LAND AT THE NORTHERN FRINGE, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD WALKING SURVEY

FEBRUARY 2016

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

R12313

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Land at the Northern Fringe, Ipswich, Suffolk:

Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey

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CONTENTS

ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of a programme of archaeological fieldwalking survey carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at Northern Fringe, Ipswich, Suffolk (NGR TM 1646 4751) between the 3rd and the 9th of December 2015.

Conditions for fieldwalking varied across the site area, with some smaller outlying fields being unable to be surveyed due to grass and vegetation cover. A further portion of the north-west area of the site was under short crop at the time of the survey. Therefore although this area was surveyed the results from it were comparatively sparse. Where conditions were not adverse the silty nature of much of the topsoil was adequate for fieldwalking purposes. Artefact densities were moderate across the study area, and consisted primarily of post-medieval to modern pottery, ceramic building material and metalwork. Smaller assemblages of prehistoric struck flints and approximately 811g of undateable burnt flint were also recovered. The distribution of the finds in general represents no obvious patterning, beyond a broad focus of burnt flint concentrations to the south-west. This may represent scattered prehistoric activity in this area, possibly relating to the cropmark complex previously identified as potential later prehistoric funerary or agricultural enclosures located here. The volume of prehistoric material over the rest of the site is likely to represent persistent, intermittent activity over a long period, with the bulk of the material dating to the later prehistoric period.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 A programme of archaeological fieldwalking survey was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at the Northern Fringe, Ipswich, Suffolk (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 1646 4751) from the 3rd to the 9th of December 2015 (Figure 1).

1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting.

1.3 The proposed development site is located on the northern side of Ipswich, 2.8km from the city centre, and covers approximately 80 hectares (Figure 2). The site consisted of a series of agricultural fields, separated by ditch and hedgerows. The site was bounded to the south by the East Suffolk railway line, to the west by Henley Road, to the north by Lower Road and to the east by Westerfield Road.

1.4 The fieldwalking survey was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Steve Porter of PCA (Porter 2015).

1.5 The aim of the fieldwalking survey was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains present as surface finds on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate; and to provide information essential to the planning process.

1.6 This report describes the results of the survey and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. The site archive will be deposited at Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) archaeological stores.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The study site is shown to lie in an area of Boulder Clay with localised areas of glacial Sand and Gravel. The northern most part of the site lies on an area of brickearth (BGS Online 2015).

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The study site forms an irregular shape bounded generally to the north by Lower Road, to the west by Henley Road, to the south by the East Suffolk railway line and to the east by Westerfield Road.

2.2.2 The site slopes gradually downwards from south west to north east from approximately 44m AOD to 27m AOD. As a result, the western and southern parts of the site overlook the lower central and north eastern parts of the site. The study site therefore drains north east towards Westerfield and from there field drains join a tributary of the River Gipping.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological background detailed below has been taken from the DBA undertaken for the site (Gailey & Hudson 2014).

3.1 Palaeolithic

3.1.1 A scatter of Palaeolithic implements were found approximately 1km south west of the study site during excavations at Bolton and Laughlins brick pit in the early 20th century, as well as a possible human inhumation (MFS17532, TM 1545 4645; MSF4921, TM 1575 4645). Further implements were recovered from excavations in the early 20th century at Bolton and Pipes Brickfield approximately 500m south west of the study site (MFS4737, TM 1566 4658). Palaeolithic implements have also been discovered within the wider study area (MSF24310, TM 1610 4640; MSF4922, TM 1565 4715; MSF24310, TM 1610 4640). It is likely that these finds were recovered from the glacial sand and gravels at depth and were likely to have been derived and residual.

3.2 Neolithic

3.2.1 A small number of isolated finds of Neolithic date are recorded within the wider vicinity of the study site. Flint flakes, an axe and pottery sherds associated with a possible well were recorded during investigations at the Bolton and Pipes Brickfield at Dales Road c.700 south-west of the site (MSF4727, TM 1545 4645; MSF4739, TM 1553 4656; MSF4920, TM 4565 4632). A flint blade with a hinge fracture was found off Sandy Lane, c.600m the north of the study site (MSF22515, TM 1715 4832).

3.3 Bronze Age and Iron Age

3.3.1 Two Bronze Age beakers were found approximately 1km south west of the study site during the investigations at Bolton Pit, Dales Road (MSF4728, TM 1535 4645). Large amounts of late Bronze Age pottery sherds, worked flint and fragments of burnt bone were found at Victoria Nurseries on Westerfield Road, around 1km south of the study site (MSF14085, TM 1675 4605). A bronze blade fragment, probably from a sword is recorded c.700m north-west of the study site (MSF20463, TM 1542 4793).

3.3.2 Cropmarks identified from aerial photographs as possible later prehistoric funerary or agricultural features have been observed in the south western part of the site. Cropmarks were also identified from aerial photographs as rectangular enclosures to both the north and south of the railway line. An Iron Age coin was found by metal detecting at this spot in July 1997, c.100m south of the site (MSF15193, TM 1663 4709) and could help to date these enclosures to the Iron Age.

3.3.3 An archaeological monitoring exercise, evaluation and excavation at Thurleston High School approximately 1100m west of the study site recorded evidence of a large Iron Age enclosure (MSF24169, TM 1501 4780; MSF24167, TM 1520 4763) whilst evidence of Iron Age agricultural activity was recorded c.500m south of the railway line at Westerfield Road (MSF25121, TM 1651 4677).

3.3.4 Sherds of very coarse Early Iron Age pottery were found during the investigations at Bolton and Pipes brickfield on Dales Road approximately 1km south west of the study site (MSF4729, TM 1545 4645).

3.4 Roman

3.4.1 Significant Roman artefacts and features have been recovered within the wider study area. Various scattered Roman finds were found during metal detecting on land at Mill Farm c.500m to the south of the study site suggesting a possible occupation site. Finds included two 1st/2nd century spines of brooches, a disc brooch fragment and intaglio of Mars in gold, sestertius of Hadrian and denarius of Septimus Severus (MSF11208, TM 1660 4690). A pottery urn of greyware with impressed decoration was found during drainage operations in a meadow where the railway now crosses the Westerfield Road just east of the study site (MSF4754, TM 1705 4725).

3.4.2 A significant Roman villa was excavated by Basil Brown from 1946-9 at Castle Hill approximately 1200m south west of the study site and north of the riverside Roman settlement at Ipswich. Basil Brown excavated Roman pits and ditches and found evidence of two separate levels of Roman occupation with a thick clay layer between the two. Features recovered included a

hypocaust system with 54 pilae; decorated wall plaster and tesserae from various parts of the site along with associated finds. The alignment of the Roman road from Colchester (Camulodunum) follows the route of the A12 into Ipswich and following its alignment could have run close to the villa at Castle Hill. An evaluation at land immediately south of the railway line, c.200m south of the site revealed scatters of Roman pottery, possibly indicating a small settlement (MSF25122, TM 1650 4671).

3.4.3 Roman finds from the sand and gravel quarry at Bolton Pipes brickfield on Dales Road, close to the villa site, approximately 1km south west of the study site was identified (MSF4730, TM 1760 4730). A Roman cemetery of inhumations and cremations were found during mineral extraction at Bolton and Pipes Brickfield, Dales Road extending to the east. A later field evaluation did not locate any archaeological finds or features (MSF4736, TM 1575 4650; MSF4739, TM 1553 4656).

3.4.4 A scatter of Roman metalwork was during found metal detecting approximately 400m south east of the study site (MSF12410, TM 1775 4725), and a Roman brooch fragment c.500m south of the site (MSF12417, TM 1695 4675). Roman coins have also been found in the wider study area (MSF3980, TM 1727 4759; MSF4873, TM 1727 4759).

3.5 Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

3.5.1 A number of Anglo Saxon artefacts have been recovered during metal detecting within the wider vicinity of the study site (MSF22518, TM 1753 4825: A decorated bronze fragment c.200m east of the study site; MSF11209, TM 1665 4692: scattered Saxon finds at Mill Farm c.500 south of the site). A sceatta coin of Anglo Saxon origin was uncovered during metal detecting c.750m north-east of the site at Westerfield Hall (MSF4874, TM 1717 4853).

3.5.2 A ditch with associated Thetford Ware was observed in an AWA pipe trench approximately 600m east of the study site (MSF4915, TM 1745 4725). Ipswich ware pottery sherds were found in a scatter at the Bolton and Pipes Brickfield, c.650m south-west of the site (MSF4731, TM 1540 4646).

3.6 Late Medieval and Post-Medieval

3.6.1 By the medieval period the study site lay between the hamlets of Thurleston Cum Whitton and Westerfield and to the north of the medieval town of Ipswich. The village green of Westerfield is recorded c.200m north-east of the site (MSF22184, TM 1733 4783).

3.6.2 A scatter of medieval finds were found c.500m south of the study site. This has been interpreted as a possible site of a medieval fair (MSF4876, TM 1660 4689). Further finds have been recorded during metal detecting c.750m north-east of the study site (MSF11206, TM 1715 4855) and c.850m south of the study site (MSF12416, TM 1675 4635).

3.6.3 The Church of St Mary, Whitton was originally built in 13th century and lies approximately 1km west of the study site (MSF4900, TM 1498 4769). The Church of St Mary Magdalene, Westerfield was originally built in 14th century and lies approximately 500m north east of the site (MSF4917, TM 1751 4761). The site of the Church of St Botolph, Thurleston is recorded c.650m north-west of the site (MSF4740, TM 1538 4815). The church was demolished during the 19th century. The possible site of St Thomas' Chapel is recorded c.400m west of the study site (MSF26719, TM 1543 4745).

3.6.4 The site of Dale Hall, a medieval manorial site and post-medieval hall is recorded c.200m west of the site (MSF26703, TM 1575 4687).

3.6.5 An evaluation on land c.500m south of the site recorded evidence of medieval agricultural activity. Two pits containing medieval material situated between the Lowestoft and Felixstowe railways is recorded c.400m east of the site (MSF4916, TM 1745 4725).

3.7 Post-Medieval and Modern

3.7.1 Mill Farmhouse was originally built in the late 16th or early 17th century just outside the eastern boundary of the study site. The building comprises of a painted brick farmhouse with later alterations in the 18th and 19th century and is a listed building.

3.7.2 Kirby's map of 1736 indicates the location of the study site to the north of the

core of Ipswich town, lying between the parishes of Westerfield and Thurleston Cum Whitton.

3.7.3 By the 18th century Ipswich had expanded leading to an increased need for bricks for housing. Most of these bricks were supplied from Works in and around the town. An extensive earthwork was visible from aerial photographs and identified as a possible former quarry site to the south of the site. Several brickworks are recorded within the wider study area (MSF26705, TM 1635 4673; MSF26706, TM 1655 4634).

3.7.4 In the late 18th or early 19th century Sparrowe's Farmhouse was constructed on the edge of the north western boundary of the study site and is a listed building.

3.7.5 By the 19th century the north eastern part of the site fell within the parish of Westerfield. Field name evidence on the 1839 tithe map indicates that at least one field had been used for mineral extraction. A possible pit has been identified from aerial photographs lying within this field. A former pit can also be observed in field 195 on the tithe map. The former mill associated with Mill Farm lies just within the eastern boundary of the study site. The remainder of the site was occupied by arable land and meadow.

3.7.6 The western part of the study site fell within the parish of Thurleston Cum Whitton. Field name evidence on the 1840 tithe map indicates that at least one field by this date had been used for mineral extraction. Evidence of the extent of the pit by that date is present in the north of the field. A further pit is observed to the east of Sparrows Farm. Quarrying had therefore taken place at a number of locations across the site by the 19th century. The remainder of the site was occupied by arable land and meadow.

3.7.7 By the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey the Great Eastern Railway had been constructed forming the southern boundary to the site. The former pits observed on the tithe maps were still present at the site. An earthwork to the south of Mill Farm was likely to be the remains of the former mill.

3.7.8 Several records relating to WWII town defences are recorded within the

wider study area. These include pillboxes (MSF26246, TM 1608 4690; MSF26364, TM 1760 4730), anti-tank defences (MSF25126, TM 1650 4671; MSF26410, TM 1600 4695), and an anti-aircraft battery (MSF27499, TM 1648 4671).

3.7.9 Between 1958 and 1972 the former sand pit in the western boundary of the study site had been backfilled. There has been no subsequent change to the study site.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 All archaeological works were undertaken within the bounds of the development area.

4.1.2 Conditions for fieldwalking varied across the site area, with some smaller outlying fields along the northern edge being unable to be surveyed due to grass and vegetation cover (Figure 3; Plates 3 and 9). A further portion of the north-west area of the site was under short crop at the time of the survey (Plates 2 and 4). Therefore although this area was surveyed the finds recovered from it were comparatively sparse in quantity. Where conditions were not adverse the land was ploughed, with young crop or grass starting to grow up at a very low level in the south and south-east fields (Plates 5, 6, 7 and 8). The sand-silt nature of much of the topsoil was adequate for fieldwalking purposes.

4.2 Fieldwalking

4.2.1 Fieldwalking was carried out using the 'Essex method' (Meddlycott and Germany 2008), supported by metal detector survey (Plate 1). The site was divided into units of one hectare, each numbered individually and defined with reference to the Ordnance Survey grid. The site was further sub-divided into transects, spaced 20m apart, aligned north to south and numbered 1-5 from west to east within each hectare.

4.2.2 Key grid points were located prior to the commencement of field walking using a Lieca 1200 Global positioning System (GPS) rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better. The location of each fieldwalking team was checked periodically while surveying each hectare, typically at every 20m.

4.2.3 All categories of artefactual material were hand collected from the surface of the plough soil and were bagged at 20m intervals along the length of the transect (where possible) and labelled appropriately. A non-ferrous metal-detecting survey was undertaken where possible along the westernmost transect of each hectare alongside hand collection. This metal detector

survey was not undertaken along a portion of the north-west area of the site, as the short crop present here inhibited the use of the metal detector.

4.2.4 All of the staff were provided with pre-prepared plans and they walked pre-assigned transects to a set pattern.

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

4.2.6 Digital photographs were taken in order to illustrate the ground conditions and layout of the land.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Prehistoric activity (Figure 5)

5.1.1 Artefact densities were low across the study area and comprised of 57 pieces of struck flint, much of which was in a chipped or abraded condition. The earliest material can be dated to the Mesolithic-Early Neolithic period, although the bulk of the material is more likely to date to the later prehistoric period.

5.1.2 The low density of finds and the large proportion of undiagnostic material, means that caution needs to be exercised when looking for patterning within the distribution of artefacts. For example, although 5 of the diagnostic struck flints of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date appear to cluster very broadly to the centre of the site (Hectares 52, 67, 73, 84 and 90), it should be stressed that these are merely the earliest diagnostic finds and that the larger assemblage of flint work does not reflect this apparent clustering.

5.1.3 The bulk of the struck flint assemblage could only confidently dated to the later prehistoric periods and mainly comprised of 'squat' broad flakes, although 6 cores of a probable later prehistoric date were also identified. The nature of these flakes suggests they may date more specifically to the later second and first millennium BC. The distribution of this material was seemingly random, with no clustering apparent, in line with the opportunistic nature of flint working in this period.

5.1.4 Burnt flint was found at low densities throughout the site, however there was a main focus in the fields to the south-west, no other patterns in distribution other than this were apparent. Although intrinsically not datable, burnt flint is most commonly found on prehistoric sites.

5.2 Roman and medieval activity

5.2.1 The only finds of Roman date were two small pieces of pottery, in Hectare 8 and Hectare 100.

5.2.2 Medieval evidence was limited to a single find of early medieval to medieval date was recovered from Hectare 103. This was a lead cylindrical spindle

whorl, which likely represents a stray loss.

5.3 Post-medieval and modern activity (Figure 4)

5.3.1 The majority of the material recovered from the site could be dated to the post-medieval to modern period. The most common finds types recovered from these periods was CBM and pottery. The total number of potsherds recovered was 165, with most of the sherds being in a fragmentary state. 8 fragments of clay tobacco pipe were also identified. The datable ceramic finds are generally focused around the 18th-20th century date range, consisting mainly of stoneware, tin-glazed wares and transfer-printed pottery. Relatively large quantities of CBM were uncovered throughout the site area, totalling 401 pieces. Two loose clusters of CBM were apparent, one to the east, just south-west of Mill Farm and one to the west, in Hectares 8, 9, 15 and 16.

5.3.2 The vast majority of the metal detected finds (46 of 47) also date to these periods, specifically to the Victorian or later periods. These distribution of these finds was not clustered, with the finds themselves likely representing stray losses (Figure 6).

6 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Flint

By Barry Bishop

Introduction

6.1.1 This report provides an assessment of lithic material recovered during fieldwalking at the above site. Its accompanying database (Appendix 3) lists and describes all pieces of lithic material individually, includes further details of raw materials, condition and suggested date range and provides the data suitable for spatially plotting for the lithic material. An in-depth analysis of the lithic material will be undertaken as part of an overall assessment following the completion of the project.

6.1.2 All metrical descriptions follow the methodology established by Saville (1980).

Description of the Lithic Material

6.1.3 The fieldwalking investigations returned 120 pieces of lithic material, comprising 57 deliberately struck flints and 46 pieces of burnt flint that weigh a total of 811g (Table 1). The remaining 17 pieces proved to be of natural origin and will not be considered further.

Type	Primary/Core preparation Flake	Primary/Core preparation Blade	Maintenance/ modification flakes	Useable flakes	Prismatic blade	Non-prismatic blade	Blade-like flakes	Retouched implement	Blade/Narrow Flake Core	Flake Core	Minimally Reduced Core	Chunks/core shatter	Hammerstone / pounder	Burnt Stone (no.)	Burnt Stone (wt:g)	Natural
No.	15	2	1	22	3	1	1	1	2	1	5	2	1	46	811	17

Table 1: Quantification and Composition of the Lithic Material

Raw Materials

6.1.4 The raw materials used consist of fine-grained 'glassy' flint that is predominantly dark grey, brown or black in colour and is often mottled with

opaque inclusions. A few pieces of similar flint but lighter brown or grey in colour are also present as are a few pieces of a more opaque or speckled light grey flint. Cortex is preserved on over two-thirds of the pieces and varies from being rough but weathered and of variable thickness, to worn and smoothed. Thermal surfaces, often-heavily recorticated, are also commonly present. Although the flint is generally of good quality, its knapping potential is limited by the frequency of internal thermal flaws. The mix of different flint types and the state of the raw materials indicate that they were most likely to have been obtained from the glacial deposits that mantle the area.

Condition

6.1.5 The condition of the assemblage was variable but, as would be expected from fieldwalked derived material, all of the pieces show some post-depositional damage and in some cases this is quite severe. Damage to the edges can mask the presence of retouch and there are a number of flakes that may have been deliberately modified but which cannot now be identified with certainty. Whilst rare, a few pieces show incipient or full recortication. Although this should not be taken as an infallible chronological indicator, it is notable that all three of the prismatic blades have fully recorticated, whilst a few possibly early flakes also show its incipient development.

Technology, Typology and Dating

6.1.6 Although few diagnostic pieces are present, the technological attributes of the assemblage indicate that it was produced over a long period of time. The earliest activity at the site is represented by a few prismatic blades and blade-like flakes that can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. With these can be added the skilfully and systematically worked blade core from [Ha 9, Tr2, 40-60], a rather battered but probable blade core from [Ha 96, Tr1, 40-60] and a fragment of further possible blade-core from [Ha73, Tr1, 60-80]. No retouched implements from these periods have been identified.

6.1.7 The bulk of the assemblage can only be confidently dated to the later prehistoric periods but is most reminiscent of later second and first millennium BC industries (Ballin 2002; Herne 1991; Humphrey 2003; Young

and Humphrey 1999). This includes the majority of the flakes, which vary considerably in shape and size but tend towards being broad and thick and often have wide, markedly obtuse, striking platforms , comparable to Martingell's 'squat' flakes (1990; 2003). The remaining six cores from the site are also likely to of later prehistoric date. Most have been minimally reduced with only one showing any sustained attempts at reduction, and none show any evidence for any pre-shaping or preparation or for attempts at rejuvenation to aid further reduction. The only confidently identified retouched implement from the site is also typically later prehistoric and comprises a 'squat' flake with inverse retouch along one side, either for use as a scraper or to strengthen the edge for use as a cutting tool. A number of other flakes also have edge damage consistent with such use, although their general condition precludes unequivocal identification.

Burnt Flint

6.1.8 The unworked burnt flint is not dateable but it is most commonly found on prehistoric sites and does indicate the use of hearths at the site. It is mostly scattered in low densities and suggestive of general background waste, although the concentration in [Ha27 Tr4 20-30] may betray the location of a hearth of other fire.

Discussion

6.1.9 The quantity of both struck and burnt flint recovered is not high given the size of the area investigated but it does indicate persistent if intermittent prehistoric activity over a long period, probably commencing in the Mesolithic and continuing until the later Bronze Age or Iron Age. It should be emphasized that chronological variations in discard practices, such as a preference towards surface disposal or the burial of waste in pits, can influence the relatively frequency of material from different periods within top-soil deposits (e.g. Healy 1983; 1987).

6.1.10 The earlier material most probably reflects relatively transient activity but this does include primary core reduction. The number of blade cores compared to actual blades may suggest the boulder clays in this area were being used source from which to gather raw materials. However, settlement during this

period is more likely to have concentrated along the river margins and here better quality flint could have been found. It therefore seems more likely that the cores reflect an ad hoc use of readily available local raw materials, gathered to meet immediate needs during forays into these relatively elevated claylands.

6.1.11 The bulk of the material is more likely to date to the later prehistoric periods. During this time flintworking tends to be casual and opportunistic, resulting in discarded struck pieces being recovered in small quantities scattered around settlements and within the agricultural landscape. Its presence here raises the possibility that this area had been incorporated into the expansion of field-systems that can be seen from the Middle Bronze Age onwards along many of East Anglia's river valleys.

Recommendations

6.1.12 This report and associated catalogue is all that is required of the assemblage for the purposes of archiving and no further analytical work is warranted. Should further archaeological work be conducted, the assemblage reported here should be re-documented in conjunction with any additional material found, following the completion of the archaeological programmes.

6.2 Roman pottery

By Eniko Hudak

Context	Sherd count	Weight (g)	Approx. date
Ha100 20-40 TR5	1	5	AD 80-200
Ha8 60-80 TR3	1	4	AD 50-200

Table 2: Roman pottery

Ha100 20-40 TR5

6.2.1 Hard fired, bluish-grey fabric with moderate, fine, well-sorted inclusions, possibly quartz, smooth (slipped?) surface.

6.2.2 The fabric can be compared to the Terra Nigra-type wares identified at Colchester (Fabric C, Symonds and Wade 1999: 212) described as 'Smooth ware', a likely product of the West Stow pottery, dated to AD 80-200 (ibid. 219).

HA8 60-80 TR3

6.2.3 Sandy micaceous ware, grey core, orange surfaces, abundant quartz inclusions, sparse red and brown particles (iron?).

6.2.4 Rim sherd, but too abraded to measure diameter and EVE, possibly an everted rim jar/beaker.

6.2.5 Possibly from a local source.

6.3 Clay tobacco pipe and post-medieval pottery

By Chris Jarrett

Pottery

6.3.1 All of the pottery consists of types dated to the post-medieval period, while two sherds of Roman pottery were additionally identified and recorded separately by a ceramic specialist for that period (see Hudak, E. section 6.2). The pottery types were classified using the system employed by the Museum of London archaeology for post-medieval pottery (MOLA 2014) and for each sherd, or group of sherds, was recorded its fabric code, form and decoration, besides its state, i.e. whether the sherd was laminated or abraded. The pottery was quantified by sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight. The finds were logged in a database with separate fields assigned for the hectare, transect and division the items were found in (Appendix 4). For each entry for the pottery sherds two dates are provided, firstly as the period of production for the pottery type (field: 'fabric date range') and secondly as a tighter date (field: 'date') given when possible where the form or decoration provided a closer chronology to the material.

6.3.2 In total 165 sherds of pottery were recorded, representing 163 ENV and weighting 1.199kg. The pottery is in a fragmentary state, although one or two vessels survived with complete profiles. The fragmentary state is unsurprising considering that the pottery almost certainly represents secondary or tertiary deposited rubbish, incorporated into material used to 'manure' the field(s) on which the field survey was conducted. Despite the pottery finds being subjected to ploughing and other agricultural activities, then surprising relatively little of the material was abraded or laminated:

14.5% by sherd count. Additionally, two sherds were burnt, possibly after being placed in domestic fires.

6.3.3 The most datable pottery types indicate activity dating between the mid 18th century, represented by sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG) dated c. 1720–80 and tin-glazed ware, and the late 19th-early 20th century: the latter evinced by stoneware 'jam' jars and late transfer-printed designs.

Clay tobacco pipes

6.3.4 The clay tobacco pipes were recorded according to the part that was represented i.e. bowls or stems and where possible the bowl type was identified and classified according to Atkinson and Oswald (1969). The stems were broadly dated according to their thickness and the size of the bore. In total eight fragments (25g) of clay tobacco pipe were logged and these were represented by six stems, mostly dated to after c. 1740 and two fragmentary bowls. The latter are of types dated to the late 18th-mid 19th century, although both bowls (a type 27, dated c. 1770–1845 and a type 28, dated c. 1820–60) show evidence for 19th century dated decoration.

Other Material

6.3.5 Additionally, there were a small number of items which macroscopically appear to be pottery, although on closer inspection are in fact other materials: asbestos roofing, ceramic building material, moulded concrete, glass and rubber or plastic. These items were also logged.

6.4 Metalwork

By Ruth Beveridge

Introduction

6.4.1 Forty seven objects of metalwork were collected during the field walking across Land at Northern Fringe, Ipswich, IPS 778.The finds are presented by material in Table 3; they have been fully recorded and a full listing is provided in the catalogue (Appendix 5).

6.4.2 The metalwork recovered during the field walking is of post medieval and modern date and as such is discussed briefly by material type below. The

overall condition of the metalwork is fair.

Find type	Number
Copper Alloy objects	25
Lead object	18
Iron objects	3
Chrome	1
Total	47

Table 3: Metalwork quantities

Copper alloy objects

6.4.3 Twenty five copper alloy objects were recovered, of these six were coins. Two are of Queen Victoria, a farthing dating to 1896 and a half penny of 1861; two are of Edward VII, a one penny and a 1905 half penny. Two additional coins were too corroded to identify.

6.4.4 Six buttons and a rivet were retrieved; two are livery buttons. Livery buttons started being used in the mid-18th century and whilst more common in the 19th century they did continue into the Edwardian era. The buttons are predominantly of cast, discoidal form with integral wire attachment hoops.

6.4.5 The remaining twelve copper items include a buckle, furniture mount, a small lock plate for a chest or casket, a knife bolster, a structural fitting, a bolt nut, a rifle shell case and three cabling fittings. They are modern in date.

Lead objects

6.4.6 Eighteen of the objects recovered were lead. Of particular note is an object found at Ha 103 Tr1. This is a cast, flat-sided cylindrical spindle whorl with an off centre moulded aperture 13mm in diameter. Lead spindle whorls were in use from the Roman period through to the post medieval period, however this type is possibly an Early Medieval type (900 - 1000 AD). Compare to Foreman, 2015 which is listed as a Walton Rogers Form B.

6.4.7 A further nine objects were pieces of offcuts from cast sheets or wastage from recycling. The gauge of the lead sheets suggests a structural use such as flashing. One rectangular fragment (Ha 96 Trench 1) that has a nail hole and four cut edges is indicative of stripping lead flashing in two stages. The

first would be to cut around the position fixing the nails enabling large sheets to be removed, and then the nails would be extracted, leaving small squares of lead left behind to be recovered.

6.4.8 Additionally pieces of lead piping were retrieved, fittings, plug shot and a sack seal.

Iron objects

6.4.9 Only three iron objects were recovered; two of which are of a structural nature. The third object is possibly part of decorative ironwork.

Miscellaneous objects

6.4.10 A modern chrome lighter was also recovered.

Discussion

Pre-medieval

Only one item points to archaeological activity earlier than the 19th century. This is the early medieval/medieval lead spindle whorl. As the study area lies outside potential for Saxon or Medieval settlement activity this object can be interpreted as a stray loss.

Post-medieval

6.4.11 The majority of the metalwork is Victorian in date or later. It is primarily domestic waste associated with the nearby farmhouses and the Great Eastern Railway that formed the southern boundary of the study area from the 19th century. The sack seal found at Ha 66 Tr1 is stamped with the name Eastern Union Mills, this was formerly Stoke Tide Mill until it was purchased by the railway company, moved along the river bank and given a new title (Dolman, 1978). Sack seals were commonly used on bags, bales and sacks from the 18th to the 20th century.

7 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

7.1.1 The principal objective of the archaeological fieldwalking exercise was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological activity within the upper horizon of the ploughsoil.

7.1.2 Conditions during the fieldwalking programme were adequate to good in areas where crop and grass cover did not limit finds recovery. The site has evidently been subjected to relatively deep ploughing, with some furrows to the east of the site reaching 40cm in depth (Plates 10, 11 and 12). This strongly suggests that the quantities of artefacts retrieved during the fieldwalking survey accurately reflect the densities of artefacts within the topsoil within these areas of the site. Since there was no marked concentration of finds in the lower lying area towards the south and centre of the site, there is no reason to believe that deposits containing significant quantities of artefacts have been successively ploughed away from the upper areas and moved towards the base of the slopes as hillwash.

7.1.3 Artefact densities of prehistoric date were low across the site, and primarily consisted of occasional struck flints dating to between the Mesolithic and later prehistoric periods. Broad, 'squat' flakes were the most frequent pieces identified within the struck flint assemblage, cores, a hammerstone and longer, thinner blades were also identified. Few of these pieces were diagnostic, with those that were being mainly later prehistoric. The earlier prehistoric forms were mainly limited to prismatic and non prismatic blades. The later prehistoric assemblage was mainly made up of the common broad flakes, as well as cores and a retouched implement.

7.1.4 Burnt flint was found at low densities throughout the site, although most was located in the fields to the south-west. Although intrinsically not datable, burnt flint is most commonly found on prehistoric, especially Bronze Age sites, and as such may indicate the use of hearths or other buried deposits containing burnt flint. This is most likely in Hectare 27, where greater densities of burnt flint were recovered, but the presence or absence of such activity at this location would require further intrusive fieldwork to discern. The greater density of burnt flint found spread across the fields to the south-

west suggests that subsurface deposits containing this material may be present across this area of the site, possibly representing scattered prehistoric activity. Finds densities of struck flint were not denser over the rectangular cropmark enclosure identified in the south of the site area, or over the cropmarks located to the south-west within the site. The cropmark complex in the south-west corner of the site was however within the general area of the burnt flint concentration, which could indicate a broadly prehistoric date for these features. As only the burnt flint can be shown to generally correlate to the location of some of the cropmark features, the fieldwalking results cannot further define the broad 'later prehistoric' date attributed to them, however the 'background' noise of later prehistoric struck flint over the site suggests that this area may have been incorporated into the expansion of field-systems that can be seen from the Middle Bronze Age onwards along many of East Anglia's river valleys.

7.1.5 Roman to medieval finds densities were extremely low across the site. All are likely to be chance losses and, taken together, indicate that the area of the site was peripheral to any nearby settlements, such as that suggested to be present at Mill Farm to the south of the site during these periods unless any underlying remains have not been disturbed by ploughing. A single Roman potsherd was found approximately 130m north-west of a previously identified Roman greyware urn found during drainage operations (MSF4754), and north of the Roman field system identified south of the railway line (MSF25122) and as such may very tentatively represent further Roman activity in the vicinity. The early medieval spindle whorl was located to the north-east of the site, nearer to the village green of Westerfield (MSF22184) and an evaluation undertaken c400m east of the site (MSF4916) which uncovered medieval pits. Other finds spots, most significantly a scatter of medieval finds to the south which were interpreted as the site of a medieval fair (MSF4876) indicate a possible origin for this artefact.

7.1.6 The majority of the material recovered from the site could be dated to the post-medieval to modern period. The most common finds types recovered

from these periods was CBM and pottery. These finds were generally fragmentary, indicating that they represent secondary or tertiary deposited rubbish, incorporated into material used to 'manure' the fields. The datable ceramic finds are generally focused around the 18th-20th century date range, consisting mainly of stoneware, tin-glazed wares and transfer-printed pottery. Relatively large quantities of CBM were uncovered throughout the site area, which may relate to the nearby brick and tile works at Grove Farm which serviced Ipswich as well as the freight transported by the Great Eastern Railway line which forms the southern boundary of the site. Two clusters of CBM were apparent, one to the east, just south-west of Mill Farm and one to the west, in Hectares 8, 9, 15 and 16. The eastern cluster is likely to relate to the derelict state of some of the Mill Farm outbuildings, with their construction material being washed or dumped onto nearby fields, although it is possible that some of the material may relate to the nearby circular cropmark. The western cluster is less easily explainable, and may indicate the presence of a buried former agricultural structure.

7.1.7 The vast majority of the metal detected finds also date to these periods, specifically to the Victorian or later periods. These finds are also mainly likely to represent stray losses relating to the agricultural nature of the site, as well as activity relating to the Great Eastern Railway. This can be seen in the presence of an Eastern Union Mills sack seal in Hectare 66, a watermill which was owned by the railway company.

7.1.8 On the basis of the fieldwalking evidence alone, the site is considered to have low potential to contain significant archaeological deposits for all periods. Significantly no finds concentrations apart from a broad spread of burnt flint to the south-west were identified over the areas of known cropmarks to the south and south-west within the site. However this does not rule out the presence of undiscovered below ground archaeological deposits, especially for periods such as prehistory. This is due to the frequently delicate nature of non-flint prehistoric finds, which do not survive well once disturbed and moved into the plough soil. As a result a lack of fieldwalking finds of these types does not necessarily indicate an absence of below

ground deposits of these periods.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank CgMs Consulting Ltd for commissioning the work. The author would also like to thank the project team: Dan Britton, Sam Corke, Zoe Richardson, Tiomoid Foley and Dave Curry for their hard work, and finally PCA's CAD department for preparing the figures.

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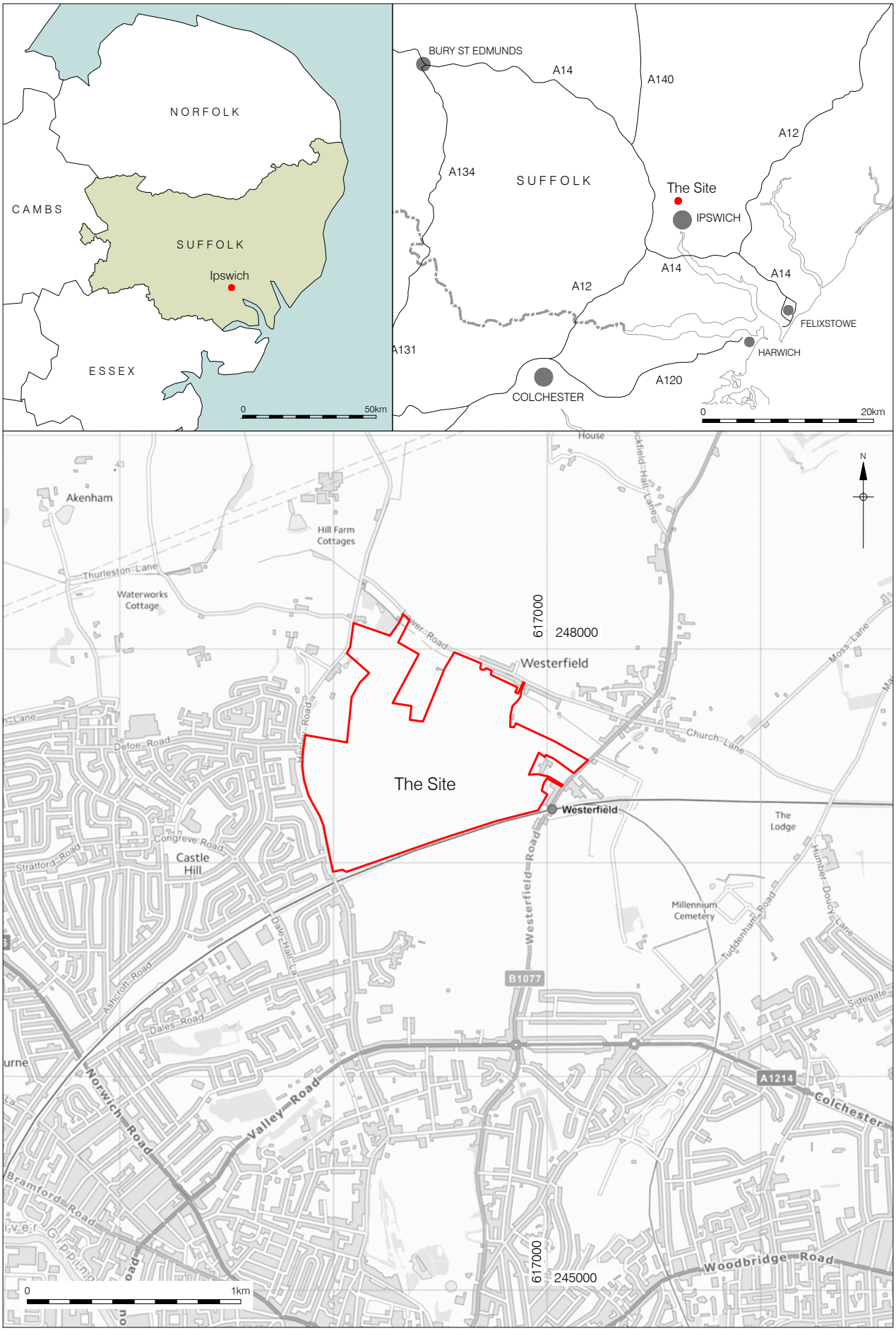

22/01/16 JB

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

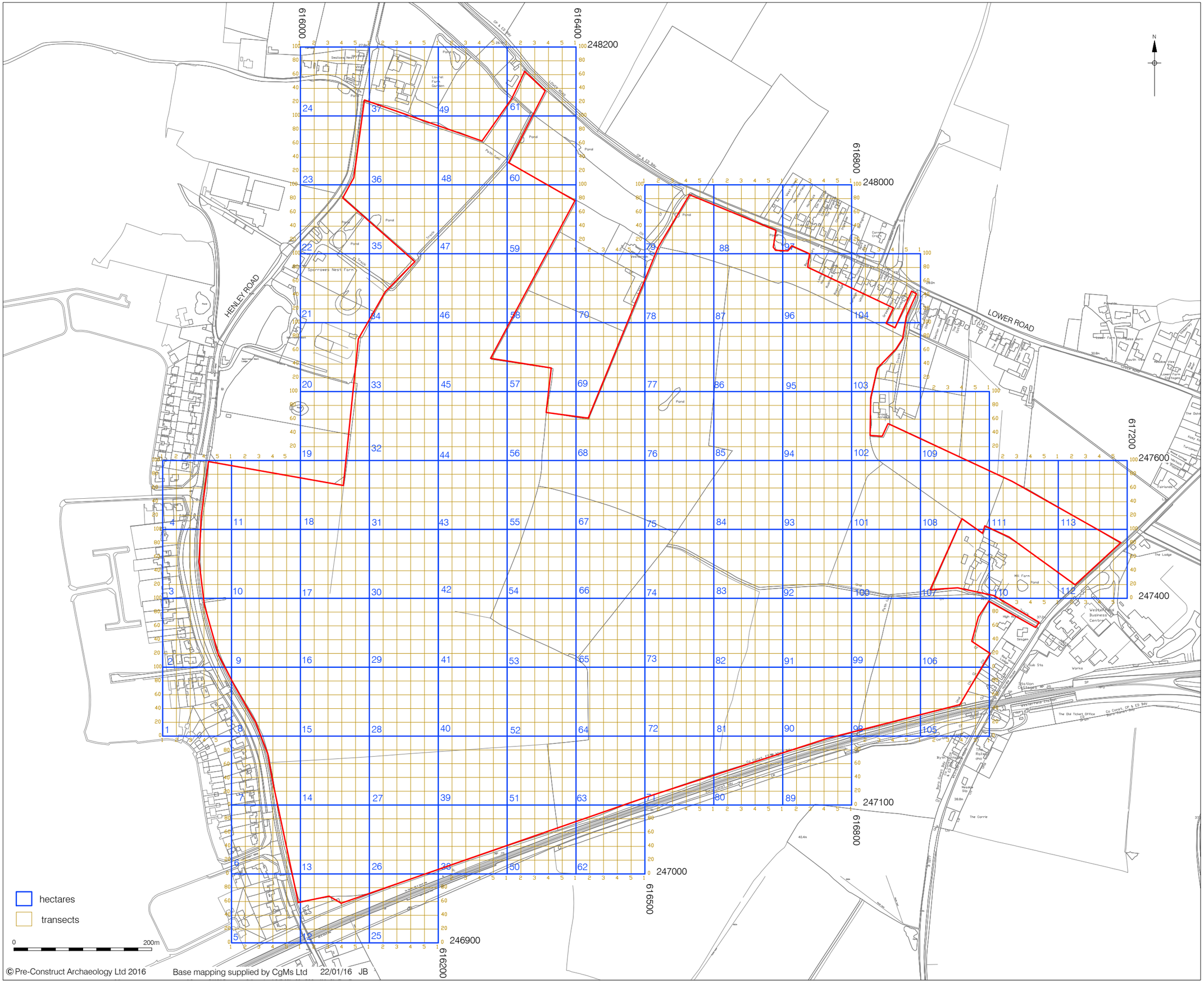

Figure 2
Detailed Site Location,
showing location and numbering of
hectares and fieldwalking transects
1:5,000 at A3

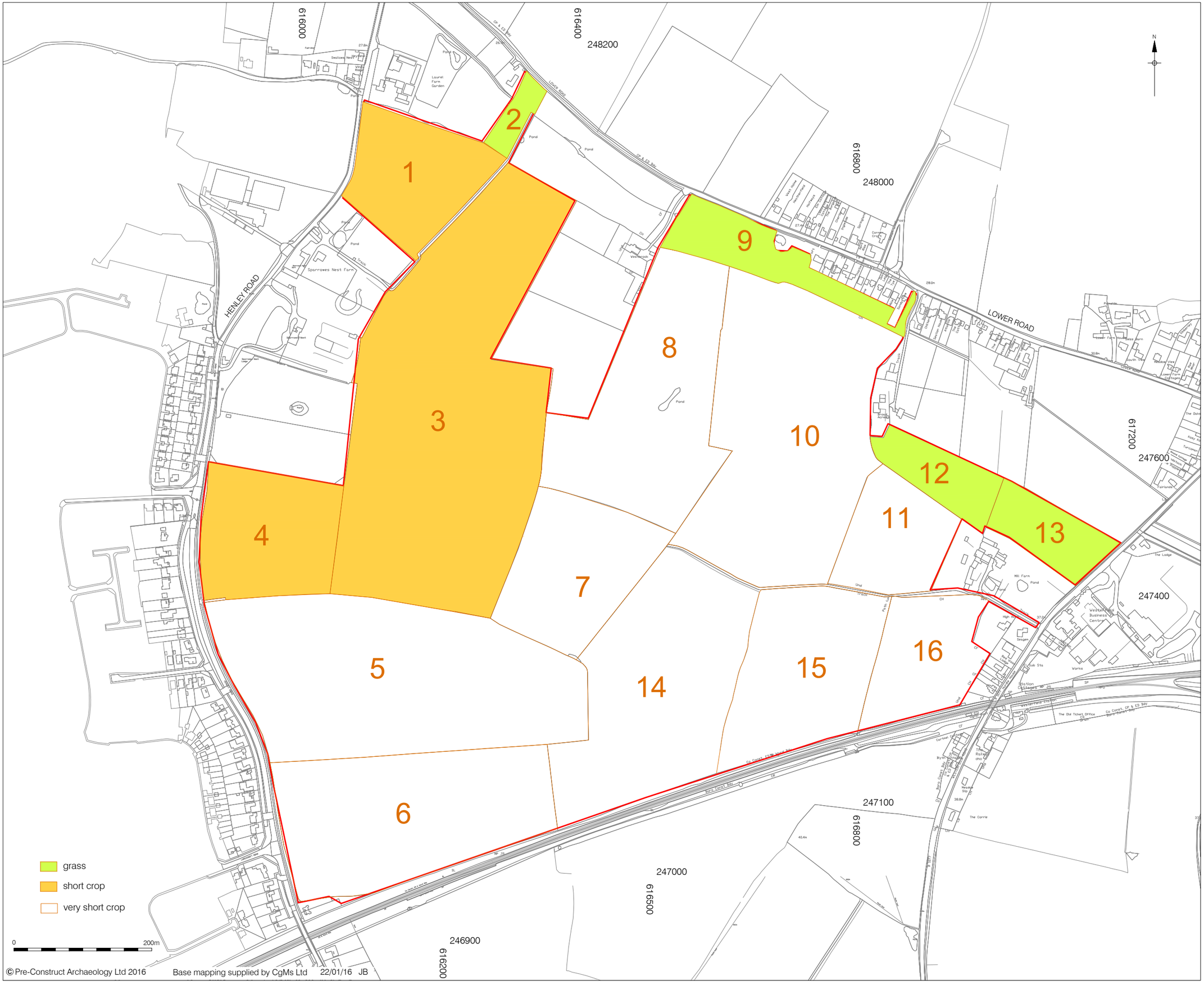

Figure 3
Detailed Site Location,
showing ground conditions
and field numbers
1:5,000 at A3

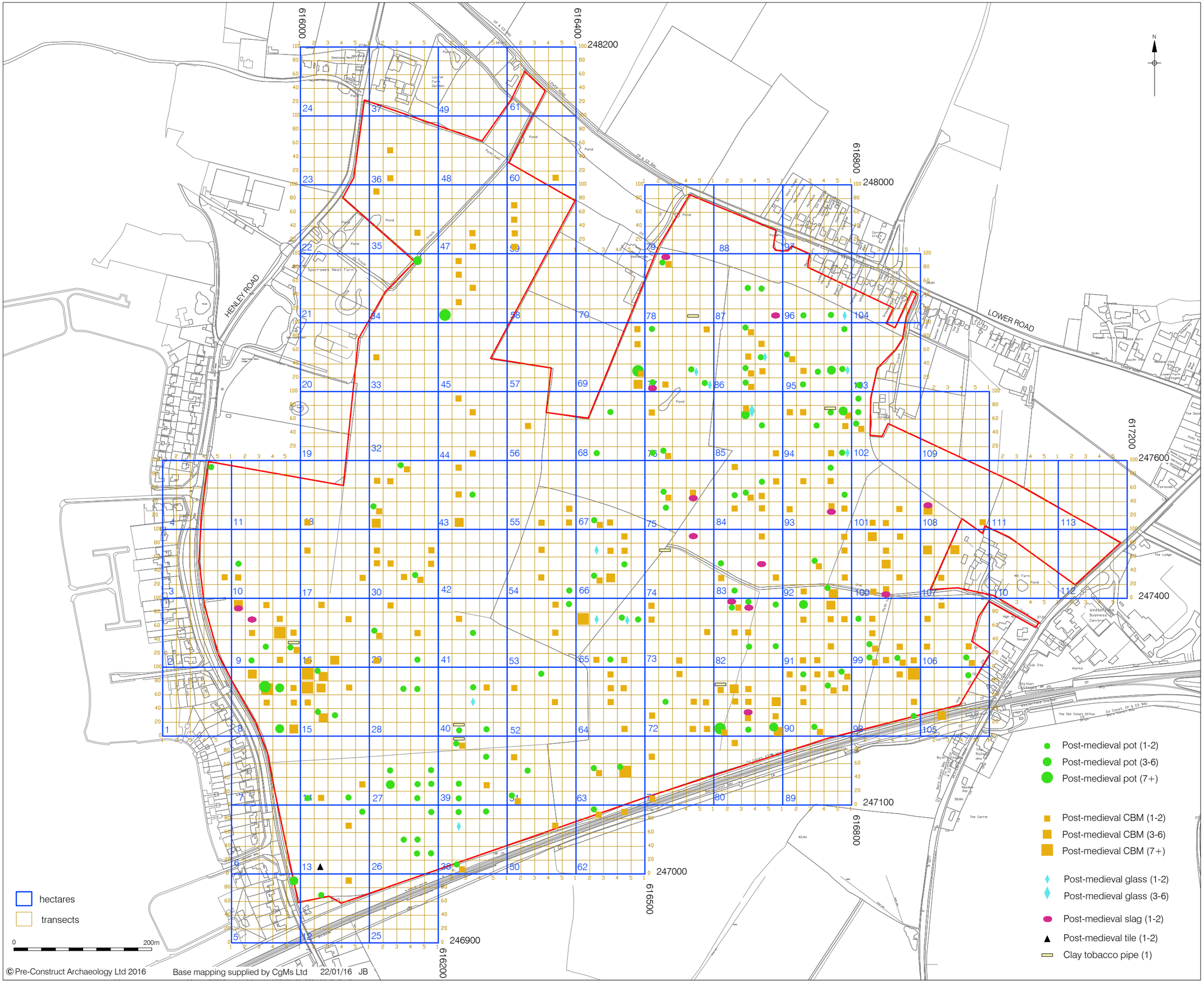

Figure 4
Finds Recovery:
Post-Medieval Material
1:5,000 at A3

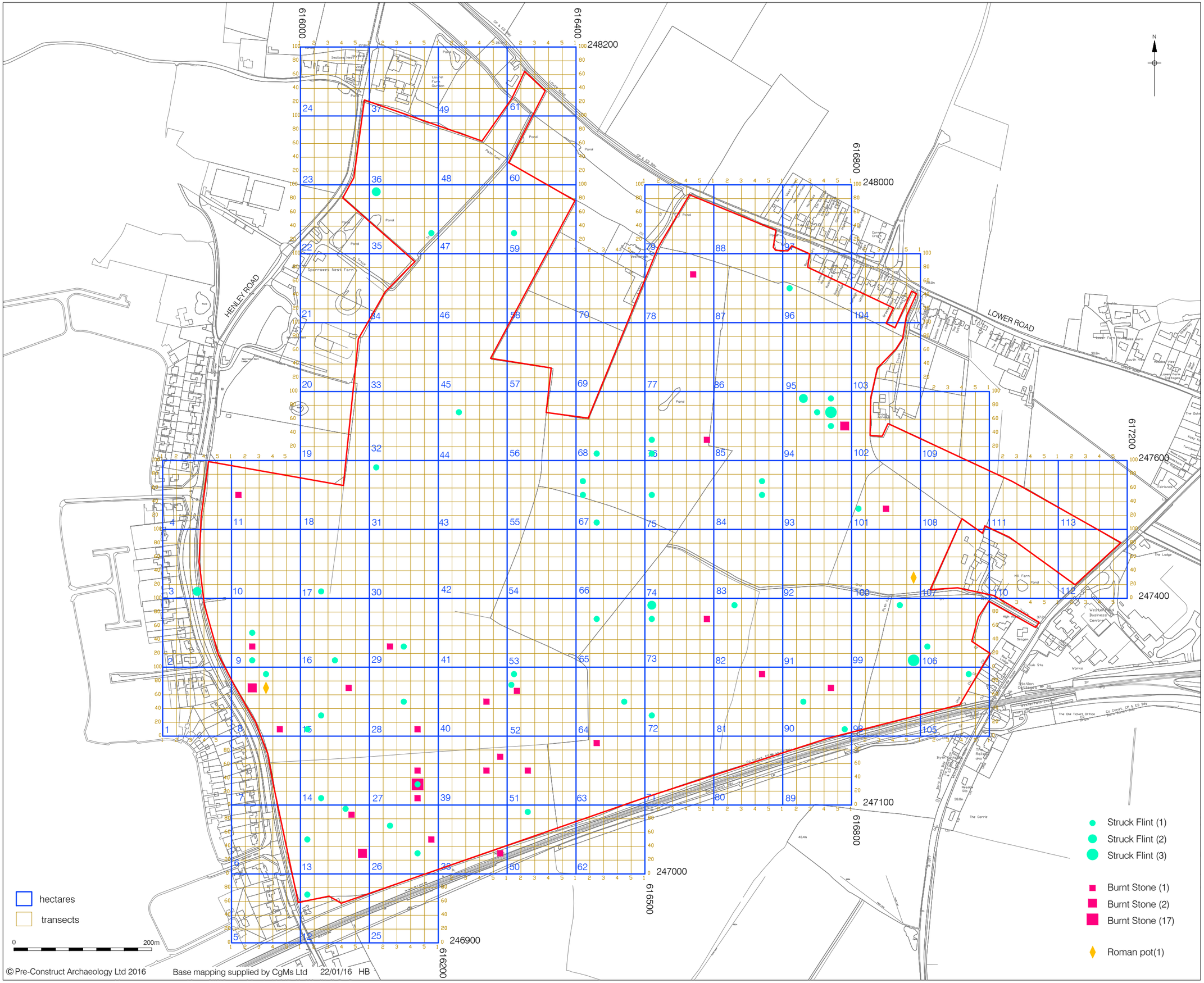

Figure 5
Finds Recovery:
Pre-Medieval Material
1:5,000 at A3

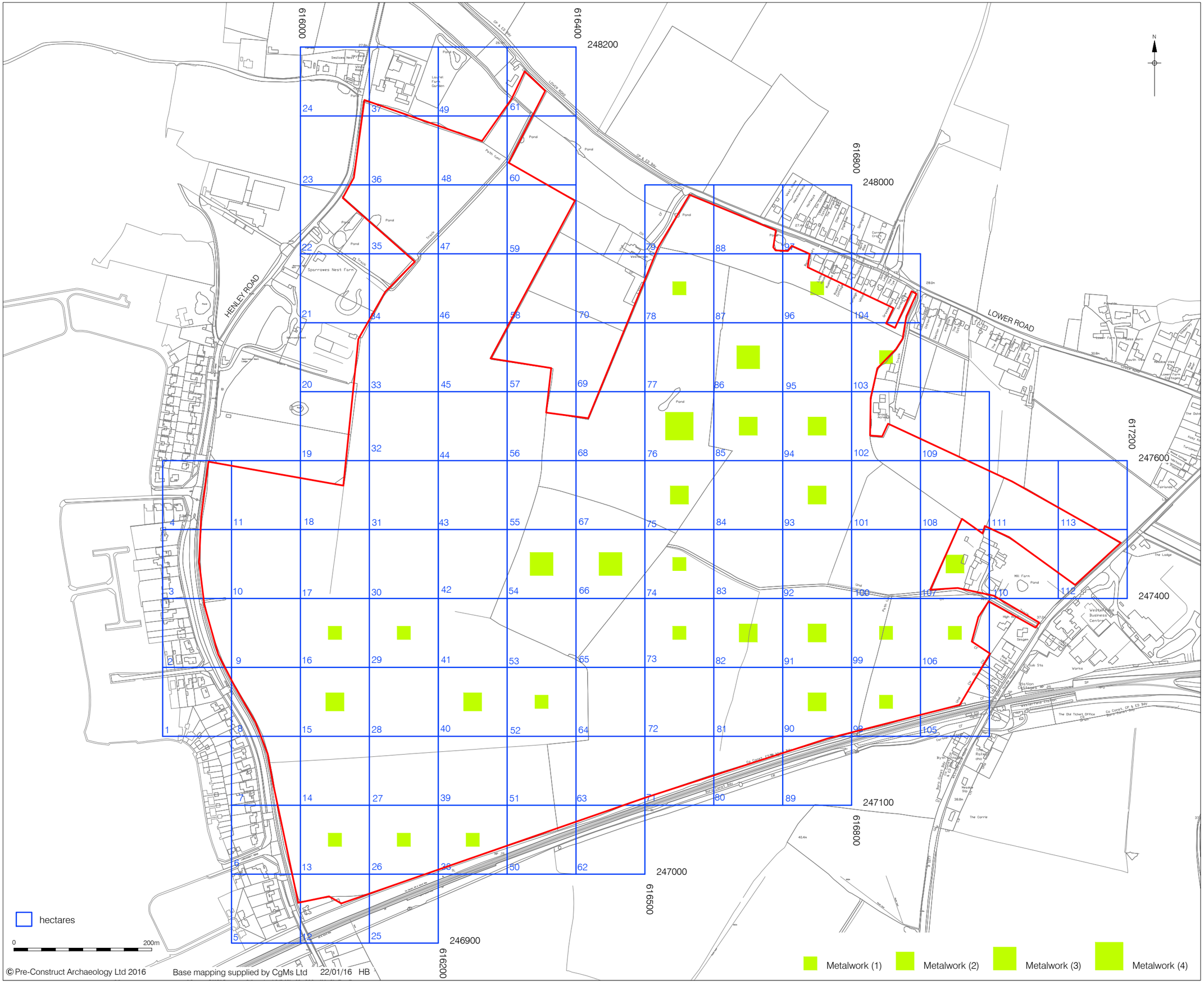

Figure 6
Finds Recovery:
Metalwork
1:5,000 at A3

10 APPENDIX 1: PLATES

Plate 1: Fieldwalking, view north

Plate 2: Field 1, view north-west

Plate 3: Field 2, view north-east

Plate 4: Field 3, view south-west

Plate 5: Field 5, view east

Plate 6: Field 6, view north

Plate 7: Field 7, view north

Plate 8: Field 8, view north

Plate 9: Field 9, view north-west

Plate 10: Field 11, view north-east

Plate 11: Field 14, view north-east

Plate 12: Field 15, view north-east

Plate 13: Field 16, view north-east

11 APPENDIX 2: CBM, GLASS AND SLAG INDEX

Type	Hectare	Transect	Meterage	Quantity	Weight (grams)
CBM- Post Med	3	5	20-40	1	1
CBM- Post Med	8	2	80-100	6	107.5
CBM- Post Med	8	3	40-60	1	46
CBM- Post Med	8	3	60-80	9	500
CBM- Post Med	8	5	0-20	3	55.5
CBM- Post Med	8	5	40-60	2	31
CBM- Post Med	8	5	60-80	1	98
CBM- Post Med	9	1	80-100	4	274
Slag-Post Med	9	1	80-100	1	300.5
CBM- Post Med	9	2	40-60	1	51
Slag-Post Med	9	2	60-80	1	504
CBM- Post Med	9	3	80-100	1	158.5
CBM- Post Med	9	4	0-20	1	8
CBM- Post Med	9	4	40-60	9	618
CBM- Post Med	9	4	60-80	1	126
CBM- Post Med	9	5	20-40	2	1165
CBM- Post Med	9	5	40-60	1	66.5
CBM- Post Med	10	1	20-40	1	7.5
CBM- Post Med	12	4	80-100	2	165
Tile- Post Med	13	2	0-20	1	34
CBM- Post Med	13	4	60-80	1	12.5
CBM- Post Med	14	2	0-20	1	10
CBM- Post Med	14	5	20-40	1	115

CBM- Post Med	15	1	40-60	1	137
CBM- Post Med	15	1	60-80	10	2132
CBM- Post Med	15	1	80-100	12	495
CBM- Post Med	15	2	20-40	3	419
CBM- Post Med	15	2	60-80	4	271.5
CBM- Post Med	15	2	80-100	5	398.5
CBM- Post Med	15	4	60-80	1	108
CBM- Post Med	16	1	0-20	2	2707
CBM- Post Med	16	2	80-100	2	232
CBM- Post Med	16	3	0-20	3	136
CBM- Post Med	16	4	60-80	1	10
CBM- Post Med	17	1	60-80	1	2
CBM- Post Med	17	5	20-40	1	8
CBM- Post Med	18	1	0-20	1	4.5
CBM- Post Med	29	1	0-20	1	205.5
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CBM- Post Med	29	2	80-100	1	20
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CBM- Post Med	30	1	40-60	1	12.5
CBM- Post Med	30	1	60-80	1	13
CBM- Post Med	30	2	40-60	1	8
CBM- Post Med	30	3	20-40	1	17.5
CBM- Post Med	30	4	20-40	2	8
CBM- Post Med	30	5	40-60	1	75
CBM- Post Med	30	5	60-80	1	12

CBM- Post Med	31	1	0-20	5	33
CBM- Post Med	31	1	20-40	1	23
CBM- Post Med	31	1	60-80	1	24
CBM- Post Med	31	2	60-80	1	33
CBM- Post Med	31	3	80-100	1	4
CBM- Post Med	33	1	40-60	1	14
CBM- Post Med	35	1	80-100	1	2
CBM- Post Med	35	4	20-40	1	12.5
CBM- Post Med	36	2	0-20	1	8
CBM- Post Med	36	2	40-60	1	5
CBM- Post Med	38	2	0-20	1	32.5
Glass- Post Med	38	2	60-80	1	6.5
CBM- Post Med	39	2	80-100	1	39.5
CBM- Post Med	39	4	20-40	2	15.5
Glass- Post Med	40	3	40-60	1	3.5
CBM- Post Med	40	4	40-60	1	17
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CBM- Post Med	43	2	40-60	1	33
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CBM- Post Med	44	2	80-100	1	25.5
CBM- Post Med	44	3	0-20	1	3.5
CBM- Post Med	44	3	60-80	1	12
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CBM- Post Med	64	3	40-60	2	37.5
CBM- Post Med	64	3	60-80	1	21
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CBM- Post Med	64	4	60-80	1	11.5
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Glass- Post Med	65	2	60-80	1	9
CBM- Post Med	65	4	0-20	1	16.5
Glass- Post Med	65	4	60-80	1	2
CBM- Post Med	66	2	20-40	2	48
Glass- Post Med	66	2	60-80	1	42.5
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CBM- Post Med	66	3	60-80	1	15.5
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CBM- Post Med	71	1	60-80	1	9

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CBM- Post Med	72	5	0-20	1	28.5
CBM- Post Med	72	5	40-60	1	26
CBM- Post Med	73	1	60-80	2	62
CBM- Post Med	73	1	80-100	1	16.5
CBM- Post Med	73	3	0-20	1	5.5
CBM- Post Med	73	5	40-60	2	23.5
Slag-Post Med	74	4	80-100	1	264
CBM- Post Med	75	2	40-60	1	24
CBM- Post Med	75	4	40-60	1	25.5
Slag-Post Med	75	4	40-60	1	10
CBM- Post Med	76	1	60-80	1	41
CBM- Post Med	76	2	0-20	1	60.5
Slag-Post Med	77	1	0-20	1	52
CBM- Post Med	77	2	0-20	1	23.5
Glass- Post Med	77	4	20-40	1	6.5
Glass- Post Med	77	5	0-20	1	4
CBM- Post Med	77	5	80-100	1	21.5
CBM- Post Med	78	2	80-100	1	24.5
Slag-Post Med	78	2	80-100	1	4.5
CBM- Post Med	80	2	80-100	1	39.5
CBM- Post Med	81	1	0-20	1	18

CBM- Post Med	81	2	40-60	1	10.5
CBM- Post Med	81	2	60-80	4	34.5
CBM- Post Med	81	3	20-40	2	38
CBM- Post Med	81	3	40-60	1	31.5
CBM- Post Med	81	3	60-80	1	22
CBM- Post Med	81	5	0-20	3	77
CBM- Post Med	81	5	40-60	3	130
CBM- Post Med	81	5	20-40	2	44
CBM- Post Med	82	2	80-100	1	23
Slag-Post Med	82	2	80-100	1	193
CBM- Post Med	82	3	40-60	1	42.5
CBM- Post Med	83	1	20-40	1	9.5
Slag-Post Med	83	4	40-60	1	227.5
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CBM- Post Med	83	5	20-40	1	275.5
CBM- Post Med	84	2	20-40	1	6.5
CBM- Post Med	84	2	80-100	2	39
CBM- Post Med	84	3	40-60	1	26.5
CBM- Post Med	84	4	20-40	2	15
CBM- Post Med	84	4	40-60	1	41
CBM- Post Med	84	5	60-80	1	44
CBM- Post Med	85	3	60-80	1	8
Glass- Post Med	85	3	60-80	4	105.5
CBM- Post Med	85	5	0-20	1	59.5
CBM- Post Med	86	3	0-20	1	44

CBM- Post Med	86	3	20-40	1	33.5
CBM- Post Med	86	3	40-60	1	10
CBM- Post Med	86	3	80-100	1	5.5
CBM- Post Med	86	4	20-40	2	38.5
Glass- Post Med	86	4	40-60	1	26.5
CBM- Post Med	86	4	60-80	1	58
CBM- Post Med	90	2	40-60	2	59.5
CBM- Post Med	90	2	60-80	1	27
CBM- Post Med	90	3	0-20	1	8.5
CBM- Post Med	90	3	80-100	1	6.5
CBM- Post Med	90	4	60-80	1	26
CBM- Post Med	90	4	80-100	1	9.5
CBM- Post Med	90	5	60-80	1	9
CBM- Post Med	90	5	80-100	1	14.5
CBM- Post Med	91	2	0-20	2	80
CBM- Post Med	91	2	60-80	1	11
CBM- Post Med	91	3	0-20	1	5.5
CBM- Post Med	91	4	20-40	1	2.5
CBM- Post Med	91	4	60-80	2	17.5
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CBM- Post Med	92	2	0-20	1	10
CBM- Post Med	92	3	40-60	1	36.5
CBM- Post Med	92	4	0-20	3	6.5
CBM- Post Med	92	5	20-40	2	295.5

CBM- Post Med	92	5	60-80	2	85
CBM- Post Med	92	5	80-100	1	26
CBM- Post Med	93	1	20-40	1	45.5
CBM- Post Med	93	2	60-80	1	20
CBM- Post Med	93	4	20-40	1	33.5
Slag-Post Med	93	4	20-40	1	21
CBM- Post Med	93	4	60-80	1	25
CBM- Post Med	93	5	20-40	1	26
CBM- Post Med	94	1	60-80	1	23
CBM- Post Med	94	2	60-80	1	39.5
CBM- Post Med	94	4	0-20	1	16
Glass- Post Med	94	5	0-20	1	5
CBM- Post Med	94	5	40-60	1	47
CBM- Post Med	94	5	60-80	1	9.5
CBM- Post Med	95	1	40-60	1	51.5
CBM- Post Med	95	2	20-40	1	51
Glass- Post Med	95	5	20-40	1	49.5
Glass- Post Med	96	5	0-20	1	2
CBM- Post Med	98	4	80-100	1	12.5
CBM- Post Med	98	5	40-60	1	9.5
CBM- Post Med	98	5	80-100	9	118
CBM- Post Med	99	2	0-20	1	15.5
CBM- Post Med	99	2	20-40	1	7.5
CBM- Post Med	99	2	40-60	2	30.5
CBM- Post Med	99	2	60-80	1	62

CBM- Post Med	99	3	0-20	1	21.5
CBM- Post Med	99	4	0-20	1	17.5
CBM- Post Med	99	4	20-40	1	27.5
CBM- Post Med	99	5	0-20	2	72
CBM- Post Med	100	2	0-20	1	19.5
CBM- Post Med	100	2	80-100	3	297.5
CBM- Post Med	100	3	0-20	1	71
Slag-Post Med	100	3	0-20	1	45.5
CBM- Post Med	100	3	40-60	3	50
CBM- Post Med	100	3	60-80	1	83
CBM- Post Med	100	4	20-40	1	45
CBM- Post Med	100	4	80-100	1	37.5
CBM- Post Med	101	2	0-20	3	56.5
CBM- Post Med	101	3	0-20	1	22
CBM- Post Med	101	4	20-40	1	18.5
CBM- Post Med	102	1	40-60	1	56.5
CBM- Post Med	105	2	0-20	2	40
CBM- Post Med	105	2	20-40	2	50.5
CBM- Post Med	106	1	20-40	1	15.5
CBM- Post Med	106	1	60-80	1	27.5
CBM- Post Med	106	2	80-100	2	18
CBM- Post Med	106	4	0-20	1	14
CBM- Post Med	106	4	20-40	1	6.5
CBM- Post Med	107	1	60-80	3	126
CBM- Post Med	107	2	20-40	1	25

CBM- Post Med	107	5	60-80	5	160.5
CBM- Post Med	108	5	0-20	1	31
CBM- Post Med	108	5	20-40	3	109.5
Slag-Post Med	108	5	20-40	1	76

12 APPENDIX 3: LITHIC CATALOGUE

Hectare	Transect	Ref	Primary/Core preparation Flake	Primary/Core preparation Blade	Maintenance/ modification flakes	Useable flakes	Prismatic blade	Non-prismatic blade	Blade-like flakes	Retouched implement	Blade/Narrow Flake Core	Flake Core	Minimally Reduced Core	Chunks/core shatter	Hammerstone / pounder	Total struck	Burnt Stone (no.)	Burnt Stone (wt:g)	Natural	Suggested Date Range		Comments
3	3	0-20		1												2				Meso-EBA	Thick	
3	3	0-20				1										2				Neo-BA	Badly detached	
8	2	60-80														0	2	7		Undated	Heavily burnt unworked flint	
8	3	40-50														0			1	N/A	Natural flint	
8	3	60-80														0			1	N/A	Natural flint	
8	3	80-100	1													1				Neo-BA	Fairly 'squat'	
8	4	0-20														0	1	26		Undated	Heavily burnt unworked flint	
9	2	0-20	1													1				Neo-BA	Badly detached very pronounced bulb	

9	2	20-40								0	1	36		Undated	Heavily burnt unworked flint
9	2	40-60					1			1				Meso/Neo	Carefully flaked platform on a rounded cobble.
9	3	80-100								0			1	N/A	Natural flint
11	1	40-60								0	1	31		Undated	Lightly burnt
11	2	20-40								0			1	N/A	Natural flint
12	1	60-80			1					1				Neo-BA	Badly detached
13	4	80-100			1					1				BA-IA	Classic 'squat' flake
13	4	80-100								0	1	50		Undated	Heavily burnt unworked flint
13	5	20-40								0	2	10 2		Undated	Heavily burnt unworked flint
13	1	40-60	1							1				BA-IA	Mostly cortical but classic 'squat' flake
14	2	0-20		1						1				Meso-EBA	Reasonably well struck. Possibly retouched
15	1	0-20								0			1	N/A	Natural flint
15	2	20-40	1							1				BA-IA	Very badly detached

15	4	60-80								0	1	11		Undated	Heavily burnt unworked flint
16	3	0-20		1						1				LN-BA	Thick, quite short
17	2	0-20					1			1				Undated	Possibly plough damage
26	2	60-80		1						1				Neo-BA	Wide but quite thin, very rubbed
26	4	20-40	1							1				Neo-BA	Possibly use as a hammerstone or pounder.
26	5	40-60								0	1	6		Undated	Heavily burnt unworked flint
27	2	40-60								0			1	N/A	Natural flint
27	4	0-20								0	1	3		Undated	Heavily burnt unworked flint
27	4	20-40							1	1				Undated	Flake with severe chattermarking.
27	4	20-40								0	17	11 0		Undated	Heavily burnt unworked flint
27	4	40-60								0	1	24		Undated	Heavily burnt unworked flint
28	1	80-100								0			1	N/A	Natural flint
28	3	40-60				1				1				Undated	Mis-struck flake, possible (core-)tool.

28	4	0-20						0	1	23		Undated	Heavily burnt unworked flint
29	2	20-40						0	1	9		Undated	Heavily burnt unworked flint
29	3	20-40				1		1				BA-IA	Flakes removed from a nodular fragment.
31	1	40-60						0			1	N/A	Natural flint
31	1	80-100	1					1				BA-IA	Typical 'squat' flake
35	1	80-100		1				2				Neo-BA	Reasonably well struck. Possibly retouched
35	1	80-100		1				2				Neo-BA	Possibly plough damage
35	5	20-40				1		1				BA-IA	A few flakes removed from a nodular fragment.
38	2	60-80						0			1	N/A	Natural flint
38	5	0-20						0	1	11 8		Undated	Heavily burnt unworked flint
39	4	40-60						0	1	3		Undated	Heavily burnt unworked flint
39	5	60-90						0	1	7		Undated	Heavily burnt unworked flint
40	3	0-20						0			1	N/A	Natural flint

40	4	40-60							0	1	7		Undated	Heavily burnt unworked flint
44	2	60-80		1					1				Neo-BA	Fairly 'squat', possibly retouched
50	2	80-100	1						1				Undated	Possibly plough damage
51	2	40-60							0	1	16		Undated	Heavily burnt unworked flint
52	1	60-80			1				1				Meso/E Neo	Possibly retouched / notched
52	1	60-80							0	1	15		Undated	Heavily burnt unworked flint
52	1	80-100							0			1	N/A	Natural flint
56	2	40-60							0			1	N/A	Natural flint
59	1	20-40		1					1				Neo-BA	Typical 'squat' flake
63	2	80-100							0	1	21		Undated	Heavily burnt unworked flint
64	4	40-60					1		1				BA-IA	Thermally fracture cobble with flakes removed.
65	2	60-80	1						1				BA-IA	Mostly cortical but classic 'squat' flake
67	1	40-60							0			1	N/A	Natural flint

		60-80				1						1			Meso/Neo	Small. Proximal end missing
67	2	0-20	1									1			BA-IA	Thick, badly struck, possibly plough strike
68	2	0-20					1					1			Meso-EBA	Proximal end missing
72	1	20-40			1							1			BA-IA	Classic 'squat' flake
73	1	60-80								1		1			Undated	Fragment of a possible blade core
73	1	80-100			1							2			Neo-BA	Relatively narrow, possibly retouched?
73	1	80-100			1							2			Neo-BA	Relatively narrow, possibly retouched?
73	5	60-80										0	1	12	Undated	Heavily burnt unworked flint
75	1	40-60			1							1			Neo-BA	Facetted platform, well struck
76	1	0-20							1			1			LN-BA	Multiplatformed, reduced, small flakes
76	1	20-40	1									1			Undated	Narrow, reasonably well struck
76	5	20-40										0	1	24	Undated	Heavily burnt unworked flint
78	4	60-80										0	1	4	Undated	Heavily burnt unworked flint

81	4	80-100								0	1	37		Undated	Heavily burnt unworked flint
81	5	0-20								0			1	N/A	Natural flint
82	2	80-100	1							1				Meso-EBA	Quite narrow, well struck
83	1	40-60								0			1	N/A	Natural flint
84	4	40-60				1				1				Meso/Neo	Proximal and distal tips missing
84	4	60-80			1					1				Meso-EBA	Thin, well struck
90	2	40-60	1							1				BA-IA	Poorly detached rather 'squat' flake
90	4	60-80								0	1	1		Undated	Heavily burnt unworked flint
90	5	0-20				1				2				Meso/Neo	Medial fragment, possible retouch.
94	2	80-100			1					2				Neo-BA	Badly detached
94	2	80-100			1					2				BA-IA	Narrow but otherwise typically 'squat'
94	3	0-20								0			1	N/A	Natural flint
94	3	60-80	1							1				Undated	Quite thick

94	4	40-60		1					1				Neo-BA	Thin, proximal end missing
94	4	60-80		1					3				Neo-BA	Reasonably well struck. Possibly retouched
94	4	60-80		1					3				Meso-EBA	Trimmed platform, well struck
94	4	60-80		1					3				Neo-BA	Narrow but thick, Possibly retouched
94	4	80-100				1			1				BA-IA	'Squat' flake with inverse fine scalar retouch.
94	5	40-60							0	2	97		Undated	Heavily burnt unworked flint
96	1	40-60					1		1				Meso/Neo	Rounded cobble, produced blades and flakes.
99	4	80-100	1						1				BA-IA	mostly cortical but fairly 'squat' flake
99	5	0-20		1					2				BA-IA	Typical 'squat' flake
99	5	0-20		1					2				Meso-EBA	Trimmed platform, well struck
100	2	80-100							0			1	N/A	Natural flint
101	1	20-40						1	1				BA-IA	Possibly a disintegrated core.
101	3	20-40							0	1	11		Undated	Heavily burnt unworked flint

10		80-					
5	4	100	1		1	Undated	Possibly utilized as a piercer?
10		20-					
6	1	60	1		1	Undated	Possibly utilized

13 APPENDIX 4: POST MEDIEVAL POT AND CLAY TOBACCO PIPE CATALOGUE

Material	Hectare	Transect	Division	date	Date	Form	DEC	Weight	Comments
asbestos	102	1	60–80	PM	20th c?	roofing		16	asbestos corrugated roofing
CBM	77	1	80–100	PM	1630–1660	PANTILE, GLAZED		21	EDGE OF GLAZED PANTILE, ?LOW COUNTRIES. PERS. COMM. K HAYWARD
CBM	83	2	0–20	PM	Roman-Post-Med			10	Abraded
CONCRETE	15	2	80–100	PM	L 19TH-20TH C			77	MOULDED CONCRETE, CARINATION WITH EXT. 'TOP' SURFACE RIDGED/CORRUGATED. POSSIBLE EXT. PIGMENT.
CTP	9	5	20–40	PM	c. 1580–1740			5	THICK, WIDE BORE
CTP	39	2	80–100	PM	c. 1730–1900			1	thin stem, fine bore

CTP	40	2	0–20	PM	c. 1730–1900			1	thin stem, fine bore
CTP	74	2	60–80	PM	c. 1730–1900			5	Thin stem, fine to medium bore
ctp	78	4	0–20	pm	1770–1845	AO27		5	stem, heel and part of a bowl showing feint decoration of an uncertain type
CTP	81	1	60–80	PM	c. 1730–1900			2	thin stem, medium/fine bore
CTP	81	5	20–40	PM	1820–1860	AO28		3	mostly stem and part of a bowl with evidence for mouled leaf borders and decoration on the bowl
CTP	94	5	60–80	PM	c. 1730–1900			3	Thin stem, fine to medium bore
GLASS	8	3	60–80	PM	L 19TH-20TH C	VESSEL	WRIT	1	FLAT FRAGMETN WITH LETTERING (?Y ,) IMPRESSED INTO ONE SURFACE.
PLASTIC	9	3	80–100	pm	L 19TH-20TH C			1	THIN WALLED, FLAT, Discoloured gre plastic fragment

pot	6	4	60–80	pm	1830–1900	JAR SHL	BICR	19	SHOULDER, TAN-GLAZE
POT	8	3	60–80	PM	1770–1840	PLATE		5	BASE: WILLOW, WALL, E 19TH C FLORAL
POT	8	3	60–80	PM	1805–1900		MOUL	3	BODY SHERD, CURVED FLUTING
POT	8	3	60–80	PM	1805–1900	WALL TILE	MOUL	4	EDGE, TOP MISSING
POT	8	3	60–80	PM	1805–1900	PLATE DINN		8	FOOT RING: WILLOW PATTERN. WALL, E 19TH C FLORAL
POT	8	3	60–80	PM	1820–1900	BOWL DRN	MOUL	9	WALL, EXT. RAUISED WAVY LINE. INT WHITE SLIP AND CLEAR GLAZE
pot	8	4	0–20	PM	1780–1900	PLATE	CHIN	6	RIM SHERD, MOULDED, NOTCHED BORDER, CHINESE DAIPER AND FLOWERS
pot	8	5	40–80	PM	19TH-20TH C	FLP	UNGL	1	BODY SHERD
pot	8	5	40–80	PM	19TH-20TH C	FLP	STMP	6	BSDS, STAMPED '...NK...'
pot	9	2	0–20	pm	1800–1900	BOWL	WSCL	24	SIMPLE RIM, INT. WHITE SLIP, INT. AND

									EXT. GLAZE
pot	9	3	80–100	pm	L 19TH-20TH C		GRGL	10	BODY SHERD, EXT. GREEN-GLAZE. ?VASE
pot	9	4	20–40	PM	18TH-19TH C	FLP	UNGL	3	BODY SHERD
pot	9	4	60–80	PM	18TH-19TH C	FLP	UNGL	1	BODY SHERD
pot	9	5	20–40	PM	1580–1900		UNGL	12	BODY SHERD, FLP.
pot	9	5	20–40	PM	1805–1900			2	BODY SHERD, EVIDENCE FOR A UNCERTAIN TYPE OF BLUE DEC
pot	10	10	40–60	PM	1745–1900	FIGU		5	?BASE OF A STATUE MOULDED AS A ROCK
pot	12	2	60–80	PM	L 19th - 20th c	JAR CYL	FLUT	21	RIM SHERD, INCISED LINE, FLUTED PANELS, JAR JARS.
pot	13	2	0–20	PM	1800–1900	BOWL	WSCL	32	BODY SHERD
pot	13	5	80–100	pm	1805–1900			4	BODY SHERD
POT	14	3	0–21	PM	18TH-19TH C	FLP	UNGL	6	BODY SHERD

pot	14	4	0–20	PM	1800–1900	BOWL	WSCL	15	RIM SHERD, EVERTED, INT. SLIP, INT. AND EXT. GLAZE 16
POT	15	2	20–40	PM	1794–1900	JUG	MOUL	5	RIM SHERD, SPOUT, MOULDED SCROLLS
POT	15	2	80–100	PM	L 19TH-20TH C	BOT CYL		18	SHOULDER/WALL
pot	15	3	20–40	PM	1770–1820			1	SMALL BODY SHERD
POT	26	3	40–60	PM	1805–1900			1	?PLATE BASE
pot	26	4	20–40	pm	1794–1900	CUP TEA	FLOR	5	BASE, FOOT RING, GREEN LEAF
pot	26	4	40–60	PM	1807–1840		CHIN	3	BODY SHERD, WAVY PANELS WITH FOLIAGE
pot	26	5	0–20	PM	1600–1900		GLIE	3	BODY SHERD
pot	26	5	20–40	PM	1740–1780			36	RIM SHERD
pot	26	5	80–100	PM	1810–1900			6	BODY SHERD, ?DRINKING FORM. MID-LATE 19TH CENTURY BEROWN LEAF AND BERRY DESIGN. ?BIRD WING

pot	27	2	20–40	pm	1794–1900	SAUC	MOUL	4	BASE, FOOT RING, SEINT INT. FLUTING
pot	27	3	40–60	PM	1805–1900			4	BODY SHERD, ?BOWL
pot	27	4	0–20	PM	1830–1900	JAR CYL		2	WALL
pot	27	4	20–40	PM	1805–1900	PLATE		3	RIM WALL CARINATION
pot	27	4	20–40	PM	1830–1900	PLATE TEA		8	RIM SHERD, X3 RED/MARRON LINES ON THE EDGE OF THE RIM, L.19TH-E 20TH C
POT	27	5	20–40	PM	1825–1900	SAUC	FLOR	5	BASE, FOOT RING. RED TRANSFER
pot	27	5	40–60	PM	1720–1780	PLATE	SEED	7	RIM SHERD, SEED BORDER
POT	28	3	60–80	PM	1580–1900		GLI	2	BODY SHERD, LAMINATED
pot	28	4	60–80	PM	1720–1780	PLATE		7	BASE
pot	28	4	60–80	PM	1570–1846		BW	1	SMALL BODY SHERD, LAMINATED, ?18TH C
pot	29	1	40–60	PM	1700–1900	TANK	INCH	10	BASE, X23 EXT. INCISED LINES
pot	29	4	0–20	PM	1820–	BOWL	WSCL	4	BODY SHERD, EXT.

					1900				MOULDED
POT	30	4	20–40	PM	1770–1840		CHIN	1	BODY SHERD, LAMINATED. SCALE DEC
pot	31	1	20–40	PM	1700–1900		INCH	1	BODY SHERD
POT	31	3	80–100	PM	1820–1900			1	BODY SHERD, LAMINATED
pot	38	2	0–20	PM	1770–1900	PLATE SOUP	FLOR	19	COMPLETE PROFILE, FOOT RING, MOULED RIM, FLORAL BORDERS. BURNT
POT	38	4	80–100	PM	1794–1900	SAUC		3	BASE, FOOT RING
POT	39	2	0–20	PM	1760–1830			2	BODY SHERD, EXT. TAN SLIP. ?BLACK MOCHA
POT	39	2	0–20	PM	1805–1900	TANK	FMSL	2	BODY SHERD, EXT. TAN SLIP. ?BLACK MOCHA
POT	39	2	20–40	PM	1780–1900		FLOR	1	SMALL BODY SHERD
POT	39	2	80–100	PM	1794–1900			1	BASE

POT	39	4	60–80	PM	L 18TH-19TH C	JAR SHL		8	ROUNDED RIM. SHORT NECK
POT	40	2	0–20	PM	1770–1840			1	VERY SMALL BODY SHERD
POT	40	2	80–100	PM	1770–1840		FLOR	1	RIM SHERD
POT	40	3	40–60	PM	1700–1900			2	BODY SHERD
POT	40	4	0–20	PM	1720–1780			1	THIN WALLED BODY SHERD
pot	41	3	40–60	PM	1794–1900	SAUC		6	BASE, FOOT RING
pot	43	3	40–60	PM	1807–1900	SAUC	FLOR	3	BASE, FOOT RING, BLUE FLOWER
POT	46	5	0–20	PM	1794–1900	PLATE		6	BASE
pot	51	1	0–20	PM	1807–1840	PLATE	WILL	2	RIM SHERD, SCALLOPED
POT	51	2	40–60	PM	1830–1900		FLOR	1	SMALL BODY SHERD
pot	51	4	0–20	PM	1830–1900	BOT JAR		40	BODY SHERD
pot	51	4	0–20	PM	1770–1840			1	SMALL BODY SHERD
pot	51	4	0–20	PM	1720–			1	BODY SHERD

					1780				
pot	52	3	80–100	PM	L 19TH - E 20TH C	JAR CYL		10	BODY SHERD, PANELLED. JAM JAR
POT	53	5	80–100	PM	1780–1900	PLATE	WILL	1	BODY SHERD
pot	54	5	0–20	PM	1770–1840	PLATE	WILL	4	SMALL RIM SHERD, BODY SHERD
pot	54	5	60–80	PM	1745–1900	CUP TEA		4	BASE, FOOT RING. PLAIN WHITE. ?19TH C
pot	62	2	80–100	PM	1794–1900	CUP TEA		3	BODY SHERD
POT	63	2	40–60	PM	1580–1900	BOWL DISH	GLIE	12	ROUNDED RIM
pot	63	4	40–60	PM	1794–1900	SAUC		4	SCALLOPED RIM
pot	65	3	0–20	PM	18TH C	TBOWL	LAND	4	RIM SHERD
pot	65	4	60–80	PM	L 19th - 20th c	JAR CYL	FLUT	20	RIM SHERD, INCISED LINE, FLUTED PANELS, JAR JARS.
pot	65	4	60–80	PM	1770–1840	CHP		5	EVERTED RIM
pot	66	4	40–60	PM	1580–1900		GLI	3	BODY SHERD

pot	67	2	0–20	PM	1780–1900	PLATE	CHIN	6	RIM WALL CARINATION, CHINOISERIE FLORAL SCROLLS AND LOZENGE BORDER
pot	68	2	0–20	PM	18TH-19TH C	DISH FLAR	FLOR	6	BASE, RECESSED, ?PATTY PAN
POT	68	3	60–80	PM	1805–1900	TANK	LATH	21	SPLAYED BASE, LATHED BANDS ON THE BODY
POT	71	1	60–80	PM	1794–1900	BOWL CARN		7	BODY SHERD
pot	72	1	40–60	PM	1807–1900	DISH	CHIN	16	BASE, FOOT RING, CHINOISERIE DESIGN
pot	72	1	40–60	PM	1700–1900			5	BODY SHERD
pot	75	2	20–40	PM	L 19th - 20th c	BOWL	CHIN	14	BASE, RECESSES, PRUSSIAN BLUE STIPPLED, CHINESE DESIGN
POT	75	2	40–60	PM	19TH-20TH C	FLP	UNGL	11	RIM SHERD, ROUNDED
pot	75	2	40–60	PM	1800–1900		WSCL	23	BODY SHERD, INTERNAL SLIP[AND GLAZE

pot	76	1	0–20	pm	19th c	LID FLAT		52	FLAT DISC WITH A CENTAL PEIERCING. ?COVER FOR A DOWNPIPE OF A DRAIN
POT	76	2	0–20	PM	1770–1840			2	BODY SHERD, LAMINATED
POT	76	2	0–20	PM	1780–1900	PLATE	CHIN	3	RIM SHERD, CHINOISERIE, WILOW PATTERN TYPE BORDER
pot	77	4	20–40	pm	1805–1900	PLATE		12	BASE
pot	77	5	0–20	PM	1820–1900	BOWL DRN	MOUL	6	BODY SHERD, EXT. MOULDED ?LEAF AND DOT. INT. WHITE SLIP. INT. AND EXT. GLAZE
pot	78	2	80–100	PM	L 19th - 20th c	JAR CYL	FLUT	2	BODY SHERD, FLUTED, JAM JAR
POT	81	1	0–20	PM	1720–1780	PLATE DIN	SEED	8	RIM SHERD
pot	81	3	0–20	PM	1780–1900	PLATE	FLOR	6	BASE SHERDS, MID 19TH C
pot	81	5	0–20	pm	18TH-19TH C		LAND	3	BASE, ?PLATE
pot	81	5	0–20	pm	19TH C	BOT CYL		6	BODY SHERD,

									DERBYSHIRE
pot	81	5	0–20	pm	1580–1900	BOWL	GLIE	8	RIM SHERD, ROUNDED CLUB
pot	82	2	80–100	PM	1810–1840	PLATE	LAND	6	BASE, FLAT, BLACK TRANSFER
pot	82	3	20–40	pm	1830–1900	BOWL	FLOR	1	SIMPLE RIM.
pot	82	3	80–100	PM	1770–1840		LAND	1	BODY SHERD, ?TEACUP
POT	82	5	20–40	PM	1580–1900		GLIE	6	BASE, BROWN-GLAZED. 18TH-19TH C
pot	82	5	80–100	pm	1770–1840			1	BODY SHERD, EXT. BLUE SLIP
POT	83	1	40–60	PM	1770–1820		FLOR	1	SMALL BODY SHERD
pot	84	2	40–60	pm	1780–1900	PLATE	WILL	3	BASE
POT	84	3	40–60	PM	1805–1900		SPON	2	RIM WALL CARINATION, BLUE SPONGING
pot	84	4	60–80	pm	1825–1840			1	BODY SHERD, GREEN LEAF TRANSFER

POT	85	2	40–60	PM	19TH C	SPIT	MOUL	91	RIM SHERD, CABLE ON TOP, NOTCHED BORDERS ON THE SIDE OF THE SQUARED, SIMPLE UPRIGHT RIM AND SEPERATING ACANTHUS LEAF BORDERS
pot	85	3	60–80	pm	1794–1900	JUG		6	RIM WITH PART OF SPOUT
pot	85	3	60–80	PM	1794–1900	CUP TEA		5	BODY SHERD
pot	85	3	60–80	PM	1805–1900	BOWL RND		8	BODY SHERD
POT	85	3	60–80	PM	1800–1900	BOWLDISH	WSCL	7	RIM SHERD, EVERTED, HIGH-FIRED FABRIC, WHITE SLIP ON INT. AND EXT. WIDED ON THE EDGE OF THE RIM. WHITE CLEAR GLAZE
pot	85	4	40–60	PM	19TH-20TH C	FLP	UNGL	5	BODY SHERD
pot	86	3	0–20	PM	1794–1900	BOWL RND		5	BODY SHERD

pot	86	3	0–20	PM	1805–1900	PLATE		5	BASE
pot	86	3	20–40	PM	19TH-20TH C	FLP	UNGL	7	BODY SHERD
POT	86	3	80–100	PM	1780–1900	BOWL	LAND	2	BODY SHERD, MID 19TH C EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE
pot	86	4	40–60	PM	1720–1740	PLATE		5	BASE, FLAT
POT	87	3	40–60	PM	19TH-20TH C	FLP	UNGL	11	DEEP COLLARED RIM
POT	87	4	40–60	PM	1794–1900	SAUC		4	SCALLOPED RIM, FLUTED WALL
POT	90	2	80–100	PM	1794–1900	SAUC		5	BASE, FOOT RING
pot	90	3	0–20	pm	19TH-20TH C	FLP	UNGL	4	SIMPLE RIM
pot	90	4	60–80	PM	1830–1900	BOTJAR		16	BODY SHERD
pot	90	5	80–100	PM	1800–1900	BOWLDISH	WSCL	6	RIM WALL CARINATION
POT	91	2	80–100	pm	1794–1900	CUP TEA	GLIE	1	BODY SHERD
POT	91	2	80–100	pm	1820–1900	CUP TEA	GLIE	3	RIM SHERD

POT	91	4	60–80	PM	1580–1900		GLIE	7	BODY SHERD?
POT	92	3	40–60	PM	1770–1840			4	BODY SHERD, CYLINDRICAL FORM. CORDON, BLACK ?LINE
pot	92	4	0–20	PM	1820–1900			1	SMALL BODY SHERD, BLUE BODIED
pot	93	4	80–100	PM	1800–1900	TPOT	GLIE	3	BODY SHERD
POT	93	5	40–60	PM	1850–1900			1	BODY SHERD, EXT. RED GLAZE
POT	94		60–80	PM	1810–1900		GEO	1	RIM SHERD. TRANSECT NO. MISSING FROM BAG AND LABBEL
pot	94	2	80–100	PM	18TH-19TH C	FLP	UNGL	3	BODY SHERD
POT	94	3	40–60	PM	1770–1840			1	BODY SHERD, ?WILLOW GEO BORDER
pot	94	4	60–80	PM	18TH-19TH C	FLP	UNGL	4	simple rim
POT	94	5	0–20	PM	1830–1900	JAR CYL	BICR	26	WALL
POT	94	5	0–20	PM	1805–1900		BAND	1	BODY SHERD: 'CORNISH-TYPE' WARE

pot	94	5	60–80	PM	1670–1900			4	BODY SHERD, SALT-GLAZED
pot	94	5	60–80	PM	1830–1900	PLATE	ASP	13	RIM, ASIATIC PHEASANT DESING.
POT	95	1	40–60	PM	19TH C	FLP	UNGL	7	RIM SHERD
pot	95	2	0–20	PM	1830–1900		MOUL	4	BODY SHERD, MOULDED BEAD BORDER
pot	95	3	20–40	PM	MID - LATE 19TH C	PLATE	FLOR	12	RIM SHERD, SCALLOPED, ?ASIATIC PHEASANT DESIGN
POT	95	4	20–40	PM	L18TH - 19TH C		GLI	8	BODY SHERD, EXT. CORRUGATED AND UNGLAZED. PALE YELLOW-BROWN BODY
POT	95	4	20–40	PM	1805–1900		GLIE	5	BODY SHERD
POT	95	4	20–40	PM	1800–1900	TPOT	GLIE	4	BODY SHERD
pot	95	5	20–40	PM	1770–1820	BLHS		1	RIM SHERD
pot	95	5	20–40	PM	1770–1840			1	SMALL RIM SHERD
pot	95	5	80–100	PM	1830–1900	PLATE	BAND	9	RIM SHERD, X3 BLUE LINES ON THE EDGE

									OF THE RIM, L.19TH-E 20TH C
pot	96	2	0–20	PM	1830–1900			6	WALL, ? BOT CYL
pot	96	4	0–20	PM	1690–1730	BOWL MRN	FLOR	17	BASE, FOOT RING. ENAMELLED DEC. HAS LARGELY DISAPEARED
pot	96	4	0–20	PM	1830–1900	SAUC		1	RIM SHERD, BLUE POWDERED GROUND
POT	98	5	20–40	PM	1580–1900	JAR	GLIE	23	RIM SHERD, SQUARED, INT,. BEAD, INTERNAL LID-SEATED
POT	99	2	0–20	PM	1830–1900+	BOT CYL		16	BASE
POT	99	2	20–40	PM	1794–1900	PLATE		1	scalloped rim and moulded dec.
POT	99	2	20–40	PM	1770–1840	PLATE	WILL	4	BASE,. FOOT RING
POT	99	2	60–80	PM	L 19TH-20TH C	DISH	GEO	8	RIM SHERD, VERY NARROW FLAT ROUNDED RI, L 19TH - E 20TH C GEOMETRICAL DESIGN
pot	99	4	0–20	PM	L 19TH-20TH C	JAR CYL	INCH	6	RIM SHERD, INCISED LINE. BURNT

pot	101	2	0–20	pm	1720–1780	PLATE		7	RIM, PLAIN
POT	102	1	40–60	PM	1580–1900		GLI	6	BODY SHERD, ABRADED GLAZE
pot	102	1	80–100	pm	1805–1900	PLATE	SPON	9	BASE, BLUE SPONGING
POT	103	1	0–20	PM	1807–1900	CUP TEA	WILL	2	RIM SHERD, WILLOW PATTERN
POT	103	1	0–20	PM	1830–1900	BOWL	BAND	2	RIM SHERD, SIMPLE. X2 WEEK BROWN BANDS ON THE INSIDE RIM
POT	105	4	80–100	PM	19TH-20TH C	FLP	UNGL	26	RIM SHERD, DEEP COLLAR
pot	106	4	0–20	pm	1805–1900	PLATE		5	BASE
rubber/PLASTIC	91	2	80–100	PM	L 19th - 20th c		MOUL	2	vulcanised rubber, ?lid carination, ridged top, corrugated side. SAME ITEM AS HA107/TRANSECT 5, 80-100

rubber/PLASTIC	107	5	80–100	PM	L 19th - 20th c		MOUL	2	vulcanised rubber, ?lid carination, ridged top, corrugated side. SAME ITEM AS HA91/TRANSECT 2, 80-100

14 APPENDIX 5: METALWORK CATALOGUE

SF	Context	Material	Object	Type	Description	Object date	Extent
Ha13	Tr 1	Copper alloy	Knife bolster		Circular, convex collar for a knife handle. It has a central, rectangular hole for the tang of the knife.	PMed - Mod	Complete
Ha15	Tr 1	Copper alloy	Coin/ ?button		Very worn coin with no visible details on either the obverse or reverse.	PMed - Mod	Complete
Ha 15	Tr 1	Chrome	Lighter		Rectangular shaped lighter case with chrome finish.	Mod	Complete
Ha 16	Tr 1	Copper alloy	Shell case		Cylindrical brass Norma calibre .223 Remington rifle shell case.	Mod	Incomplete

Ha 26	Tr 1	Copper alloy	Mount /furniture boss		Circular, cone shaped mount. The outer surface is decorated with a Greek key style pattern around the edge; the central raised cone has radiating grooves. The reverse has the remnants of an attachment wire.	PMed - Mod (possibly Victorian)	Incomplete
Ha 29	Tr 1	Lead	Waste		Ovoid shaped piece of lead waste; D shaped in section.		Complete
Ha 38	Tr 1	Lead	Shot		Piece of cylindrical lead shot with striations along its length. On one end is a 0; the opposing end is damaged from impact.	PMed	Incomplete

Ha 40	Tr 1	Iron	?Finial		Piece of cast iron with central tapering bar and horizontal cross bar. At the widest part of the central bar is a hole, possibly for attachment. Probably structural, possibly from a railing.	PMed - Mod	Incomplete
Ha 40	Tr 1	Copper alloy	Cable fitting		Cylindrical shaped collar with screw fitting around the outer edge at one end. The collar decreases in diameter and is flattened at the opposing end. Possibly a cable join fitting.	Mod	Incomplete

Ha 52	Tr 1	Copper alloy	Button		Cast one piece discoidal, slightly convex livery button with the stub of a loop on the back. On the front is a 2 above a D.	PMed	Incomplete
Ha 54	Tr 1	Copper alloy	Escutcheon / lock plate		Sheet copper lock plate, rectangular in plan with convex upper edge. It is L- shaped in profile. The key hole is centrally placed near the upper edge. Either side of the key hole is an attachment hole and rectangular slot. There are two rectangular shaped cut-outs along the lower edge. The front of the lock plate is undecorated.	PMed - Mod	Incomplete

Ha 54	Tr 1	Lead	Pipe		Length of lead pipe. A sheet of lead has been folded to form a tube; this has subsequently been flattened.	PMed	Incomplete
Ha 54	Tr 1	Lead	Waste		Offcut of sheet lead that is folded over .	PMed	Incomplete
Ha 66	Tr 1	Copper alloy	Button		Cast one piece discoidal livery button. The front is decorated with a coat of arms that is worn but appears to be a shield divided into quadrants. On the reverse is the remnants of the attachment loop and possibly the maker - though worn and not possible to decipher.	PMed - Mod	Incomplete

Ha 66	Tr 1	Lead	Sack seal		A near complete two piece lead bale seal of modern date. The front face has a central motif of a crown surrounded by a legend that reads EASTERN UNION MILLS IPSWICH. The reverse face has a legend that reads [J].F.&Co.	Probably 19th century	Complete
Ha 66	Tr 2	Lead	Object		Semi-circular cast lead object with decorative edge. One face has a key hole shaped recess; on the opposing face there is a smaller circular hole connecting to the top of this recess. Either side of the hole are protrusions. Possibly a form of escutcheon?	PMed - Mod	Incomplete

Ha 73	Tr 1	Lead	Pipe		Length of tubing made from folding sheet lead. The tube is slightly bent in the middle but is not flattened, The ends are smooth.	PMed - Mod	Complete
Ha 74	Tr 1	Copper alloy	Coin		Half penny of Edward VII (1901 - 10). Obv: bust facing right, inscription reads EDWARDVS VII DEI GRA: BRITT:OMN:REX FID:DEF: IND: IMP:Rev: britannia seated right.	1905	Complete
Ha 75	Tr 1	Copper alloy	Pipe		Piece of cast copper alloy tubing. Each end is slightly flared and flattened.	PMed - Mod	Incomplete
Ha 75	Tr 1	Lead	Waste		Amorphous shaped piece of lead waste.		Complete

Ha 76	Tr 1	Copper alloy	?Button		Discoidal object. Both faces are worn so little detail visible. It is possibly a button or coin.	PMed - Mod	Complete
Ha 76	Tr 1	Copper alloy	Fitting		Cast elongate fitting with three central perforations along the length. The terminal is rounded. It is a structural fitting.	PMed - Mod.	Incomplete
HA 76	Tr 1	Copper alloy	Button		Cast, flat brass button. Ovoid in plan. The front is decorated with an urn set within an ornate border. On the reverse is an integral wire loop. Probably Victorian.	Mod	Complete

Ha 76	Tr 1	Copper alloy	Rivet		R ivet with rove attached. It has a circular disc and shank with a separate rove slotted onto the shank with the end burred over to hold it. The shaft is circular in section. The front of the rivet is silvered/tinned.	PMed - Mod	Complete
Ha 78	Tr 1	Lead	?Cloth seal		Circular piece of lead with flattened hollow, shank on the reverse. Possibly a cloth seal.	PMed - Mod	Complete
Ha 82	Tr 1	Lead	Pipe		Small length of lead pipe. The wall of the pipe is c. 10mm in width. The pipe has been flattened in the centre and damaged at both ends.	PMed - Mod	Incomplete

Ha 82	Tr 1	Copper alloy	Coin		Worn one penny coin, very little detail visible on either face. Obverse: bust facing right and letters 'IVS' of the legend remains. Reverse: no detail visible. Probably belongs to Edward VII (1901 - 1910).	Mod	Complete
Ha 85	Tr 1	Lead	Strap fitting		Section of a lead rectangular frame with a central bar. Either side of the bar are two strips riveted to the frame.		Incomplete
Ha 85	Tr 1	Copper alloy	Button		Circular convex button, plain front; integral wire loop fitting. Button manufacturer on the reverse but illegible.	Pmed - Mod	Complete

Ha 86	Tr 1	Lead	Waste		Sub-rectangular shaped piece of lead sheet, 4mm in depth. Waste or an offcut.	PMed - Mod	Incomplete
HA 86	Tr 1	Copper alloy	Coin		Farthing of Victoria dating to 1896.Obverse: bust facing left; legend reads: VICTORIA.DEI.GRA.BRITT. REGINA.FID.DEF.IND.IMP. Reverse: britannia seated facing right.	1896	Complete
Ha 86	Tr 1	Lead	Unknown		Rectangular shaped piece of flattened lead, folded over on itself.		Complete
Ha 90	Tr 1	?Lead/Copper alloy	Unknown		Cast L-shaped frame with decorative central bar		Incomplete

Ha 90	Tr 1	Copper alloy	Stud		Cast concavo-convex hollow headed stud with an integrally cast attachment spike of square section.	PMed - Mod	Complete
Ha 91	Tr 4	Copper alloy	Coin		Half penny of Victoria. Obverse: bust facing left; legend reads VICTORIA D:G: BRITT: REG: F: D: Reverse britannia seated facing right.	1861	Complete
Ha 91	Tr 1	Lead	Offcut		Sub-rectangular shaped piece of flattened lead with an extending arm folded over on itself. The thickness (6.5mm) of the sheet may suggest a possible structural use such as flashing.	PMed	Incomplete

Ha 93	Tr 1	Iron	Fitting		Rectangular shaped strip of iron (8mm in depth), with a large hole (22mm in diameter) towards one end. Strip damaged at both ends. Possibly a structural/machine fitting.	PMed - Mod	Incomplete
Ha 93 60 - 80	Tr 4	Iron	Structural object		Elongate shaft of iron, tapers to a point at one end; opposite terminal is a flattened disc head. Below the head is a damaged, curving cross arm. Possibly part of decorative ironwork.	PMed - Mod	Incomplete
Ha 94	Tr 1	Copper alloy	Coin		Corroded and worn disc, masking detail. Folded in the centre slightly. Likely to be a coin.	PMed	Complete

Ha 94	Tr 1	Lead	Waste		Amorphous piece of flattened lead waste/offcut.		Incomplete
Ha 96	Tr 1	Lead	Offcut		Rectangular fragment of cast lead sheet, cut on all sides. Has a nail hole 3.5mm diameter.	PMed	Incomplete
Ha 98	Tr 1	Copper alloy	Cable terminal lug		Cylindrical shaped object with one sealed terminal that has a rectangular fastening loop attached to it. The opposite end is open for placing over cables.	Mod	Complete
Ha 99	Tr 1	Copper alloy	Nut		Cast, six sided bolt nut.	PMed - Mod	Complete

Ha 103	Tr 1	Lead	Spindle whorl		Discoidal shaped piece of lead with one flattened surface and one much more irregular. It has an off-centre perforation. May be a spindle whorl.	E.Med - Med	Complete
Ha 106	Tr 1	Copper alloy	Buckle		Cast sub- rectangular buckle frame, D shaped in section. The outer edge is curved at its corners and has a light notch to serve as a pin rest; the strap bar is slightly set back from the frame. Pin missing.	PMed	Incomplete
Ha 107	Tr 1	Copper alloy	Disc		Thin disc shaped object, worn and corroded. The disc is slightly convex with the edge being split at one point and.	PMed - Mod	Complete

Ha 107	Tr 1	Lead	Offcut		Lead offcut. A small square cut from a cast lead sheet of light gauge (2mm thick).	PMed	Incomplete

15 APPENDIX 6: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-231282

Project details

Project name	Land at Northern Fringe, Ipswich, Suffolk: Archeological Fieldwalking Survey
Short description of the project	This report describes the results of a programme of archaeological fieldwalking survey carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at Northern Fringe, Ipswich, Suffolk (NGR TM 1646 4751) between the 3rd and the 9th of December 2015. Conditions for fieldwalking varied across the site area, with some smaller outlying fields being unable to be surveyed due to grass and vegetation cover. A further portion of the north-west area of the site was under short crop at the time of the survey. Therefore although this area was surveyed the results from it were comparatively sparse. Where conditions were not adverse the silty nature of much of the topsoil was adequate for fieldwalking purposes. Artefact densities were moderate across the study area, and consisted primarily of post-medieval to modern pottery, ceramic building material and metalwork. Smaller assemblages of prehistoric struck flints and approximately 811g of undateable burnt flint were also recovered. The distribution of the finds in general represents no obvious patterning, beyond a broad focus of burnt flint concentrations to the south-west. This may represent scattered prehistoric activity in this area, possibly relating to the cropmark complex located here. The volume of prehistoric material over the rest of the site is likely to represent persistent, intermittent activity over a long period, with the bulk of the material dating to the later prehistoric period.
Project dates	Start: 03-12-2015 End: 09-12-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	IPS778 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None

Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Significant Finds	FLINT Early Prehistoric
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Modern
Significant Finds	METALWORK Early Medieval
Significant Finds	METALWORK Modern
Methods & techniques	'"Fieldwalking"',"'Metal Detectors"'

Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH Land at Northern Fringe, Ipswich, Suffolk
Postcode	IP6 9AU
Study area	76 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 1646 4751 52.083013466609 1.159622693311 52 04 58 N 001 09 34 E Point

Project creators	
Name of Organisation	PCA
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Mark Hinman
Project	Mark Hinman

director/manager	
Project supervisor	Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Crest Strategic Projects Ltd.

Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at the Northern Fringe, Ipswich, Suffolk: Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey
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