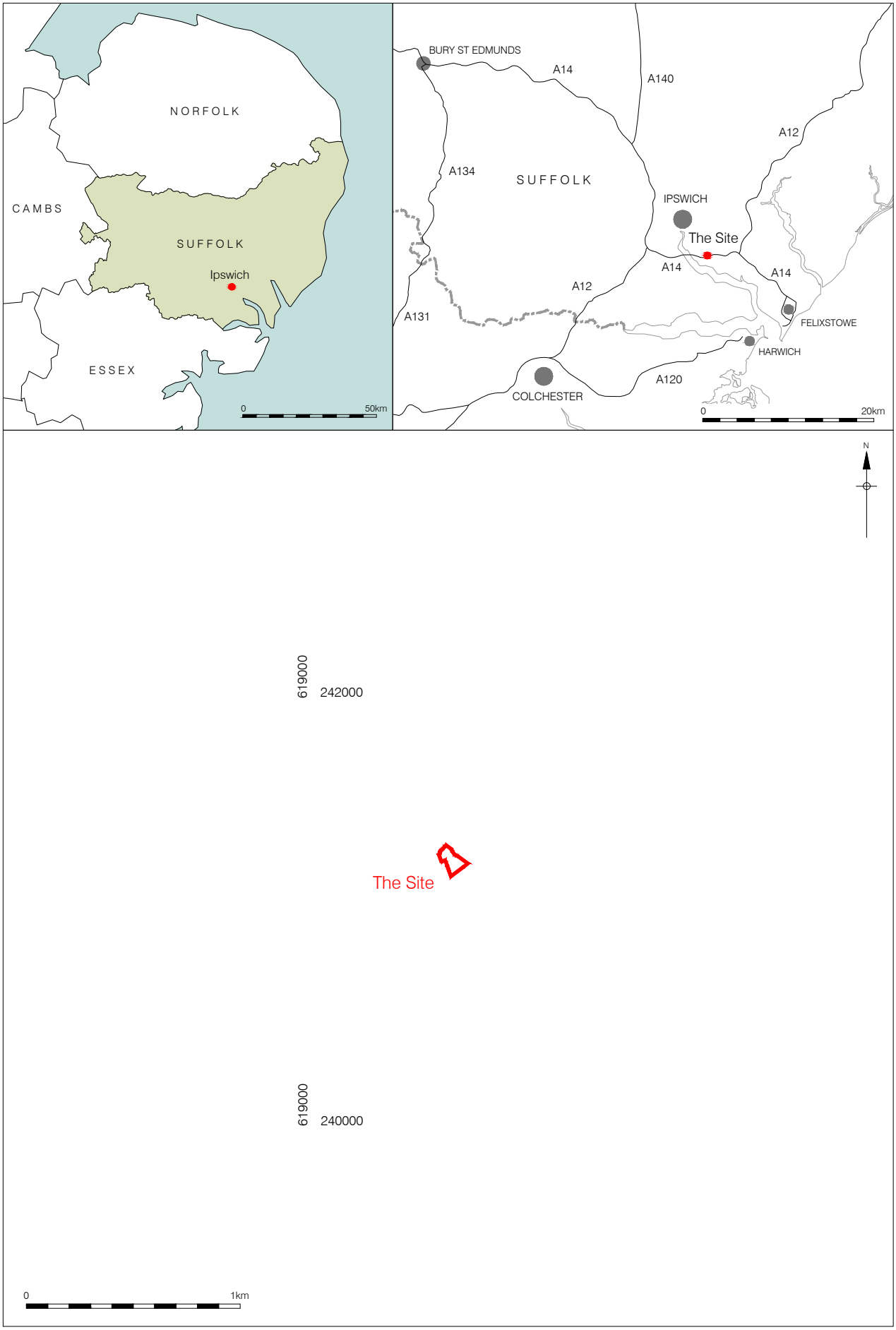
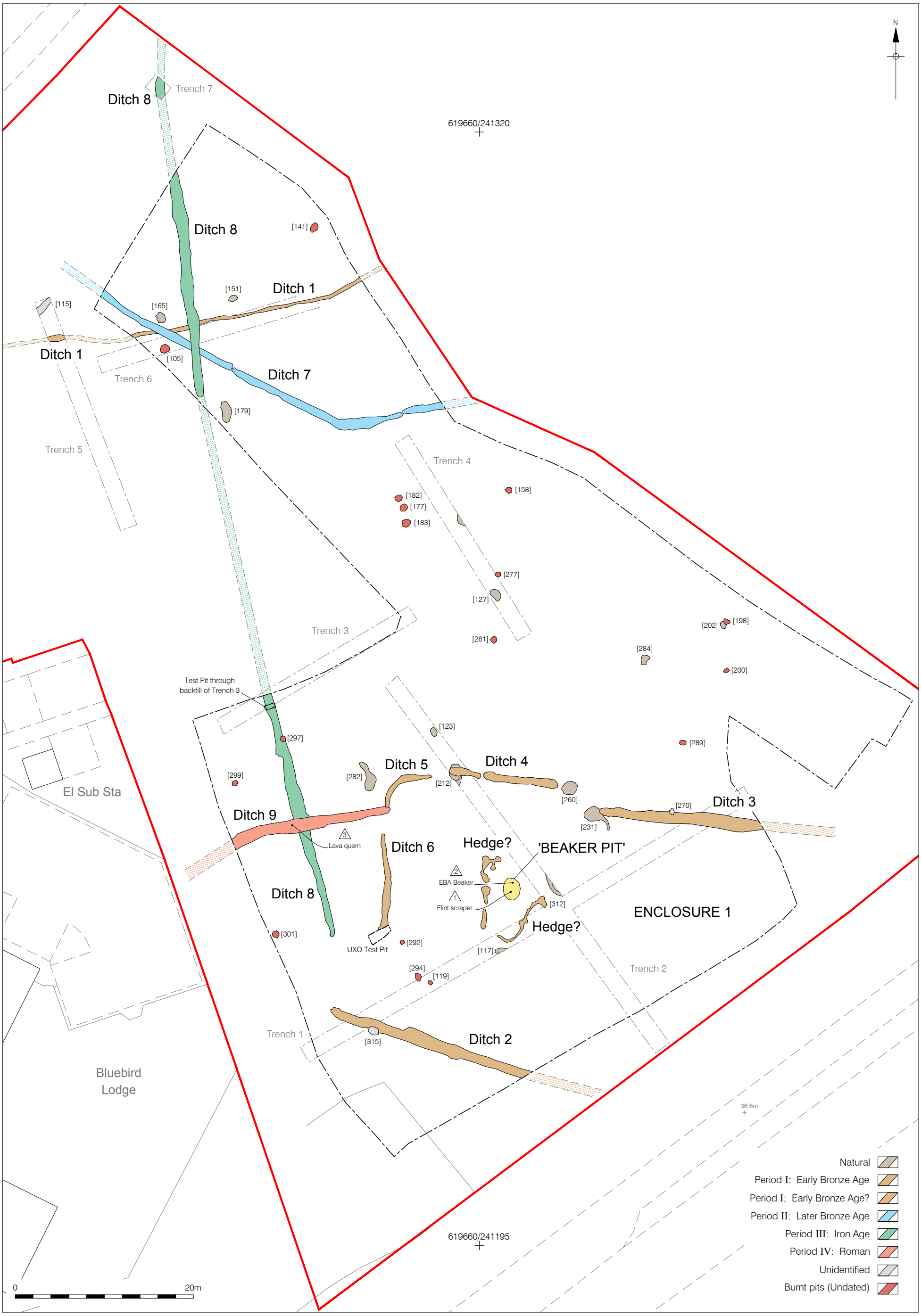
http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk
Accessed January 2014





16/01/14 MR

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





30/01/14 MR

Figure 2
Phase plan
1:400 at A3

## APPENDIX 1: PLATES

Plate 1: The excavation in progress, view west across southern part of excavation area


Plate 2: Excavating the Early Bronze Age Beaker, Pit [278]

Plate 3: Beaker Pit [278], view north with partial Beaker (SF2) to rear and flint blade (SF1) in near-ground (1m and 2m scales)

Plate 4: The Early Bronze Age Beaker (SF2) and flint blade (SF1) (the latter not in its original position)

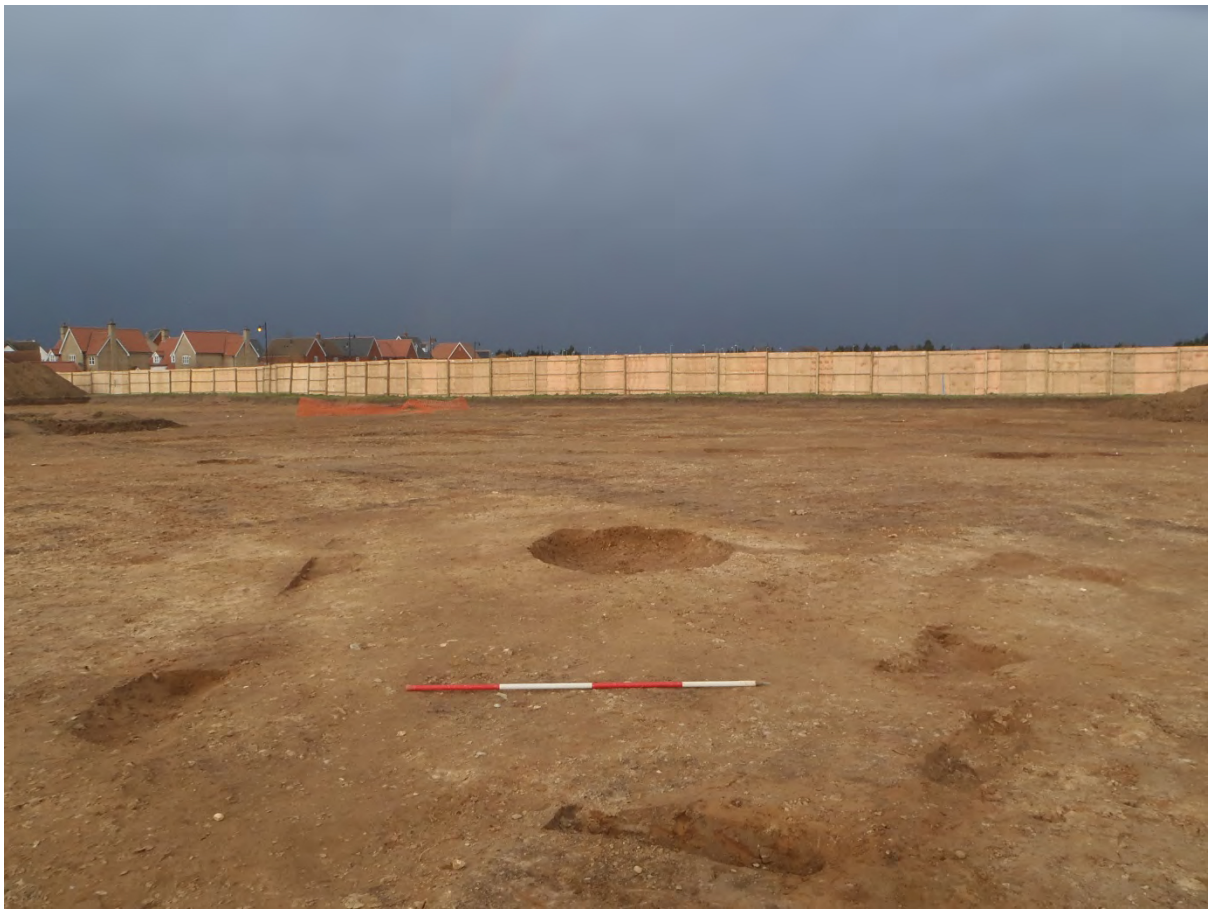


Plate 5: The hedges surrounding Beaker Pit [278]

Plate 6: DITCH 1, view west

Plate 7: DITCH 2, view west

Plate 8: DITCH 3, view west


Plate 9: DITCH 6, view north. DITCHES 4, 5 and 6 were small and poorly-defined, contrasting with the larger DITCHES 2 and 3 of ENCLOSURE 1

Plate 10: DITCH 8, south end, view south

Plate 11: Fully-excavating the remaining fills (in between the recorded slots) of DITCHES 1, 7 and 8 in an attempt to find dating evidence, view south-east


Plate 12: Burnt Pit [183], view south-west (50cm scale)

Plate 13: Burnt Pits [183], [177] and [182], view north

Plate 14: Burnt Pit [198], view west (50cm scale)

Plate 15: Burnt Pit [289], view north (50cm scale)

## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

| Context | Cut | Type | Category | Period | Interpretation | Bulk Sample | Radiocarbon Sample | Group |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 101 | | Layer | Topsoil | Modern | Overburden | | | Overburden |
| 102 | | Layer | Subsoil | ?Pre-Modern | Overburden | | | Overburden |
| 103 | | Layer | Natural | Glacial | Geology | | | Geology |
| 104 | 105 | Fill | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | 1 | | Burnt Pits |
| 105 | 105 | Cut | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | | | Burnt Pits |
| 106 | 107 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 1 |
| 107 | 107 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 1 |
| 108 | 109 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 1 |
| 109 | 109 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 1 |
| 110 | 111 | Fill | Hedge | EBA? | Enclosure | | | Hedges |
| 111 | 111 | Cut | Hedge | EBA? | Enclosure | | | Hedges |
| 112 | 113 | Fill | Hedge | EBA? | Enclosure | | | Hedges |
| 113 | 113 | Cut | Hedge | EBA? | Enclosure | | | Hedges |
| 114 | 115 | Fill | Ditch | Undated | Unknown | | | Undated Features |
| 115 | 115 | Cut | Ditch | Undated | Undated ditch | | | Undated Features |
| 116 | 117 | Fill | Natural | Undated | Undated ditch | | | Natural Features |
| 117 | 117 | Cut | Natural | Undated | Natural | | | Natural Features |
| 118 | 119 | Fill | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | 2, 3 | | Burnt Pits |
| 119 | 119 | Cut | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | | | Burnt Pits |
| 120 | 121 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 3 |
| 121 | 121 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 3 |
| 122 | 123 | Fill | Natural | Undated | Natural | | | Natural Features |
| 123 | 123 | Cut | Natural | Undated | Natural | | | Natural Features |
| 124 | 125 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 4 |
| 125 | 125 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 4 |
| 126 | 127 | Fill | Natural | Undated | Natural | | | Natural Features |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 127 | 127 | Cut | Natural | Undated | Natural | | | Natural Features |
| 128 | 0 | Void | Void | Void | Void | | | Void |
| 129 | 0 | Void | Void | Void | Void | | | Void |
| 130 | 131 | Fill | Ditch | IA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 8 |
| 131 | 131 | Cut | Ditch | IA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 8 |
| 132 | 133 | Fill | Ditch | IA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 8 |
| 133 | 133 | Cut | Ditch | IA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 8 |
| 134 | 135 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 1 |
| 135 | 135 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 1 |
| 136 | 137 | Fill | Ditch | Later BA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 7 |
| 137 | 137 | Cut | Ditch | Later BA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 7 |
| 138 | 139 | Fill | Ditch | IA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 8 |
| 139 | 139 | Cut | Ditch | IA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 8 |
| 140 | 141 | Fill | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | 4 | | Burnt Pits |
| 141 | 141 | Cut | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | | | Burnt Pits |
| 142 | 142 | Cut | Ditch | Later BA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 7 |
| 143 | 142 | Fill | Ditch | Later BA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 7 |
| 144 | 144 | Cut | Ditch | Later BA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 7 |
| 145 | 144 | Fill | Ditch | Later BA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 7 |
| 146 | 146 | Cut | Ditch | Later BA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 7 |
| 147 | 146 | Fill | Ditch | Later BA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 7 |
| 148 | 148 | Cut | Ditch | Later BA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 7 |
| 149 | 148 | Fill | Ditch | Later BA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 7 |
| 150 | 151 | Fill | Natural | Undated | Tree Hollow | | | Natural Features |
| 151 | 151 | Cut | Natural | Undated | Tree Hollow | | | Natural Features |
| 152 | 153 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 1 |
| 153 | 153 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 1 |
| 154 | 155 | Fill | Ditch | Later BA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 7 |
| 155 | 155 | Cut | Ditch | Later BA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 7 |
| 156 | 158 | Fill | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | 5 | 6 | Burnt Pit |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 157 | 158 | Fill | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | | | Burnt Pits |
| 158 | 158 | Cut | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | | | Burnt Pits |
| 159 | 160 | Fill | Ditch | IA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 8 |
| 160 | 160 | Cut | Ditch | IA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 8 |
| 161 | 161 | Cut | Ditch | IA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 8 |
| 162 | 161 | Fill | Ditch | IA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 8 |
| 163 | 164 | Fill | Natural | Undated | Frost Crack | | | Natural Features |
| 164 | 164 | Cut | Natural | Undated | Frost Crack | | | Natural Features |
| 165 | 165 | Cut | Natural | Undated | Tree Hollow | | | Natural Features |
| 166 | 165 | Fill | Natural | Undated | Tree Hollow | | | Natural Features |
| 167 | 168 | Fill | Ditch | Later BA? | Boundary | 7 | | DITCH 7 |
| 168 | 168 | Cut | Ditch | Later BA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 7 |
| 169 | 170 | Fill | Ditch | Later BA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 7 |
| 170 | 170 | Cut | Ditch | Later BA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 7 |
| 171 | 172 | Fill | Ditch | Later BA? | Boundary | 8 | | DITCH 7 |
| 172 | 172 | Cut | Ditch | Later BA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 7 |
| 173 | 173 | Cut | Ditch | IA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 8 |
| 174 | 173 | Fill | Ditch | IA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 8 |
| 175 | 176 | Fill | Ditch | Later BA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 7 |
| 176 | 176 | Cut | Ditch | Later BA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 7 |
| 177 | 177 | Cut | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | | | Burnt Pits |
| 178 | 177 | Fill | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | 9 | | Burnt Pits |
| 179 | 179 | Cut | Natural | Undated | Tree Hollow | | | Natural Features |
| 180 | 179 | Fill | Natural | Undated | Tree Hollow | | | Natural Features |
| 181 | 182 | Fill | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | 10 | | Burnt Pits |
| 182 | 182 | Cut | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | | | Burnt Pits |
| 183 | 183 | Cut | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | | | Burnt Pits |
| 184 | 183 | Fill | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | | 12 | Burnt Pits |
| 185 | 186 | Fill | Ditch | Later BA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 7 |
| 186 | 186 | Cut | Ditch | Later BA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 7 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 187 | 183 | Fill | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | 11 | | Burnt Pits |
| 188 | 189 | Fill | Ditch | Later BA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 7 |
| 189 | 189 | Cut | Ditch | Later BA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 7 |
| 190 | 191 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 1 |
| 191 | 191 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 1 |
| 192 | 193 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 1 |
| 193 | 193 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 1 |
| 194 | 194 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 1 |
| 195 | 194 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 1 |
| 196 | 197 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 1 |
| 197 | 197 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 1 |
| 198 | 198 | Cut | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | | | Burnt Pits |
| 199 | 198 | Fill | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | 13 | | Burnt Pits |
| 200 | 200 | Cut | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | | | Burnt Pits |
| 201 | 200 | Fill | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | | | Burnt Pits |
| 202 | 203 | Fill | Natural | Undated | Tree Hollow | | | Natural Features |
| 203 | 203 | Cut | Natural | Undated | Tree Hollow | | | Natural Features |
| 204 | 205 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 3 |
| 205 | 205 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 3 |
| 206 | 207 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 4 |
| 207 | 207 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 4 |
| 208 | 209 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 4 |
| 209 | 209 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 4 |
| 210 | 211 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 4 |
| 211 | 211 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 4 |
| 212 | 212 | Cut | Natural | Undated | Tree Hollow | | | Natural Features |
| 213 | 212 | Fill | Natural | Undated | Tree Hollow | 16 | | Natural Features |
| 214 | 212 | Fill | Natural | Undated | Tree Hollow | 17 | | Natural Features |
| 215 | 215 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 4 |
| 216 | 215 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 4 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 217 | 218 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | 14 | | DITCH 3 |
| 218 | 218 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 3 |
| 219 | 220 | Fill | Ditch | Roman? | Boundary | 15 | | DITCH 9 |
| 220 | 220 | Cut | Ditch | Roman? | Boundary | | | DITCH 9 |
| 221 | 222 | Fill | Ditch | Roman? | Boundary | | | DITCH 9 |
| 222 | 222 | Cut | Ditch | Roman? | Boundary | | | DITCH 9 |
| 223 | 224 | Fill | Ditch | Roman? | Boundary | | | DITCH 9 |
| 224 | 224 | Cut | Ditch | Roman? | Boundary | | | DITCH 9 |
| 225 | 225 | Cut | Ditch | IA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 8 |
| 226 | 225 | Fill | Ditch | IA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 8 |
| 227 | 227 | Cut | Ditch | IA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 8 |
| 228 | 227 | Fill | Ditch | IA? | Boundary | 18 | | DITCH 8 |
| 229 | 230 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 3 |
| 230 | 230 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 3 |
| 231 | 231 | Cut | Natural | Undated | Tree Hollow | | | Natural Features |
| 232 | 231 | Fill | Natural | Undated | Tree Hollow | | | Natural Features |
| 233 | 231 | Fill | Natural | Undated | Tree Hollow | | | Natural Features |
| 234 | 234 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 3 |
| 235 | 234 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 3 |
| 236 | 236 | Cut | Ditch | IA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 8 |
| 237 | 236 | Fill | Ditch | IA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 8 |
| 238 | 238 | Cut | Ditch | IA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 8 |
| 239 | 238 | Fill | Ditch | IA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 8 |
| 240 | 241 | Fill | Ditch | IA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 8 |
| 241 | 241 | Cut | Ditch | IA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 8 |
| 242 | 242 | Cut | Ditch | IA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 8 |
| 243 | 242 | Fill | Ditch | IA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 8 |
| 244 | 245 | Fill | Ditch | Roman? | Boundary | | | DITCH 9 |
| 245 | 245 | Cut | Ditch | Roman? | Boundary | | | DITCH 9 |
| 246 | 247 | Fill | Ditch | IA? | Boundary | 20 | 21 | DITCH 8 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 247 | 247 | Cut | Ditch | IA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 8 |
| 248 | 249 | Fill | Ditch | Roman? | Boundary | | | DITCH 9 |
| 249 | 249 | Cut | Ditch | Roman? | Boundary | | | DITCH 9 |
| 250 | 250 | Cut | Ditch | IA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 8 |
| 251 | 250 | Fill | Ditch | IA? | Boundary | 22 | | DITCH 8 |
| 252 | 252 | Cut | Ditch | Roman? | Boundary | | | DITCH 9 |
| 253 | 252 | Fill | Ditch | Roman? | Boundary | | | DITCH 9 |
| 254 | 254 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 6 |
| 255 | 254 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 6 |
| 256 | 257 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 6 |
| 257 | 257 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 6 |
| 258 | 258 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 4 |
| 259 | 258 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 4 |
| 260 | 260 | Cut | Natural | Undated | Tree Hollow | | | Natural Features |
| 261 | 260 | Fill | Natural | Undated | Tree Hollow | | | Natural Features |
| 262 | 262 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 6 |
| 263 | 262 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 6 |
| 264 | 264 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 5 |
| 265 | 264 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 5 |
| 266 | 267 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 5 |
| 267 | 267 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 5 |
| 268 | 268 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 3 |
| 269 | 268 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 3 |
| 270 | 270 | Cut | Pit | EBA+ | Rubbish Pit | | | Undated Features |
| 271 | 270 | Fill | Pit | EBA+ | Rubbish Pit | | | Undated Features |
| 272 | 272 | Cut | Hedge | EBA? | Enclosure | | | Hedges |
| 273 | 272 | Fill | Hedge | EBA? | Enclosure | | | Hedges |
| 274 | 274 | Cut | Hedge | EBA? | Enclosure | | | Hedges |
| 275 | 274 | Fill | Hedge | EBA? | Enclosure | | | Hedges |
| 276 | 277 | Fill | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | | 23 | Burnt Pits |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 277 | 277 | Cut | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | | | Burnt Pits |
| 278 | 278 | Cut | Pit | EBA | Burial | | | Beaker Pit |
| 279 | 278 | Fill | Pit | EBA | Burial | 25, 32 | 33 | Beaker Pit |
| 280 | 281 | Cut | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | | | Burnt Pits |
| 281 | 281 | Fill | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | | | Burnt Pits |
| 282 | 282 | Fill | Natural | Undated | Tree Hollow | | | Natural Features |
| 283 | 284 | Fill | Natural | Undated | Tree Hollow | | | Natural Features |
| 284 | 284 | Cut | Natural | Undated | Tree Hollow | | | Natural Features |
| 285 | 278 | Fill | Pit | EBA | Burial | 24 | | Beaker Pit |
| 286 | 286 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 2 |
| 287 | 286 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 2 |
| 288 | 289 | Fill | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | 26 | | Burnt Pits |
| 289 | 289 | Cut | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | | | Burnt Pits |
| 290 | 291 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | 27 | DITCH 2 |
| 291 | 291 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 2 |
| 292 | 292 | Cut | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | | | Burnt Pits |
| 293 | 292 | Fill | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | | 28 | Burnt Pits |
| 294 | 294 | Cut | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | | | Burnt Pits |
| 295 | 294 | Fill | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | 30 | 29 | Burnt Pits |
| 296 | 297 | Fill | Pit | IA+ | Burnt Pit | | | Burnt Pits |
| 297 | 297 | Cut | Pit | IA+ | Burnt Pit | | | Burnt Pits |
| 298 | 299 | Fill | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | | | Burnt Pits |
| 299 | 299 | Cut | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | | | Burnt Pits |
| 300 | 301 | Fill | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | | | Burnt Pits |
| 301 | 301 | Cut | Pit | Undated | Burnt Pit | | | Burnt Pits |
| 302 | 303 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | 31 | | DITCH 2 |
| 303 | 303 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 2 |
| 304 | 304 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 2 |
| 305 | 304 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 2 |
| 306 | 304 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 2 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 307 | 303 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 2 |
| 308 | 308 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 2 |
| 309 | 308 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 2 |
| 310 | 310 | Cut | Hedge | EBA? | Enclosure | | | Hedges |
| 311 | 310 | Fill | Hedge | EBA? | Enclosure | | | Hedges |
| 312 | 312 | Cut | Hedge | EBA? | Enclosure | | | Hedges |
| 313 | 312 | Fill | Hedge | EBA? | Enclosure | | | Hedges |
| 314 | 308 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 2 |
| 315 | 315 | Cut | Pit | EBA+ | Unknown | | | Undated Features |
| 316 | 315 | Fill | Pit | EBA+ | Unknown | | | Undated Features |
| 317 | 318 | Fill | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 2 |
| 318 | 318 | Cut | Ditch | EBA? | Boundary | | | DITCH 2 |

## APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

### OASIS ID: preconst1-169893

#### Project details

| | |
|---|---|
| **Project name** | Alnesbourn Crescent, Ipswich |
| **Short description of the project** | An archaeological evaluation, excavation and monitoring were carried out on land adjacent to Alnesbourn Crescent, Ipswich, in advance of development. The aim of the work was initially to characterise the archaeological potential of the site, and then to preserve by record any archaeological remains which would be damaged or destroyed by the new development. The excavation identified an Early Bronze Age pit containing placed deposits of approximately half a Beaker vessel and a flint knife; these finds are likely to have been grave goods accompanying a burial but no trace of bone survived in the site's acidic soil. The 'Beaker pit' was located very close to the projected centre of a cropmark ring-ditch which was thought to exist on site prior to the excavation. However, in the event no ring-ditch or burial mound was found. The Beaker pit was surrounded by a small hedged enclosure; this was surrounded in turn by a larger rectilinear ditched enclosure with several entranceways, which may also have been of Early Bronze Age date. Later land use was represented by successive field boundary ditches. Despite excavating slots equivalent to at least half of each ditch, few finds were present. However, based on shared alignments with field boundaries at other excavated sites in the vicinity, the ditches are likely to be later prehistoric (Middle to Late Bronze Age) and Iron Age to Romano-British in date. |
| **Project dates** | Start: 04-11-2013 End: 05-12-2013 |
| **Previous/future work** | Yes / Not known |
| **Any associated project reference codes** | IPS 725 - Sitecode |
| **Any associated project reference codes** | IP/13/00320/FUL - Planning Application No. |
| **Type of project** | Recording project |
| **Site status** | None |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Current Land use** | Grassland Heathland 1 - Heathland |
| **Monument type** | BOUNDARY DITCH Uncertain |
| **Monument type** | BURIAL PIT Early Bronze Age |
| **Significant Finds** | BEAKER Early Bronze Age |
| **Significant Finds** | FLINT KNIFE Early Bronze Age |
| **Investigation type** | "Open-area excavation" |
| **Prompt** | Planning condition |

## Project location

| | |
|---|---|
| **Country** | England |
| **Site location** | SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH Land adjacent to Alnesbourn Crescent, Ravenswood,Ipswich, Suffolk |
| **Postcode** | IP3 9GD |
| **Study area** | 0.90 Hectares |
| **Site coordinates** | TM 1965 4126 52.0256406682 1.20209026661 52 01 32 N 001 12 07 E Point |
| **Height OD / Depth** | Min: 34.00m Max: 36.00m |

## Project creators

| | |
|---|---|
| **Name of Organisation** | PCA |
| **Project brief originator** | Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Officer |
| **Project design originator** | Mark Hinman |
| **Project director/manager** | Mark Hinman |
| **Project supervisor** | Tom Woolhouse |
| **Type of sponsor/funding body** | Developer |
| **Name of sponsor/funding body** | Castleoak |

## Project archives

| | |
|---|---|
| **Physical Archive recipient** | Suffolk County Council |
| **Physical Archive** | IPS 725 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **ID** | |
| **Physical Contents** | "Ceramics","Environmental","Worked stone/lithics" |
| **Digital Archive recipient** | Suffolk County Council |
| **Digital Archive ID** | IPS 725 |
| **Digital Contents** | "Ceramics","Environmental","Stratigraphic","Survey" |
| **Digital Media available** | "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text" |
| **Paper Archive recipient** | Suffolk County Council |
| **Paper Archive ID** | IPS 725 |
| **Paper Contents** | "Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey" |
| **Paper Media available** | "Aerial Photograph","Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text" |
| **Paper Archive notes** | 32 pages of site registers, 6 trench record sheets, 218 context sheets (Nos. 100-318), 12 permatrace section sheets, 4 permatrace plans, other annotated site plans |

**Project bibliography 1**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Publication type** | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| **Title** | Land adjacent to Alnesbourn Crescent, Ravenswood, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP3 9GD: Archaeological Evaluation, Excavation and Monitoring. Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design |
| **Author(s)/Editor(s)** | Woolhouse, T. |
| **Other bibliographic details** | PCA Report No. R11616 |
| **Date** | 2014 |
| **Issuer or publisher** | Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd |
| **Place of issue or publication** | Stapleford |
| **Description** | 80 page bound A4 report with 15 colour plates and 2 site plans. |
| **Entered by** | Tom Woolhouse (twoolhouse@pre-construct.com) |

**Entered on** 29 January 2014

## OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice

## APPENDIX 4: BULK SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ASSESSMENT

| Sample No. | Spit No. | Context | Cut | Feature Type | Group | Period | Litres |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 104 | 105 | Pit | Burnt Pits | | 20 |
| 11 | | 187 | 183 | Pit | Burnt Pits | | 20 |
| 14 | | 217 | 218 | Ditch | DITCH 3 | | 20 |
| 15 | | 220 | 219 | Ditch | DITCH 9 | Roman? | 40 |
| 2 | 1 | 118 | 119 | Pit | Burnt Pits | | 10 |
| 22 | | 251 | 250 | Ditch | DITCH 8 | | 40 |
| 24 | | 285 | 278 | Burial | Beaker Pit | EBA | 10 |
| 25 | | 279 | 278 | Burial | Beaker Pit | EBA | 40 |
| 26 | | 288 | 289 | Pit | Burnt Pits | | 10 |
| 3 | 2 | 118 | 119 | Pit | Burnt Pits | | 10 |
| 30 | | 295 | 294 | Pit | Burnt Pits | | 20 |
| 31 | | 307 | 303 | Ditch | DITCH 2 | | 20 |
| 32 | | 279 | 278 | Burial | Beaker Pit | EBA | 0.5 (bag) |
| 4 | | 140 | 141 | Pit | Burnt Pits | | 20 |
| 5 | | 156 | 158 | Pit | Burnt Pits | | 20 |
| 7 | | 167 | 168 | Ditch | DITCH 7 | | 10 |
| 8 | | 171 | 172 | Ditch | DITCH 7 | | 20 |

## APPENDIX 5: PROPOSED SAMPLES FOR RADIOCARBON-DATING

| Sample No. | Context | Cut | Feature Type | Group | Material |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 184 | 183 | Pit | Burnt Pits | Charcoal |
| 29 | 295 | 294 | Pit | Burnt Pits | Charcoal |
| 27 | 290 | 291 | Ditch | DITCH 2 | Charcoal |
| **Possible 2nd Batch** | | | | | |
| 6 | 156 | 158 | Pit | Burnt Pits | Charcoal |
| 21 | 246 | 247 | Ditch | DITCH 8 | Charcoal |

# APPENDIX 6: POTTERY CATALOGUE

| Sherd Number | Vessel Number | Context | Feature | Feature Type | Weight (g) | Thickness (mm) | Fabric Group | Colour | Vessel part | Conjoins with | Decoration | Date | Additional description/Information |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | U/S | Tr 6 | Unstratified | 5 | 10 | VG1 | Medium orange outer surface, medium grey core and inner surface | Body | No | Possible cord impression | B.A.? | Requires illustration |
| 2 | 1 | U/S | Tr 6 | Unstratified | 10 | 11 | VG1 | As sherd 1 | Body | No | None | B.A.? | |
| 3 | 1 | U/S | Tr 6 | Unstratified | 15 | 10 | VG1 | As sherd 1 | Body | No | None | B.A.? | |
| 4 | 1 | U/S | Tr 6 | Unstratified | 5 | 5 | VG1 | Medium orange outer surface, medium grey core. Inner surface missing | Body | No | None | B.A.? | Includes additional crumbs in total weight |
| 5 | 2 | 101 | Tr 2 | Subsoil | 5 | 7 | F1 | Medium grey throughout | Body | No | None | Neolithic? | |
| 6 | 2 | 101 | Tr 2 | Subsoil | <5 | 7 | F1 | Medium grey throughout | Body | No | None | Neolithic? | |
| 7 | 3 | 101 | Tr 2 | Subsoil | 10 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Rim | No | Incised decoration in horizontal bands. Lattice below rim edge infilled lozenge motif (Clarke 1970 Motif Group 4 type 33.iii)with blank strip defined by horizontal lines above and below. Two decorative panels below, lattice and herringbone design infill | Beaker | Rim profile more pointed than Vessel 4. Requires illustration |
| 8 | 3 | 101 | Tr 2 | Subsoil | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer surface, medium grey core and inner surface | Body? | No | Incised lines forming a probable herringbone design | Beaker | Requires illustration |
| 9 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | 40 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Rim and Neck | Sherds 10,18, 19, 21 and 102 | Incised lines. Horizontal bands in lattice and lozenge (Clarke 1970 MG 4 T33.iii) bracketed by blank strips above and below. 3 panels on neck. 2x X motif (Clarke 1970 MG 5 T35.vi) 1x Zig Zag (ibid MG4 T32.i or ii) | Beaker | Requires illustration. Amalgamate into vessel reconstruction |
| 10 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | 15 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Rim | Sherds 9, 23 and 102 | Incised lines. Horizontal bands in lattice and infilled lozenge (Clarke 1970 MG4 T33.iii) bracketed by blank strips above and below. Infilled zone with herringbone design below main decoration, probably infilling a triangle. | Beaker | Requires illustration. Amalgamate into vessel reconstruction |
| 11 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | 5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Rim | Sherd 12 | Incised lines. Horizontal bands in lattce below rim edge and above an infilled lozenge motif (Clarke 1970 MG4 T33.iii) seperated by blank strip. | Beaker | Requires illustration. Amalgamate into vessel reconstruction |
| 12 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | 5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Rim | Sherd 11 | Incised lines. Horizontal bands in lattce below rim edge and above an infilled lozenge motif (Clarke 1970 MG4 T33.iii) bracketed by blank strips above and below. Incised lattice probably infilling a triangle. | Beaker | Requires illustration. Amalgamate into vessel reconstruction |
| 13 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Rim | No | Incised lines. Horizontal bands in lattice below rim edge and lattice infill of lozenge motif below. | Beaker | |
| 14 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Rim | No | Incised lines. Horizontal bands in lattce below rim edge and above an infilled lozenge motif (Clarke 1970 MG4 T33.iii) seperated by blank strip. | Beaker | |
| 15 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | 10 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core. Some discolouration to outer surface | Rim | Sherd 108 | Incised lines. Horizontal bands in lattce below rim edge and above an infilled lozenge motif (Clarke 1970 MG4 T33.iii) bracketed by blank strips above and below. Incised lattice probably infilling a triangle. | Beaker | |
| 16 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Rim | No | Incised lines. Horizontal bands in lattce below rim edge and above an infilled lozenge motif (Clarke 1970 MG4 T33.iii) seperated by blank strip. | Beaker | |
| 17 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | 10 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Neck | Sherd 18 | Incised Lines. Seperated into different panels by vertical blank strips. 1x motif of infilled triangles around a blank X shaped core (Clarke 1970 MG5 T35.vi) possible second motif of same on other side of 1x vertical lozenge pattern. | Beaker | Requires illustration. Amalgamate into vessel reconstruction |
| 18 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | 5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Neck | Sherd 17 and 9 | Incised lines. Continues the triangular motif of sherd 17. | Beaker | Requires illustration. Amalgamate into vessel reconstruction |
| 19 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | 20 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Belly | Sherd 9, 20 and 21 | Incised lines. Bottom edge of vertical zig zag motif on sherd 9 with wide blank strip below. Horizontal infilled lozenge motif on belly of vessel seperated by a blank strip below from a band of incised lattice pattern. | Beaker | Requires illustration. Amalgamate into vessel reconstruction |
| 20 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | 20 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Belly | Sherd 19, and 40 | Incised lines. Continuation of sherd 19 motifs with a further wide blank strip and a second band of incised lattice below. | Beaker | Requires illustration. Amalgamate into vessel reconstruction |
| 21 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | 5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Neck | Sherd 9, 19 and 22 | Incised lines. Continuation of motifs on sherd 9 (zig zag and infilled triangle) and sherd 19 (lozenge) | Beaker | Requires illustration. Amalgamate into vessel reconstruction |
| 22 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Neck | Sherd 21 and 23 | Incised lines. Continuation of infilled triangle motif on 21 and 22. | Beaker | Requires illustration. Amalgamate into vessel reconstruction |
| 23 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | 15 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Neck | Sherd 22 | Incised lines. Infilled triangle motif with blank core forming an X shape. | Beaker | Requires illustration. Amalgamate into vessel reconstruction |
| 24 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Neck | No | Incised lines. Lozenge motif. | Beaker | |
| 25 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | 5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Neck | No | Incised lines. Infilled triangle motif with blank core forming an X shape. | Beaker | |
| 26 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | 5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Neck | No | Incised lines. Lattice and herringbone pattern probably infilling separate panels divided by vertical blank strip. | Beaker | |
| 27 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | 5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Neck | No | Incised lines. Herringbone pattern and probable lattice infilling two zones seperated by a horizontal blank strip. | Beaker | |
| 28 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | 5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Belly? | No | Incised lines. Two zones seperated by a blank horizontal strip. | Beaker | |
| 29 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 4 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Neck? | No | Incised lines. Probable infilling a lozenge pattern. | Beaker | |
| 30 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Neck? | No | Incised lines. Herringbone pattern. | Beaker | |
| 31 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Neck? | No | Incised lines. Lattice pattern with horizontal blank strip | Beaker | |
| 32 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Neck | No | Incised lines. Lattice pattern infilling probable triangle with a blank vertical and horizontal strip defining next panels/zones | Beaker | |
| 33 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | 5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Neck | No | Incised lines. Lattice pattern infilling probable triangles and a horizontal row seperated by a wide blank strip. | Beaker | |
| 34 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Neck | Sherd 35 | Incised lines. Vertical zig zag pattern seperated from a panel continued on sherd 35 by a vertical blank strip. Probably a second zig zag decorated panel to that on sherd 9. | Beaker | Possibly requires illustration due to repetition of zig zag. |
| 35 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Neck | Sherd 34 | Incised lines. Infilled triangle motif continued from sherd 34. | Beaker | |
| 36 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | 5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Belly | No | Incised lines. Infilled lozenge motif and separate horizontal band in lattice pattern. | Beaker | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | 20 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Belly | Sherd 38 | Incised lines. Infilled lozenge motif with horizontal band of lattice pattern with two wide blank strips. Indication of a second horizontal band of lattice pattern at bottom. | Beaker | Requires illustration. Amalgamate into vessel reconstruction |
| 38 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | 10 | 6 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body | Sherd 37 | Incied lines. Horizontal band of lattice pattern continuing from bottom of sherd 37 with wide blank strips above and below. | Beaker | Requires illustration. Amalgamate into vessel reconstruction |
| 39 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core. Grey discolouration on outer surface | Belly | Sherd 40 | Incised lines. Infilled lozenge motif with a wide blank strip above. | Beaker | Requires illustration. Amalgamate into vessel reconstruction |
| 40 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | 10 | 6 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core. Grey discolouration on outer surface | Belly | Sherd 39 and 41 | Incised lines. Infilled lozenge motif and horizontal band of lattice pattern seperated by blank strip with a wider strip at bottom. | Beaker | Requires illustration. Amalgamate into vessel reconstruction |
| 41 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | 5 | 6 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core. Grey discolouration on outer surface | Belly | Sherd 40 and 42 | Incised lines. Horizontal band of lattice pattern with wide blank strip above. | Beaker | Requires illustration. Amalgamate into vessel reconstruction |
| 42 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 6 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core. Grey discolouration on outer surface | Body | Sherd 41 | Incised lines. Horizontal band of lattice pattern with wide blank strips above and below. | Beaker | Requires illustration. Amalgamate into vessel reconstruction |
| 43 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Belly | Sherd 44 | Incised lines. Infilled lozenge motif with wide blank horizontal band above | Beaker | |
| 44 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | 5 | 6 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Belly | Sherd 43 | Incised lines. Infilled lozenge motif with horizontal band of lattice pattern below seperted by a blank strip. | Beaker | |
| 45 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Neck? | No | Incised lines. Probable infilled triangle motif. | Beaker | |
| 46 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Neck | No | Incised lines. Probably infilling triangles with a blank strip below. | Beaker | |
| 47 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 4 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Neck | No | Incised lines. Define a wide blank strip with hints of an infilled zone below. | Beaker | Inner surface missing |
| 48 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Neck? | No | well as a second motif of probable infilled trinagle seperated by a vertical blank strip. | Beaker | |
| 49 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | 15 | 10 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Base | Sherd 50 | Incised lines. Two horizontal bands infilled by a lattice motif and seperated by a wide blank strip. | Beaker | Smaller sherd with outer surface missing detached from right side |
| 50 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | 10 | 6 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body near base | Sherd 49 | Incised Lines. One horizontal band infilled by a lattice motif. Much of outer surface missing | Beaker | |
| 51 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | 10 | 8 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Base | No | Incised lines. One horizontal band infilled with lattice motif around bottom edge. | Beaker | |
| 52 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 3 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body | No | Incised lines. Single horiozntal band of lattice motif. | Beaker | Inner surface missing |
| 53 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Neck? | No | Incised lines. Two motifs indicated one probably infilled lozenge and the other probably an infilled tringle with seperating blank strips | Beaker | |
| 54 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 4 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body | No | Incised lines. One horizontal band of lattice motif. | Beaker | Inner surface missing |
| 55 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Neck | No | Incised lines. Lattice motif infilling probable triangle. | Beaker | |
| 56 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Neck | No | Incised lines. Appear to form part of a vertical zig zag motif. | Beaker | |
| 57 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Belly? | No | Incised Lines. Part of an infilled lozenge motif | Beaker | |
| 58 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Neck | No | Incised lines. Part of a vertical zig zag motif | Beaker | |
| 59 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Neck? | No | Incised Lines. Motif/s unclear. | Beaker | |
| 60 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Belly? | No | Incised lines. Probably part of an infilled lozenge motif. | Beaker | |
| 61 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body | No | Incised lines. Horizontal band of lattice motif. | Beaker | |
| 62 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body? | No | Incised lines. Probably part of an infilled lozenge motif. | Beaker | |
| 63 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body | No | Incised lines. One horizontal band of lattice motif below probable infilled lozenge motif seperated by a blank strip. | Beaker | |
| 64 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Belly/Neck | No | Incised lines. Probable infilled triangle above a wide blank strip. | Beaker | |
| 65 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Belly | No | Incised lines. Part of an infilled lozenge motif. | Beaker | |
| 66 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Belly | No | Incised lines. Part of an infilled lozenge motif with blank strip above. | Beaker | |
| 67 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Belly | No | Incised lines. Part of probable infilled lozenge motif with blank strip above. | Beaker | |
| 68 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 4 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Belly | No | Incised lines. Blank strip with indications of infilled motif above and below. | Beaker | |
| 69 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 10 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Base | No | Incised lines. Horizontal row of lattice motif. | Beaker | |
| 70 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 4 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Neck | No | Incised lines. Vertical zig zag motif. | Beaker | |
| 71 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Neck | No | Incised lines. Vertical zig zag motif. | Beaker | |
| 72 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 4 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Belly/Neck | No | Incised lines. Horizontal blank strip with infilled motif below. | Beaker | |
| 73 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Neck? | No | Incised lines. Two infilled zones, motif unclear, seperated by a vertical? Blank strip | Beaker | |
| 74 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 7 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body near base | No | Incised lines. Probable horiozntal band of lattice motif. | Beaker | |
| 75 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Belly | No | Incised lines. Probably part of infilled lozenge motif. | Beaker | |
| 76 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Belly | No | Incised lines. Probably part of infilled lozenge motif. | Beaker | |
| 77 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 4 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Rim | No | Incised lines. Horizontal band of lattice pattern below rim and part of the infilled lozenge motif below seperated by a blank strip | Beaker | |
| 78 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body | No | Incised lines. One horizontal row of lattice pattern below part of the infilled lozenge motif seperated by a blank strip. | Beaker | |
| 79 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 4 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Neck | No | Incised lines. Part of a vertical zig zag motif. | Beaker | Inner surface missing |
| 80 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 4 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Belly | No | Incised lines. Central horizontal wide blank strip with infilled motif above and below, probably infilled traingle and lozenge respectively | Beaker | |
| 81 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 4 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Belly | No | Incised lines. Infilled lozenge motif. | Beaker | |
| 82 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 4 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Belly | No | Incised lines. Infilled lozenge motif. | Beaker | |
| 83 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 4 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Belly? | No | Incised lines. Motif uncertain but probably infilled lozenge | Beaker | |
| 84 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 3 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body? | No | Incised lines. Blank strip with infilled motif below of uncertain type. | Beaker | Inner surface missing |
| 85 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 4 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body? | No | Incised lines. Uncertain motif. | Beaker | |
| 86 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 7 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body/Base | No | Outer surface largely missing | Beaker | |
| 87 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 7 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body/Base | No | None | Beaker | |
| 88 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 3 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body | No | Incised lines. Uncertain motif | Beaker | |
| 89 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body | No | Incised lines. Uncertain motif | Beaker | |
| 90 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <1 | 9 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Base | No | None | Beaker | |
| 91 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <1 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body | No | Incised lines. Uncertain motif | Beaker | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 92 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <1 | 4 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body? | No | Outer surface missing | Beaker | |
| 93 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body? | No | Incised lines. Uncertain motif | Beaker | |
| 94 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <1 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body | No | Incised lines. Uncertain motif | Beaker | |
| 95 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 4 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body | No | Incised lines. Uncertain motif | Beaker | Inner surface missing |
| 96 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 4 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body? | No | Incised lines. Two motifs of uncertain type seperated by a blank strip | Beaker | |
| 97 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <2 | 4 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body | No | Incised lines. Uncertain motif | Beaker | |
| 98 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <2 | 4 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body | No | Incised lines. Uncertain motif | Beaker | |
| 99 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <1 | 3 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body? | No | Outer surface missing | Beaker | |
| 100 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <1 | 3 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body | No | Incised line. | Beaker | |
| 101 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <1 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body? | No | Incised lines. Uncertain motif | Beaker | |
| 102 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <1 | 4 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Rim | Sherd 9 and 10 | Incised lines. Lattice motif below rim edge | Beaker | |
| 103 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <1 | 3 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body? | No | Incised lines. Uncertain motif | Beaker | Inner surface missing |
| 104 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <1 | 3 | F2 | Medium orange outer surface and medium grey brown core | Body? | No | Incised lines. Uncertain motif | Beaker | |
| 105 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <1 | 3 | F2 | Medium grey brown outer surface and core | Body? | No | None | Beaker | Inner surface missing |
| 106 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <1 | 3 | F2 | Medium grey brown outer surface and core | Body? | No | None | Beaker | Inner surface missing |
| 107 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <1 | 3 | F2 | Medium orange outer surface and medium grey brown core | Body? | No | Incised lines. Uncertain motif | Beaker | Inner surface missing |
| 108 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <1 | 4 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Rim | Sherd 15 | Incised lines. Lattice motif below rim edge | Beaker | |
| 109 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <1 | 3 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body? | No | Incised lines. Uncertain motif | Beaker | |
| 110 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <1 | 3 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body? | No | Incised lines. Uncertain motif | Beaker | |
| 111 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <1 | 5 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Body? | No | Incised lines. Uncertain motif | Beaker | |
| 112 | 4 | 278 | 279 | Burial | <5 | 0 | F2 | Medium orange outer and inner surface and medium grey brown core | Unknown | No | Small collection of crumbs, no visible surfaces | Beaker | |

# P C A


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

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

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

**PCA WEST**
BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

**PCA MIDLANDS**
17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com