Land at Red House Lane, Leiston, Suffolk:

An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

January 2016

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

R12227

LAND AT RED HOUSE LANE, LEISTON, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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Land at Red House Lane, Leiston, Suffolk: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

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CONTENTS

ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of a 27 trench (1321m) archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Red House Lane, Leiston, Suffolk IP16 4LQ (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 4500 6176) from the 7th to the 14th September 2015. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. In advance of the construction of a residential development on the c.8.5 Hectare site. The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.

The archeological evaluation identified evidence for Middle-Late Bronze Age to Earlier Iron Age settlement activity, confined to the northwest area of the site. The features included a single urned cremation of Middle Bronze Age date, several ditches representing field boundaries and two possible roundhouses and three pits located within a large ditched enclosure. The remains suggest the presence of perhaps two phases of Middle-Late Bronze Age field systems associated with sporadic settlement remains. A large natural hollow was investigated at the west of the site and a post-medieval field boundary ditch was also recorded crossing the middle of the site on a north to south alignment.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at Red House Lane, Leiston, Suffolk IP16 4LQ (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 4500 6176) from the 7th to the 14th September 2015 (Figure 1).

1.1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by Chris Harrison of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Hopkins Homes in advance of the residential development of the site. This phase of work was carried out pre-application as requested by SCCAS/CT to ensure the prompt identification of any archaeology that would require special measures such as in situ preservation or full excavation. This work is in accordance with Section 12 (Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment) of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

> 128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
>
> 129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

1.1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Mary-Anne Slater of PCA (Slater 2015, See

Appendix 6). The project was monitored by Rachel Monk of the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT).

1.1.4 A programme of magnetometery geophysical survey (Richardson 2015) (Figure 2) was carried out in advance of the evaluation to identify any potential buried archaeological remains within the proposed development area and to inform the location of evaluation trenches. The geophysics a possible enclosure towards the northwestern corner of the site which corresponded with a possible enclosure identified in Trenches 3 and 8 (Figures 2 and 6). Little else was identified by the survey across the site.

1.1.5 The geophysical survey was used as an aid in preparing the trench plan for the site. A total of 27 c.50m long trial trenches totalling (1321m) were excavated and recorded across the c.8.5 Hectare (Ha) Site (Figure 2).

1.1.6 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.

1.1.7 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. The site archive will be deposited at the SCCAS/CT archaeological stores.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The underlying bedrock geology of the site is recorded as the Crag Group - Sand (British Geological Survey 2015), a sedimentary bedrock formed up to 5 million years ago.

2.1.2 Superficial deposits across the site are recorded as the Lowestoft Formation, a deposit formed in cold periods with Ice Age glaciers scouring the landscape and depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters.

2.1.3 Topsoil deposits (100) were identified as mid-dark grey brown with flint, gravel and modern material inclusions. Subsoil deposits (101) were identified as mid-reddish brown silt sand.

2.1.4 The natural geological horizon (102) varied across the site. The natural geological horizon in Trenches 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 26 and 27 in the southern half of the site was sand with some clay seams. The majority of the rest of the site was a till of sand and clay with higher concentrations of clay in the northeast corner of the site in the location of Trenches 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10 while deposits of chalk marl and clay were identified in Trench 1 in the northwest corner of site.

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The site is located on the southern edge of the Suffolk village of Leiston (Figure 1), c.2.5km to the west of the Suffolk coastline.

2.2.2 The c.8.5 Ha site was located to the south of Red House Lane in an arable agricultural field utilised for the cultivation of potatoes.

2.2.3 The site is broadly flat, sloping from a north and east downwards to the southwest with a highpoint recorded to the north of Trench at 18.55m Over Datum (OD) and a low point recorded at ground level to the west of Trench 22 at 16.34m OD. This information has been gathered from survey undertaken during the evaluation.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 General

3.1.1 The archaeological background detailed below has been taken from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) search for the site.

3.1.2 There are no known archaeological sites or findspots within the boundary of the site, however there are a few records and recent evaluations in the immediate area that indicate the presence of prehistoric activity and settlement as well as some limited evidence for later activity.

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 Within a 1km search radius are a few stray finds of prehistoric date. These include a Mesolithic pebble macehead (LCS Misc) as well as a flint axe and polished stone axe of Neolithic date (ARG 009 and LCS Misc). An Early Bronze Age axe/hammer has also been found (LCS Misc) in the vicinity. Approximately 400m north of the site a Middle(?) Bronze Age urned cremation was found and archaeological investigations to the northwest of the site revealed remains Later Bronze Age - Early Iron Age settlement (Rachel Monk 2015 pers.comm.).

3.2.2 Cropmarks of an irregular enclosure immediately east of the site could indicate a continuation of this prehistoric settlement (LCS 019), whilst to the west, excavations identified several ditches, pits and a ring ditch. Prehistoric pottery recovered from this adjacent site suggests that the activity revealed by this evaluation does indeed continue beyond the limit of the site (Flitcroft 2015 pers.comm).

3.3 Medieval and Post-Medieval

3.3.1 The site lies equidistant from the medieval town of Leiston (LCS 143) 600m to the northwest and the historic core of Aldringham (ARG 457) to the southwest. To the east of the site is the site of Piece Mill, though to be of late medieval or post-medieval date.

3.3.2 The first edition Ordnance Survey map for the area (1882-1884) clearly shows the development area divided by a north to south aligned field

boundary ditch. This ditch was identified during the evaluation in trenches 5, 16 and 24.

3.4 Geophysical Survey

3.4.1 A full geophysical survey of the site was undertaken (Richardson 2015) prior to the commencement of the evaluation and was used to determine the location of some of the trenches. The only anomaly detected in the survey was an 'L' shaped ditch, thought to represent a partial enclosure. This was investigated in Trenches 3 and 8 (Figures 2 and 6). Interestingly, the post-medieval north to south field boundary was not detected during the survey.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 27 c.50m long trial trenches totalling 1321m were excavated and recorded across the c.8.5 Hectare (Ha) Site (Figure 2).

4.2 Machining and Site Planning

4.2.1 Each trench was excavated using a 22 tonne tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket (Plate 2). The overlying topsoil (100) and subsoil (101) deposits were excavated in spits down to the archaeological horizon or the natural geological horizon (102), whichever came first.

4.2.2 Exposed archaeological features and deposits were cleaned as necessary to define them using hand tools.

4.2.3 Metal-detecting was carried out on all stripped deposits throughout the evaluation process and all archaeological features and spoil heaps were surveyed by metal-detector as they were encountered.

4.2.4 Limits of all excavation areas, pre-excavation and post-excavation plans of archaeological features and heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) will be recorded using a Leica 1200 Global positioning System (GPS) rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.2.5 Upon completion of the evaluation, all 27 trenches were backfilled (Plate 15).

4.3 Recording Methodology

4.3.1 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).

4.3.2 All features were investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.

4.3.3 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 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]. These conventions are continued throughout the report.

4.3.4 Drawn records are in the form of survey plans, drawn plans and section drawings of all archaeological features at an appropriate scale (1:10 and 1:20) while all individual deposits and cuts were recorded as written records on PCA Pro-forma context sheets.

4.3.5 Linear features were investigated by means of slots excavated across their width and measuring at least 1m in length, positioned to avoid areas of intercutting/disturbance in order to provide uncontaminated finds assemblages.

4.3.6 Discrete features such as pits and postholes were 50% excavated.

4.3.7 The single cremation burial was 100% excavated following the acquisition of Burial License from the Ministry of Justice (OPR/072/133).

4.3.8 Digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital Photographs were taken of all archaeological features and deposits.

4.3.9 Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (CIfA 2014; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).

4.3.10 Three 20 Litre (L) environmental samples (<100>, <101> and <102>) were taken from two ditches and a cremation to enable their date, nature, extent and condition to be described and analysed and to recover any macrofossil evidence from the deposits. Samples were taken from the fills of these features where organic materials may have been preserved. These samples

revealed little in the way of information with most macrofossil remains likely to have been intrusive.

4.3.11 A metal detector was used during excavation to enhance finds recovery. No metal finds were recovered.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The trenches containing archaeological features and deposits are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated in Appendix 3. This includes information on depths of overlying deposits such as topsoil, lengths of trenches and heights over datum of the natural geological horizon (102). Topsoil (100) and subsoil (101) deposit measurements represent the thickness of the deposit while the natural geological horizon is a measurement from the top of the topsoil to the base of the trench and therefore should equal the overlying deposits combined.

5.1.2 Features and deposits are described from west to east or south to north depending on the alignment of the trench. Where stratigraphic relationships exist between features they are discussed from the earliest feature to the latest feature.

5.1.3 With the exception of Cremation pit [121], features were overlain by the subsoil (101) and cut through the natural geological horizon (102). Cremation pit [121] was identified at a higher level, cut into the subsoil (101).

5.1.4 The archaeological evaluation identified evidence for prehistoric activity. This ranged from some limited, residually incorporated finds of Neolithic date, a Middle Bronze Age cremation and later Bronze Age - Earlier Iron Age ditches likely representing localised, enclosed settlement cores. A number of features contained no dateable evidence but may relate to this prehistoric settlement.

5.2 Blank Trenches (Figure 2)

5.2.1 All trenches that contained no archaeological deposits or features are listed below. Technical information for these trenches is tabulated in Appendix 3.

5.2.2 Trenches 4, 9, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26 and 27 were blank and contained no archaeological deposits or features.

5.2.3 Trench 10 contained modern land drains while Trench 19 contained a

modern geotechnical pit, which was part of the current developments geotechnical assessment.

5.3 Trench 1 (Figures 2-3)

5.3.1 Trench 1 contained a northwest to southeast aligned Ditch [139] (Figure 3), which was considered to be the same ditch as that exposed in Trench 2 (Ditch [105]) to the south. The ditch was not excavated in Trench 1.

5.4 Trench 2 (Figures 2-3)

5.4.1 Trench 2 contained the northwest to southeast aligned Ditch [105].

Ditch [105] (Figure 3) was located towards the eastern end of the trench and was linear with shallow sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.38m wide and 0.08m deep. It had a single naturally accumulated fill (106) of mid-grey brown clay silt with occasional flint and gravel inclusions that contained no finds.

5.4.2 Ditch [105] continued to the northwest and was considered to be the same feature as that in Trench 1 (Ditch [139]) which was comparable in terms of its fill and dimension. The ditch was not apparent in Trench 9 to the south, indicating that it turned or terminated before that point.

5.4.3 While no dating evidence was recovered from this ditch, it is likely to represent a field boundary ditch associated with the prehistoric settlement.

5.5 Trench 3 (Figures 2 & 6, Plate 3)

5.5.1 Trench 3 contained the northeast to southwest aligned Ditch [107].

Ditch [107] (Figure 6) was located towards the centre of the trench and was linear with sharply sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 2.4m wide and 0.72m deep. It had two fills, the earliest deposit was (108), a naturally accumulated mid-brown grey sandy silt with frequent flint and gravel inclusions that contained two pieces of Neolithic to Bronze Age struck flint (Bishop, Section 6.1). This was overlain by (109), a naturally accumulated mid-grey brown silt sand with occasional flint inclusions.

5.5.2 Ditch [107] corresponded to the linear anomaly identified in the geophysical survey and represents the eastern side of a ditched enclosure. Although the

full extent of the enclosure was not revealed in the evaluation trenches, it appears to be more than 50m wide and the geophysical survey shows a potential break or entranceway on the east side to the south of Trench 3. The southern arm of this enclosure was identified both in the geophysics and investigated in Trench 8 (Ditch [112]) to the southwest of Trench 3 (Figures 2 & 6). Three pits were exposed at the north end of Trench 8, seemingly located within this enclosure, and are discussed below. Pottery from one of these pits dates to the Middle Bronze Age and indicates the potential for a defined Middle Bronze Age enclosed settlement.

5.6 Trench 5 (Figures 2 & 4)

5.6.1 Trench 5 contained the north to south aligned Ditch [125] (see also Ditch [114] in Trench 16 and Ditch [128] in Trench 24).

Ditch [125] (Figure 4) was located towards the centre of the trench and was linear with sharply sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 1.07m wide and 0.44m deep. It had two fills, the earliest deposit was (126), a naturally accumulated mid-brown grey sandy silt with occasional flint and gravel inclusions that contained no finds. This was overlain by (127), a naturally accumulated mid-reddish brown clay silt with occasional flint inclusions that contained no finds.

5.6.2 Ditch [125] appears to be part of the broadly north to south aligned ditch that extends across the entire site (Figure 2). This ditch was also identified in Trenches 16 and 24 to the south. This field boundary can be seen in the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1882-1884 dividing the development plot into two narrow fields. It is likely this field boundary was established sometime in the late medieval or early post-medieval period although there were no finds to further clarify its date.

5.7 Trench 6 (Figures 2 & 4, Plate 4)

5.7.1 Trench 6 contained the terminus of a northwest to southeast aligned curvilinear Ditch [103].

Ditch Terminus [103] (Figure 4, Plate 4) was located towards the northern end of the trench and was curvilinear with moderately sloping sides and a concave base,

measuring 0.57m wide and 0.15m deep. It had a single naturally accumulated fill (104) of mid-grey brown clay silt with occasional flint and gravel inclusions that contained no finds.

5.7.2 Ditch [103] appears to be the terminus of a small curvilinear ditch that may form either a small enclosure or a potential roundhouse feature with an entranceway to the northwest. The alignment of this curvilinear feature compares with one exposed in Trench 12 to the southwest, which is also considered to be a potential roundhouse, again with a suggested entranceway to the northwest.

5.8 Trench 7 (Figure 5, Plate 5)

5.8.1 Trench 7 contained the west-northwest to east-southeast aligned Ditch [130].

Ditch [130] (Figure 2 & 5, Plate 5) was located towards the centre of the trench and was linear with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.77m wide and 0.32m deep. It had a single naturally accumulated fill (131) of mid-red brown sandy silt with occasional flint and gravel inclusions that contained no finds.

5.8.2 Ditch [130] appeared to be relatively isolated, with no corresponding features identified in the adjacent trenches. The ditch contained no material culture, although its alignment does not correspond with the layout of the post-medieval fields in the vicinity and it is likely the ditch relates to a phase of Middle-Late Bronze Age field boundary. It is unclear whether or not this ditch is associated with the northwest-southeast aligned ditch in Trenches 1 and 2, or the east to west aligned ditch in Trenches 11 and 12.

5.9 Trench 8 (Figures 2 & 6, Plates 6 & 7)

5.9.1 Trench 8 contained the east to west aligned Ditch [112] and three pits; Pit [110], Pit [141] and Pit [143].

Ditch [112] (Figure 6) was located towards in the centre of the trench and was linear with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 2.4m wide and 0.72m deep. It had a single fill (113) of mid-red brown sandy silt with occasional flint and gravel inclusions that contained no finds.

Pit [110] (Figure 6) was located towards the northern end of the trench and was sub-circular with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.85m and 0.2m deep. It had a single fill (111) of dark brown grey sandy silt with burnt and unburnt flint inclusions and fragments of Middle Bronze Age pottery (5 sherds; 19g). The quantity of burnt flint is indicative of hearth waste and suggests the presence of a hearth in the vicinity.

Pit [141] was located at the north end of the trench. The uppermost exposed fill (140) was directly comparable to (111). The pit was only partially exposed but was of potentially comparable size to Pit [110]. The pit was not excavated due to the limited extent exposed within the trench.

Pit [143] was located at the north end of the trench. The uppermost exposed fill (140) was directly comparable to (111). The pit was only partially exposed but was of potentially comparable size to Pit [110]. The pit was not excavated due to the limited extent exposed within the trench.

5.9.2 Ditch [112] corresponded with the linear anomaly highlighted in the geophysical survey and appears to represent the southern arm of a ditched enclosure, the eastern arm of which was excavated in Trench 3 (Ditch [107]) (Figures 2 & 6). The enclosure appears to demarcate an area of Middle Bronze Age settlement, as indicated by the three pits located 'internally'. The excavated pit (Pit [110]) contained evidence of hearth debris and fragments of Middle Bronze Age pottery.

5.10 Trench 11 (Figures 2 & 7)

5.10.1 Trench 11 contained an east to west aligned Ditch [145], considered to be the continuation of Ditch [118] in Trench 12 (Figure 7). This ditch was identified at the south-eastern end of trench and was unexcavated during this phase of work.

Ditch [145] was aligned east to west and was unexcavated in Trench 11 as it was considered to be the same feature as Ditch [118] in Trench 12. The uppermost exposed fill (145) was a mid- brown sandy silt with occasional flint and gravel inclusions, directly comparable to the upper fill of Ditch [118]. There were no apparent finds on the surface of this feature.

5.11 Trench 12 (Figures 2 & 7, Plates 8-10)

5.11.1 Trench 12 contained an east to west aligned Ditch [118], Cremation pit [121] and a northwest to southeast aligned Ditch [124].

Ditch [118] (Figure 7, Plate 9) was located towards the southern end of the trench and was linear with sharply sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 1.25m wide and 0.52m deep. It had two fills, the earliest deposit was (117), a dark grey sandy silt with occasional flint and gravel inclusions that contained two pieces of undated flint flakes and a conchoidal chunk (Bishop, Section 6.1), This was overlain by (116), a mid- brown sandy silt with occasional flint and gravel inclusions that contained no finds.

5.11.2 Ditch [118] was considered to be the same ditch identified to the west at the in Trench 11 (Figures 2 & 7). This ditch was not seen in Trench 17 suggesting it turns or terminates prior to this point. This ditch likely represents a field boundary associated with the prehistoric settlement, perhaps part of a Middle-Late Bronze Age co-axial field system.

Cremation pit [121] (Figure 7, Plate 8) was located towards the centre of the trench and was sub-circular with sharply sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.42m and 0.24m deep. The earliest fill (120) of the pit was a weathered, bioturbated deposit of light grey brown silt sand with charcoal inclusions that contained no finds. This was overlain by (119), the deliberately deposited cremation material which comprised dark grey silt sand with charcoal inclusions that contained 28 sherds (183g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery (Brudenell, Section 6.2) and 2.5g of cremated human remains of indistinguishable age and sex (Tierney, Section 6.3) and a single Bronze Age to Iron Age flint flake with two pieces of burnt flint (Bishop, Section 6.1).

5.11.3 Cremation pit [121] was truncated during machining of Trench 12 given its slightly higher location cutting from within the subsoil layer. The pottery fragments appeared to have been from a small, decorated urn of the Middle Bronze Age Ardleigh tradition/group (see Brudenell, Section 6.2). Unfortunately the urn was broken during machining and a quantity of the bone was seemingly lost, however it is apparent that the cremated remains

of probably a single individual were collected and buried within the urn, possibly somewhat peripherally to the main focus of settlement.

5.11.4 Ditch [124] (Figure 7, Plate 10) was a narrow ditch terminus, located towards the northern end of the trench and was curvilinear with near vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.35m deep. It had two fills, the earliest deposit was (123), a naturally accumulated light-brown grey silt sand with occasional flint and gravel inclusions that contained no finds. This was overlain by (122), a naturally accumulated mid-grey brown sandy silt with occasional flint and gravel inclusions that contained three sherds (8g) of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery (Brudenell, Section 6.2) and two pieces of Neolithic to Bronze Age struck flint and a single Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age flake (Bishop, Section 6.1).

5.11.5 The curvilinear plan of this ditch suggests that it might represent the remains of a roundhouse gully, located adjacent to the remains of the eas to west aligned field system ditch (Ditch [118]). The flint flakes are thought to be residually incorporated although whilst only a few small fragments of pottery were found, the material indicates a probable Middle to Late Bronze Age date for the roundhouse.

5.11.6 Trench 12, in conjunction with evidence from the other trenches indicates a probable series of co-axial field systems associated with dispersed settlement (occasional roundhouses) and isolated cremation burials. This pattern of Middle to Late Bronze Age settlement activity is well attested to across East Anglia. This is in contrast from the more formal enclosed settlement focus identified in Trenches 3 and 8, which is potentially of slightly earlier Middle Bronze Age date.

5.12 Trench 15 (Figures 2 & 8, Plates 11-12)

5.12.1 Trench 15 contained the large natural hollow [132].

Hollow [132] (Figure 8, Plates 11-12) was a very large hollow like feature. This feature as undefined in plan but likely to be sub-circular with sharply sloping stepped sides and concave base, measuring 16.6m wide and 1.62m deep. This hollow was filled with a series of probable accumulated sands and silts (133)-(137)

that produced no finds.

5.12.2 There was no evidence within the fills to suggest they were the result of deliberate (man-made) backfilling. No material culture was recovered from the excavated portion of the hollow, although it was seemingly sealed by the subsoil, suggesting it may predate any medieval or post-medieval agricultural activity. It is likely this feature represents a natural hollow formed through geological processes, although it remains somewhat ambiguous.

5.13 Trench 16 (Figures 2 & 9, Plate 13)

5.13.1 Trench 16 contained the north to south aligned post-medieval field boundary Ditch [114], as seen in Trench 5 and Trench 24.

Ditch [114] (Figure 9, Plate 13) was located towards the north-eastern end of the trench and was linear with sharply sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 1.16m wide and 0.4m deep. It had a single fill (104) of mid-brown grey sandy silt with occasional flint and gravel inclusions that contained no finds.

5.13.2 This ditch can be seen on the first edition Ordnance Survey map but may be of late medieval date at the earliest.

5.14 Trench 24 (Figures 2 & 10, Plate 14)

5.14.1 Trench 24 contained the north to south aligned Ditch [128] as seen in Trench 16 and Trench 24.

Ditch [128] (Figure 10, Plate 14) was located towards the centre of the trench and was linear with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 1.76m wide and 0.44m deep. It had a single fill (129) of mid-brown grey sandy silt with occasional flint and gravel inclusions that contained a single Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age knife (Bishop, Section 6.1).

5.14.2 The flint knife, as with much of the flint recovered from the site, is a residual component, representing some limited 'background' noise in the general landscape.

6 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Flint

By Dr Barry Bishop

Introduction

6.1.1 An archaeological evaluation at the above site resulted in the recovery of small assemblages of struck flint and unworked burnt flint. All of the pieces have been individually catalogued and this includes details of their contextual origins, raw material and condition, and where possible a suggested date of manufacture (Appendix 4). This report provides a summary description of the assemblages and assesses their archaeological significance and potential to contribute to the further understanding of the nature and chronology of activity at the site. Metrical information follows the methodology established by Saville (1980).

Quantification

Type	Decortication flake	Flake	Core	Conchoidal chunk	Edge retouched	Knife	Scraper	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)
No.	1	6	1	2	1	1	1	15	14

Table 1: Quantification of Lithic Material from Red House Way

6.1.2 A total of 13 pieces of struck flint were recovered from five features and also unstratified deposits (Table 1; Appendix 4). The features comprises ditches located in Trenches 3, 12 and 24 with one pieces coming from a cremation burial in Trench 12. The pieces were found in small quantities, but whilst at least some may be at least broadly contemporary with their features from which they were recovered, no evidence for in-situ working or deliberate depositional practices was identified.

6.1.3 Two features produced small quantities of highly fragmented and heavily burnt flint. The bulk of this came from pit [110] in Trench 8 and is suggestive

of hearth use in the vicinity. Two small fragments came from the fill of the cremation in Trench 12. One of these pieces is possibly a burnt fragment of a struck flake, but the overall number and size of the pieces suggest they had become included in the fill incidentally rather than through any deliberate burning of flint artefacts during the cremation process.

Description

6.1.4 All of the struck material was made from black or dark grey translucent or mottled flint that is of good knapping quality. Several pieces retained a weathered but still thick and rough cortex, but thermal fracture scars are evident on a number of pieces. The bedrock geology of the area comprised Crag, which in the vicinity is sandy and contains very little useable flint. However, superficial deposits of flint-bearing glacial till cover much of the area and it is likely to be from these that the raw materials were obtained. The core, which was recovered from topsoil deposits in Trench 6, has a very battered cortex comparable to that seen on beach cobbles and may have been brought in from the coast.

6.1.5 The condition of the material is variable but most pieces show at least some degree of edge-chipping or abrasion as would be consistent with redeposited material, although it unlikely that the pieces were recovered far from where they were originally discarded. Only one piece, a flake from ditch [118] in Trench 12, shows any signs of recortication.

6.1.6 No truly diagnostic implements are present but the assemblage's technological traits suggest it may have been manufactured during more than one period. The bulk of the assemblages is the product of a competently undertaken flake-based reduction strategy that would be most characteristic of Later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age industries. There is a wide range of flakes present but most are relatively thin and narrow with dorsal scar patterns showing a predominant use of multi-platformed cores. However, the only complete core, recovered from the topsoil in Trench 6, consists of a large flake that has narrow flakes removed down its ventral face from a facetted striking platform. It is unusual but technologically is perhaps most reminiscent of Later Neolithic types. Three retouched pieces

were recovered. The most informative of these is a leaf-shaped flake from ditch [128] in Trench 24, which has both bifacial and invasive retouch and is typical of Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age knives. The other two retouched pieces comprise a side-and-end scraper and an edge-trimmed flake, both from ditch [107] in Trench 3. These are less diagnostic and whilst they could be somewhat later in date, would not be out of place within a Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age assemblage. That some later flintworking was occurring is suggested by the characteristically 'squat' flake from the cremation burial in Trench 12, which has a wide and obtusely angled striking platform and is typical of later second or first millennia BC industries. One or two of the thicker and more crudely struck flakes could potentially also date to later in the second millennium BC.

Significance and Recommendations

6.1.7 Although the assemblage is small it represents activity at the site during the Later Neolithic / Early Bronze Age and perhaps also during the later Bronze Age, some of which may be associated with the settlement features that have been identified.

6.1.8 Due to the size of the assemblage further metrical or technological analyses would be unproductive and no further analytical work is warranted. However, should further work at the site be considered, the assemblage reported here should be re-documented in conjunction with any additional flintwork following the completion of the archaeological programmes. From the point of view of the lithic material, any further fieldwork should focus on obtaining as large and closely contextually defined lithic assemblage as possible, in order to attempt to understand the nature, extent and chronology of any prehistoric lithic-based activities. Should sufficient quantities of lithic artefacts be procured from any future work, full metrical, typological and technological analysis may be warranted.

6.2 Prehistoric Pottery

By Dr Matthew Brudenell

6.2.1 A small assemblage comprising 36 sherds (210g) of handmade later

prehistoric pottery was recovered from the evaluation, displaying a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 5.8g. The pottery derived from three contexts across features in Trenches 8 and 12, including a cremation, a pit and a ditch (Table 1). The sherds were predominantly small, moderately abraded, but in a stable condition. With the exception of three Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age sherds, the assemblages comprised material dating to the Middle Bronze Age including fragments of a small decorated urn from cremation pit [121] in Trench 12. The following report provides a quantified summary of the assemblage, and spot dates for the material recovered.

Context	Cut	Feature type	Trench	No./Wt. (g) sherds	Fabrics	Date
111	110	Pit	8	5/19	F1	Middle Bronze Age, c. 1500-1150 BC
119	121	Cremation	12	28/183	QG1	Middle Bronze Age, c. 1500-1150 BC
122	124	Ditch	12	3/8	FQ1, FQ2	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, c. 1150-350 BC
TOTA L	-	-	-	36/210	-	-

Table 2. Pottery quantification by context

Fabric series
Flint tempered fabrics
F1: Moderate to common medium and coarse burnt flint (mainly 2-4mm). The clay matrix may contain rare to sparse sand. 5 sherds, 19g.

Flint and sand tempered fabrics
FQ1: Moderate to common coarse burnt flint (mainly 2-4mm) in a dense sandy clay matrix. 2 sherds, 6g.

FQ2: Moderate to common medium burnt flint (mainly 1-2mm) in a dense sandy clay matrix. 1 sherd, 2g.

Sand and grog tempered fabrics
QG1: Moderate to common quartz sand and sparse fine grog (mainly <1mm). 28 sherds, 183g.

6.2.2 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2009). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group (sherds broken in excavation were refitted and counted as single entities). Sherd type was recorded, along with technology (wheel-made or handmade), evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue, and were assigned vessel numbers. Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was also categorised by form. All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small (32 sherds)'; sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (4 sherds), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (0 sherds).

Assemblages by context

Pit [110]

6.2.3 Pit [110] yielded five sherds (19g) in a coarse flint-tempered fabric (F1). Fours sherds were plain body fragments, but the fifth was decorated with a pinched cordon, which probably adorned the girth of a barrel-shaped Middle Bronze Age vessel. All the sherds are thought to be contemporary, and are assigned to the Middle Bronze Age, c. 1500-1150 BC.

Cremation [121]

6.2.4 The largest feature assemblage derived from cremation fill (119), which yielded 28 sherds (183g) of pottery belonging to a single cremation vessel. The sherds were generally small, fragmentary, with surface colours differently transformed by the heat of the pyre. Although only four of the 28 sherds refitted, the fragments included portions of the rim and base, with enough of the profile surviving to establish that this was a small slightly

barrel-shaped urn with a rim diameter of 11cm (32% intact) and a 7cm diameter base (20% in tact). The vessel was decorated with a series of spaced, vertical comb point impressed lines on the body, diagonal comb point impressions on the urns simple rounded rim-top, and a row of pinched knobs below the rim toward the girth of the pot. The vessel dates to the Middle Bronze Age, with the decoration perhaps allying the vessel with the Ardleigh style, most common in parts of northeast Essex and southeast Suffolk (Brown 1995; 1999).

Ditch [124]

6.2.5 Context (122) of ditch [124] yielded three small sherds (8) in flint and sand tempered fabrics (FQ1-FQ2). The sherds were plain featureless body sherds, but the character of the fabrics suggests a Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age dated, c. 11150-350 BC.

Discussion

6.2.6 The prehistoric pottery recovered from the evaluation dates to the Middle Bronze Age, c. 1500-1150 BC, and the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, c. 1150 BC-350 BC. Of note are the fragments of a small decorated urn recovered from cremation fill (119), the condition of which indicates that it had been placed on the pyre. The decoration on the pot is difficult to parallel. Although small knobbed urns are found in Deverel-Rimbury assemblages across region, particular in south Essex (Brown 1995, 129), they are not otherwise decorated. Comb point impressions, however, are one of less common or 'minor' traits of the Ardleigh groups/tradition, which this pot may belong (Brown 1995, 127).

6.3 Human Remains

By Aileen Tierney

Introduction

6.3.1 A single Middle Bronze Age cremation burial was recovered from Trench 12. Due to the low quantity of bone and the level of weathering and fragmentation, osteological analysis has identified the remains as human, but no age or sex can be assigned to the individual.

Methodology

6.3.2 This truncated cremation was excavated on site, in accordance with the CIfA guidelines (McKinley and Roberts, 1993). Two fills were observed in this cremation cut [121] with the cremated human bone recovered from the lower fill (119), which was sampled and allocated environmental sample number <100>. This sample was wet sieved through a 1mm sieve, and the residues passed through a stack of 10mm and 5mm mesh sieves. All the bone was extracted for analysis. The <5mm residue has been retained and identifiable bone and any artefacts extracted by the author. The largest long bone fragment was noted at the analysis stages. Osteological analysis follows procedures for cremated bone outlined by McKinley (2004).

6.3.3 General methods used in the osteological evaluation of all human skeletal material are those of Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). Unfortunately an assessment of age and sex could not be carried out due to the fragmented and weathered nature of the bone and therefore the lack of evidence for epiphyseal fusion, dental development and sexually dimorphic traits.

6.3.4 All the cremated bone was identified macroscopically in terms of part of the skeleton and the colour of the bone was noted.

Cut	121
Fill	119
Enviro	100
Grave information	Urned
Longest long bone (mm)	10.29
>10mm (g)	0
5 - 10mm (g)	1

<5mm (g)	1.5
Total crem (g)	2.5
Colour	White
Preservation	Poor

Table 3: Summary table

Results

Cremation burial [121]

6.3.5 The bone from this cremation (depth: 0.24m) weighed 2.5g (including the <5mm fraction). There were insufficient skeletal elements to age or sex this individual. All the bone in this cremation was a white colour demonstrating an efficient firing. There were no skull fragments recovered. The longest long bone fragment was an unidentified fragment measuring 10.29mm (Table 1). Due to the fragile nature of the bones, only 1 fragment of bone was >10mm. The bone preservation was poor with the cremated bone fragments showing a high level of weathering. There were no easily recognisable fragments. Two small fragments of unburnt animal bone were found within this deposit (<1g) although it is unlikely that they are a deliberate addition to this deposit.

6.3.6 Twenty eight sherds of a Middle Bronze Age pottery vessel were recovered from this deposit but due to the high level of truncation, it is difficult to say whether the human remains had been placed in this vessel, or whether it served as an accessory vessel. The type of vessel is indicative of a funerary urn however and it is likely that a portion of the cremated remains had originally been placed within the vessel.

6.3.7 The lack of differential burning suggests that this cremation process did not suffer any issues in terms of temperature and oxygen supply to the pyre. However despite this effective burning process, there is a high percentage of fragmentation. This may be due to sediment infiltration as a result of the deposit being left exposed in the ground. Truncation of this feature further

explains the low bone weight.

6.4 Plant Macrofossils

By Val Fryer

Introduction

6.4.1 Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from cremation [121], <100>, Pit [110] <101> and Ditch [118] sample <102>.

6.4.2 The samples were bulk floated by PCA and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010) for the plant macrofossils and Kerney and Cameron (1979) for the mollusc shells. Both charred and un-charred plant remains were recovered, within the latter being denoted within the table by a lower case 'nc' suffix. Modern roots, stem and leaf fragments, seeds, arthropod remains and fungal sclerotia were also recorded.

Results

6.4.3 All three assemblages are extremely small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) and limited in composition. However, small pieces of charcoal/charred wood are present throughout, with sample 2 also including a single charred grass (Poaceae) fruit. The assemblage from Ditch [118] is unusual, as it is almost entirely composed of uncharred elderberry (Sambucus nigra) and bramble (Rubus sect. Glandulosus) 'pips' and shells of terrestrial molluscs (most particularly those commonly found in leaf litter). Although such woody pips can survive in the ground for many years, it is considered very unlikely that this material is of Bronze Age date. The same assemblage also contains two small pieces of an indeterminate fruit complete with stone and mesocarp, but given the other components within the sample, the antiquity of these remains is uncertain.

Sample No.	**100**	**101**	**102**
Context No.	**119**	**111**	**117**

Feature No.	**121**	**110**	**118**
Feature type	**Crem.**	**Pit**	**Ditch**
Trench No,	**TR12**	**TR8**	**TR12**
Plant macrofossils			
Crataegus sp. (fruit)			xcfnc
Galeopsis sp.			xnc
Small Poaceae indet.		x	
Rubus sect. Glandulosus (Wimmer & Grab)			xxnc
Sambucus nigra L.			xxxxnc
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	x
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	
Charcoal >5mm	x	x	
Charcoal >10mm		x	
Charred root/stem	x		
Indet. fruit frags.			x
Other remains			
Black porous 'cokey' material	x		
Mollusc shells			
Woodland/shade loving species			
Aegopinella sp.			x
Carychium sp.			x
Discus rotundatus.			xx
Oxychilus sp.			x
Punctum pygmaeum			x
Trichia striolata			x
Vitrea sp.			x
Zonitidae indet.			x
Catholic species			
Trichia hispida group		x	
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**10**	**10**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% Flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 4: Plant macrofossils

Conclusions

6.4.4 In summary, because of the paucity of material within the current assemblages, it is impossible to give any accurate interpretation of the features, and it is also difficult to provide recommendations for future work. The few charred remains which are recorded are probably derived from scattered refuse, much of which was probably accidentally incorporated within the fills. The charcoal from the cremation deposit may be derived from fuel used within the pyre, but this cannot be confirmed. The material within Ditch [118] is almost certainly intrusive, probably introduced via the

bioturbation of the deposit by plant or animal agents.

7 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Prehistoric Activity

7.1.1 The evaluation revealed evidence for Middle Bronze Age enclosed settlement as well as features relating to unenclosed Middle-Late Bronze Age rural settlement associated with possible roundhouses and an urned cremation burial. The variable alignments of the field boundary ditches indicates the field systems represent several phases of activity, although a more refined chronology for the site development is not possible to gauge at this time. A small assemblage of struck flint was recovered from several features and whilst some pieces may be broadly contemporary, the majority of this is likely to represent residually incorporated material associated with earlier Neolithic activity in the general landscape.

7.1.2 Within internal space of the large ditched enclosure, three pits were exposed, only one of which was sufficiently exposed to warrant excavation. However this pit contained small fragments of Middle Bronze Age pottery as well as burnt flint indicative of hearth waste. The environmental remains from this hearth debris were not particularly conclusive and it is thought that much of the material derived from scattered refuse and was perhaps inadvertently incorporated.

7.1.3 The isolated cremation burial had apparently been contained within a small decorated urn of the Middle Bronze Age Ardleigh tradition, which was unfortunately damaged during machining. Another consequence of this damage was that some of the cremated bone assemblage was likely lost, although the condition of the retrieved bone suggests that the material was poorly preserved, likely as a result of the acidic conditions of the soil. These soil conditions will undoubtedly also have had an impact on the survival of any organic remains and potentially on the survival of any pottery.

7.1.4 Two curvilinear ditch terminals were exposed in the evaluation and are thought to represent the possible remains of roundhouses. Some pottery fragments found within one of these features was of Middle-Late Bronze Age date, although the fragments were small and more refined dating could not

be obtained.

7.1.5 It is apparent that the focus of the prehistoric activity may have been determined by the nature of the geology of the area, with the bulk of archaeological features confined to the siltier geology. No features were identified within the clay geology area of the site or within the sandier geology to the south. It is likely that the free-draining sandier soils were utilised primarily for cultivation, with the sparse occupation occurring to the north.

7.1.6 Although the evaluation results do not indicate the full extent of the settlement and/ or the field system ditches, the features do appear to correspond to well-documented Middle to Late Bronze Age settlement patterns identified elsewhere in East Anglia. Furthermore, similar remains of field system ditches, ring ditches and even Middle Bronze Age cremations have been excavated adjacent to the site to the east, west and north, indicating the site lies within a wider landscape of contemporary settlement activity.

7.1.7 The enclosed settlement activity located at the northwest of the field represents a more formal pattern of settlement, examples of which have been excavated at Game Farm in Brandon (Gibson et al 2004) and Ormsby St. Martin in Norfolk (Gilmour et al 2014). Few enclosed settlements have been identified in Suffolk, although a palisaded ditched enclosure at Sutton Hoo may be of Middle to Late Bronze Age date. Furthermore, the extensive investigations at Ormsby St. Michael have significant implications when compared with the results of the National Mapping Programme (NMP), which has highlighted numerous enclosures across the landscape, directly compared to the form and layout of the Ormsby site. The results of this site have demonstrated the potential to identify additional Middle-Late Bronze Age enclosed settlements through non-intrusive methods across the region.

7.1.8 The unenclosed rural field systems associated with dispersed settlement in the form of isolated roundhouse, pits and cremation burials is characteristic of Middle-Late Bronze Age activity in the wider region, although until

recently, little evidence for this had seemingly been confirmed in Suffolk and Norfolk (Brown & Murphy in Brown & Glazebrook 2000). This lack of comparable sites within the county undoubtedly results from the difficulty in identifying such settlements. Examples are recorded in the wider region, where development has allowed for large swathes of the archaeological landscape to be exposed and investigated. Some of the more notable sites are Mucking in Essex and the Flag Fen/Must Farm landscape in Cambridgeshire, although recent work has identified Bronze Age field systems at Ipswich (Stump & Woolhouse 2013).

7.1.9 These site-types commonly yield little material culture, reflecting not only harsh preservation conditions, but also the nature of the sparse, rural activity. A few scattered roundhouses and the occasional isolated cremation might sit within a vast network of agricultural land, evidenced by series of field system ditches. Little occupation debris is seemingly generated at these sites and the dispersed pattern of the associated features means that within the context of an evaluation, where features are encountered, they are difficult to interpret. With an increasing quantity of archaeological investigations occurring through the region coupled with extensive landscape surveys such as the NMP project, more of the sites are being correctly identified.

7.1.10 Differential settlement distribution has been noted at both a regional and even local level (Brown & Murphy in Brown & Glazebrook 2000) but the juxtaposition of variable settlements types within close proximity need further attention in Suffolk. Although the open and enclosed settlement patterns seen at Leiston indicate separate phases of activity, it is plausible that these phases overlapped. Unfortunately these types of rural Bronze Age settlement rarely produce significant dating evidence and a more refined chronology for the development of the site is unlikely to be established.

7.2 The Hollow

7.2.1 A large natural hollow was identified in the central area of the field and is thought to be a geological feature perhaps associated with glacial activity or even activity relating to the fluctuations of the coast. There was no material

culture within the excavated portion of this hollow, although the feature was substantial and little clarity on its potential formation and function can be gleaned from the results of the evaluation.

7.3 Post-Medieval Activity

7.3.1 A post-medieval field boundary ditch, aligned north to south was recorded across the middle of the site and is marked on the 1882-1884 Ordnance Survey map. This field boundary is apparently still in existence during the late 1930s as it is shown on the 1938 map, however by 1958 the ditch is no longer visible having been 'removed' during re-division of the landscape.

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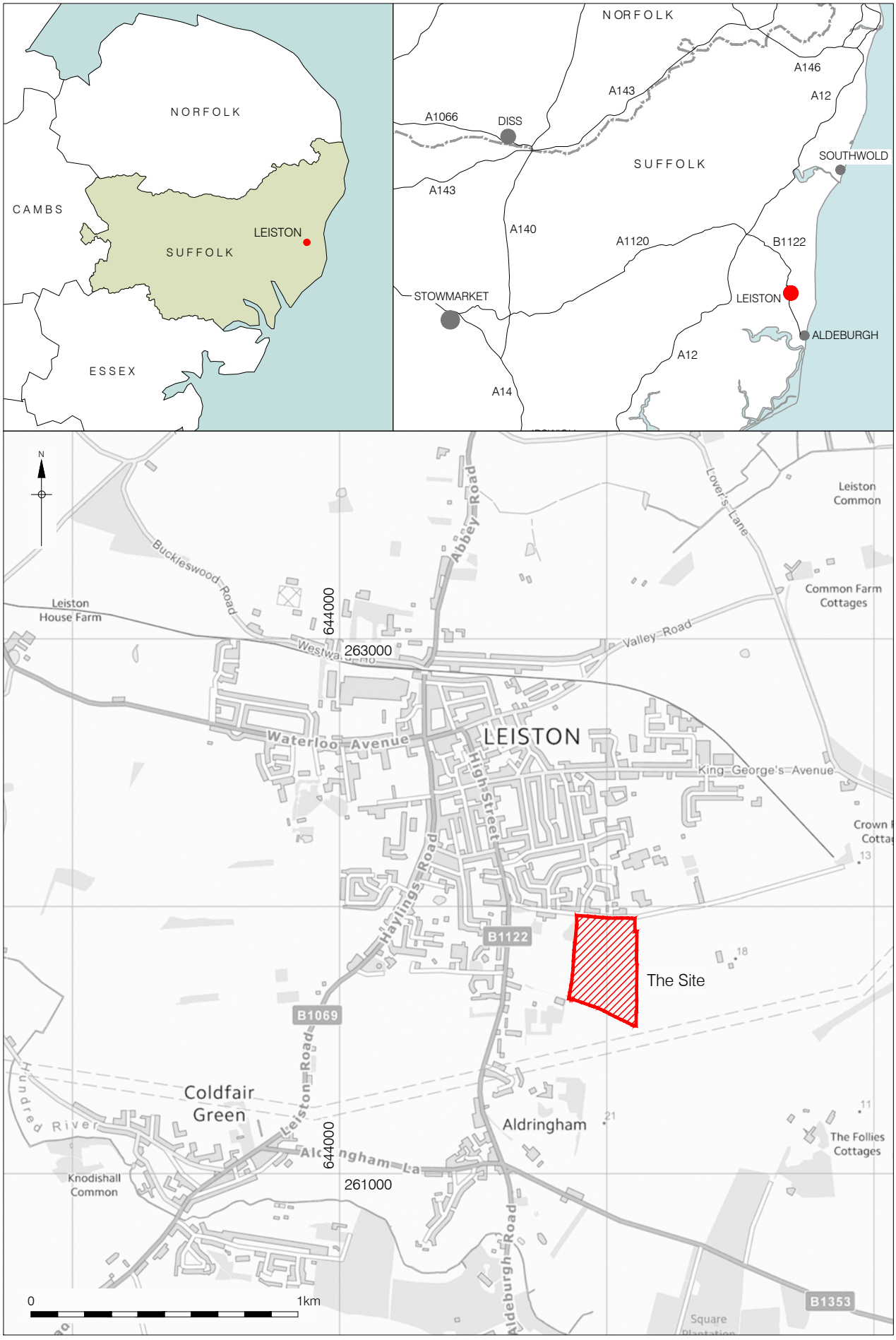

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Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000; 625,000 & 20,000 at A4

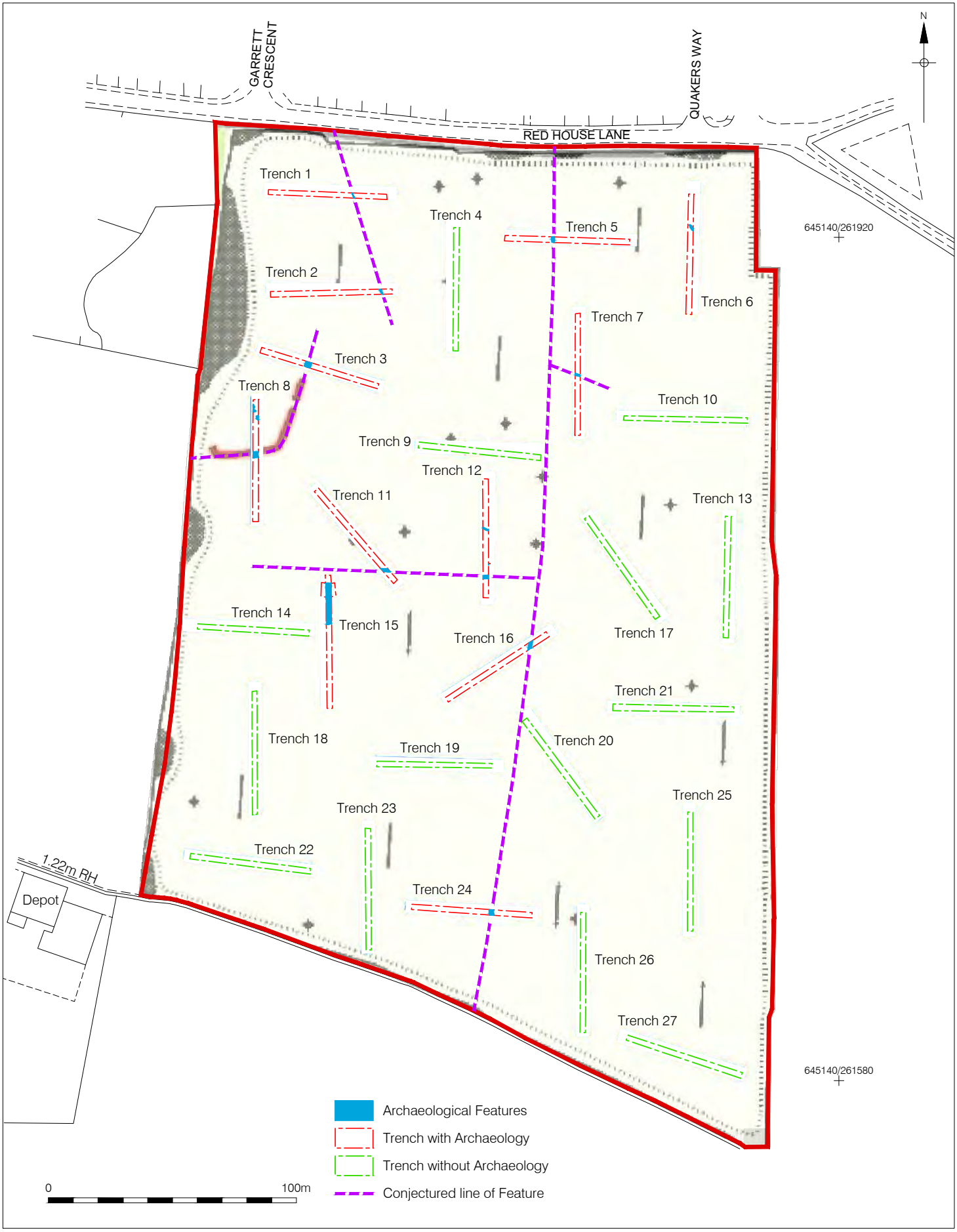

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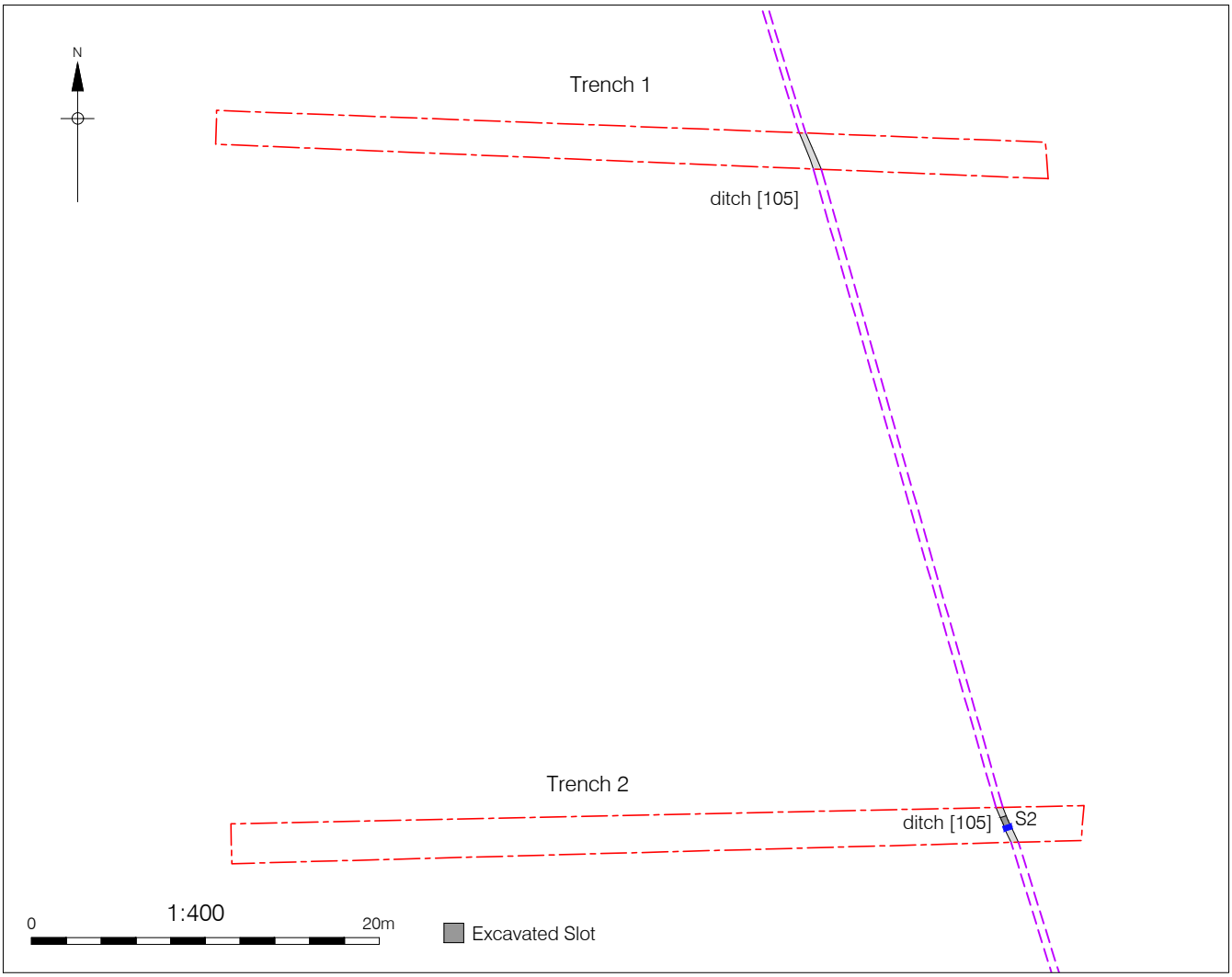
Figure 2
Trench Location with Geophsyics Results
1:2,000 at A4



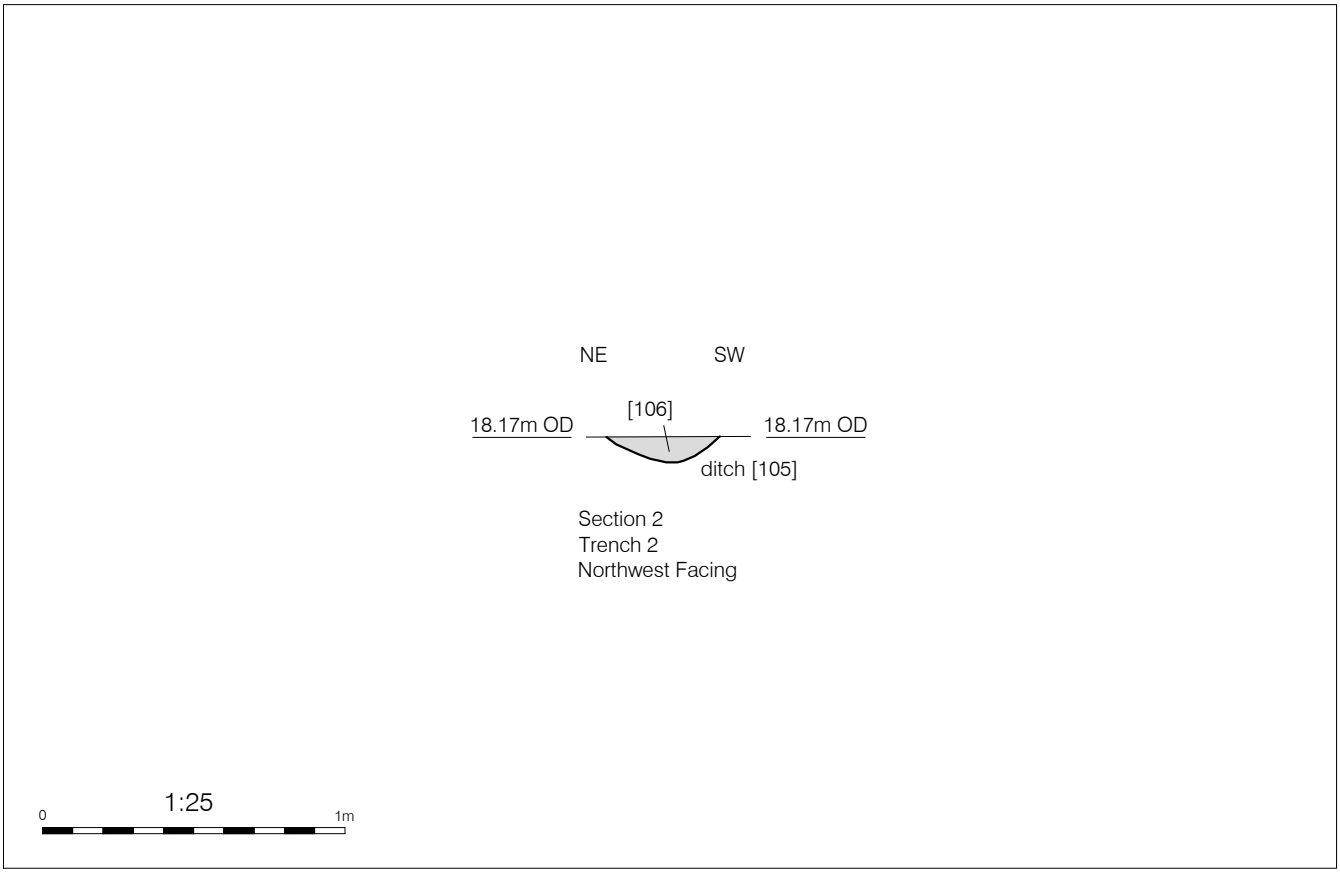


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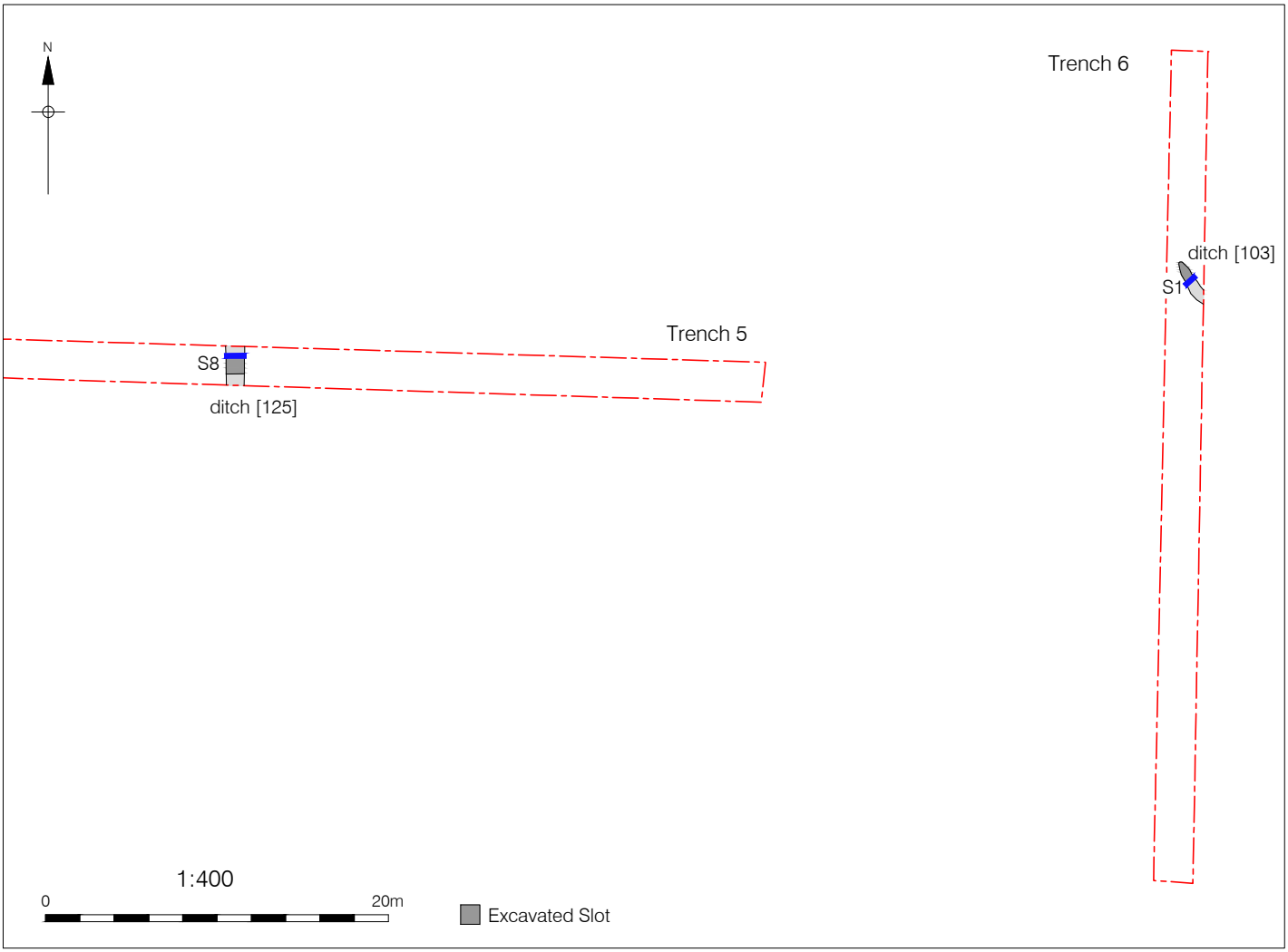
Figure 3
Trenches 1 & 2 and Section 2
Plan 1:400; Section 1:25 at A4



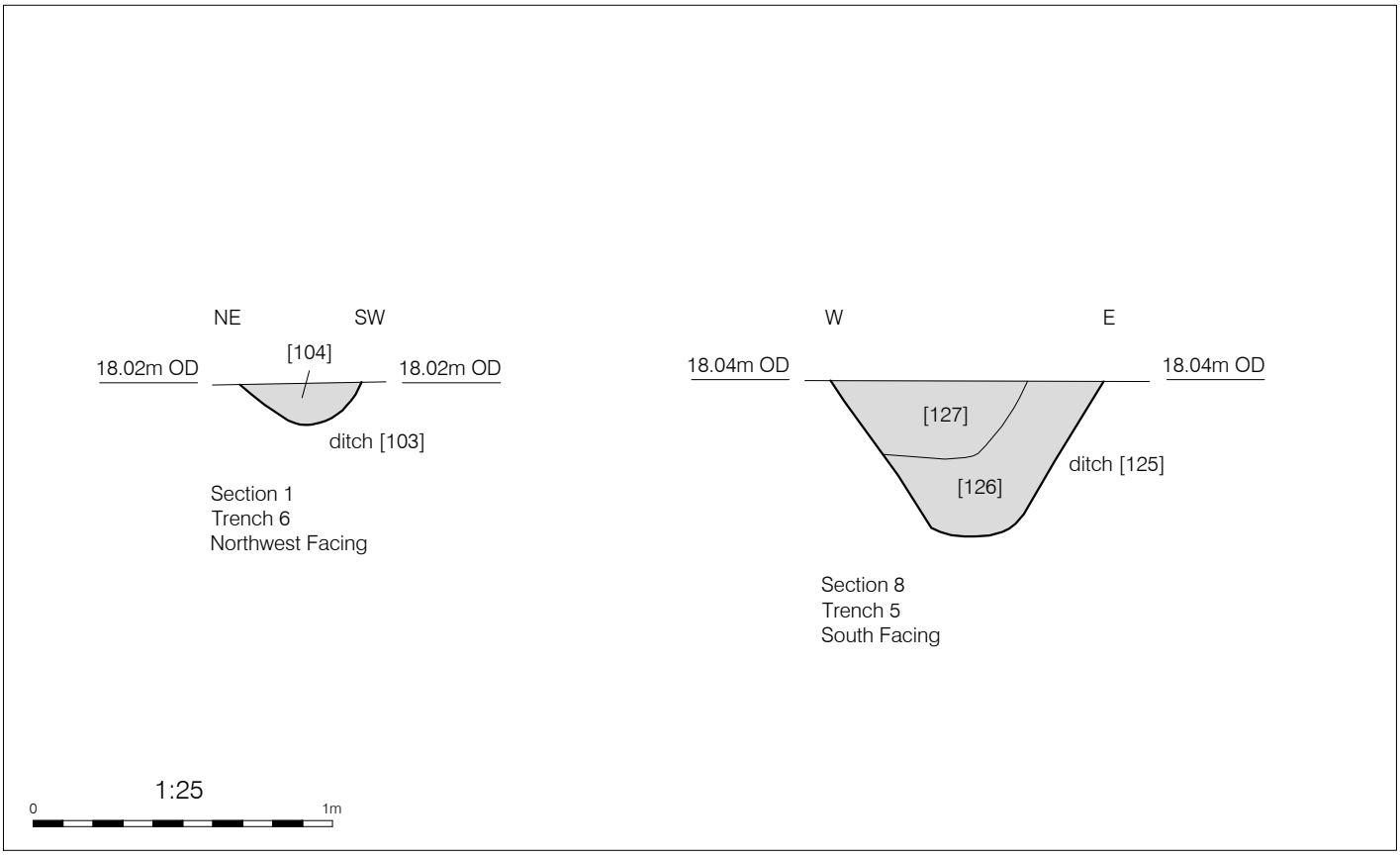


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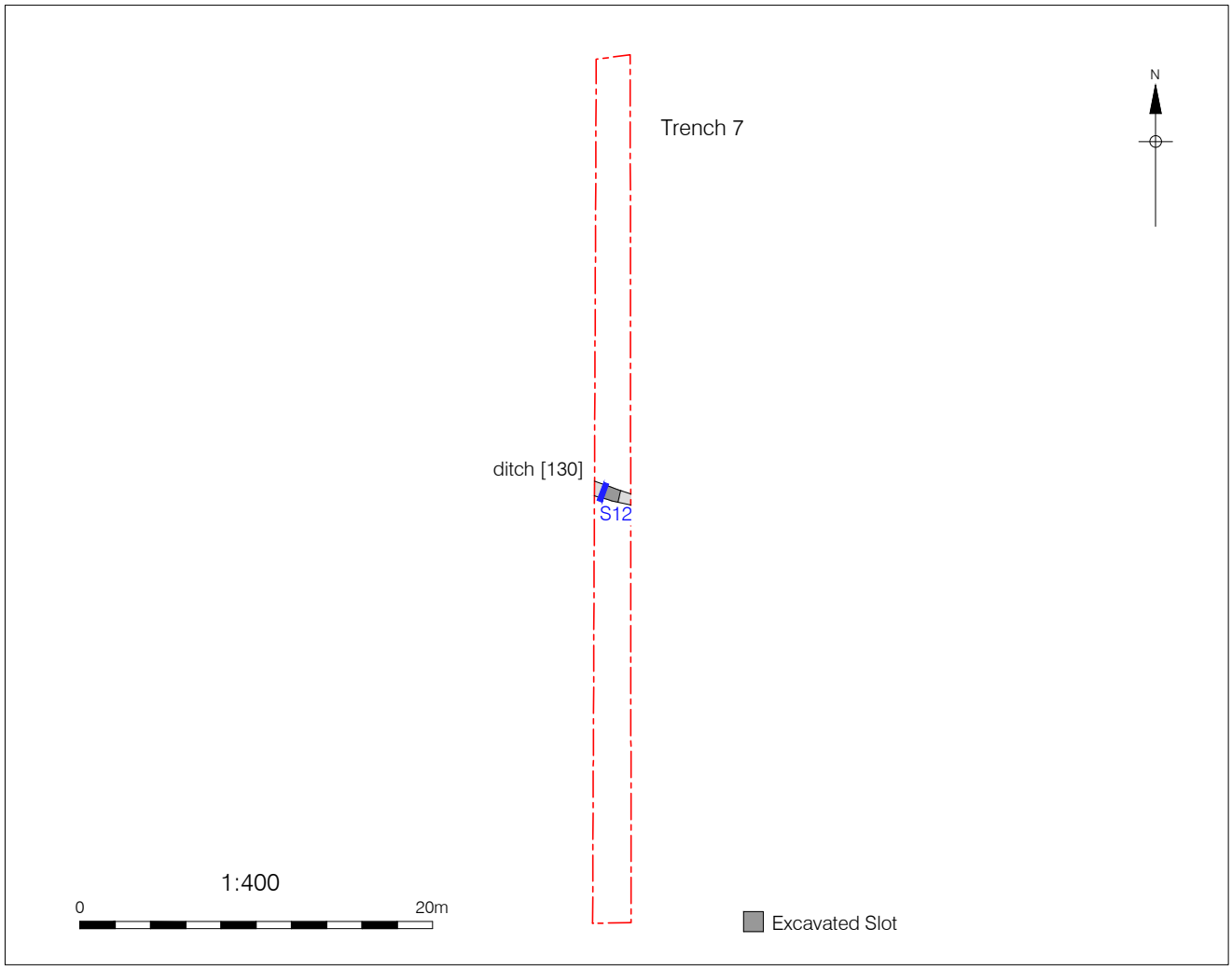
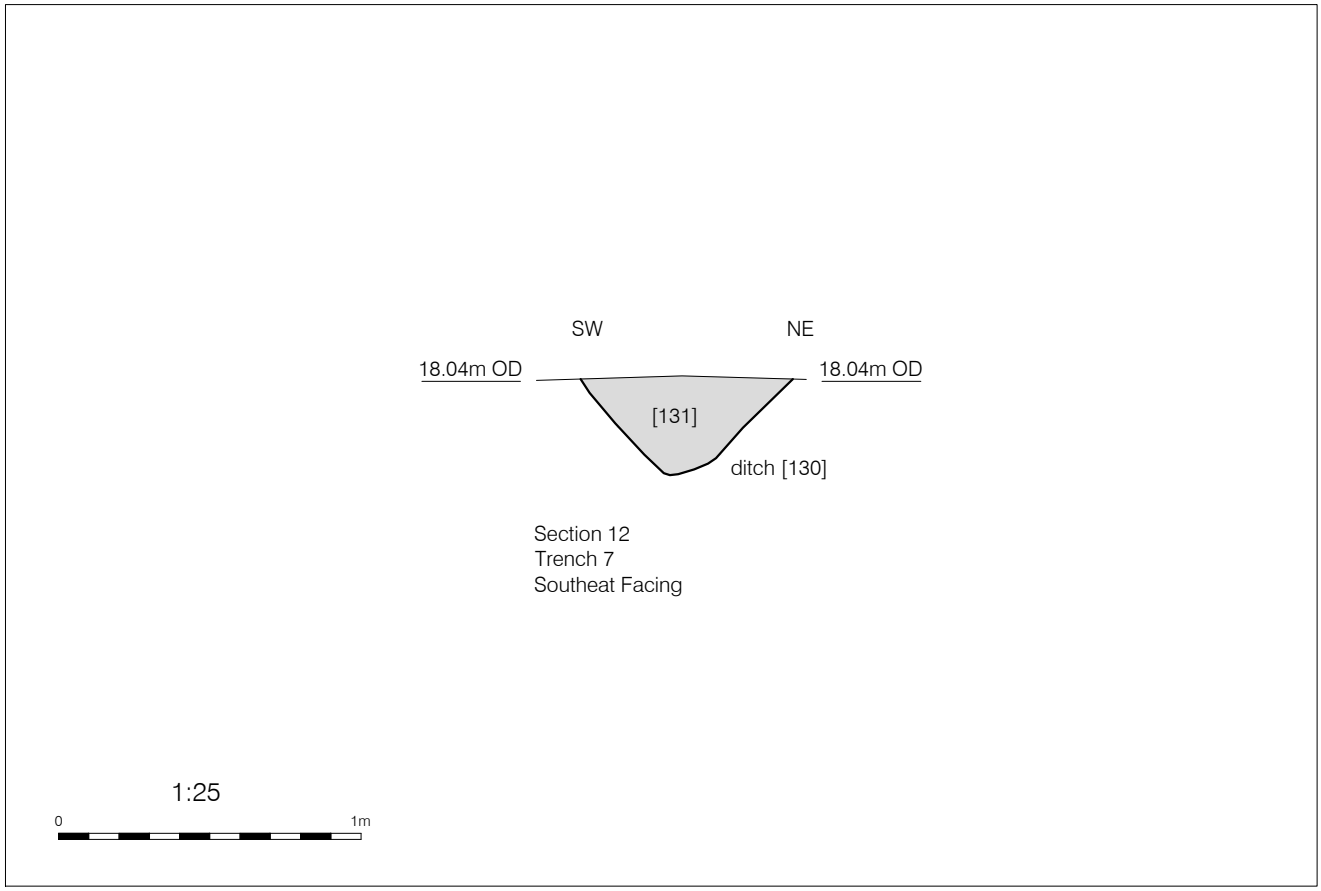
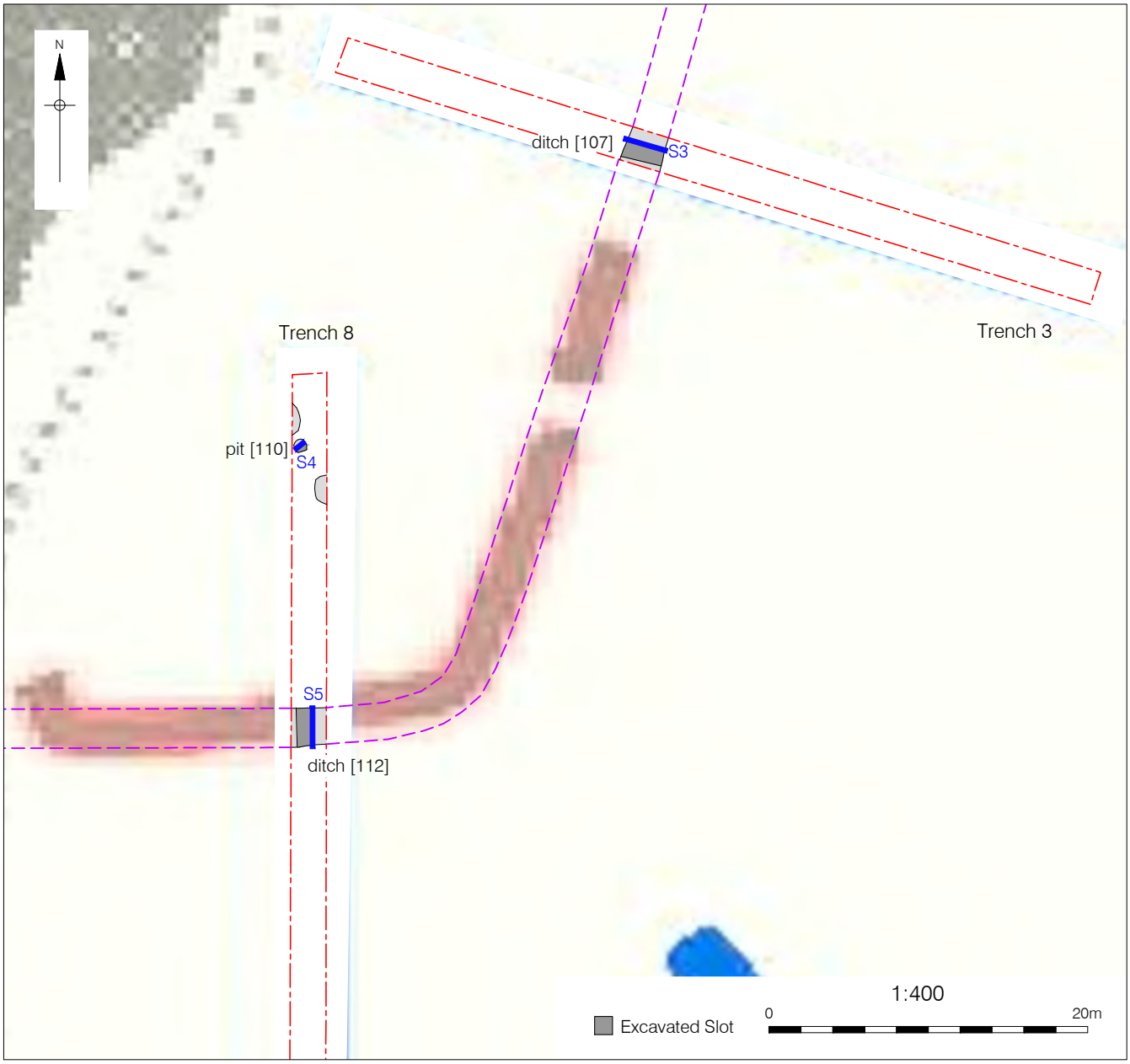
Figure 4
Trenches 5 & 6 and Sections 1 & 8
Plan 1:400; Section 1:25 at A4

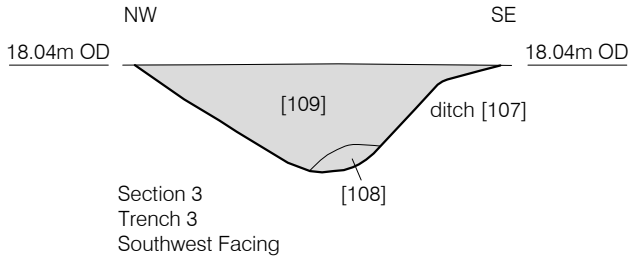




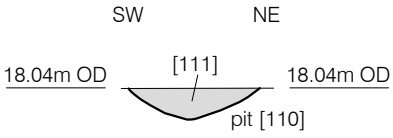
16/09/15 JS

Figure 5
Trench 7 and Section 12
Plan 1:400; Section 1:25 at A4

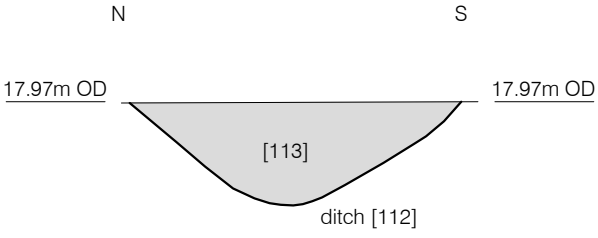




Section 3
Trench 3
Southwest Facing



Section 4
Trench 8
Southeast Facing

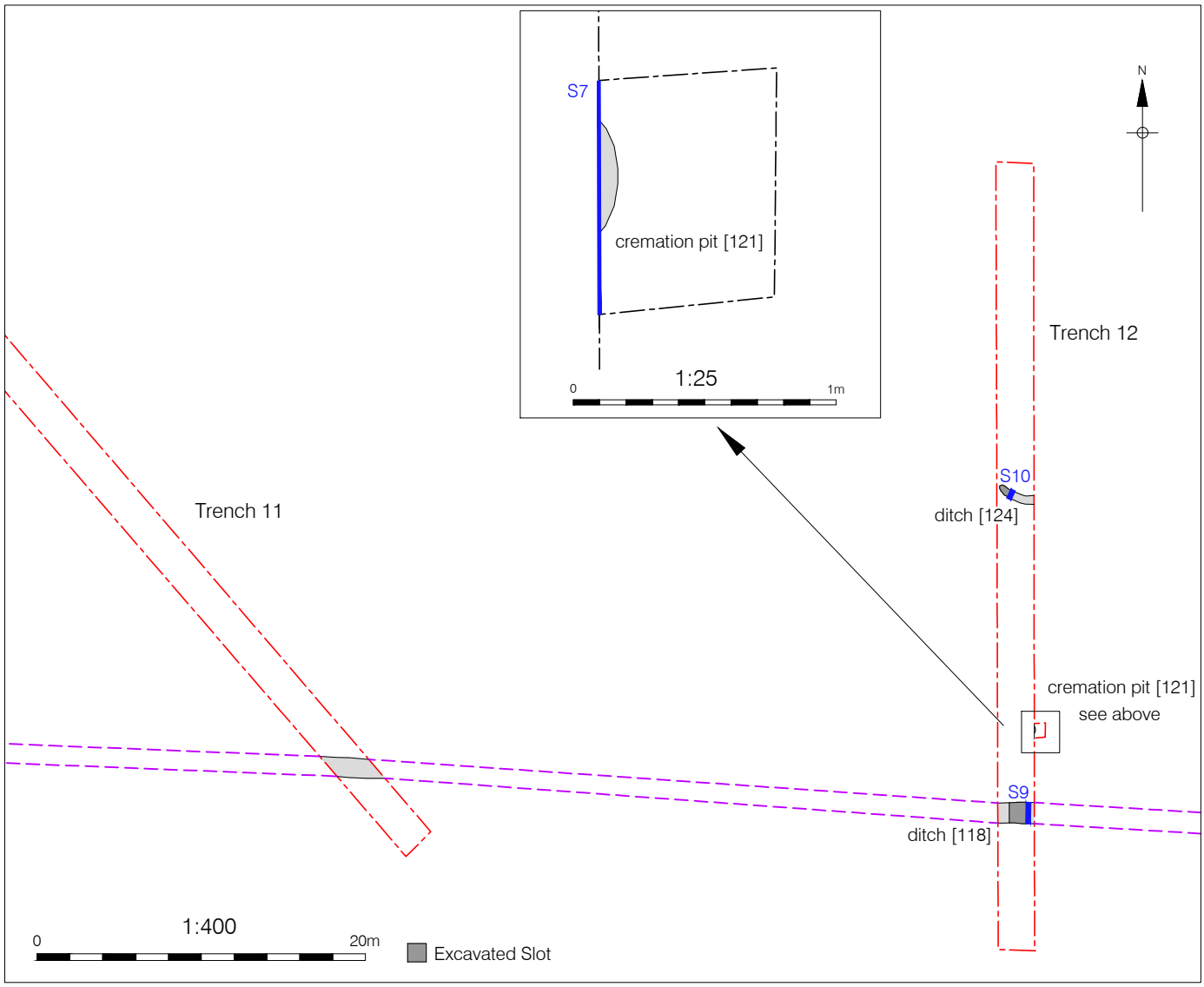


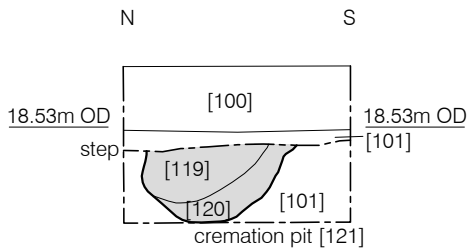
Section 5
Trench 8
West Facing

1:50
0
2m

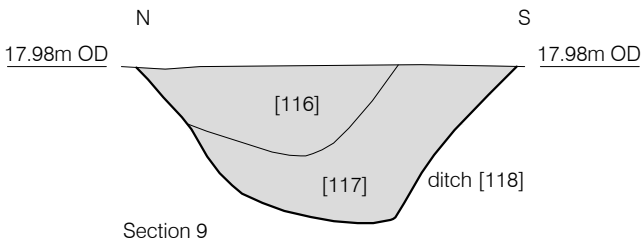
16/09/15 JS

Figure 6
Trenches 3 & 8 (with Geophsyics Results)
and Sections 2, 4 & 5
Plan 1:400; Section 1:50 at A4

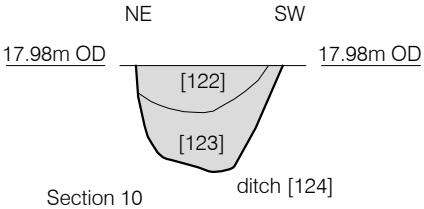




Section 7
Trench 12
West Facing



Section 9
Trench 12
West Facing

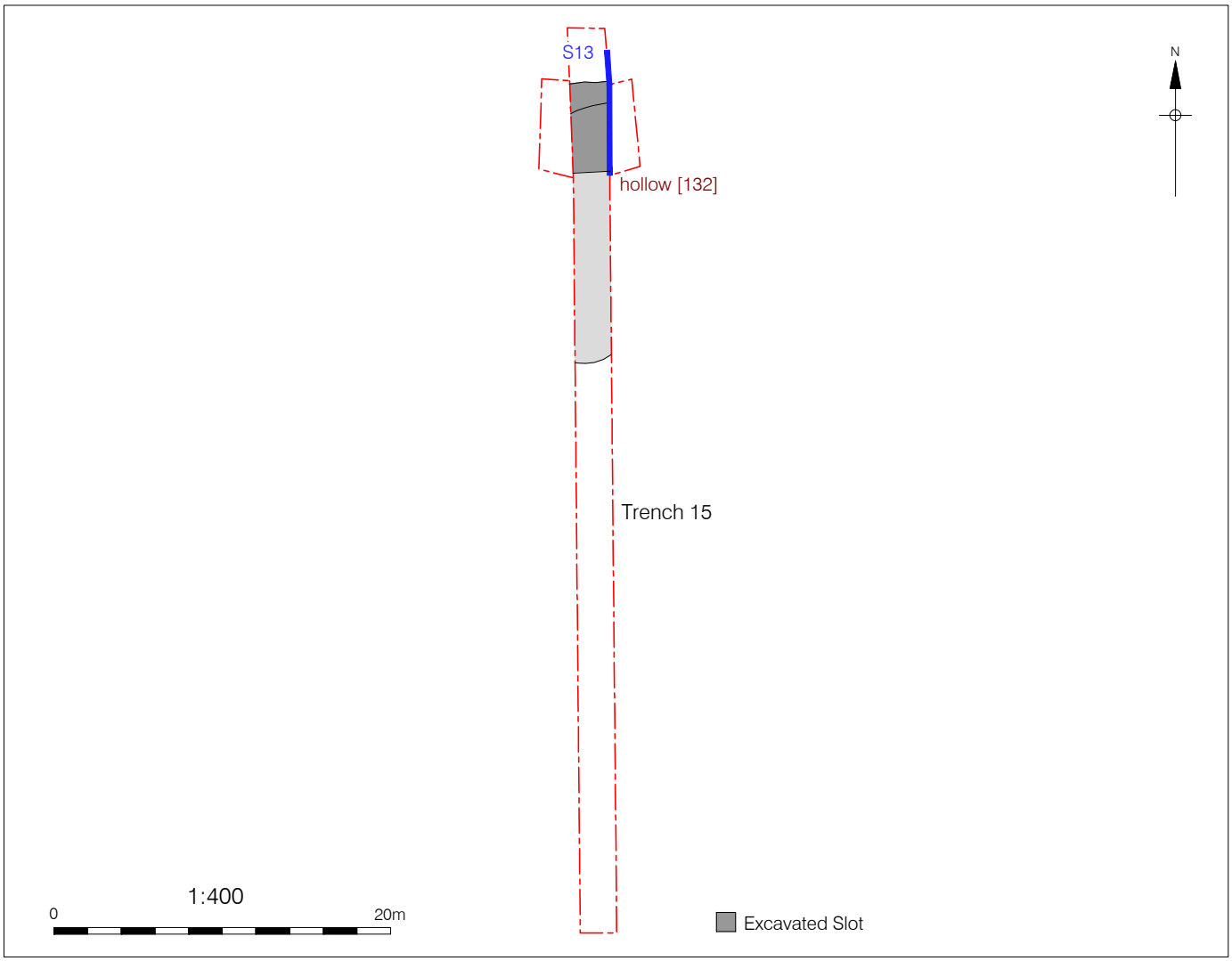


Section 10
Trench 12
Northwest Facing

1:25
0
1m

16/09/15 JS

Figure 7
Trenches 11 & 12 and Sections 7, 9 & 10
Plan 1:400; Detail & Sections 1:25 at A4



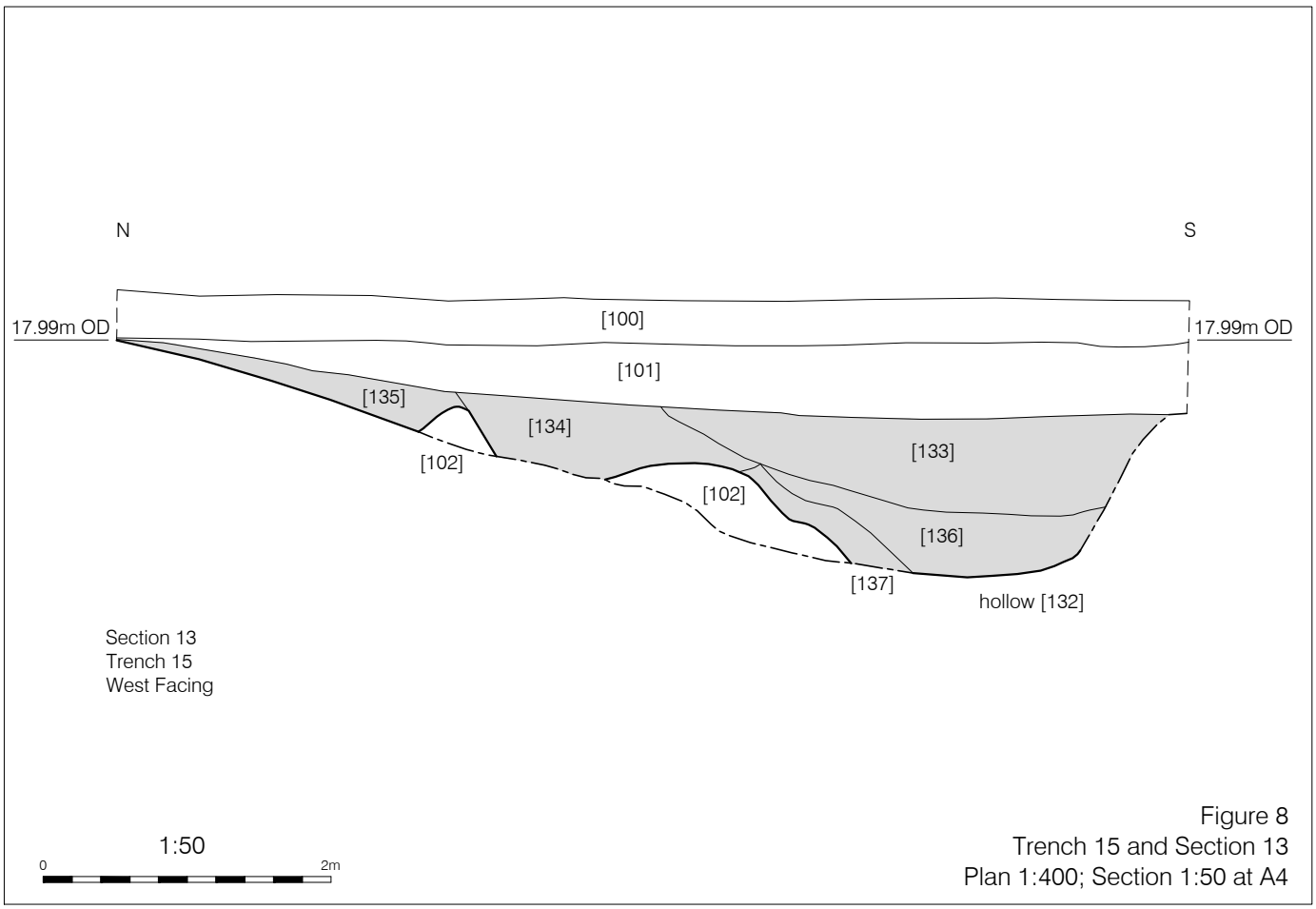
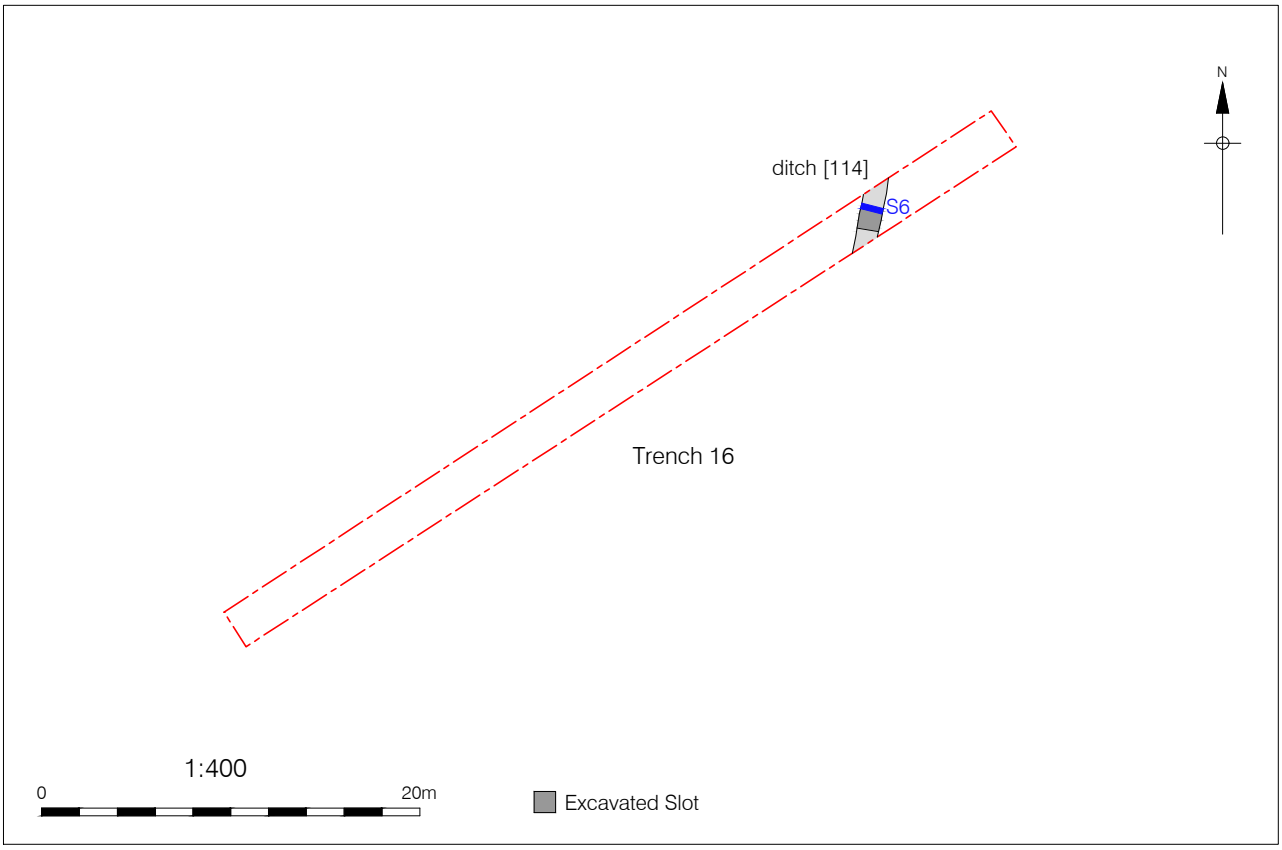
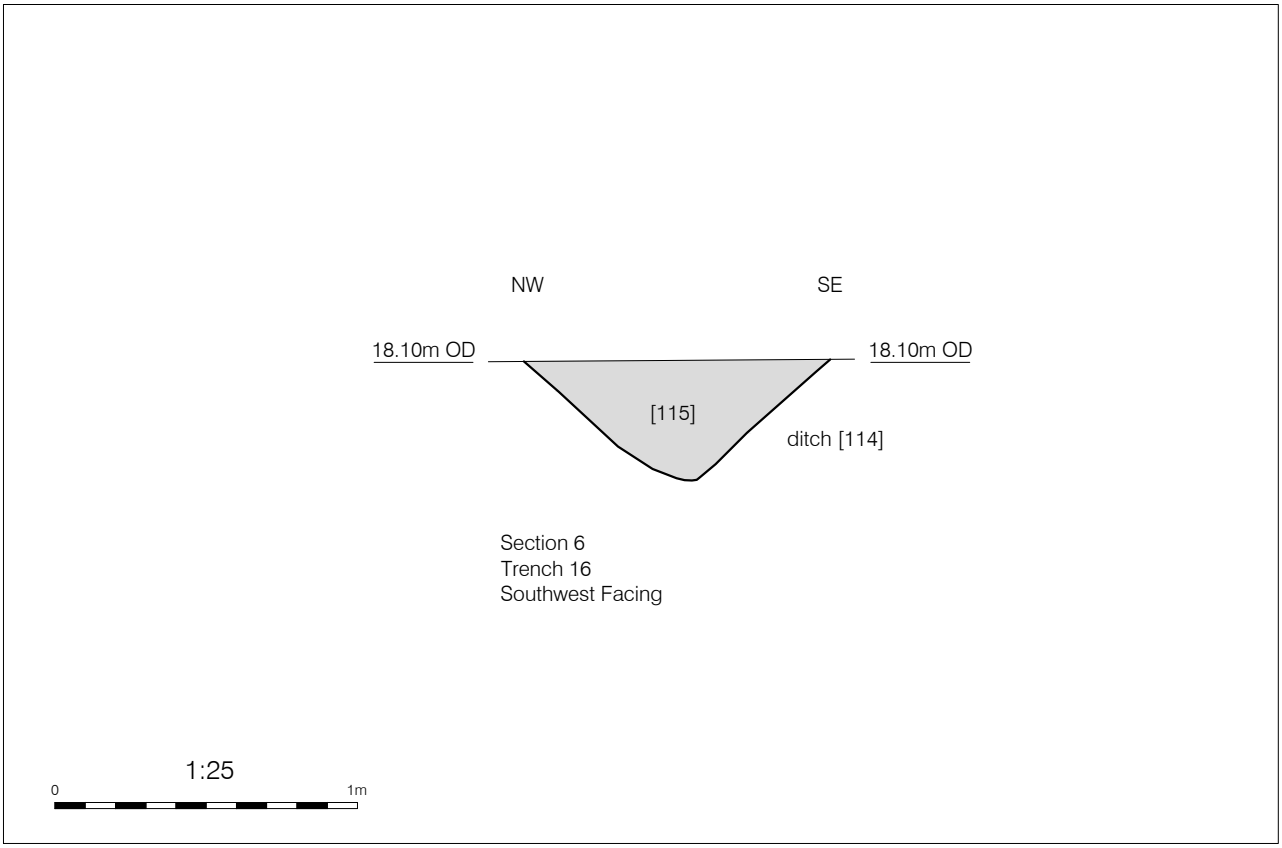


Figure 8
Trench 15 and Section 13
Plan 1:400; Section 1:50 at A4

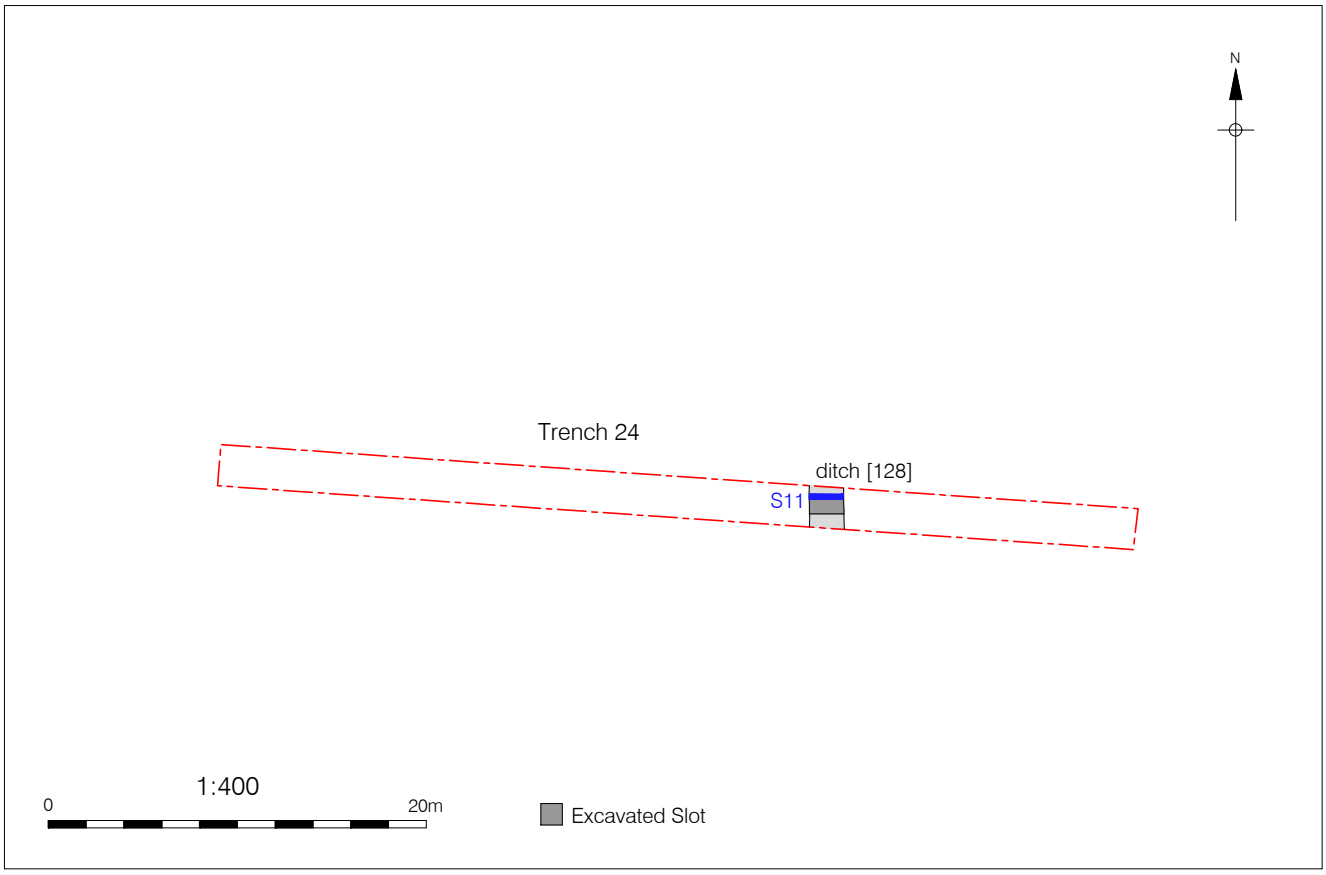
 16/09/15 JS_r1

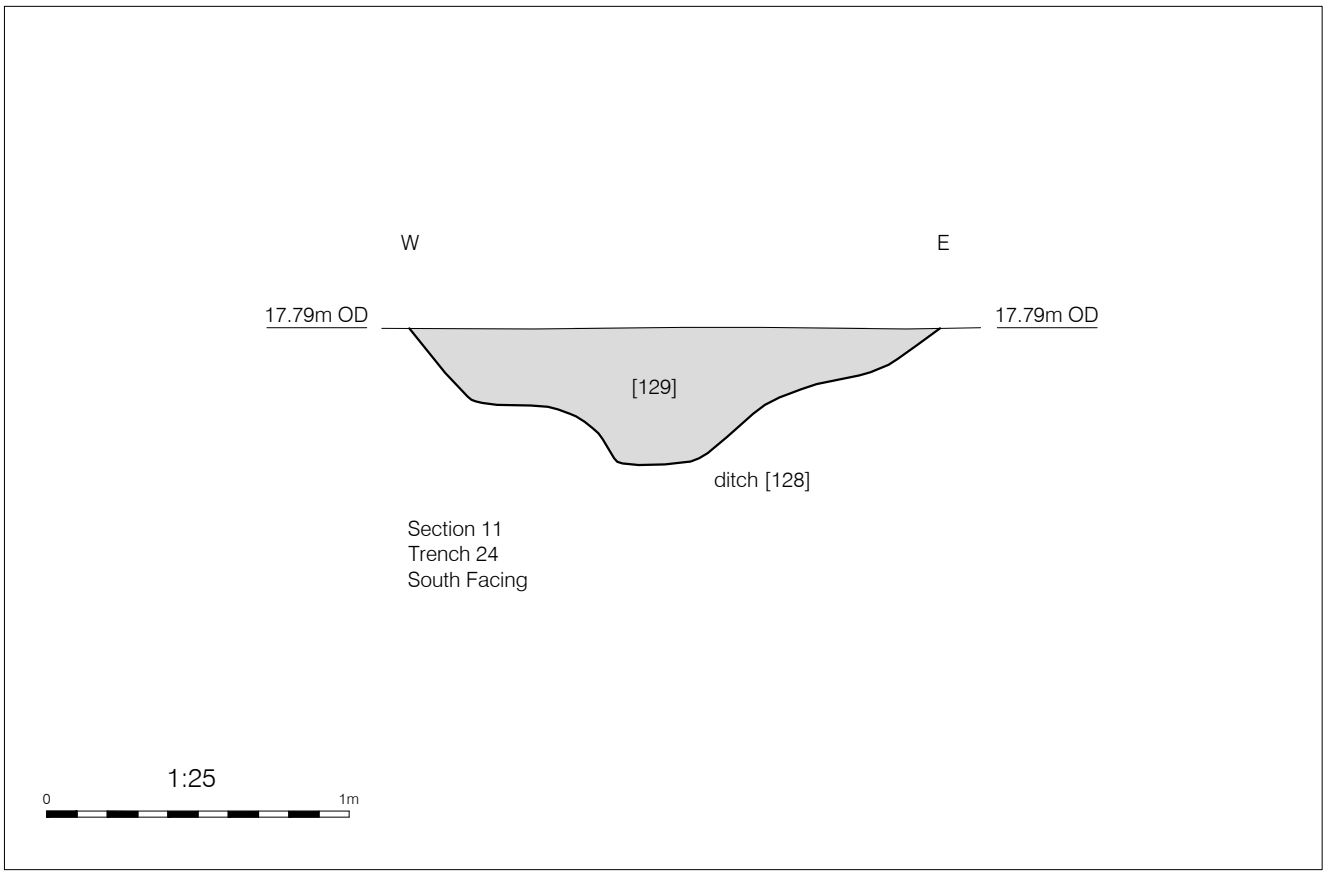




16/09/15 JS

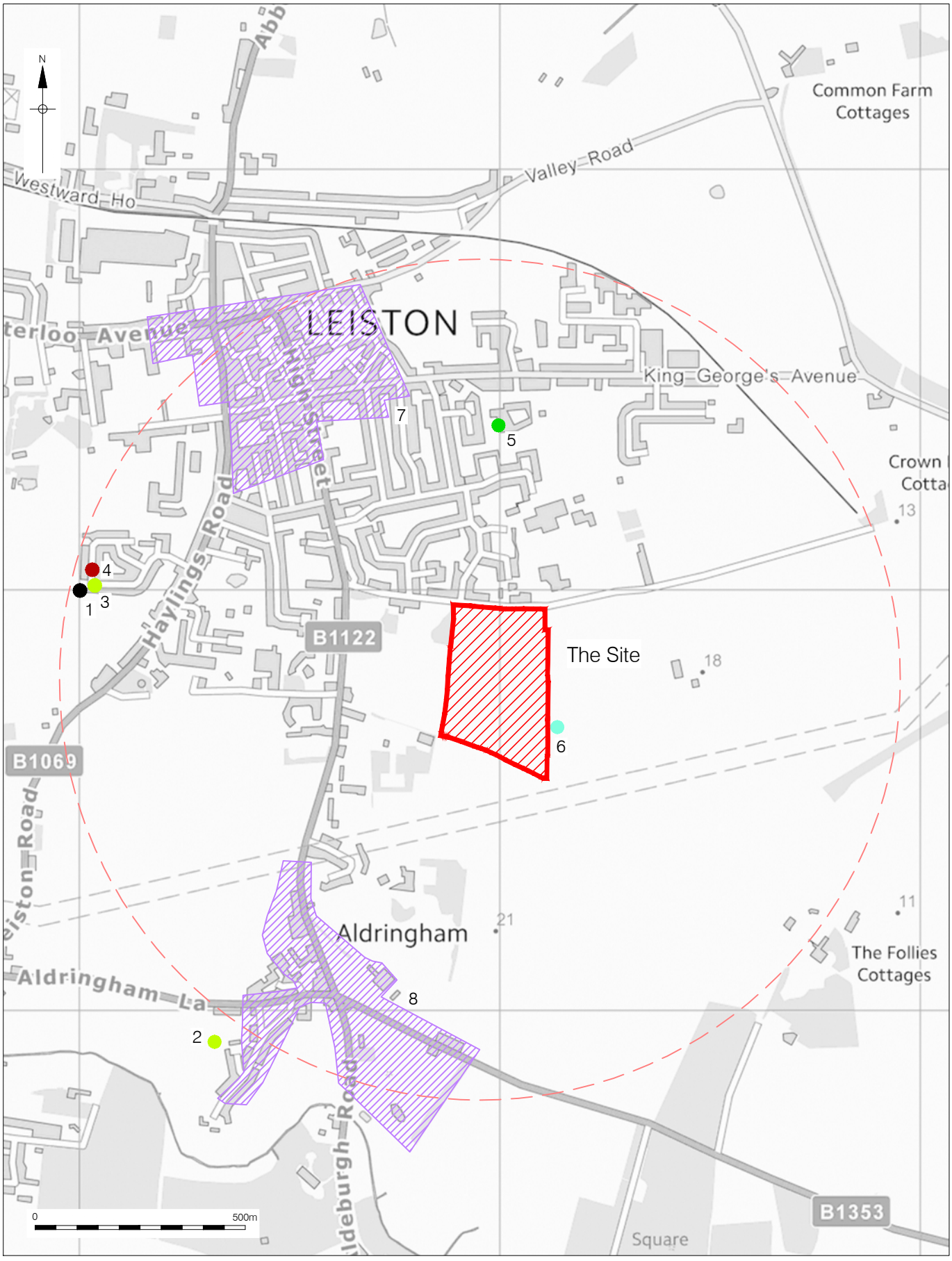
Figure 9
Trench 16 and Section 6
Plan 1:400; Section 1:25 at A4





16/09/15 JS

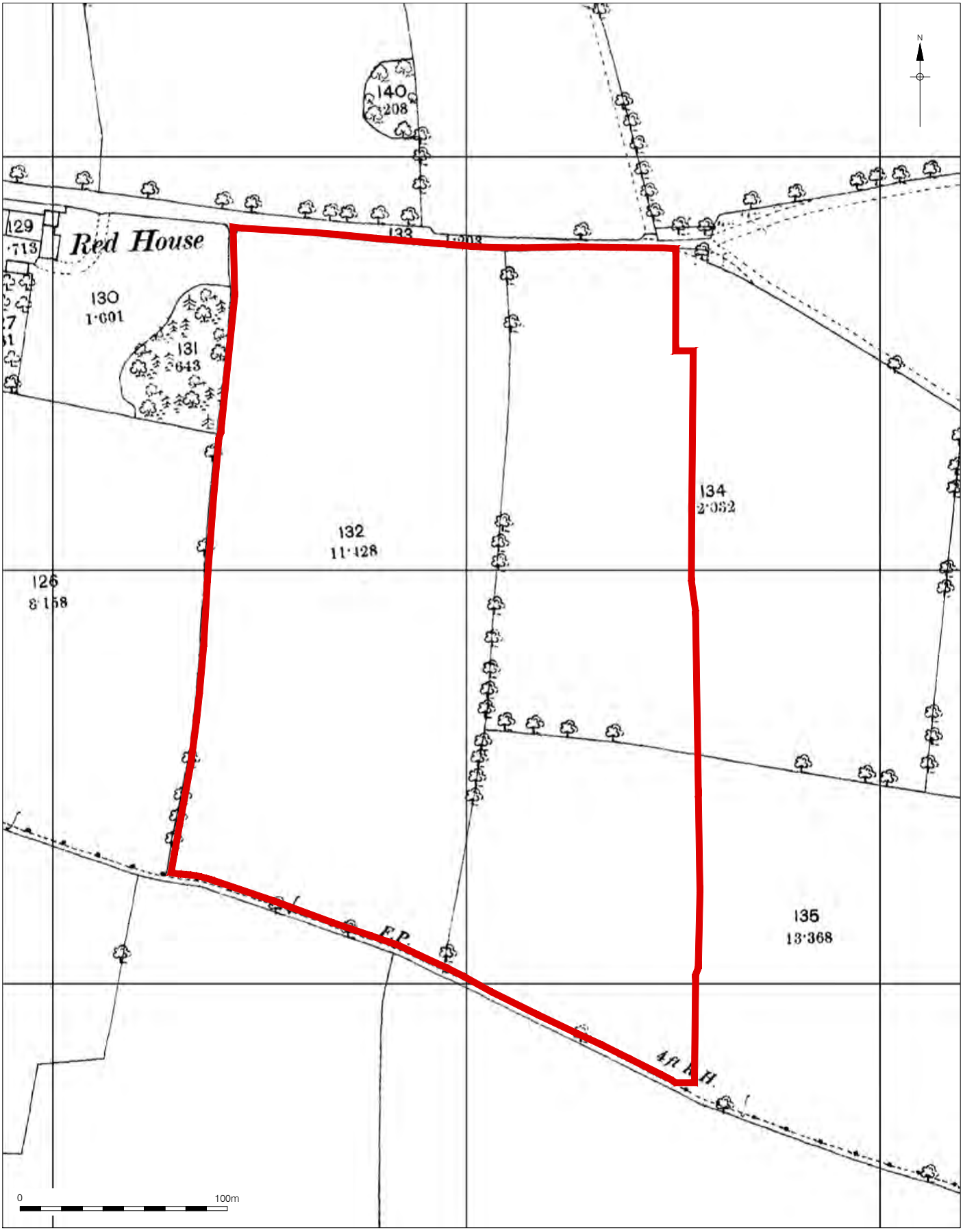
Figure 10
Trench 24 and Section 11
Plan 1:400; Section 1:25 at A4



15/10/16 JS

- Mesolithic (1)
- Neolithic (2 & 3)
- Early Bronze Age (4)
- Middle Bronze Age (5)
- Prehistoric (6)
- Medieval to Post-Medieval (7 & 8)
- 1km search radius

Figure 11
HER Locations
1:12,500 at A4



15/10/16 JS

Figure 12
1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1882
1:2,500 at A4

APPENDIX 1: PLATES

Plate 1: West facing view across Site

Plate 2: Trench 6, South facing view during machining

Plate 3: Trench 3, North facing view of Ditch [107]

Plate 4: Trench 6, Southeast facing view of Ditch [103]

Plate 5: Trench 7, Southeast facing view of Ditch [130]

Plate 6: Trench 8, Northeast facing view of Pit [110]

Plate 7: Trench 8, Southeast facing view of showing Ditch [112]

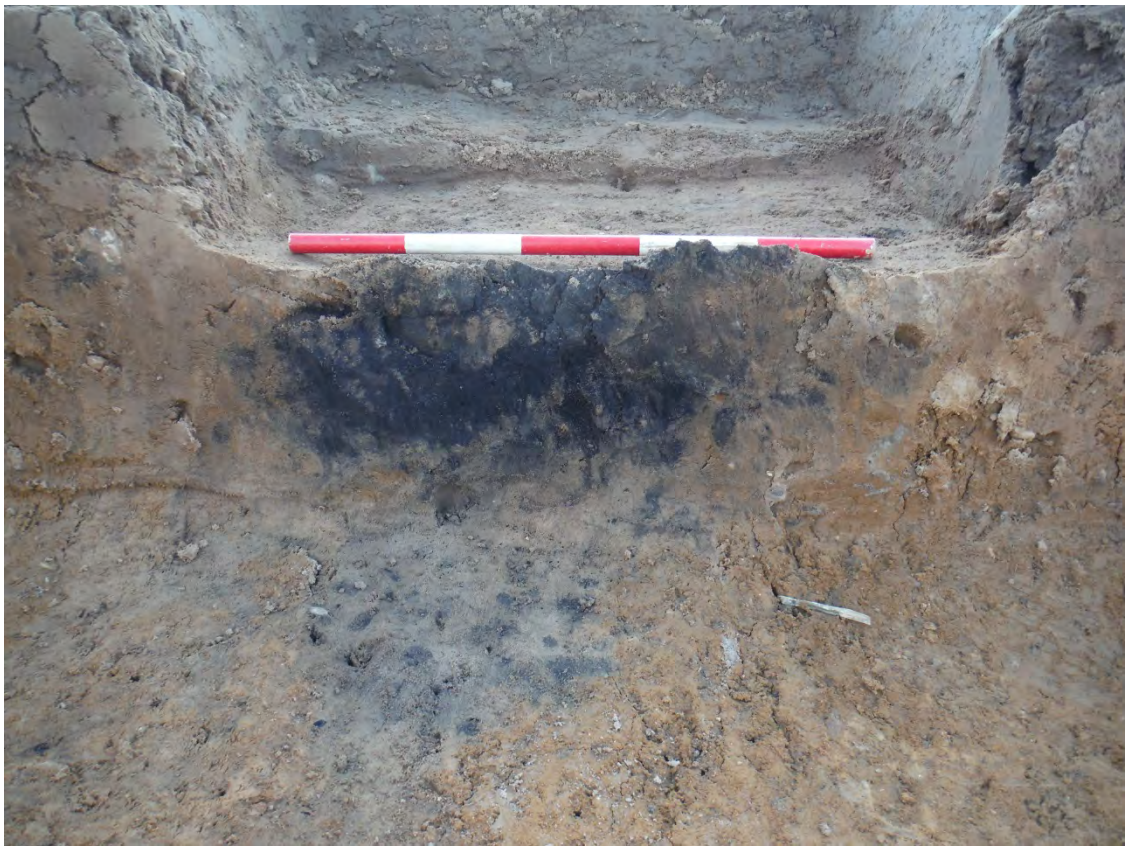


Plate 8: Trench 12, East facing view of Cremation [132]

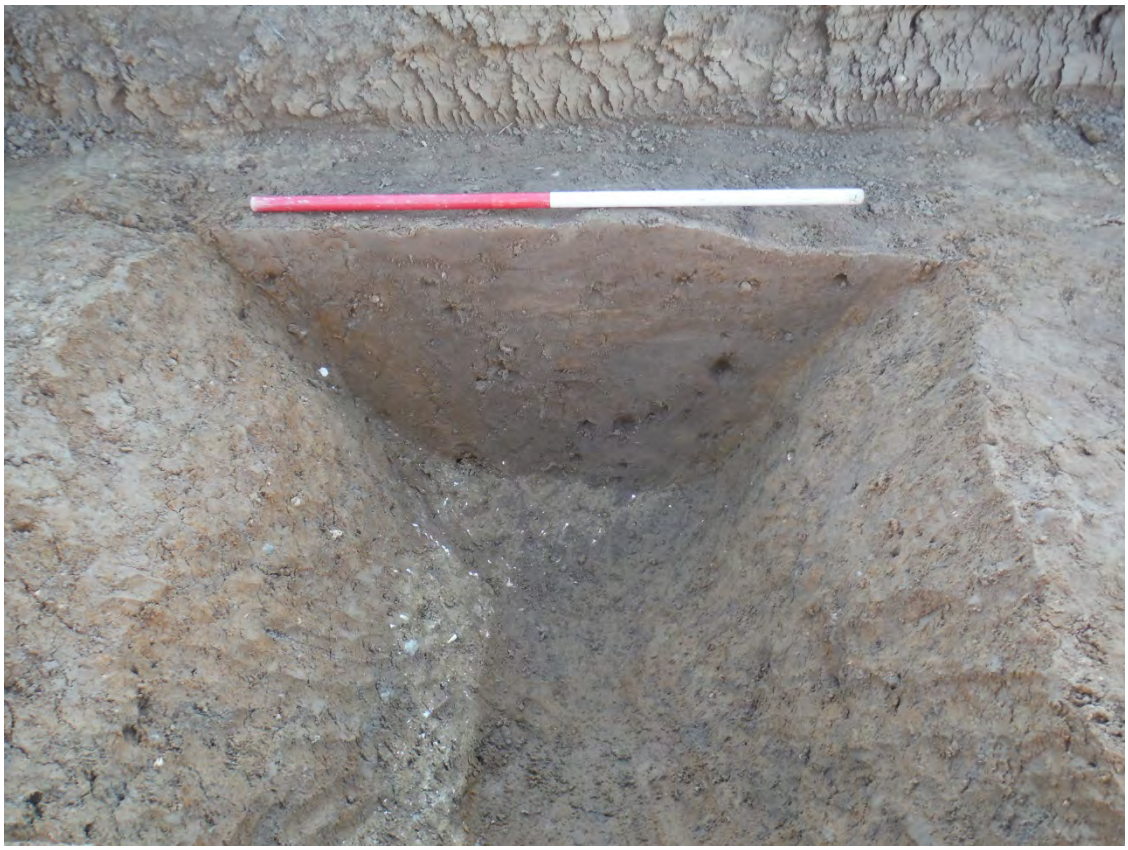


Plate 9: Trench 12, East facing view of Ditch [118]

Plate 10: Trench 12, Southeast facing view of Ditch [124]

Plate 11: Trench 15: East facing view of Hollow [132]

Plate 12: Trench 15, Southeast facing view of Hollow [132]

Plate 13: Trench 16, Northeast facing view of Ditch [114]

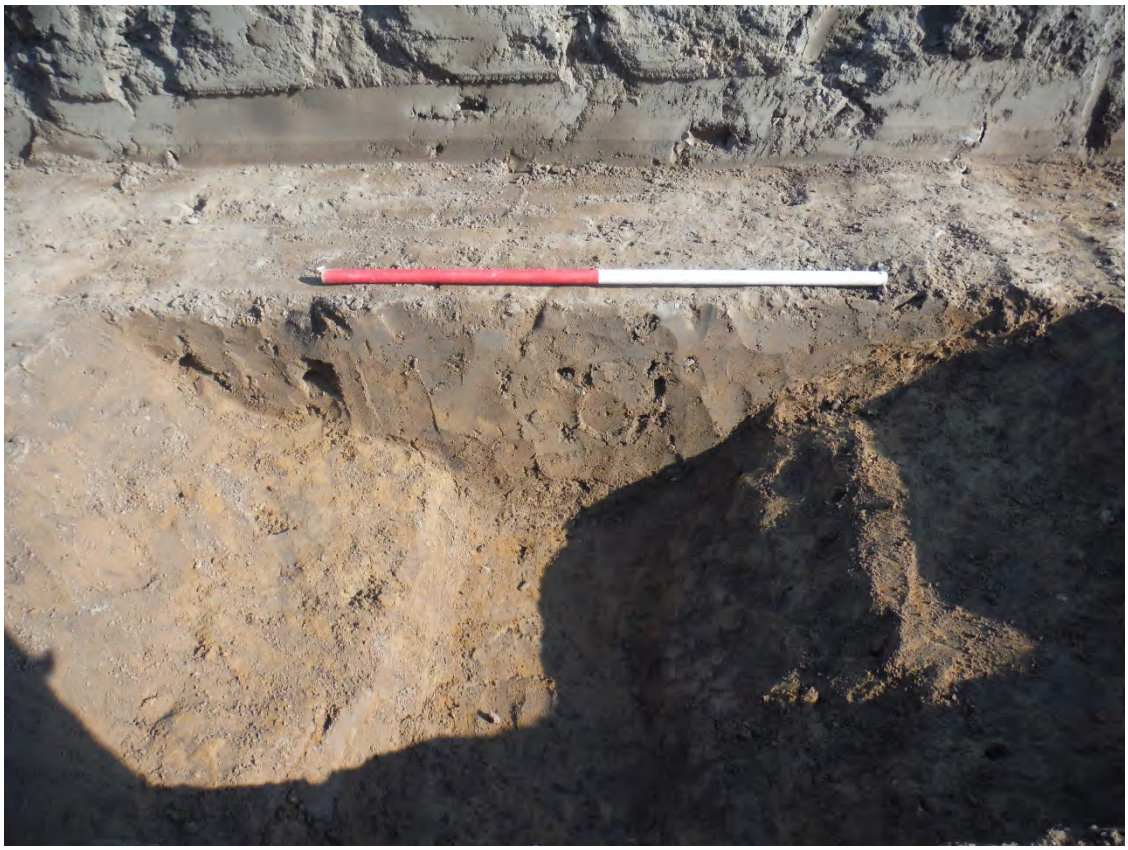


Plate 14: Trench 24, North facing view of Ditch [128]

Plate 15: Trenches 19 & 20, SW view of backfilled trenches

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Trench Number
100	-	Layer	Topsoil	Topsoil across site	1-27
101	-	Layer	Subsoil	Topsoil across site	1-27
102	-	Layer	Natural	Natural Geological Horizon	1-27
103	103	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	6
104	103	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [105]	6
105	105	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	2
106	105	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [105]	2
107	107	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	3
108	107	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [107]	3
109	107	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [107]	3
110	111	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	8
111	111	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit [110]	8
112	112	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	8
113	112	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [112]	8
114	114	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	16
115	114	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [114]	16
116	118	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [118]	12
117	118	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [118]	12
118	118	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	12
119	121	Fill	Cremation	Fill of Cremation [121]	12
120	121	Fill	Cremation	Fill of Cremation [121]	12
121	121	Cut	Cremation	Cut of Cremation	12
122	124	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [124]	12
123	124	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [124]	12
124	124	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	12
125	125	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	5
126	125	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [125]	5
127	125	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [125]	5
128	128	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	24
129	128	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [128]	24
130	130	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	7
131	130	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [130]	7
132	132	Cut	Hollow	Cut of Hollow	15
133	132	Fill	Hollow	Fill of Hollow [132]	15
134	132	Fill	Hollow	Fill of Hollow [132]	15
135	132	Fill	Hollow	Fill of Hollow [132]	15

136	132	Fill	Hollow	Fill of Hollow [132]	15
137	132	Fill	Hollow	Fill of Hollow [132]	15
138	139	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [139]	1
139	139	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Dich	1
140	141	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit [141]	8
141	141	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	8
142	143	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit [143]	8
143	143	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	8
144	145	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [145]	11
145	145	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch [145]	11

APPENDIX 3: TRENCH TABLES

TRENCH 1	**Figures 2 & 3**		
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 47.42m	Level of Natural(m OD): 17.77-18.28m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Thickness/Depth (m)**	
		W End	**E End**
Topsoil (Thickness)	(100)	0.34m	0.25m
Subsoil (Thickness)	(101)	0.06m	0.22m
Natural (Depth)	(102)	0.4m+	0.47m+
Summary			
Trench 1 was located in the northwestern corner of the site. Trench 1 contained one unexcavated archaeological feature Ditch [139].			

TRENCH 2	**Figures 2 & 3**		
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 49.09m	Level of Natural(m OD): 17.40-18.20m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Thickness/Depth (m)**	
		W End	**E End**
Topsoil (T)	(100)	0.3m	0.22m
Subsoil (T)	(101)	0.1m	0.24m
Natural (D)	(102)	0.4m+	0.46m+
Summary			
Trench 2 was located in the northwestern corner of the site. Trench 2 contained one archaeological feature, the northwest to southeast aligned Ditch [105].			

TRENCH 3	**Figures 2 & 6**	**Plates 3**	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 49.48m	Level of Natural(m OD): 18.08-18.14m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Thickness/Depth (m)**	
		NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil (T)	(100)	0.33m	0.33m
Subsoil (T)	(101)	0.14m	0.2m
Natural (D)	(102)	0.7m+	0.53m+
Summary			

Trench 3 was located towards the northwestern corner of the site.

Trench 3 contained one archaeological feature, the northeast to southwest aligned Ditch [107].

TRENCH 4	**Figure 2**		
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 49.69m	Level of Natural(m OD): 118.09-18.19m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Thickness/Depth (m)**	
		S End	**N End**
Topsoil (T)	(100)	0.28m	0.25m
Subsoil (T)	(101)	0.2m	0.25m
Natural (D)	(102)	0.48m+	0.5m+

Summary

Trench 4 was located towards the northwestern corner of the site.

Trench 4 contained no archeological deposits or features.

TRENCH 5	**Figures 2 & 4**		
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 50.34m	Level of Natural(m OD): 18.11-18.14m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Thickness/Depth (m)**	
		W End	**E End**
Topsoil (T)	(100)	0.2m	0.23m
Subsoil (T)	(101)	0.2m	0.23m
Natural (D)	(102)	0.4m+	0.46m+

Summary

Trench 5 was located towards the northeastern corner of the site.

Trench 5 contained one archaeological feature, the north to south aligned Ditch [125].

TRENCH 6	**Figures 2 & 4**		**Plate 2 & 4**
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 48.53m	Level of Natural(m OD): 18.04-18.15m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Thickness/Depth (m)**	
		S End	**N End**
Topsoil (T)	(100)	0.25m	0.25m

Subsoil (T)	(101)	0.22m	0.22m
Natural (D)	(102)	0.47m+	0.47m+

Summary

Trench 6 was located in the northeastern corner of the site.

Trench 6 contained one archaeological feature, the northwest to southeast aligned Ditch [103].

TRENCH 7	**Figures 2 & 5**		**Plate 5**
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 49.21m	Level of Natural(m OD): 17.40-18.20m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Thickness/Depth (m)**	
		S End	**N End**
Topsoil (T)	(100)	0.22m	0.25m
Subsoil (T)	(101)	0.28m	0.2m
Natural (D)	(102)	0.48m+	0.45m+

Summary

Trench 7 was located towards the northeastern corner of the site.

Trench 7 contained one archaeological feature, the northwest to southeast aligned Ditch [130].

TRENCH 8	**Figure 2 & 6**		**Plates 6-7**
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 49.25m	Level of Natural(m OD): 17.89-18.04m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Thickness/Depth (m)**	
		S End	**N End**
Topsoil (T)	(100)	0.25m	0.35m
Subsoil (T)	(101)	0.21m	0.09m
Natural (D)	(102)	0.46m+	0.44m+

Summary

Trench 8 was located on the western side of the site.

Trench 8 contained four archaeological features, the east to west aligned Ditch [112], Pit [112], Pit [141] and Pit [143].

TRENCH 9	**Figure 9**		
Trench Alignment: ESE-WNW	Length: 49.59m	Level of Natural(m OD): 18.11-18.18m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Thickness/Depth (m)**	
		W End	**E End**
Topsoil (T)	(100)	0.23m	0.2m
Subsoil (T)	(101)	0.22m	0.36m
Natural (D)	(102)	0.45m+	0.56m+

Summary

Trench 9 was located towards the centre of the site.

Trench 9 contained no archeological deposits or features.

TRENCH 10	**Figure 2**		
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 49.87m	Level of Natural(m OD): 18.13-18.17m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Thickness/Depth (m)**	
		W End	**E End**
Topsoil (T)	(100)	0.31m	0.17m
Subsoil (T)	(101)	0.23m	0.31m
Natural (D)	(102)	0.54m+	0.48m+

Summary

Trench 10 was located towards the northeastern corner of the site.

Trench 9 contained no archeological deposits or features.

TRENCH 11	**Figures 2 & 7**		
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 48.76m	Level of Natural(m OD): 18.08-18.11m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Thickness/Depth (m)**	
		NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil (T)	(100)	0.26m	0.23m
Subsoil (T)	(101)	0.2m	0.24m
Natural (D)	(102)	0.46m+	0.47m+

Summary

Trench 11 was located towards the western side of the site.

Trench 11 contained one unexcavated archaeological feature, the east to west aligned Ditch

[145]

TRENCH 12	**Figure 2 & 7**		**Plates 8-10**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 47.91m		Level of Natural(m OD): 18.04-18.07m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Thickness/Depth (m)**	
			S End	**N End**
Topsoil (T)	(100)		0.24m	0.3m
Subsoil (T)	(101)		0.3m	0.25m
Natural (D)	(102)		0.54m+	0.55m+
Summary				
Trench 12 was located in the centre of the site. Trench 12 contained three archaeological features, the east to west aligned Ditch [118], the northwest to southeast aligned Ditch [124] and Cremation [121].				

TRENCH 13	**Figure 2**			
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 48.89m		Level of Natural(m OD): 18.30-18.39m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Thickness/Depth (m)**	
			S End	**N End**
Topsoil (T)	(100)		0.22m	0.21m
Subsoil (T)	(101)		0.28m	0.29m
Natural (D)	(102)		0.5m+	0.5m+
Summary				
Trench 13 was located on the eastern side of the site. Trench 13 contained no archaeological deposits or features.				

TRENCH 14	**Figure 2**			
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 45.01m		Level of Natural(m OD): 17.14-17.55m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Thickness/Depth (m)**	
			W End	**E End**
Topsoil (T)	(100)		0.28m	0.27m
Subsoil (T)	(101)		0.3m	0.2m
Natural (D)	(102)		0.58m+	0.47m+
Summary				

Trench 14 was located on the western side of the site. Trench 14 was shortened by 5m on the western side of the site due to avoid obstructing an active footpath on the western limit of the field.

Trench 14 contained no archaeological deposits or features.

TRENCH 15	**Figures 2 & 8**		**Plates 11 & 12**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 53.70m		Level of Natural(m OD): 17.34-17.52m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Thickness/Depth (m)**	
			S End	**N End**
Topsoil (T)	(100)		0.15m	0.3m
Subsoil (T)	(101)		0.2m	0.67m
Natural (D)	(102)		0.35m+	0.97m+

Summary

Trench 15 was located towards the western side of the site.

Trench 15 contained one archaeological feature, Hollow [132].

TRENCH 16	**Figures 2 & 9**		**Plate 13**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 48.47m		Level of Natural(m OD): 17.80-18.23m	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Thickness/Depth (m)**	
			SW End	**NE End**
Topsoil (T)	(100)		0.33m	0.2m
Subsoil (T)	(101)		0.24m	0.21m
Natural (D)	(102)		0.57m+	0.41m+

Summary

Trench 16 was located towards the centre of the site.

Trench 16 contained one archaeological feature, the north to south aligned Ditch [114].

TRENCH 17	**Figure 2**	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 49.53m	Level of Natural(m OD): 18.25-18.46m

Deposit	Context No.	Average Thickness/Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil (T)	(100)	0.28m	0.22m
Subsoil (T)	(101)	0.29m	0.25m
Natural (D)	(102)	0.57m+	0.47m+

Summary

Trench 17 was located towards the eastern side of the site.

Trench 17 contained no archaeological deposits or features.

TRENCH 18	Figure 2	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 49.69m	Level of Natural(m OD): 16.45-17.10m

Deposit	Context No.	Average Thickness/Depth (m)	
		S End	N End
Topsoil (T)	(100)	0.27m	0.24m
Subsoil (T)	(101)	0.23m	0.23m
Natural (D)	(102)	0.52m+	0.47m+

Summary

Trench 18 was located towards the southwestern corner of the site.

Trench 18 contained no archaeological deposits or features.

TRENCH 19	Figure 2	Plate 15
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 47.05m	Level of Natural(m OD): 17.35-17.95m

Deposit	Context No.	Average Thickness/Depth (m)	
		W End	E End
Topsoil (T)	(100)	0.39m	0.24m
Subsoil (T)	(101)	0.4m	0.2m
Natural (D)	(102)	0.79m+	0.44m+

Summary

Trench 19 was located towards the centre of the site.

Trench 19 contained no archaeological deposits or features but did contain a modern Geotechnical pit which was part of the current developments geotechnical assessment.

TRENCH 20	**Figure 2**	**Plate 15**
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 49.05m	Level of Natural(m OD): 17.92-18.25m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Thickness/Depth (m)**	
		NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil (T)	(100)	0.26m	0.28m
Subsoil (T)	(101)	0.23m	0.19m
Natural (D)	(102)	0.49m+	0.47m+

Summary

Trench 20 was located towards the centre of the site.

Trench 20 contained no archaeological deposits or features.

TRENCH 21	**Figure 2**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 48.92m	Level of Natural(m OD): 18.27m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Thickness/Depth (m)**	
		W End	**E End**
Topsoil (T)	(100)	0.24m	0.3m
Subsoil (T)	(101)	0.31m	0.32m
Natural (D)	(102)	0.55m+	0.62m+

Summary

Trench 21 was located on the eastern side of the site.

Trench 21 contained no archaeological deposits or features.

TRENCH 22	**Figure 2**	
Trench Alignment: ESE-WNW	Length: 48.89m	Level of Natural(m OD): 15.66-16.83m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Thickness/Depth (m)**	
		W End	**E End**
Topsoil (T)	(100)	0.26m	0.24m
Subsoil (T)	(101)	0.33m	0.28m
Natural (D)	(102)	0.59m+	0.52m+

Summary

Trench 22 was located in southwestern corner of the site.

Trench 22 contained no archaeological deposits or features.

TRENCH 23	**Figure 2**		
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 48.95m	Level of Natural(m OD): 17.24-17.44m	

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Thickness/Depth (m)**	
		S End	**N End**
Topsoil (T)	(100)	0.36m	0.31m
Subsoil (T)	(101)	0.31m	0.2m
Natural (D)	(102)	0.67m+	0.51m+

Summary

Trench 23 was located towards the southwestern corner of the site.

Trench 23 contained no archaeological deposits or features.

TRENCH 24	**Figures 2 & 10**	**Plate 14**
Trench Alignment: ESE-WNW	Length: 48.63m	Level of Natural(m OD): 17.55-17.94m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Thickness/Depth (m)**	
		W End	**E End**
Topsoil (T)	(100)	0.3m	0.25m
Subsoil (T)	(101)	0.2m	0.32m
Natural (D)	(102)	0.5m+	0.57m+

Summary

Trench 24 was located on the southern side of the site.

Trench 24 contained one archaeological feature, the north to south aligned Ditch [128].

TRENCH 25	**Figure 2**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 48.04m	Level of Natural(m OD): 18.22-18.24m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Thickness/Depth (m)**	
		S End	**N End**
Topsoil (T)	(100)	0.27m	0.31m
Subsoil (T)	(101)	0.32m	0.35m
Natural (D)	(102)	0.59m+	0.66m+

Summary

Trench 25 was located towards the southeastern corner of the site.

Trench 25 contained no archaeological deposits and features.

TRENCH 26	**Figure 2**		
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 48.42m	Level of Natural(m OD): 18.07-18.12m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Thickness/Depth (m)**	
		S End	**N End**
Topsoil (T)	(100)	0.32m	0.24m
Subsoil (T)	(101)	0.27m	0.27m
Natural (D)	(102)	0.59m+	0.51m+

Summary

Trench 26 was located on the southern side of the site.

Trench 26 contained no archaeological deposits or features.

TRENCH 27	**Figure 2**		
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 48.54m	Level of Natural(m OD): 18.23-18.25m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Thickness/Depth (m)**	
		NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil (T)	(100)	0.3m	0.33m
Subsoil (T)	(101)	0.2m	0.31m
Natural (D)	(102)	0.5m+	0.64m+

Summary

Trench 27 was located on the southern side of the site.

Trench 27 contained no archaeological deposits or features.

APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-221622

Project details	
Project name	Land at Red House Lane, Leiston, Suffolk: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Short description of the project	This report describes the results of a 27 trench (1321m) archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Red House Lane, Leiston, Suffolk IP16 4LQ (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 4500 6176) from the 7th to the 14th September 2015. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. In advance of the construction of a residential development on the c.8.5 Hectare site.
Project dates	Start: 07-09-2015 End: 14-09-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LCS218 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Late Prehistoric
Monument type	DITCH Early Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Late Bronze Age
Monument type	CREMATION Middle Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Bronze Age
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Middle Bronze Age
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Iron Age

Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL LEISTON Land South of Red House Lane, Leiston
Postcode	IP16 4LQ
Study area	8.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 4500 6176 52.198921481669 1.585655461736 52 11 56 N 001 35 08 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 15m Max: 19m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting Ltd.
Project director/manager	Shannon Hogan
Project supervisor	Matthew Lees
Type of sponsor/funding body	Private Developer
Project archives	

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Physical Archive ID	LCS 218
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Digital Archive ID	LCS 218
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Geophysics","Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Paper Archive ID	LCS 218
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Red House Lane, Leiston, Suffolk: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Lees, M
Other bibliographic details	R12227
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Pampisford
Description	PCA Grey Literature evaluation Report
URL	www.oasis.ac.uk

Entered by	Matthew Lees (MLees@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	17 September 2015

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION AT LAND SOUTH OF RED HOUSE LANE, LEISTON, SUFFOLK

SEPTEMBER 2015

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation at Land South of Red House Lane, Leiston, Suffolk

Local Planning Authority:	**Suffolk Coastal District Council**
Planning Reference:	**Pre-application**
Central National Grid Reference:	**TM 4500 6176**
Written and researched by:	**Mary-Anne Slater** **Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd**
Project Manager:	**Shannon Hogan**
Commissioning Client:	**CgMs Consulting Ltd**
Contractor:	**Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd** **Central Office** **The Granary** **Rectory Farm** **Brewery Road** **Pampisford** **Cambridgeshire** **CB22 3EN**
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August 2015

CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) has been commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to undertake a programme of trenched archaeological evaluation at the proposed development at land south of Red House Lane, Leiston, Suffolk (TM 4500 6176) prior to the proposed residential development.

1.1.2 The project will be managed and directed by Shannon Hogan, Project Manager of PCA Central.

1.1.3 This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation and any subsequent archaeological excavations and conforms to the SCCAS/CT Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2012 Ver 1.1.

1.2 Archaeological Background

1.2.1 The archaeological background detailed below has been taken from the Suffolk HER database (https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/). There is no known archaeology on the site, but the HER records a cropmark of an irregular enclosure of unknown date immediately to the east of the site (LCS 019) and the possible location of a mill also to the east (LCS Misc). Archaeological excavation on the current phase of development, to the west of this site, has identified prehistoric archaeology including ring ditches and enclosure/trackway ditches which presumably continue into this site (pers. comm. Myk Flitcroft).

1.2.2 Numerous findspots of prehistoric activity are recorded within a 1km radius of the site, including a Neolithic flint axe and polished flint axe (ARG 009 and LCS Misc), a Mesolithic pebble macehead (LCS Misc), a possible Bronze Age cremation c.400m to the north of the site (LCS 172) and an Early Bronze Age axe hammer (LCS Misc).

1.2.3 The site lies approximately 600m to the south-east of the medieval town of

Leiston and approximately 600m to the north-east of the medieval historic settlement core of Aldringham village.

1.2.4 Prior to any further investigation on the site, a full search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record will be undertaken. The results of this search will be presented within the evaluation report and the significance of any nearby sites, finds or monuments will be fully considered and discussed.

1.3 Geophysical Survey

1.3.1 A full geophysical survey of the site will be undertaken prior to the trial trench investigation. The results of the survey will influence the location of the proposed trenches in order to target any identified anomalies. A final report will be submitted with the report on the results of the evaluation.

2 GEOLOGY, LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The bedrock geology of the proposed development area is that of Crag Group – Sand (British Geological Survey; Website 1). This is a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 0 to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas.

2.1.2 The superficial geological deposits are of Lowestoft Formation – Clay and Silt and Diamicton (BGS; Website 1). Superficial deposits that formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions.

2.2 Location and Topography

2.2.1 The site is located on the southern side of Red House Lane, to the south-east of Leiston.

2.2.2 The site is fairly level at c.18m above Ordnance Datum (AOD), with a sharp decrease to c.15m AOD in the south-west corner of the field.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Broad Aims

3.1.1 The main aim of the evaluation is to evaluate the archaeological potential with the site by trial trenching in conjunction with a geophysical survey.

3.1.2 The aim of any evaluations subsequent to discovery of any archaeology during the evaluation is to identify, excavate and record the location, extent, date, character and state of preservation of any archaeological remains on the site which are likely to be threatened by the proposed development, and to identify their significance in a local, regional and national context, as appropriate, with reference to the East Anglian regional research agendas:

-Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997)

-Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000)

-Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region (Medlycott and Brown 2008)

-Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Site Set Up

4.1.1 Prior to commencement of fieldwork, the County HER will be contacted in order to obtain a HER number for the work. This number will be unique to the project/site and will be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.

4.1.2 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. This number will be provided to the County HER in order to obtain the HER number.

4.2 Machining and Site Planning

4.2.1 A geophysical survey will be carried out in advance of any trial trenching.

4.2.2 Following the geophysical survey, the trial trenches will be located across the site in order to clarify any anomalies found during the geophysical survey and in order to evaluate all parts of the proposed development area.

4.2.3 The trial trenches will cover a maximum of 3.5% of the area which is approximatelyc.2700m² or 27 x 50m trenches.

4.2.4 Trial trenches will be 1.8m wide and excavated using a mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket to remove any overlying topsoil, subsoil and made ground deposits down to the archaeological horizon or geological horizon, whichever comes first.

4.2.5 Exposed archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned as necessary to define them using hand tools.

4.2.6 Metal-detecting will be carried out of any stripped deposits throughout the monitoring process and all archaeological features and spoil heaps will be surveyed by metal-detector as they are encountered.

4.2.7 Limits of all excavation areas, pre-excavation and post-excavation plans of

archaeological features and heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) will be recorded using a Leica 1200 Global positioning System (GPS) rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.3 Recording and Sampling

4.3.1 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).

4.3.2 All features will be investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.

4.3.3 Drawn records will be in the form of survey plans, drawn plans and section drawings of all archaeological features at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50) while all individual deposits and cuts will be recorded as written records on PCA Pro-forma context sheets.

4.3.4 Linear features will be investigated by means of slots excavated across their width and measuring at least 1m in length, positioned to avoid areas of intercutting/ disturbance in order to provide uncontaminated finds assemblages. If stratigraphic relationships between features are not visible in plan, slots will also be positioned to determine inter-feature relationships.

4.3.5 Discrete features such as pits and postholes will be at least 50% excavated and when considered appropriate 100% excavated.

4.3.6 Significant features such as structural remains (e.g. eaves drip gullies, sunken feature buildings and beam slots), industrial features (kilns, ovens, domestic hearths, metalworking furnaces) and burials (cremation and inhumation) will be recorded in plan and 100% excavated and sampled in an appropriate manner.

4.3.7 High-resolution digital photographs will be taken at all stages of the process.

Digital photographs will be taken of all archaeological features and deposits and black and white film photographs will be taken when considered appropriate by the excavator and supervisor.

4.3.8 Artefacts and ecofacts will be collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (IfA 2001; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).

4.3.9 A metal detector will be used during excavation in order to enhance finds recovery.

4.3.10 Bulk samples, 40 litres in volume when possible, will be taken by the excavator and in consultation with the project's environmental specialist where practicable, in order to recover micro- and macro-botanical environmental remains. The broad aim of such sampling is to recover evidence relating to the past environment and agricultural economy of the site, and how these changed over time under both natural and anthropogenic influence.

4.3.11 Environmental sampling will make reference to the following guideline documents:

- English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition).

- Association for Environmental Archaeology, 1995, Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2, 8 ff. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology;

- Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. and Milles, A., 1992, A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology. Circaea 9.1 (1992 for 1991), pg. 24-26;

- Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis.

4.4 Treasure

4.4.1 All finds defined as Treasure will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Treasure Act 1996 (as amended by the Treasure Designation Order 2002 No. 2666). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

4.5 Human Remains

4.5.1 If human remains are encountered, SCCAS/CT and the client will be informed. No further excavation will take place until removal becomes necessary, and will only be carried out in accordance with all appropriate Environmental Health regulations and only after a Ministry of Justice license has been obtained. Excavation may be required where the remains are under imminent threat or dating/preservation information is required for costing purposes. Due to the wide range of variables, costs of excavation, removal and analysis of human remains are not included in any statement of costs accompanying or associated with this specification.

5 ACCESS AND SAFETY

5.1.1 Access to the site will be arranged by CgMs Consulting Ltd. The client will secure safe access to the site for archaeological personnel and provide suitable welfare provision. The client will also ensure that all deep excavations are adequately shored, conforming to current health and safety regulations and that the archaeological investigations are enabled through the provision and operation of adequate water extraction/pumping equipment.

5.1.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of withholding of access will not be PCA's responsibility. The costs of any delays as a result of withheld access will be passed on to the client in addition to the project costs already specified.

5.1.3 All relevant health and safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice will be respected. The Health and Safety policies will be those of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. and in accordance with all statutory regulations. A Health & Safety Risk Assessment for the site will be produced and made available to all staff.

5.1.4 There is a duty of care for the client to provide all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and the location of live services before site works commence.

6 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

6.1 Timetable

6.1.1 The duration of the evaluation will be approximately 10 days with provision for one PCA Supervisor and three additional Site Assistants.

6.1.2 Working days are based on a 5-day working week, Monday to Friday.

6.2 Staffing and Support

6.2.1 The project will be managed and led by Shannon Hogan, project manager of PCA Central who will ensure all staff are familiarised with the site, the archaeological background of the area and the ground conditions to maximise the effectiveness of the monitoring programme.

6.2.2 Key team members will include Shannon Hogan, project manager of PCA Central and a PCA Supervisor. Additional Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff if required.

6.2.3 The following staff will form the project team:

1x Project Manager

1x Supervisor

3x Site Assistant

1x Survey Supervisor

1x Finds Supervisor

1x Finds Assistant

1x Illustrator for post-excavation work.

6.2.4 Specialists will be employed for consultation and analysis during post-excavation work as necessary. Specialists will be approached to carry out

analysis as required from the list in Appendix 1.

7 REPORTING

7.1 Post-excavation tasks and report writing will take approximately 4 weeks following the end of fieldwork. Specialists will be employed for consultation and analysis as necessary

7.2 PCA will provide the client with a copy or copies of the report (following completion). PCA will provide one digital copy and one paper copy of the report to SCCAS/CT.

7.3 If substantial remains are recorded during the project, it may be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines contained in English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects 2.

7.4 Further to its acceptance the contractor will supply an additional copy for inclusion into the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER). PCA will also submit copies of the project report to the National Monuments Record, if required. Contingency will be made for the publication of results. The minimum requirement will be for an appropriate note to be made available in the Archaeology in Suffolk section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History. This summary should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

8 OWNERSHIP OF FINDS, STORAGE AND CURATION OF ARCHIVE

8.1 All artefactual material recovered will be held in storage by PCA central and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all artefacts. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to treasure act legislation separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated.

8.2 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines contained in Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long term Storage (UKIC, 1990), and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (Museum and Galleries Commission, 1992).

8.3 A copy of the report will accompany the archive when it is deposited with the SCCAS/CT archaeological stores.

8.4 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. PCA will provide appropriate details relating to this project by completing the OASIS form at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis, in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service.

9 FUTHER CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Insurance

9.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. Professional Indemnity £5,000,000 RSA (Saturn) P8531NAECE/1026, Public & Products Liability £10,000,000 Aviva & Towergate Underwriting, 24765101CHC/000133, EOL001198/0104, Employers Liability £10,000,000 Aviva 24765101CHC/000133.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. (eds.) 2000 Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8

Glazebrook, J. (ed.) 1997 Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. Resource Assessment. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 3

Medlycott, M. 2011. (ed.) Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24

Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2012 Ver 1.1 (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team)

Figure 1: Proposed Site

APPENDIX 1: FINDS, ENVIROMENTAL AND OTHER SPECIALIST SERVICES

Prehistoric Pottery: Sarah Percival, Louise Rayner, Jon Cotton, Mike Seager Thomas

Roman Pottery: Katie Anderson, Jo Mills (samian), Gwladys Monteil (samian), Joanna Bird (decorated samian), Margaret Darling (North), Brenda Dickinson (samian stamps), Kay Hartley (mortaria), David Williams (amphora)

Post-Roman Pottery: Chris Jarrett (in house), Berni Seddon (in house), Luke Barber (Sussex)

Clay Tobacco Pipe: Chris Jarrett (in house)

CBM: Berni Seddon (in house), Kevin Hayward (in house) ,Su Pringle, Ian Betts

Stone & Petrological Analysis: Kevin Hayward (in house), Mark Samuel (moulded stone)

Glass: John Shepherd, Medieval and Post-medieval Glass, Hugh Wilmott, Medieval Window Glass, Jill Channer

Coins: James Gerrard (in house), Nina Crummy, Mike Hammerson

Inscriptions & Graffiti: Roger Tomlin

Animal Bone: Kevin Rielly (in house), Philip Armitage, Robin Bendrey

Lithics (inc Palaeolithic): Barry Bishop

Osteology: Aileen Tierney

Timber: Damian Goodburn, Nigel Nayling (Wales),

Leather: Quita Mould

Small Finds: Marit Gaimster (post Roman) (in house), James Gerrard (Roman)(in house), Hilary Major (Roman), Ian Riddler (esp worked bone)

Metal slag: Lynne Keys, David Starley

Textiles: Penelope Walton Rogers

Conservation: Karen Barker, Stefanie White (Colchester Museums), Emma Hogarth (Colchester Museums)

Dendrochronology: Ian Tyers

Archaeomagnetic dating: Mark Noel

Environmental: Val Fryer, QUEST, University of Reading

Documentary Research: Guy Thompson (in house), Chris Phillpotts, Frederick Hamond (NI), Gillian Draper, Jeremy Haslam, Roger Leech

Industrial Archaeology: David Cranstone

Finds Illustration: Cate Davies (in house), Helen Davies (in house), Mark Roughley (in house)

03/09/15 MR

Red House Lane, Leiston
Site setout
1:1,250 at A3

P C A

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