KEDINGTON TO BOYTON HALL, ANGLIAN WATER PIPELINE:

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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UPDATED VERSION 2

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

KEDINGTON TO BOYTON HALL ANGLIAN WATER PIPELINE, SUFFOLK:

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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Kedington to Boyton Hall, Anglian Water Pipeline: An Archaeological Evaluation

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology on the proposed route of the Kedington to Boyton Hall Anglian Water Pipeline and Kedington WTW, Great Wratting, Suffolk (mid-point NGR TL 688 476). The evaluation took place between 20th August-5th September 2018 and the 21st-22nd of March 2019. The archaeological work was commissioned by Anglian Water. The aim was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed route of the pipeline.

The Initial evaluation proposed 31 trial-trenches, This Version 2 of the report includes Trenches 2-6 which were excavated in 2019. Negative Trenches 32 to 34 at the eastern end of the pipeline were added to the scheme and also reported on here.

Archaeology was identified in twelve of the 26 excavated trenches, with a clear focus of activity being centred around the Church of St. Mary at Little Wratting (WTL 002) in Trenches 19 and 20. The topography of the site may have had a direct influence on the land-use, with the activity located on the freer draining natural geology.

The earliest activity dated to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age and related to three ditches at the eastern end of Trench 20. Two of these ditches form the corner of a square enclosure, the majority of which lies beyond the limits of the trench. Residually deposited pottery and flints were also recovered from features of later date, but this still attests to this presence of a 'background' of prehistoric activity.

A later Saxon (AD850-1065) gully was also identified, within Trench 19, which may be structural in nature, but is difficult to assess given the limited window provided by evaluation trenching. The core of the archaeological activity dated to the earlier medieval period (AD1066-1400) and was clustered around the high ground to the west of the Church of St. Mary at Little Wratting (WTL 002), representing a small settlement with associated agricultural landscape. Several undated features due to their location and appearance have been allocated to the medieval period, although these too may have had an earlier origin.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 A programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land between Kedington and Boyton Hall, CB9 7UG (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 688 476) from 19th August to 5th September 2018 and the 21st to 22nd of March 2019 (Figure 1; Plate 1).

1.1.2 The results of two separate Anglian Water schemes, the Kedington to Boyton Hall Anglian Water Pipeline WAT-06743, and the Kedington Water Treatment Works (WTW), which were evaluated at the same time, are both included within this report. Trenches numbering 1 to 25, were evaluated as part of the water pipeline and Trenches numbering 26 to 31 were evaluated as part of the Water Treatment Works respectively. Trenches 32 to 34 were added to the scheme following a hiatus on site and were connected with the Treatment Works.

1.1.3 The archaeological work was commissioned by Anglian Water in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to the creation of a new treated water mains between Kedington and Boyton Hall. This was due to high archaeological significance of the proposed development area (PDA).

1.1.4 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Pete Crawley of PCA (Crawley 2018) in response to a Brief for archaeological evaluation issued by Rachel Abraham (Abraham 2018) of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT).

1.1.5 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.

1.1.6 A total of 31 trenches were proposed, totalling 1390m of trenching. 26 trenches were excavated and recorded (Trenches 1, and 7-31) in 2018. Five of the proposed trenches (Trenches 2-6) were not initially excavated due to their

proximity to a Nature Reserve and issues with access (Figure 3). Changes to the eastern end of the scheme meant that three further trial trenches (Trenches 32-34) were additional to the scheme. Trenches 2-6 and 32-34 were evaluated in 2019. This Version 2 of the report fully reports on Trenches 2-6 and 32-34.

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 bedrock geology of the proposed development area is that of White Chalk Subgroup- Chalk. This is a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 66 to 100 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas (BGS; Website 1).

2.1.2 The superficial geological deposits are Till- Diamicton, superficial deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (BGS; Website 1).

2.1.3 The soils are lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage with field fertility suitable for arable agriculture (Soilscapes; Website 2).

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The route of the pipeline traverses gently rolling hills and generally falls away from a height of 105m OD at the south west end of the pipeline to approximately 80m OD at the north east end of the pipeline. The pipeline runs from just north of Boyton Hall, across arable fields and ends at the junction of the A143 and B1061. The River Stour is located to the east of the route of the pipeline in a roughly south-east to north-west direction.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1.1 The information below has been summarised from the Historic Environment Record (HER) as well as the Archaeological Brief (Abrahams 2018) as well as any pertinent 'grey literature'.

Prehistoric

3.1.2 Spot finds of Bronze Age date are the earliest evidence recorded close to the pipeline route. For example, to the north of the route, a socketed bronze gouge (WTG 007) was recorded and to the south a thin-butted flat axe unearthed during metal detecting activities (WTL 003).

3.1.3 To the south of the pipeline a scheduled interrupted ditch system/ enclosure is present cutting of a riverside promontory to the west of Hall Farm (KDG 006). This appears to defend or define a small promontory in the bend of the River Stour. A scatter of over 2000 flints dating to the Mesolithic and Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age were recovered from nearby to this ditched enclosure.

3.1.4 A Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery was identified during the excavation of a pipeline between Kirtling Green and Wixoe to the east of the current site (WTG 020). This identified six unurned cremations and one urned in a Deverel-Rimbury pot which contained Beaker pottery and flints. Excavations further to the south of this pipeline also identified Bronze Age/ Iron Age settlement, consisting of pits, post-holes, ditches and a palaeochannel (WTL 011).

Roman

3.1.5 Further to the south-west of the pipeline two Roman finds, a bronze pin and a bronze coin were found by metal detector and logged at WTH 023. At Boyton Hall WTL 009 amongst a series of later features, two Roman features were recorded.

3.1.6 An evaluation of 0.45ha was undertaken at WTL 008 on the edges of Haverhill, to the south-west of the pipeline route, uncovered prehistoric and Roman features (recorded along with post-medieval features).

Saxon

3.1.7 The route also passes immediately adjacent to the medieval Church of St Mary (WTL 002) and the site of a recorded Anglo Saxon finds spot (WTL 004), a Middle Saxon pin with ornate gilded bronze head & bronze shaft. The church may have had an early foundation and probably lay at the centre of an original settlement, evidence of which survives in the adjacent fields.

Medieval

3.1.8 There are two medieval halls and their respective estates recorded at either end of the pipeline route, at the south west end, Boyton Hall (WTL 009/HVH064) and at the north east end, Blunt's Hall, represented by an L-shaped ditch earthwork (WTL 006) and visible on the 19th century tithe map and OS first edition 1836 map. This hall continued in use until the post-medieval period.

3.1.9 An archaeological evaluation at Boyton Hall and at an adjacent evaluation WTL 009/HVH 064 revealed a substantial phase of medieval settlement activity dating to the 12th-14th centuries. Features included rubbish pits and evidence of land subdivisions.

3.1.10 To the west of the current site stripping of topsoil for an Anglian Water Pipeline identified a mass of medieval pottery and features adjacent to the north of Hills Farm and Hilltop Farm. At least three discrete scatters were identified (WTL 005).

3.1.11 An excavation carried out on a pipeline between Kirtling Green and Wixoe identified a series of medieval/post-medieval ditches in a north-east to south-west alignment forming part of a wider complex of field systems (WTG 021).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised 23 x 2m x 50m trial trenches and 8 x 2m x 30m trial trenches, totalling 1390m. These were distributed evenly throughout the route of the pipeline, with a 5% sample located at the proposed new Kedington Water Treatment Works. Three no. 2m x 30m trial trenches were also excavated at the eastern end of the easement. These trial trenches were located in order to provide a representative sample of the proposed pipeline whilst taking into account site constraints such as services.

4.1.2 Five of the proposed trenches (Trenches 2-6) were not initially excavated due to their proximity to a Nature Reserve and issues with access (Figure 3). This Version 2 of the report fully reports on Trenches 2-6. Changes to eastern end of the scheme meant that three further trial trenches (Trenches 32-34) were additional to the scheme and they are also reported on here.

4.2 Excavation methodology

4.2.1 Ground reduction during the evaluation was carried out using a 13-ton and an 8-ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator. Topsoil and other overburden of low archaeological value was removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded.

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

4.3 Recording and Finds Recovery

4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica GS16 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.3.2 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often

referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. Where more than one slot was excavated through an individual feature, each intervention was assigned additional numbers for the cutting event and for the deposits it contained (these deposits within cut features being referred to here as 'fills'). The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits excavated during the evaluation and excavation are listed in Appendix 1. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.3.3 Metal-detecting was carried out before the trenches were cut followed by metal detecting of any stripped deposits, all archaeological features and spoil heaps. Dave Curry, a long-standing archaeologist/ metal detectorist with PCA undertook all of the metal detecting. The metal finds were recorded by GPS. Only modern objects were found and were not retained for accession.

4.3.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits, which were used to keep a record of the evaluation process.

4.4 Sampling Strategy

4.4.1 Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20). Linear features were investigated by means 1m slots. All features were recorded as part of the GPS survey and noted on the relevant context sheets.

4.5 Environmental Sampling

4.5.1 A total of 5 bulk samples (generally 20-40 litres in volume) were taken to extract and identify micro- and macro-botanical remains. The aim of this sampling was to investigate the past environment and economy of the site, the diet of the ancient inhabitants and the agricultural basis of the settlement. An additional aim of the sampling was to recover small objects that are not readily recovered

by hand-collection, such as metalworking debris and bones of fish and small animals. These samples were taken from sealed deposits.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper Archive

Context register sheets	4
Context sheets	84
Plan registers	1
Plans at 1:50	1
Plans at 1:20	0
Plans at 1:10	0
Plans at 1:5	0
Section register sheets	2
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	38
Trench record sheets	34
Photo register sheets	4
Small finds register sheets	1
Environmental register sheets	1

5.2 Digital Archive

Digital photos	600
GPS survey files	2
Digital plans	1
GIS project	0
Access database	1

5.3 Physical Archive

Struck flint	19
Burnt flint	31/ 19g
Pottery	112/ 772g
Ceramic building material (CBM)	116/ 358g
Small Finds	7
Slag	0
Animal bone	258 fragments/ 910g
Environmental bulk samples	7
Environmental bulk samples (10 litre buckets)	10
Monolith samples	0
Other samples (specify)	0
Black and white films	0
Colour slides	0

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

6.1 Overview

6.1.1 This reissued report fully reports on all the evaluation trenches, excavated as part of the scheme including Trenches 2-6 and Trenches 32-34, which were excavated in 2019 after a gap in the programme.

6.1.2 Evidence for archaeology dating to four main chronological periods were recorded on the site: Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, later Saxon, Medieval and post-medieval.

6.1.3 The earliest evidence uncovered on the site dated to the Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age (1200-350BC), comprising of a potential enclosure in Trench 20 as well as residually deposited pottery sherds and flintwork. This evidence attests to the presence of prehistoric activity in the area, with this potentially relating to occupation activity.

6.1.4 The later Saxon period (AD850-1065) consisted of a single gully in Trench 20, which may, potentially, represent structural evidence. Continuity is suggested into the earlier medieval period where a possible post-built structure supersedes this Saxon building.

6.1.5 The first sustained activity on the site dated to the earlier medieval period (AD1066-1400). This was focussed in Trenches 19 and 20. This activity was likely related to the Church of St. Mary at Little Wratting (WTL 002), representing an associated settlement or part of the wider agricultural landscape. However, the assemblages recovered from the features indicate a more domestic function rather than agriculture.

6.1.6 A wide and shallow ditch observed within Trench 3, produced burnt tile fragments of Late medieval to Post-medieval date. It is likely to represent a field boundary ditch. Two other undated ditches [2008] and [2020] in Trench 2 and Trench 4 respectively, were likely to be part of the same system.

6.1.7 Undated features were identified sporadically across the site with concentrations in Trenches 2-6,15-16 and 30. These are unlikely to represent

any further settlement, more plausibly representing outlying fields.

6.2 Blank Trenches (Figure 3)

6.2.1 Trenches 1, 7-8, 10-11, 13-14, 17-18, 21-34 32-34 were blank, containing no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

6.3 Natural Features

6.3.1 Seven natural features were identified on the site within Trenches 4, 6, 9 and Trench 15. These were the result of tree roots or the process of ice cracking (freeze-thaw) on the natural geologies. All were excavated and recorded except for the feature within Trench 9.

Trench 15

6.3.2 Trench 15 contained a single natural feature, with further archaeological features present (see Section 6.7) in the trench. This was the result of tree rooting.

Natural Feature [116] (Figure 6) was located at the western end of the trench extending beyond the southern limit of excavation. It was irregular in plan with irregular sloping sides and an uneven base, measuring 0.61m in length, 0.41m in width and 0.14m in depth. It contained a single fill (115) of pale grey brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Natural feature [2004] (Figure 6) was located towards the south-western end of Trench 4. It had an irregular plan, concave sides and base, and extended beyond the north-eastern limit of excavation, measuring at least 1.50m in length, 1.20m wide and 0.13m in depth. The feature contained a single fill (2005) which consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay which included moderate chalk flecks. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Natural feature [2010] (Figure 6) was located at the centre of Trench 4. It had an oval shape in plan, steep and uneven sides and a concave base and extended beyond the north eastern edge of Trench 4 measuring at least 0.40m in length by 0.50m wide and 0.12m deep. The feature contained a single fill (2011) which consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Natural feature [2014] (Figure 7) was located towards the south western end of

Trench 6. It had an oval/irregular shape in plan, uneven sides and a slightly concave base and extended beyond the north-western edge of Trench 6 measuring at least 0.30m in length by 0.60m wide and 0.08m deep. The feature contained a single fill (2015) which consisted of a light brown silty clay which included. No finds were recovered from this feature.

6.4 Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (1200-350BC)

6.4.1 The main evidence of prehistoric activity were three ditches located at the eastern end of Trench 20, two of which are likely to form part of an enclosure.

6.4.2 Other residually deposited fragments of pottery and flintwork were also recovered from features of later date, suggesting that there was a background of prehistoric activity on the site.

Trench 20

6.4.3 Three ditches were identified in Trench 20: one aligned north-west to south-east, one north to south and one north-east to south-west. These contained modest finds assemblages, but still attest to the presence of prehistoric activity in this part of the site.

Ditch [105] (Figure 4) was located at the eastern of the trench, extending beyond both limits of excavation. It was linear in plan aligned north-west to south-east, measuring in 2.4m length, 0.5m in width and 0.11m in depth with steep sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (104) of mid- greyish brown silty sand which contained two flint flakes, one flint flake fragment and three sherds (9g) of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery (1150-400BC).

Ditch [118] (Figure 4) was located at the eastern of the trench, extending beyond the northern limit of excavation. It was linear in plan aligned north-east to south-west, measuring in 1.4m length, 0.98m in width and 0.37m in depth with steep sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (117) of mid- greyish brown silty sand which contained one flint flake fragment.

Ditch [107] (Figure 4) was located at the eastern of the trench, extending beyond both limits of excavation. It was linear in plan aligned north-east to south-west, measuring in 2.4m length, 0.63m in width and 0.23m in depth with steep sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (106) of mid-greyish brown silty sand which

contained one sherd (2g) of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery (1150-400BC) and 28 fragments of animal bone (27g).

6.5 Late Saxon (AD850-1065)

6.5.1 A single feature was identified which dated to the later Saxon period within Trench 19. This consisted of a shallow ditch/ gully which potentially forms part of a structure. This feature is late truncated by a series of post-holes which may represent a continuity of structural remains.

Trench 19

Gully [154] (Figure 4) was located in the centre of the trench, extending beyond the western limit of excavation truncating Post-hole [156]. It was linear in plan aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 1.73m in length, 0.33m in width and 0.11m in depth with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (153) of pale grey brown silty clay which contained one flint flake fragment, three sherds (2g) of 9th-11th century St. Neots Ware, 2 fragments of unburnt daub and two fragments of animal bone (2.5g).

6.6 Medieval (AD1066-1400)

6.6.1 It is highly likely that the majority of features uncovered on the site dated to the medieval period with a floruit during the earlier medieval period, although as many of these features were undated, they could also partly be of Late Saxon date. Although several undated features could conceivably be of prehistoric date, the orientation, location, position and their similar appearance to dated features has been used as supporting evidence for their probable medieval date. These likely formed part of a small settlement with associated agricultural landscape related with the establishment of the Church of St. Mary (WTL 002). The ditches conceivably form part of ditched enclosures, as well as a potential trackway, which suggest a more domestic function rather than solely agricultural bias. Three pits were identified, likely used for waste disposal, again indicative of a more domestic focus rather than agricultural.

Trench 2 (Figures 6)

6.6.2 Trench 2 contained a small oval pit and an undated ditch. Although undated, the orientation of ditch [2020], (along with ditch [2008] in Trench 4), followed

that of ditch [2002], which suggested that it was part of the same medieval to Post-medieval field system.

Ditch [2020] (Figure 6) was located towards the south-western end of the trench extending beyond both limits of excavation. It was linear in plan, aligned north to south, measuring 0.90m in width and 0.09m in depth with slightly irregular sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (2021) of mid-greyish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Pit [2000] (Figure 6) was located towards the centre of the trench. The pit had an oval shape in plan, measuring 0.60m in length by 0.50m wide and was 0.09m deep with irregular sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (2002) of dark grey, charcoal-rich silty clay, which contained occasional chalk flecks and sixteen small fragments of fired clay which were recovered from the environmental sample <6>, but which were not closely dateable.

Trench 3 (Figures 6)

6.6.3 Trench 3 contained a wide shallow ditch on an approximate north to south orientation.

Ditch [2002] (Figure 6) was located towards the south-western end of the trench extending beyond both limits of excavation. It was linear in plan, aligned north to south, measuring 3.0m in width and 0.30m in depth with regular sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (2003) of mid-greyish brown silty clay which contained moderate chalk flecks and three sherds of Late-medieval to Post-medieval burnt peg tile (10g).

Trench 4 (Figures 6)

6.6.4 Trench 4 contained two undated ditches and two natural features (see natural features above). Although undated, the orientation of ditch [2008], (along with ditch [2020] in Trench 4), followed that of ditch [2002], which suggested that it was part of the same medieval to Post-medieval field system. A further narrow ditch [2006], undated is discussed below.

Ditch [2008] (Figure 6) was located at the centre of the trench extending beyond both limits of excavation. It was linear in plan, aligned north to south, measuring 0.43m in width and 0.10m in depth with concave sides and base. It contained a single fill (2009)

of mid-greyish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 19 (Figures 3 & 4)

6.6.5 Trench 19 contained five ditches; two aligned north-west to south-east, two north-east to south-west and one east to west, as well as one pit and four post-holes. The post-holes may well form part of a structure the majority of which lies beyond the limits of the trench.

Ditch [163] (Figure 4) was located at the northern end of the trench extending beyond both limits of excavation, truncating Pit [165]. It was linear in plan, aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 0.9m in width and 0.27m in depth with steep sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (162) of mid to dark greyish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Pit [165] (Figure 4) was located at the northern end of the trench and was truncated by Ditch [163] and truncated Ditch [167]. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 2.0m+ in width and 0.42m in depth. It contained a single fill (164) of mid to pale greyish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch [167] (Figure 4) was located at the northern end of the trench and was truncated by Pit [165] and Ditch [163]. It was linear in plan, aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 0.4m in width and 0.07m in depth with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (166) of mid greyish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch [159] (Figure 4) was located at the northern end of the trench extending beyond both limits of excavation. It was linear in plan, aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 0.76m in width and 0.38m in depth with steep sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (158) of mid greyish brown silty clay which contained 15 fragments of animal bone (149.5g).

Post-hole [140] (Figure 4) was located in the centre of the trench and is likely related to Post-holes [169], [150], [148] and [156]. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 0.64m in length, 0.56m in width and 0.08m in depth. It contained a single fill (157) of pale grey brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Post-hole [169] (Figure 4) was located in the centre of the trench and is likely related to Post-holes [140], [150], [148] and [156]. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 0.36m in length, 0.35m in width and 0.14m in depth. It contained a single fill (168) of pale grey brown silty clay which contained one fragment of animal bone (2.5g).

Post-hole [150] (Figure 4) was located in the centre of the trench and is likely related to Post-holes [169], [140], [148] and [156]. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 0.29m in length, 0.28m in width and 0.09m in depth. It contained a single fill (149) of pale grey brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Post-hole [148] (Figure 4) was located in the centre of the trench and is likely related to Post-holes [169], [150], [140] and [156]. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 0.32m in length, 0.3m in width and 0.08m in depth. It contained a single fill (147) of pale grey brown silty clay which contained one sherd (3g) of 11th-12th century pottery.

Post-hole [156] (Figure 4) was located in the centre of the trench and is likely related to Post-holes [169], [150], [148] and [140]. Post-hole [156] truncated Gully [154]. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 0.34m in diameter and 0.14m in depth. It contained a single fill (155) of pale grey brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch [152] (Figure 4) was located in the southern part of the trench, extending beyond both limits of excavation. It was linear in plan aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 1.0m in length, 0.98m in width and 0.29m in depth with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (151) of mid- grey brown silty clay which contained one flint flake, two fragments of burnt stone and one sherd (3g) of residual prehistoric pottery and six fragments of animal bone (94g).

Trench 20 (Figures 3 & 4)

6.6.6 Trench 20 contained three ditches; two aligned north-east to south-west and one north-west to south-east, and four pits likely waste disposal pits.

Pit [136] (Figure 4) was located at the western end of the trench extending beyond the northern limit of excavation. It was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.7m in length, 0.67m in width and 0.11m in depth.

It contained a single fill (137) of mid- to dark grey brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Pit [120] (Figure 4) was located at the western end of the trench and was truncated by Ditch [122]. It was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.68m in diameter and 0.2m in depth. It contained a single fill (119) of mid- orangey brown silty clay four sherds (5g) of 11th century pottery and 15 fragments of daub.

Ditch [122] (Figure 4) was located in the western part of the trench, extending beyond both limits of excavation and truncated Pit [120]. It was linear in plan aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 1.0m in length, 1.02m in width and 0.59m in depth with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (121) of mid- grey brown silty clay which contained five sherds (13g) of 10th-11th century pottery including St. Neots and Thetford Ware fragments, nine fragments of daub and six fragments of animal bone (9g).

Pit [124] (Figure 4) was located at the western end of the trench extending beyond the northern limit of excavation. It was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 1.02m in diameter and 0.2m in depth. It contained a single fill (123) of mid- orangey brown silty clay which contained one sherd (4g) of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery (1150-400BC), five sherds (110g) of 12th-14th century pottery and 26 fragments of animal bone (108g).

Ditch [133]=[108] (Figure 4) was located in the western part of the trench, extending beyond both limits of excavation. It was linear in plan aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 2.9m in length, 1.95m in width and 1.04m in depth with steep sides and a flat base. It contained three fills: a basal fill (132) of mid- orangey brown silty sand, a middle fill (131) of dark grey/ black silty sand, and final deposit (130)=(109) of mid- greyish brown silty clay which contained one flint flake fragment, nine flint debitage fragments, six fragments of burnt stone, 53 sherds (464g) of 12th-13th century pottery including fragments of St. Neots and Thetford Wares, fragments of a sarsen and flint pot boiler (2 fragments; 54g), 20 fragments of burnt fired clay, a mid-12th to 14th century iron nail and 99 fragments of animal bone (117.5g).

Pit [146] (Figure 4) was located in the centre of the trench extending beyond the northern limit of excavation. It was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 2.0m in diameter and 0.12m in depth. It contained a

single fill (145) of mottled mid- yellowish-brown silty clay and reddish clay which contained fragments of flint debitage, 23 fragments of burnt stone, two fragments of orange brickearth daub and 14 fragments of animal bone (9.5g).

Ditch [144] (Figure 4) was located in the centre of the trench, extending beyond both limits of excavation. It was linear in plan aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 3.5m in length, 2m in width and 0.93m in depth with steep sloping sides and a flat base. It contained three fills: a basal fill (141) of mid- greyish brown silty clay which contained 27 sherds (143g) of 12th-13th century pottery and 17 fragments of animal bone (151g), a middle fill (142) of mid- brown silty clay and a final deposit (143) of mid- to pale greyish brown silty clay.

Ditch [161] (Figure 4) was located in the centre of the trench, extending beyond both limits of excavation. It was linear in plan aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 2.6m in length, 1.24m in width and 0.31m in depth with steep sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (160) of mid- orangey brown silty clay which contained eight sherds (14g) of 12th-14th century pottery including sherds of St. Neots Ware, two fragments of daub and 38 fragments of animal bone (213g) including fragments of horse/ cattle bone with potential saw marks.

6.7 Undated Features

6.7.1 Five trenches (Trenches 9, 12, 15, 16, and 30) contained undated features; one ditch, two pits and three post-holes.

Trench 4 (Figure 6)

Ditch [2006] was located close to the south-western end of Trench 4 extending beyond both limits of excavation. It was linear in plan, aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 0.45m in width and 0.21m in depth with concave sides and base. It contained a single fill (2007) of mid-greyish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature. This small ditch was likely to have represented a field drain.

Trench 5 (Figure 7)

Pit [2012] was located at the south-western end of Trench 5 extending beyond the end of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.60m in width and at least 0.30m in depth with concave sides and base. It contained a single fill (2013) of orangey brown silty clay which produced no finds.

Trench 6 (Figure 7)

Ditch [2016] was located close to the north-eastern end of Trench 6 extending beyond both limits of excavation. It was linear in plan, aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 0.50m in width and 0.15m in depth with slightly convex sides and an approximately flat base. It contained a single fill (2017) of light brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature. This small ditch was likely to have represented a field drain, similar in form to, and on the same alignment as, ditch [2006] in Trench 4.

Pit [2012] was located at the south-western end of Trench 5 extending beyond the end of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.60m in width and at least 0.30m in depth with concave sides and base. It contained a single fill (2013) of orangey brown silty clay which produced no finds.

Trench 9 (Figure 8)

Ditch [127] (Figure 8) was located at the eastern of the trench, extending beyond both limits of excavation. It was linear in plan aligned north-west to south-east, measuring in 2.1m length, 0.74m in width and 0.42m in depth with steep sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills: a basal (126) of mid- blueish grey silty clay and an upper fill of (125) of mid- greyish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 12 (Figure 8)

Pit [129] (Figure 8) was located at the western end of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.61m in length, 0.55m in width and 0.12m in depth. It contained a single fill (128) of dark grey brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 15 (Figure 9)

Pit [114] (Figure 9) was located in the centre of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.6m in length, 0.54m in width and 0.15m in depth. It contained a single fill (113) of mixed mid-reddish brown gravelly clay and greyish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 16 (Figure 9)

Post-hole [111] (Figure 9) was located at the western end of the trench. It was sub-oval in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.24m in length,

0.21m in width and 0.06m in depth. It contained a single fill (110) of mid- to dark grey brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 30 (Figure 10)

Post-hole [134] (Figure 10) was located at the north-western end of the trench. It was sub-oval in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.53m in length, 0.44m in width and 0.07m in depth. It contained a single fill (138) of dark grey brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Post-hole [135] (Figure 10) was located at the north-western end of the trench. It was sub-oval in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.61m in length, 0.46m in width and 0.08m in depth. It contained a single fill (139) of dark grey brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

6.8 Geology

6.8.1 Deposits of colluvium (103) were identified in a number of the trenches across the site. This was recorded in Trenches 8-11, 13-17, 21, 25-27, 29-31. In general these deposits of colluvium were recorded at the bottoms of gradual inclines amongst the gently rolling hills, as would be expected in this environment. No features cut this colluvial deposit, with archaeological features being sealed by it where present (i.e. Trench 9; Ditch [127]).

6.9 Post-medieval (AD1540+)

6.9.1 A single furrow was identified in Trench 19 which likely dates to the post-medieval period. It is possible that a number of the undated features also represent post-medieval activity.

Trench 19 (Figures 3 & 4)

Ditch [173] (Figure 4) was located at the northern of the trench, extending beyond both limits of excavation. It was linear in plan aligned east to west, measuring in 2.1m length, 1.2m in width and 0.12m in depth with gently sloping sides and a wide flat base. It contained a single fill (172) of mid- orangey brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature

7 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Lithics

By Ella Egberts

Introduction

7.1.1 Archaeological investigations resulted in the recovery of quantities of struck flint and unworked burnt stone. The assemblage has been comprehensively catalogued by context and this includes further descriptive details of the material (Appendix 4). This report summarises the data in the catalogue; it quantifies and describes the material and presents a preliminary assessment and outline of its significance. No statistically based technological, typological or metrical analyses have been conducted and a more detailed examination may alter or amend any of the interpretations offered here.

Quantification

7.1.2 A total of nine struck flints, 10 pieces of micro-debitage and 31 small fragments (19.3g) of unworked burnt flint were recovered from the site. The majority of the struck flints were isolated finds that came from a series of fills of ditches, a posthole and a pit. Contexts [104] contained three struck flints. Context [130] contained one flake fragment and nine pieces of micro-debitage. From the topsoil but found in different trenches, two retouched pieces were recovered. Three contexts ([130], [145] and [151]) contained a small number of unworked burnt flint fragments.

Category	Fragments	Weight (g)
Flake	3	-
Flake fragment	4	-
Debitage <15mm	10	-
Retouched	2	-
Burnt stone (no.)	31	-
Burnt stone (Wt: g)	-	19.3

Table 1: Quantification of the lithic assemblage

Raw Materials

7.1.3 The struck flints are made from a fine-grained, translucent black/dark grey flint that is sometimes mottled with lighter grey opaque patches. The blade-like flake

found in the topsoil of Trench 27 is heavily mottled and a slightly coarser flint. Where present, cortex is a thick nodular or weathered nodular surface or formed by ancient recorticated fracture scars.

7.1.4 The raw material may have been obtained from the Pleistocene diamicton (Lowestoft Formation) Tills, river terrace or Head deposits. As the bedrock geology around the site is the Lewes Nodular Chalk formation, even reworked sediments such as river terrace deposits and diamicton may include good quality flint like the fine-grained translucent black/grey flint used for some of the worked flint (BGS 2018).

Condition

7.1.5 The worked flint is in a slightly chipped to very chipped condition. The two pieces from context [100] are notably very chipped, consistent with their reworking and movement in the topsoil from which they were recovered. One flake fragment found in the fill of a ditch (context [130]) is also very chipped. The condition of all worked flint recovered from the site indicates they likely moved to more or lesser extend after discard.

Description

7.1.6 The small amount of worked flint obtained from the site does not contain many distinctly diagnostic pieces but seems broadly to date to the Neolithic/Bronze Age period with some possible earlier material. Some pieces show technological features that allow a further refinement of the age range proposed. The large, retouched blade-like flake from context [100] is well struck and has a prepared platform. The retouch is quite unsystematic and coarse. The blade-based technology is typical of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic flint working. The size of the blade-like flake however is more characteristic for Early Neolithic flint working. The retouch is somewhat atypical and obscured by edge damage. Two other flakes, from context [100] and [104] are also quite well struck and could therefore possibly also date to the Neolithic. However, other characteristics, such as steep, inverse and normal edge retouch on the flake from context [100] and the slightly obtuse striking platform on the flake from [104] may also point to a Bronze Age date for these pieces. Some flakes do not

show any characteristics typical for a certain period and can therefore only be described as prehistoric. However, overall this small assemblage appears to reflect Neolithic to Bronze Age flint working with a possible earlier component.

Significance

7.1.7 Although only a small assemblage, the technological and typological characteristics of the struck flint from the site indicates human activity at the site during the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. The assemblage's main significance is that it demonstrates prehistoric human activity which is otherwise relatively underrepresented in the wider region around the Great Wratting, an area dominated by boulder clays and traditionally though to have been largely avoided until the historic period.

7.2 Prehistoric Pottery

By Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne

Introduction

7.2.1 A very small assemblage comprising six sherds (18g) of handmade prehistoric pottery was recovered from the evaluation. The pottery derived from four contexts; fill (104) of Ditch [105], fill (106) of Ditch [107], fill (123) of Pit [124] and fill (151) of Ditch [152]. The assemblage can be split into two main periods; the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (LBA-EIA, 5 sherds, 15g) and the broad pre-Middle Iron Age (<MIA; 1 sherd, 3g) (Table 1). No crumbs (<1g) were recovered during the evaluation. No other phases of archaeological work have been undertaken at the site, therefore this report describes the totality of the prehistoric pottery recovered. Some of the prehistoric ceramics are considered to be residual in later contexts. The ceramics are in a stable condition. This report provides a quantified description of the assemblage with a brief discussion.

Context	Cut	Feature type	No. of sherds	Wt(g)	Overall context spot date	Fabrics (sherd no/ weight (g)	Reason for date
104	105	Ditch	3	9	LBA-EIA?	QF1	Fabric

106	107	Ditch	1	2	LBA-EIA?	FQ1	Fabric
123	124	Pit	1	4	LBA-EIA?	QF1	Fabric
151	152	Ditch	1	3	<MIA	F1	Fabric

Table 2: Pottery by context

F1	Rare to sparse fine to coarse calcined flint
FQ1	Rare to sparse fine to moderate calcined flint, rare fine sand
QF1	Sparse to moderate fine sand, rare fine to moderate calcined flint

Table 3: Fabric Series

Methodology

7.2.2 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 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. No diagnostic rim, base or form assignable sherds were present in the assemblage. The class scheme created by John Barrett (1980) for Post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) ceramics was also utilized when required, with designations of ‘fine’ or ‘coarse’ wares being assigned based on the presence or absence of smoothed or burnished sherd surface treatments.

7.2.3 All pottery recovered in the evaluation was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as ‘small’ (6 sherds), sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as ‘medium’ (0 sherds), and sherds over 8cm in diameter were classified as ‘large’ (0 sherds). Due to the extremely small size of the assemblage, further analysis was not attempted.

Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

7.2.4 The assemblage of this period comprised five sherds (15g). As the sherds were undiagnostic bodysherds, dating was assigned mainly based on fabric composition, a method that is comparatively unreliable. The sherds were

composed of calcined flint (F), flint and sand (FQ) and sand and flint (QF) fabrics, a fabric recipe that is used throughout earlier and parts of later prehistory in a variety of pottery traditions. However, the hard, well fired nature of the sherds, their consistent form and the generally smooth, even surfaces they exhibited suggest the sherds belong to the Post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition (Barrett 1980) of the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, as opposed to earlier pottery traditions.

Pre-Middle Iron Age

7.2.5 The assemblage of this period comprised a single sherd (3g). As the sherd was again an undiagnostic bodysherd, dating could only be assigned based on fabric composition. The sherd was composed of a calcined flint (F) fabric, a fabric recipe that can be found throughout earlier and parts of later prehistory. As such, it is not possible to assign this sherd to a more defined range than the broad pre-Middle Iron Age.

Summary and Discussion

7.2.6 The prehistoric pottery recovered from the evaluation can be split into two main periods, the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (1150/1100-400/350 BC) and the broad pre-Middle Iron Age period (4000-400/350 BC). As the assemblage was extremely small, no greater definition than these broad ranges could be attempted.

7.3 Post-Roman Pottery

By Berni Sudds

Introduction

7.3.1 A small assemblage of post-Roman pottery was recovered during the evaluation, amounting to 106 sherds, weighing 754g. The pottery types recovered range in date from the late 9th to 14th century, although, on the basis of form and through fabric association, the majority is dated from the 10th to 13th century.

Methodology

7.3.2 The fabrics were examined under x20 magnification and recorded using a

system of mnemonic codes based on common name. As far as possible these comply with those laid out in the Suffolk Ceramic Type Series.

7.3.3 The pottery was recorded and quantified for each context by fabric, vessel form and decoration using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent by percentage rim present (REVE).

7.3.4 An ACCESS database recording these attributes can be found with the site archive. A summarised catalogue of the pottery by context, including date ranges and suggested spot dates, is presented in Appendix 5 at the end of the report.

Late Saxon

7.3.5 The earliest material recovered is represented by the Late Saxon St Neots-type and Thetford-type wares (26 sherds, 70g), both common to the region and type fossils for the 10th and 11th centuries in particular. Examples of Thetford-type ware from the production centres at both Thetford and Ipswich are present and the few diagnostic sherds are represented by jar rims, including Thetford Type 4 examples, dated in Thetford from the mid-10th to early 11th century (Anderson 2004).

7.3.6 The Late Saxon pottery is quite small and fragmentary, and in some cases residual in later features but attests to contemporary 10th to 11th / early 12th century activity in the vicinity.

Early medieval

7.3.7 The greatest proportion of the pottery (79 sherds, 680g), much of which is concentrated in Ditches [108] and [144], includes a small number of early medieval wares (EMW; EMWM; EMWC; EMWSS) and a larger group of medieval coarsewares (MCW1, 2 & 3). With a couple of exceptions, both these groups are characterised by a fine sandy micaceous matrix, with sparse to moderate medium to coarse angular to sub-rounded quartz sand inclusions.

7.3.8 Some of the finer examples are very similar to Hedingham coarsewares, and the group as a whole resemble the micaceous Essex coarsewares produced

further south, but also found to the west in south-east Cambridgeshire (Essex Fabrics 13 and 20, Cotter 2000; Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware and Medieval Essex-type micaceous grey sandy wares, Spoerry 2016, 130 and 236). They also, however, resemble coarsewares found to the north-east, closer to Bury St Edmunds (Sudds 2015; 2017).

7.3.9 It is quite likely these micaceous sandy wares form part of a broader tradition covering south-west Suffolk, North-west Essex and south-eastern Cambridgeshire, which include the kilns at Hedingham but also as yet undiscovered kilns in the region. Indeed, at nearby Haverhill, the similarity of the coarsewares to Hedingham products was noted, both within the town and surrounding parishes, and much of the material was classified as Hedingham-type, with the suggestion raised that this material could derive from more local production centres (Anderson 2005, 24-5). The same is also true of Sudbury and Preston St Mary further east in Suffolk (Anderson et al 2010, 141).

7.3.10 The non-micaceous sandy fabrics include a coarse chalk-tempered base sherd (posthole [148]) that resembles pre-historic pottery but the firing and forming is early medieval in character. Interestingly, a similar chalky ware, with a pre-historic appearance, but occurring in early medieval forms, was also identified at Haverhill (Anderson 2005, 24). Just one glazed sherd was recovered (ditch [108]) from a partially green-glazed Developed Stamford ware jug, dating to the late 12th or 13th century.

7.3.11 The form profile is typical of the period dominated by jars/ cooking pots with a couple of possible bowls and two jugs. The early jar rims are everted, or everted and internally bevelled, with the later examples being squared or flat-topped. The combination of types is suggestive of a transitional date, or one early within the medieval coarseware production range, around the 12th to 13th century. The firing is variable, but a number of groups include hard, fully reduced examples that are unlikely to pre-date the second half of the 12th century. The presence of limescale deposits, burnt residues and sooting would be consistent with domestic food preparation.

7.3.12 The majority of the assemblage was recovered from the backfill of ditches, with

a smaller quantity deposited in pits and a single posthole. The pottery is generally in good condition and probably originates from nearby households, providing evidence for contemporary settlement in the vicinity. Should any further investigation be undertaken on site, the current assemblage should be reappraised alongside any additional pottery recovered.

7.4 Building Materials

By Dr Kevin Haywood

Introduction

7.4.1 Eleven small bags of loose fragmentary ceramic building material were recovered from the site. This assemblage (97 fragments; 342g) was assessed in order to:

1) Identify the fabric from the fragments of tile and fired clay.

2) To compile a database WRATTINGbm.accb for the building materials, stone and daub.

Methodology

7.4.2 The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10).

7.4.3 As no Suffolk ceramic building material fabric reference collection is housed at PCA each new CBM fabric from this site was prefixed by WRA followed by 1, 2, 3 etc thus WRA1.

Ceramic Building Material (2 medium fragments; 95g)

7.4.4 Two fragments of CBM were recovered during the main phase of the evaluation, with only one example being recovered from a feature (Ditch [171]).

Fabric 2276v- Orange sandy fabric with numerous examples of Pleistocene glassy quartz and flecks of shell.

7.4.5 Part of a fairly irregular 12mm thick peg tile with coarse glassy inclusions recovered from the topsoil (100). Although lacking a glaze which is definitive of a medieval peg or roofing tile it is nevertheless poorly made with a coarse sandy fabric generally more typical elsewhere e.g. London of a medieval date. With this in mind it has been assigned a late medieval to early post medieval date between AD1300-1600.

WRA1 (Ditch [171]) Thick reduced grey coarse core with ill-defined white silty wisps. The unvitrified sandy edges have a coarse moulding sand.

7.4.6 Part of a brick with one complete dimension (55mm thick) from fill (170) in Trench 19 is likely to be early post medieval in date (AD1450-1700), given its shallow depth, irregular surface and coarse moulding sand.

7.4.7 During the second phase of the evaluation three sherds of burnt peg tile (10g) of late medieval/ post-medieval date was also recovered from ditch [2002] (2003). This was identified as a pers comm. by specialist Berni Seddon, and has not been added to Table 4.

Daub and Burnt Clay (93 fragments; 193g)

7.4.8 A large majority of the assemblage consists of daub and some burnt clay in two fabrics. They are largely in a fragmentary condition with some of the burnt daub or fired clay more consolidated with a grey vitrified tinge.

7.4.9 A total of sixteen small fragments of fired clay/ daub were also recovered from sample <6> weighing (6g). This sample was from pit [2000] (2001). Due to their size little further could be said about them. This was identified as a pers comm. by specialist Berni Seddon, and has not been added to Table 4.

7.4.10 From this assemblage it is not possible to tell whether the daub and clay is Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon or Medieval hence the wide date range. Nearly all are found to concentrate in Trench 20 in Pit [119]/ [145] and Ditches [120]/ [133]/ [161] apart from a few examples from Trench 19 in Ditch [154].

DAUB1 pale cream daub and fired clay with small (2mm) chalk specks – source local chalky boulder clay.

DAUB2 orange daub and fired clay with small (2mm) chalk specks – source local brick earth or fluvio-glacial terrace deposits.

Context	Trench	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
109	20	3117; 3120	Sarsen and Flint Pot Boilers	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600
119	20	3102a 3102b	Two types of daub some of it probably burnt flint	15	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600
121	20	3102a	Chalky boulder clay daub	9	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600
130	20	3102a	Burnt fired clay	20	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600
145	20	3102b	Orange brickearth daub	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600
160	20	3102a	Chalky boulder clay daub	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600
170	20	WRA1	Early post medieval brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700
153	19	3102a	Unburnt daub or fired clay chalky boulder clay fabric	2	1500bv	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600
100	27	2276V	Late medieval to early post medieval	1	1300	1600	1300	1600	1300-1600+

Context	Trench	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
			peg tile						

Table 4: Quantification of ceramic building material

Stone

7.4.11 A review of the 2 rock types, their geological character, source and probable function/ form are summarised below (Table 5).

MoL fabric code	Cut No.	Description	Geological Type and source	Quantity	Useage
3117	[108]	Flint Hard dark grey fine siliceous rock that breaks with a chonchoidal fracture	Upper Cretaceous chalk (Upper Chalk) or flint contained with chalky boulder clay	1 fragment; 22g	Pot Boiler cracked heavily burnt grey flint from ditch fill [109] Trench 20
BAL2	[108]	Sarsen burnt red brown fine sandstone – fresh surface reveals fine white (heated) cryptocrystalline quartz sandstone	Palaeogene quartz sandstone (Sarsen) from the underlying Lowestoft Till redeposited Palaeogene deposits from the surrounding areas	1 fragment; 32g	Pot Boiler burnt red sandstone from ditch fill [109] Trench 20

Table 5: Petrological review

Discussion

7.4.12 A review of a very small quantity of ceramic building material, daub and stone dispersed over 3 trenches show concentrations of building material towards the church of St. Mary at Little Wratting.

7.4.13 There was extensive evidence of burnt clay and daub, concentrating in T20. The fragments were small and it was not possible to determine whether they were Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon or Medieval. In all probability this evidence relates to medieval activity in the village.

7.4.14 There clearly was evidence for burning in Trench 20 as shown by the pot boilers from Ditch [108].

7.4.15 Medieval activity is shown by the presence of a poor-quality peg tile from the topsoil of Trench 27 [100] which may have come from the church of St. Mary at Little Wratting. A solitary early post medieval vitrified brick from T20 [170] may relate to burning or some sort of industrial processing/manufacture.

7.4.16 This is a largely unremarkable assemblage and other than its use as a dating tool should all be discarded.

7.5 Small Finds

By Märit Gaimster

Introduction

7.5.1 Seven metal and small finds were recovered from the excavations; listed in the table below (Table 6).

7.5.2 With the exception of an iron nail from the fill of Ditch [108], associated with pottery dating from the mid-12th to mid-14th centuries, all finds came from topsoil [100] and subsoil [101]. The assemblage is characterised by small portable objects or dress accessories, items that are frequently lost by travellers or passers-by.

SF	Context	Description	Pot date
1	100	Copper-alloy rowel spur; heel fragment only with deeply curving sides of a shallow D-section form; incomplete short straight neck with a single moulded collar at the base; neck L 15mm+	n/a
bulk	100	Iron fitting; machine-cast wing shaped with hole for fixing at either end and central circular void at the back; W 65mm; ht. 28mm	n/a

2	101	Copper-alloy buckle; fragment of frame only with serrated outer edge of plain segments alternating with protruding sections with floral decoration; inside edge with narrow cabled band; W 6mm; L 25mm+	n/a
3	101	Copper-alloy fitting; incomplete domed circular with central opening; remains of tab extending from one side; diam. C. 17mm; ht. 7mm	n/a
4	101	Lead patch; plain oval, folded over in antiquity; W 35mm; ht. 23mm	n/a
5	101	Iron ?nail; square-section shank with narrow T-shaped head; L 28mm+; W 19mm; possibly worn-down 'fiddle-key' horseshoe nail	n/a
bulk	109	Iron nail; incomplete and heavily corroded; L 60mm+; curved shank indicate extracted from original position	mid-12th to mid-14th centuries

Table 6: Small finds

Late Medieval

7.5.3 At least two of the objects can be dated to the late medieval to early modern periods. An incomplete and heavily worn rowel spur of copper alloy has deeply curving sides and a short neck with a moulded collar at the base; it has parallels in spurs dating from the mid- to late 14th century (SF 1; cf, Ellis 1995, 139 and fig. 99 nos 335–36). Also tentatively of a late medieval date is a copper-alloy buckle frame with a serrated edge of alternating plain and decorated segments featuring a simple floral motif (SF 2). Similar buckles are thought to date from the period c. 1450–1600 (Whitehead 2003, 60 nos 352–57). A further possible medieval object is a corroded iron nail with what appears as a narrow T-shaped head (SF 5). This may be a worn-down that may be a heavily worn-down 'fiddle-key' horseshoe nail, associated with horseshoes of the 12th–13th centuries (Clark 1995, 64; cf. Ottaway 1992, fig. 308 no. 3859). Alternatively, this could be a T-clamp of Roman date (Manning 1985, 131–2 and pl. 62). Besides these objects were a plain and undiagnostic lead patch, folded over in antiquity (SF 4) and a modern machine-made iron fitting.

Significance

7.5.4 Metal and small finds potentially provide key elements of domestic material culture and activities related to the investigated site. At Great Wratting, a

handful of finds, likely losses by passers-by, provide evidence of settlement and agricultural activities in the vicinity during the late medieval and early modern periods

7.6 Animal Bone

By Ryan Desrosiers

Introduction

7.6.1 Animal bone was recovered from twelve features on the site, totalling 258 fragments. These remains, weighing a total of 910g, are comprised of taxa from three distinct taxonomic orders; mammals (mammalia), fish (actinopterygii), and amphibians (amphibia). This section details the assessment of these faunal remains.

Methodology

7.6.2 The animal bone recovered was identified and recorded to species level when possible. In the case of unidentifiable fragments, like long bone shaft fragments or vertebral fragments, classification into size classes (e.g. cattle-sized, sheep-sized, or rat-sized) as per Rielly (2018) was attempted. During the recording of individual elements, attributes including, species, bone portion, taphonomy, pathology, or anthropogenic alteration were noted. Attempts were made to refit all possible elements, with the total number of fragments being additionally noted.

7.6.3 Roughly 48% of the animal bone recovered was collected by hand, with the remaining 52% recovered in the course of environmental sampling. Once brought back from site to PCA's office, all bones were washed by hand.

Assemblage Description

7.6.4 258 fragments of animal bones from features within two trenches. After refitting, this number was reduced to 218 fragments. At least three domestic species, including cattle (bos taurus), horse (equus ferus caballus) and sheep/goat (ovicaprid) are present within the Kedington assemblage (Appendix 4). In addition to domestic fauna, the presence of mice or rat sized rodents (Muroidea sp.), frog or toad sized amphibians (anura sp.), and fish (teleostei) are noted.

7.6.5 Overall, the state of preservation of the assemblage is relatively poor for smaller elements, but larger fragments display little evidence of extraneous taphonomic factors influencing preservation. Due to the high degree of fragmentation a relatively high proportion of the hand collected, and environmentally recovered fragments are unidentifiable to element or specific species.

Discussion and Conclusions

7.6.6 A brief assessment of the faunal remains present, suggests that cattle, pig, and likely sheep played a role in a subsistence economy, however more data is necessary to validate this.

7.6.7 Several specimens display direct evidence of human consumption or alteration in the form of cut marks/sawing which are often associated with butchery.

7.7 Environmental (updated)

By Kate Turner

Introduction

7.7.1 Seven bulk soil samples were taken during two phases of archaeological evaluation, in order to assess the potential for the preservation of environmental remains at this site. These samples were collected from four ditches, two pits and a posthole, the context information for which is given in Table 7.

7.7.2 The aim of this assessment is to:

1. Give an overview of the contents of the assessed samples;

2. Determine the environmental potential of these samples;

3. Establish whether any further analysis is necessary.

Context No.	Cut No.	Sample No.	Trench number	Context type	Context category	Evaluation Stage
130	133	3	20	Ditch	Fill	1
145	146	4	20	Pit	Fill	1
151	152	5	19	Ditch	Fill	1

153	154	1	19	Ditch	Fill	1
168	169	2	19	Posthole	Fill	1
2001	2000	6	2	Pit	Fill	2
2003	2002	7	3	Ditch	Fill	2

Table 7: Sample information

Methodology

7.7.3 Seven environmental bulk samples, of between four and sixteen litres in volume, were processed using the flotation method; material was collected using a 300 µm mesh for the light fraction and a 1 mm mesh for the heavy residue. The heavy residue was then dried, sieved at 1, 2 and 4 mm and sorted to extract artefacts and ecofacts. The abundance of each category of material was recorded using a non-linear scale where '1' indicates occasional occurrence (1-10 items), '2' indicates occurrence is fairly frequent (11-30 items), '3' indicates presence is frequent (31-100 items) and '4' indicates an abundance of material (>100 items).

7.7.4 The light residue (>300 µm), once dried, was scanned under a low-power binocular microscope at 10x magnification, to quantify the level of environmental material, such as seeds, chaff, charred grains, molluscs and charcoal. Abundance was recorded as above. A note was also made of any other significant inclusions, for example roots and modern plant material. Macro-botanical identifications were carried out using standard reference catalogues (Cappers et al., 2012; Jacomet, 2006; Jones et al., 2004; Neef et al., 2012). Nomenclature for economic plants follows Van Zeist (1984) and for other plant taxa follows Stace (1991). Molluscs were identified with reference to Kerney (1999).

Results

7.7.5 For the purposes of this discussion samples will be discussed individually, in order to assess environmental potential. Cultural material collected from the heavy residues has been catalogued and passed to the relevant specialists for further assessment. A full account of the sample contents is given in table 2.

Sample <1>, context (153) – fill of Ditch [154]

7.7.6 Recovery of environmental remains from sample <1> was generally poor. A moderate concentration of wood charcoal was reported; however, the bulk of this material was heavily fragmented, and less than ten specimens of a size suitable for species identification (>4 mm in length/width) were extracted. Burnt seeds were recovered in small numbers, including examples of goosefoots (Chenopodium spp.), peas (Fabaceae spp.), stinking chamomile (Anthemis cotula) and grasses (Poaceae spp.), along with a low frequency of carbonised cereals. Several grains of indeterminate wheats (Triticum sp.) could be recognised, though the majority of the observed grains were too degraded to be identified to species.

7.7.7 In terms of other environmental material, a broken fossilised shell of Gryphaea sp. (Devil's toenails) was identified in the heavy residue, in addition to a small amount of fragmented animal bone. Cultural artefacts were relatively scarce, with only a minimal amount of pottery and daub recovered.

7.7.8 Modern roots, seeds plant material and insect remains were identified in this sample, along with shells of the subterranean snail Cecilioides acicula, all of which may be indicative of post depositional disturbance.

Sample <2>, context (168) – fill of Posthole [169]

7.7.9 Sample <2> contained very few ecofacts; only a small amount of wood charcoal was recovered, of which none of the pieces were suitably sized for species to be discerned, and a minimal number of carbonised seeds. Both density and species diversity were low; less than ten specimens each of barley (Hordeum sp.) and rush (Juncus sp.) were identified. Pottery and flint were discovered in the residue, along with a low frequency of fragmented animal bone and shell. Seed cases, rootlets, modern plant material and insect remains/eggs were common.

Sample <3>, context (130) - fill of Ditch [133]

7.7.10 Large amounts of wood charcoal were reported in this deposit, including a moderate number of sizeable specimens. Seeds and carbonised cereals were

also present, including specimens of barley, bread wheat (Triticum aestivum/durum), goosefoot, peas and grasses. The heavy residue yielded fragmented mussel shell and animal bone, as well as pottery, stone, hammer-scale, flint and burnt clay.

7.7.11 Modern seeds, insects, roots and a large quantity of subterranean snail shells, both adult and juvenile, were reported, which may be evidence of bioturbation.

Sample <4>, context (145) – fill of Pit [146]

7.7.12 Carbonised botanical remains were identified in sample <4>, including a moderate amount of heavily fragmented wood charcoal and a low number of carbonised weeds, predominantly rush, goosefoot and dock (Rumex sp.). Several specimens of bread wheat, and indeterminate cereals were also found.

7.7.13 Burnt animal bone, hammer-scale and burnt flint were recovered from the residue, and roots, insect remains and Cecilioides acicula shells from the flot.

Sample <5>, context (151) – fill of Ditch [152]

7.7.14 Environmental material was poorly preserved in this deposit. Wood charcoal was abundant, however sizeable fragments were absent, and only a single carbonised cereal grain was observed, which was too heavily damaged for species to be determined. Cultural material identified in the residue included a small amount of pottery, stone and flint. Modern seeds, insect/worm eggs, rots and shells of burrowing snails were common, which may be evidence of disturbance.

Sample <6>, context (2001) – fill of Pit [2000]

7.7.15 Sample <6> produced a large quantity of charcoal, including an abundance of identifiable specimens. No cereals or seeds were reported; however, a moderate concentration of burrowing snails, roots and insect remains were observed, which are suggestive of bioturbation. Finds were restricted to a small quantity of fragmented fired-clay, recovered from the heavy fraction.

Sample <7>, context (2003) – fill of Ditch [2002]

7.7.16 Ecofacts were scarce in this deposit; wood charcoal was present, but only in moderate amounts, and no sizeable specimens were identified. Seeds were recovered, but the condition of these suggests that they are likely to be moder intrusions; roots, modern plant material and intrusive snails were also recognised.

Discussion

7.7.17 A rapid assessment of the environmental remains in the Kedington pipeline samples indicates that cereals, including barley and wheat, may have been cultivated or consumed during the occupation of the site, though the assemblage is too small to speculate on the extent of this. Chaff was absent in this sample set, which could be evidence that cereal processing was being carried out in another location. Grains that were too damaged to be identified to species were reported in four of the assessed samples; this type of damage may indicate prolonged or high temperature combustion. This material is likely to comprise grains that have been accidentally burnt during cooking or parching, or perhaps spoiled specimens being disposed of.

7.7.18 Carbonised weed seeds were recovered from four samples; whilst the size of this assemblage is also too limited to provide any significant information regarding the local environment or land use, the majority of species identified are those often associated with agriculture and horticulture. As these are found in conjunction with cereals, it is possible that they were unintentionally collected with the crop during the harvesting process or were perhaps growing wild in the vicinity of the site.

7.7.19 The recorded wood charcoal is likely to constitute the waste from small scale domestic fires, with the sampled features being used as refuse dups.

7.7.20 Evidence of bioturbation, in the form of non-contemporary seeds, plant material, roots, snails and insect remains, was recorded to some degree throughout the assemblage, which raises the possibility of post-depositional disturbance among smaller remains.

7.8 Recommendations for further work

7.8.1 Preservation of environmental remains in the Kedington pipeline assemblage was poor to mixed. The recommendations for additional work are outlined below. A summary of this assessment should be included in any future publications.

Wood Charcoal

7.8.2 Preservation of wood charcoal was good in the sample set, though the majority of the observed specimens were heavily fragmented. Sizeable pieces of wood charcoal were present in three of the assessed samples, <1>, <3> and <6>, with sample <6> producing an abundance of remains; radiocarbon dating could be undertaken on suitable specimens if desired, to add to the chronological framework for the site, and it is recommended that additional specialist analysis be undertaken on the material in sample <6> prior to publication, as this may provide information on the environment of the site, and the way in which woodland resources may be being used.

Plant Macrofossils

7.8.3 Due to the limited nature of the seed and cereal assemblage, no additional work is recommended on this material though, as above, suitable cereal grains from undisturbed deposits could be used for radiocarbon dating

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Overview

8.1.1 Archaeology was only identified in twelve trenches (Trenches 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20 and 30). It is likely that the site was agricultural land throughout most periods. By and large the focus of the archaeological activity was on the summit of one of the hills around the church of St Mary at Little Wratting.

8.1.2 The archaeological evidence identified on the site dated to four broad chronological periods: Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, later Saxon, medieval and post-medieval.

8.1.3 The first evidence on the site dated to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (1200-350BC). The focus of this activity was at the eastern end of Trench 20, with three ditches identified, two of which were likely to form part of an enclosure. Aside from this cluster of features, the rest of the activity dating to this period consisted of residually deposited pottery and flintwork, which still attests to a background of prehistoric activity in the area.

8.1.4 The next period identified dated to the later Saxon period. This consisted of a shallow ditch/ gully [154] in Trench 19 which potentially as a beam-slot forms part of a structure. Although truncated by a series of post-holes, these post-holes may represent a continuity of and a second phase of the same structure. As previously stated although many of the undated features in Trench 19 and 20 are also considered as being medieval in date, due to their form and location, several of them could also be of later Saxon date, especially when the possible early foundation date for the Church of St. Mary (WTL 002) is considered.

8.1.5 By the earlier medieval period (AD1066-1400) the site appeared to have its apogee of historical activity. This activity, focussed around Trenches 19 and 20, was likely related to the Church of St. Mary at Little Wratting (WTL 002), representing an associated settlement and associated agricultural landscape.

8.1.6 Undated and post-medieval features were identified sporadically across the site

with concentrations in Trenches 2-6, 9, 15-16 and 30. These are unlikely to represent any further settlement, more plausibly representing outlying fields.

8.2 Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (1200-350BC)

8.2.1 This period is represented by three ditches located at the eastern end of Trench 20, likely forming part of a wider enclosure, the corner of which is likely just beyond the southern limit of the trench.

8.2.2 Elsewhere low levels of pottery and flintwork were recovered from across the site, largely residually deposited in later features. However, this still provides evidence of a background of prehistoric activity.

8.3 Later Saxon (AD850-1065)

8.3.1 The only evidence for features dating to this period consist of a single shallow ditch or gully within Trench 19. It is plausible that this may form part of a structure as it is consistent with building methods employed at this time: beam-slot or sillbeam constructions which leave limited impact below ground. This fact that it seems to be a focus for a later structure would appear to add some credence to this possibility.

8.4 Earlier medieval (AD1065-1400)

8.4.1 Activity dating to this period was solely confined to Trenches 19 and 20. The character of the site during this period was likely to have been small-scale settlement potentially representing a family unit or small community associated with the church to the west (Figure 2 and 3). The amount of animal bone recovered from the associated features (258 fragments; 910g) suggests that agricultural practices formed an important facet to the community.

8.4.2 Ditches [133] and [144] as well as [161] and [107] potentially form the corner of rectilinear enclosures. Ditch [144] contained the largest animal bone assemblage suggesting that these enclosures were used, in part, for the deposition of waste materials and thus would have been in close proximity to contemporary settlement. The amount of waste disposal pits present on the site also provide further emphasis for the presence of contemporary settlement.

8.4.3 The pottery assemblage for this period also provides focus on the domestic nature of the site: the assemblage was dominated by jars and cooking pots with a few bowls and jugs present. This demonstrates that domestic activities were being undertaken on the site necessitating the need for cooking/ storage, and thus points to the presence of a small-scale settlement within this part of the site (Trenches 19-20). The presence of settlement is further accentuated by the good condition of the sherds- deposited in close proximity to the contemporary household with which they were associated (see Sudds, Section 7.3).

8.4.4 The metal-detecting survey also identified some objects which highlight further the presence of a small-scale settlement with the items recovered being indicative of domestic material culture (such as dress accessories), or at least casual losses by passers-by travelling through the settlement (see Gaimster, Section 7.5).

8.4.5 In Trench 19 Ditches [152] and [159] could form part of a trackway providing access between areas, thus linking different parts of the settlement to one another. If the enclosures, tenuously identified in Trench 20, are real this track would also have provided access into/ out of these domestic/ agricultural enclosures. Alternatively, it may be allowing movement of livestock 'on the hoof' towards areas of pasture.

8.4.6 The animal bone assemblage consisted mainly of cattle and sheep/ goat, with quantities of horse also being present. This suggests that the major domesticates were being exploited on the site, with a pastoral bias to the agricultural regime represented on the site. However, this conclusion may be misleading with the animal bone assemblage merely representing what was consumed rather than what was being farmed.

8.4.7 A number of the animal bones displayed evidence of butchery marks (see Desrosiers, Section 7.6) suggesting that the processing of livestock was being undertaken on the site. Although at this stage it is difficult to assess whether the processing of the carcasses was for self-sufficiency or part of a wider agricultural economy.

8.4.8 The environmental results indicated a propensity for cereals, particularly barley and wheat. However, at this stage it is unclear whether this represents the cultivation or consumption of cereals on the site: the lack of clear processing waste, i.e. chaff, may suggest consumption is more likely than cultivation. This being said the presence of weed seeds may indicate the harvesting of crops. This may fit in neatly with the faunal assemblage, with the settlement more focussed on pastoral rather than arable farming.

8.4.9 Wood charcoal was present in large enough quantities to indicate the presence of domestic small-scale fires, relating to cooking or potentially parching of crops. Again this emphasises the domestic nature to the site.

8.4.10 The archaeological features uncovered within Trenches 2-6, were largely undated, although a wide and shallow ditch [2002] on a north to south orientation, which contained three sherds of burnt peg-tile of Late medieval to Post-medieval date, did potentially suggest a date for two other similarly orientated ditches [2008] and [2020], all presumably part of the same field-system. The general lack of material culture suggested that these features were situated away from settlement centres, centres such as Great Wratting, or Little Wratting (in the vicinity of Trenches 19 and 20). A small pit [2000], produced a charcoal-rich fill and some fragments of fired-clay, perhaps the by-product of an agricultural process.

8.5 Post-medieval (AD1540+)

8.5.1 The route of the proposed pipeline runs through land which, as recorded in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment project (Website 3), is defined as being a combination of rolling valley farmlands (in the eastern part of the scheme) as well as undulating estate farmlands (in the western part). This appears to have remained constant after the settlement went out of use with the site being subject to little further intrusive activity.

9 CONCLUSIONS

9.1.1 The evaluation has revealed evidence for Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age activity, later Saxon and medieval periods with this pertaining to settlement and associated agricultural systems. The results are in keeping within the known archaeology of Little Wratting parish as outlined in the historical background of this report, with an interrupted ditch system/ enclosure of Bronze Age date (KDG 006) and cremation cemetery (WTG 020) recorded in the vicinity, and the Church of St Mary (WTL 002) known to be located at the centre of the former Saxon-medieval settlement.

9.1.2 The results of the site therefore have the potential to contribute to research agendas as outlined in the regional research framework by Medleycott (2011).

9.1.3 Generally, water pipeline schemes can help greatly in revealing information about the development of historic landscapes, where, on account of their linear character, they can act as a 'transect', often covering many kilometres. This has been put forward by Medleycott as an ongoing area of research, which contributes to ongoing landscape characterisation. "English Heritage has led the way in this by championing a whole-landscape approach in Historic Landscape Characterisation (Fairclough et al.1999; Clark et al. 2004; Rippon 2004)" (Medleycott 2011 p 60)

9.1.4 The results of the evaluation contribute towards research agendas specifically for the Bronze Age to Iron Age period. Here the regionalisation of settlement patterns has been identified by Medleycott as needing further study. (Medleycott 2011 p20). She points out that the inter-relationship between settlements and monuments and different settlement types should be examined in order to explore the social changes taking place. For the present site, how does the possible Bronze Age enclosure in Trench 19 relate to the cremation cemetery recorded at WTG 020 and the interrupted ditch system/ enclosure of Bronze Age date at KDG 006?

9.1.5 Although according to Medleycott, a considerable body of work has been undertaken on the nature of medieval rural settlements in the eastern region, extra information gained particularly towards determining the origins and

development of medieval rural settlements would be considered very useful. (Medleycott 2011p64). The present evaluation has indicated that this settlement has Late Saxon origins and indicates that there is an opportunity to study an unadulterated site as it developed from the Late Saxon to medieval periods.

9.1.6 Variation in ditch orientations on the site gives credence to presence of a multi-period site with sustained activity. The finds assemblages and the presence of waste disposal pits suggests that this relates to settlement. Some ditches on the site show evidence for maintenance or re-establishment, for example in Trenches 19 and 20, where ditches are re-cut/ re-established multiple times on the same alignments. This suggests that the settlement was being continually augmented/ adjustments over the course of its lifetime.

9.1.7 The quantities of early medieval finds indicate that the site is likely to be within the 'foci' of settlement activity at this time, or at least close to this 'foci', with the potential for the associated agricultural field systems also being present.

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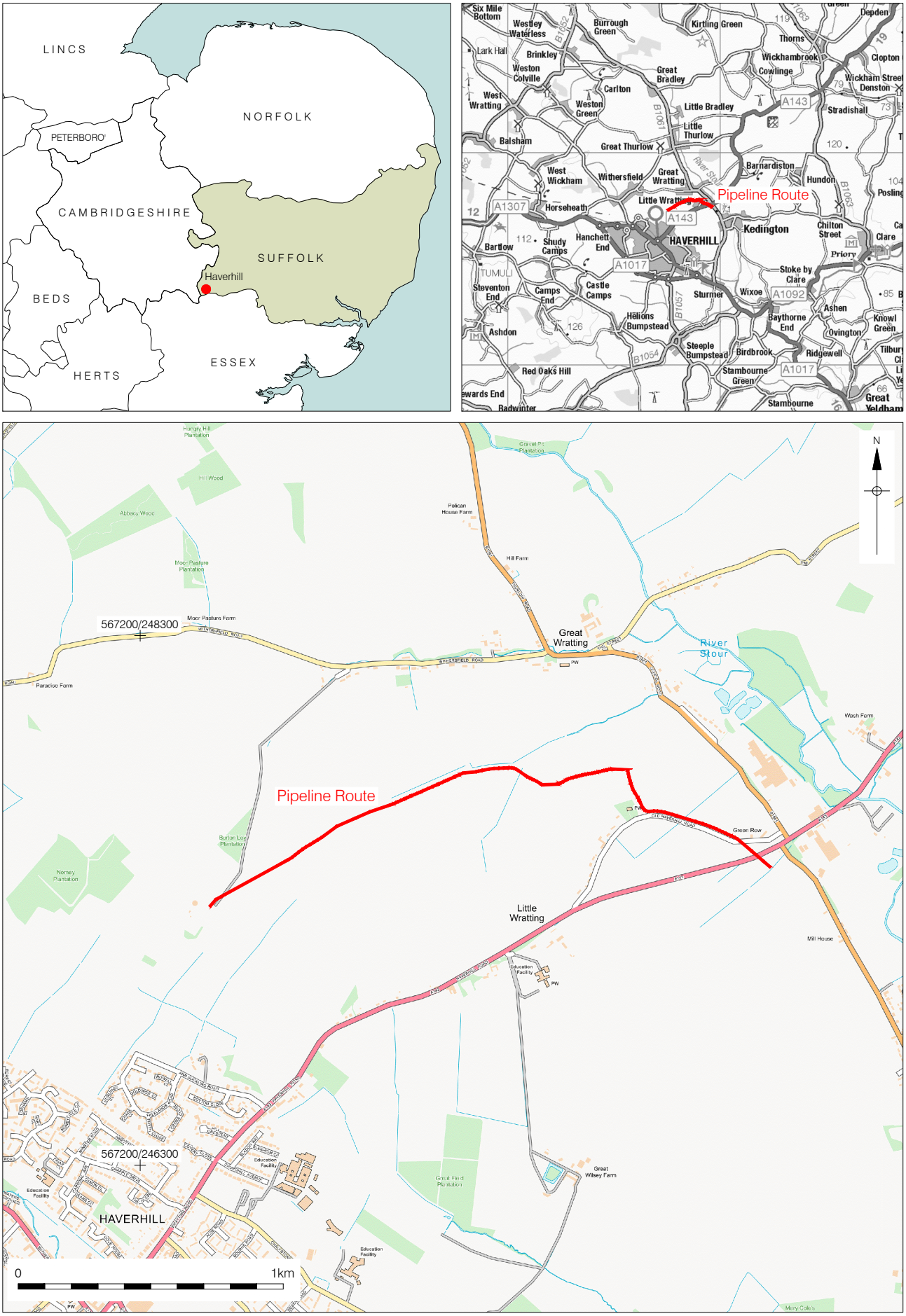


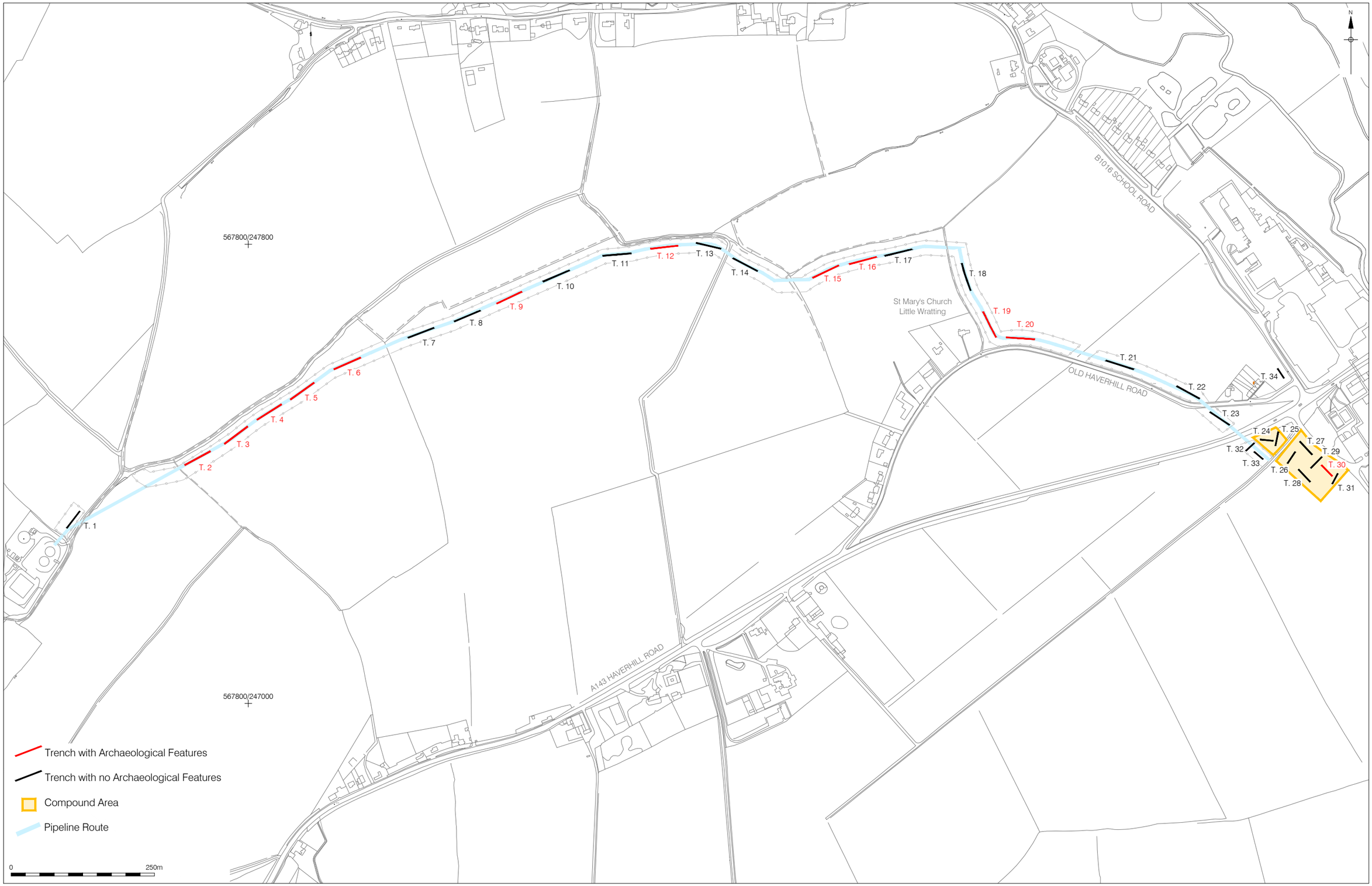
13/09/18 RS: updated 17/09/18 HB

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000, 1:250,000 & 1:20,000 at A4

Basemapping supplied by Anglian Water

15/10/18 RS/MR

Figure 2
HER Data
1:12,500 at A3



Basemapping supplied by Anglian Water
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Edited 29/05/19 RS

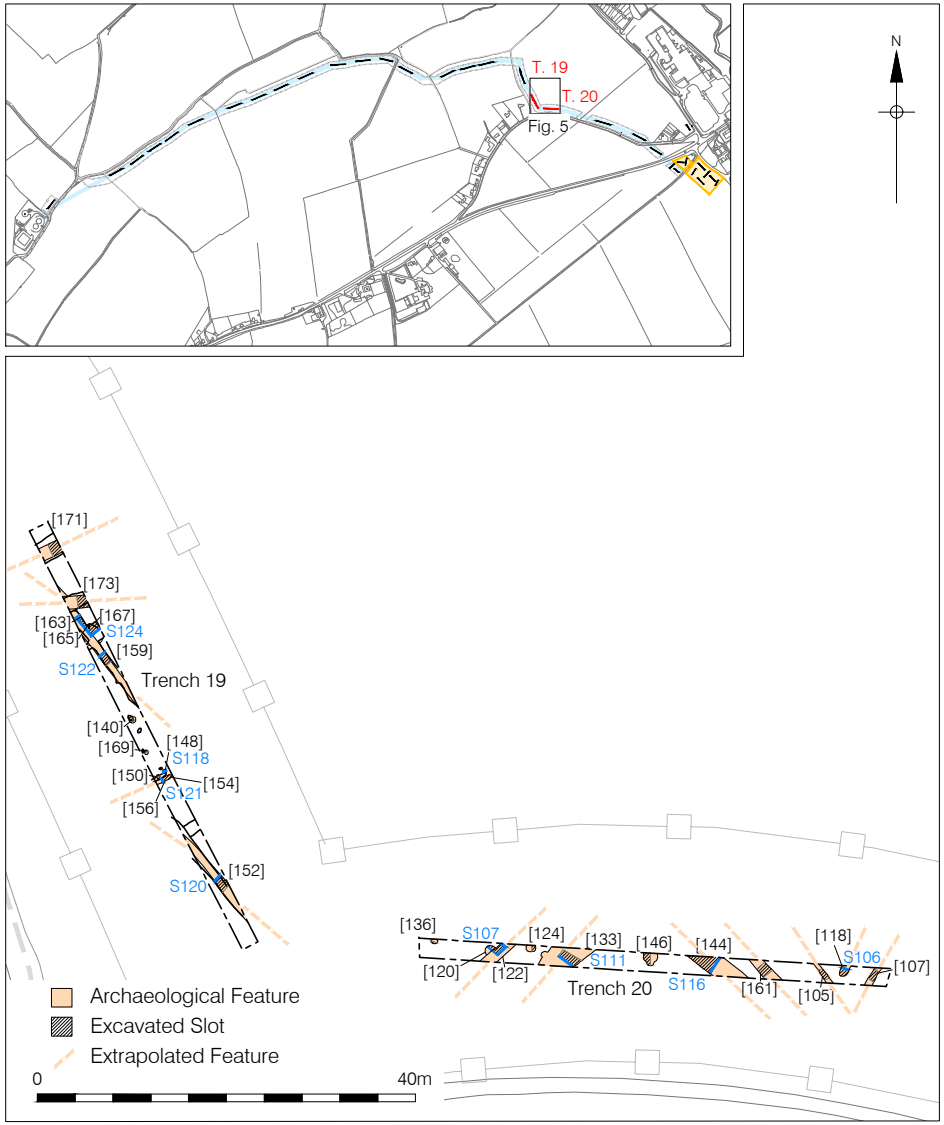
Figure 3
Trench Location
1:6,250 at A3

Photograph of St Mary's Church
Looking North

Basemapping supplied by Anglian Water

13/09/18 RS: updated 18/09/18 HB
Edited 29/05/19 RS

Figure 4
Trenches 19 and 20 in relation to Church of St. Mary, Little Wratting
Inset 1:25,000; Plan 1:800 at A4



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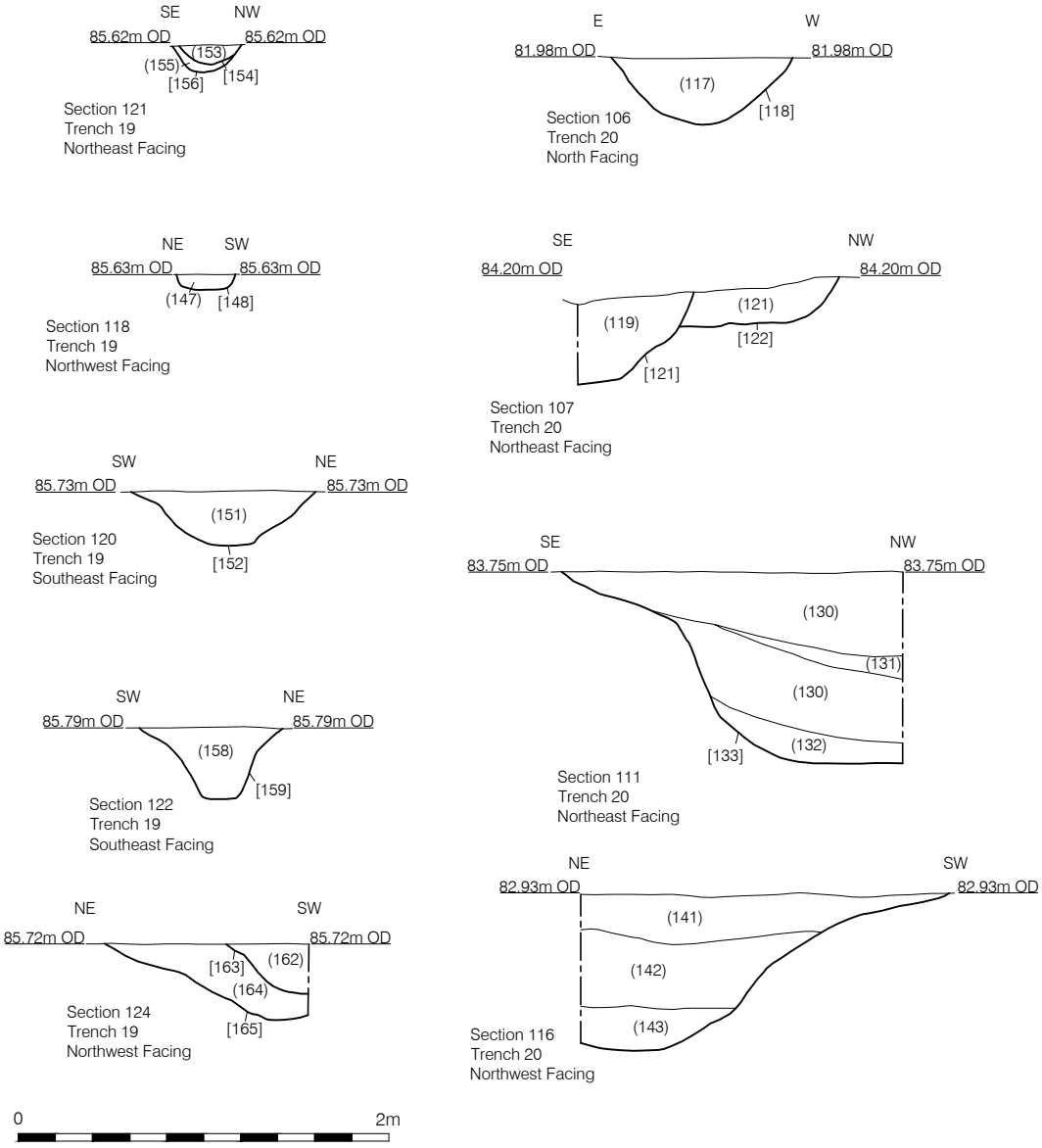
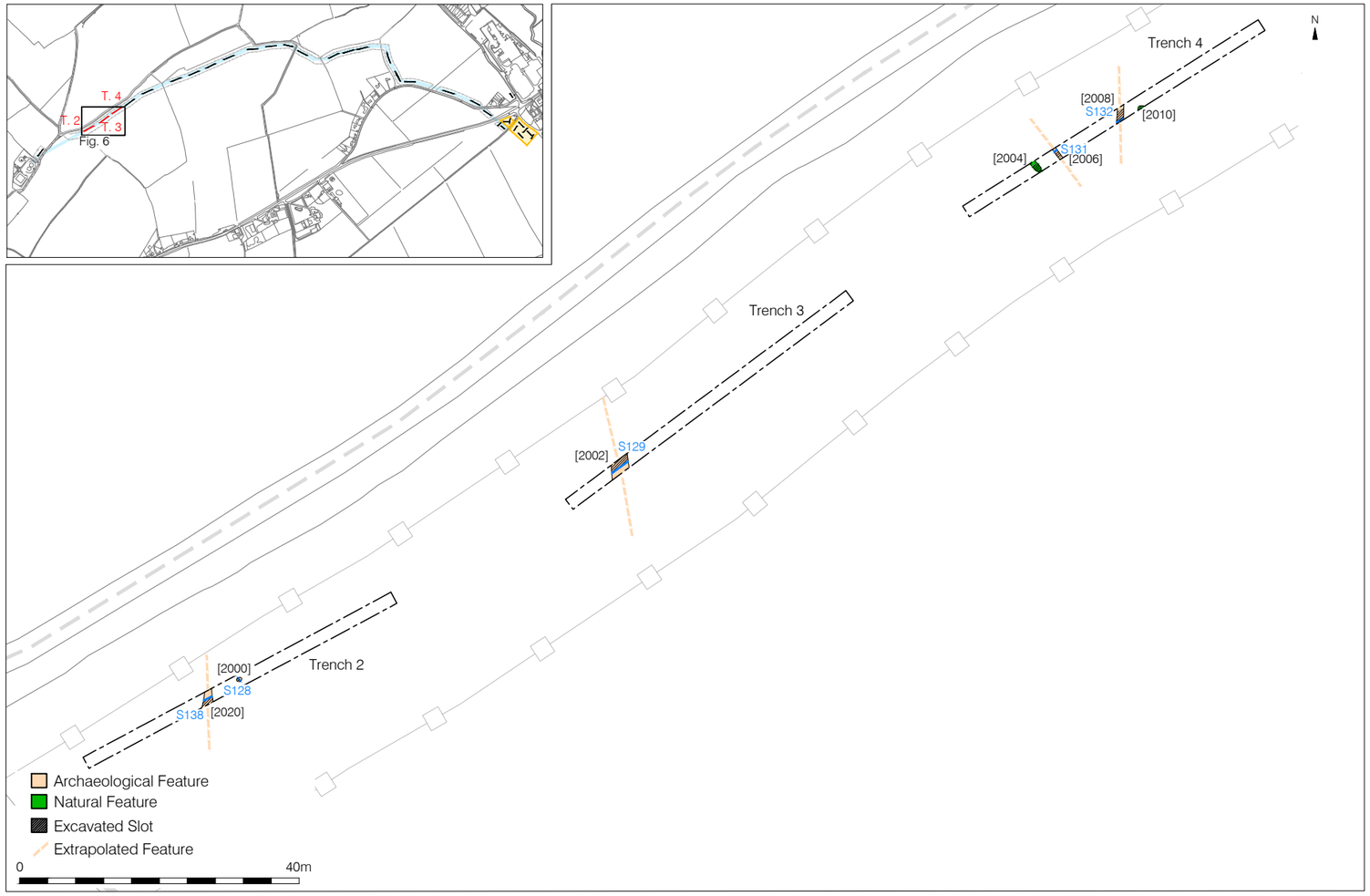
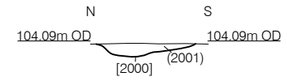
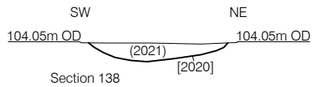


Figure 5
Trench 19 and 20 Plan and Sections
Inset 1:25,000; Plan 1:800; Sections 1:40 at A4

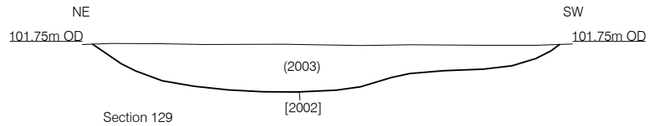




Section 128
Trench 2
West Facing

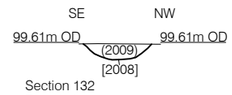


Section 138
Trench 2
Southeast Facing



Section 129
Trench 3
Northwest Facing

Section 131
Trench 4
Southeast Facing

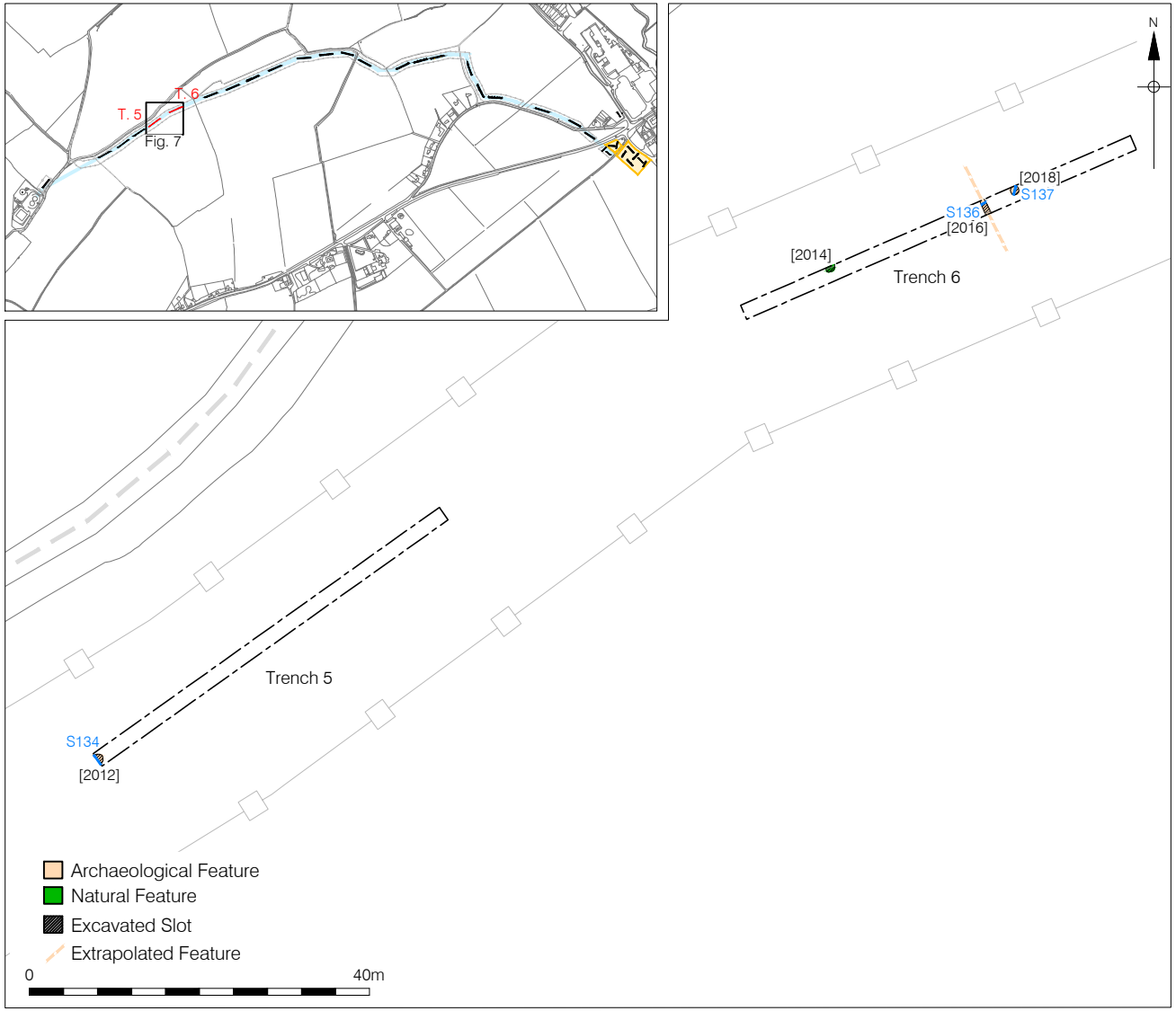


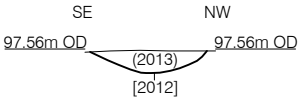
Section 132
Trench 4
Northeast Facing

0 2m

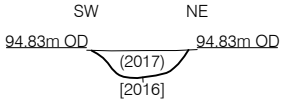
13/09/18 RS: updated 18/09/18 HB
Edited 29/05/19 RS

Figure 6
Trench 2, 3 and 4 Plan and Sections
Inset 1:25,000; Plan 1:800; Sections 1:40 at A4

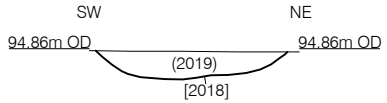




Section 134
Trench 5
Northeast Facing



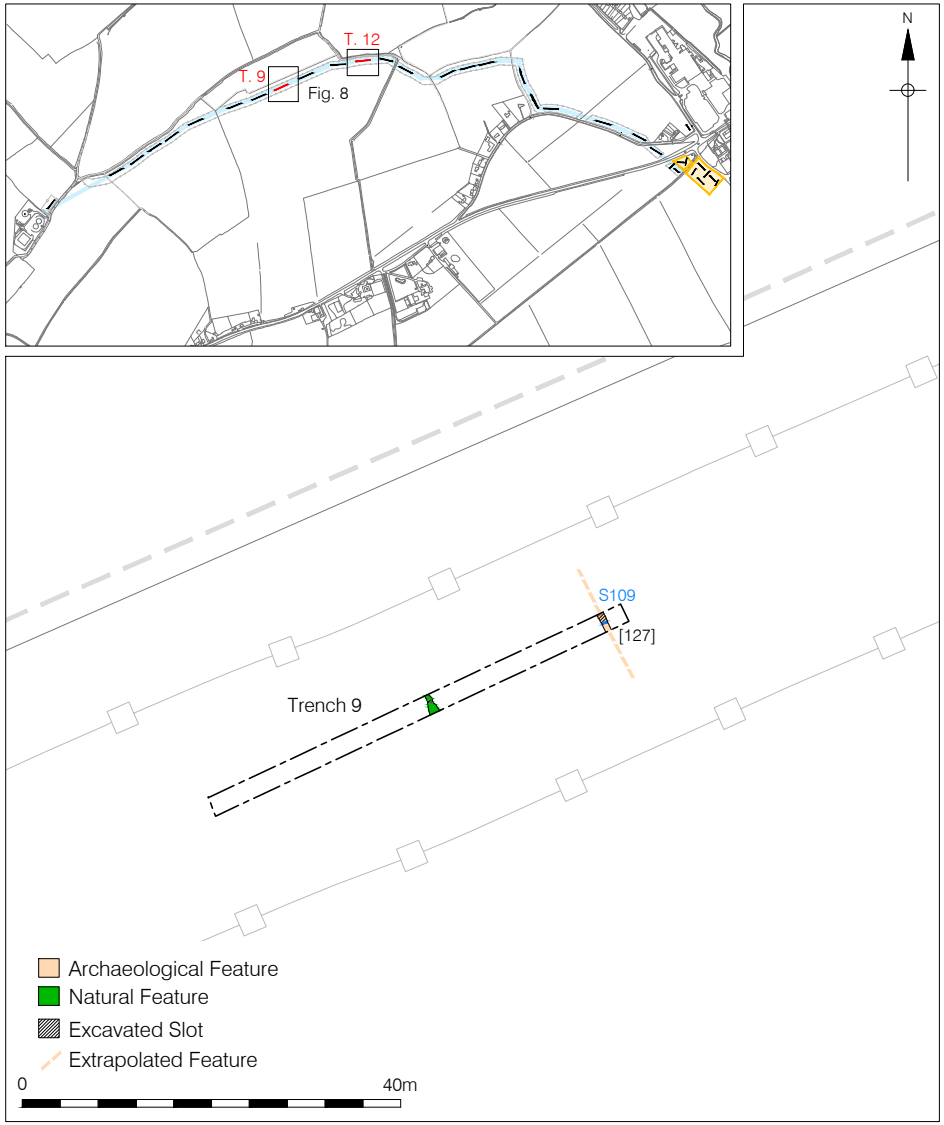
Section 136
Trench 6
Southeast Facing

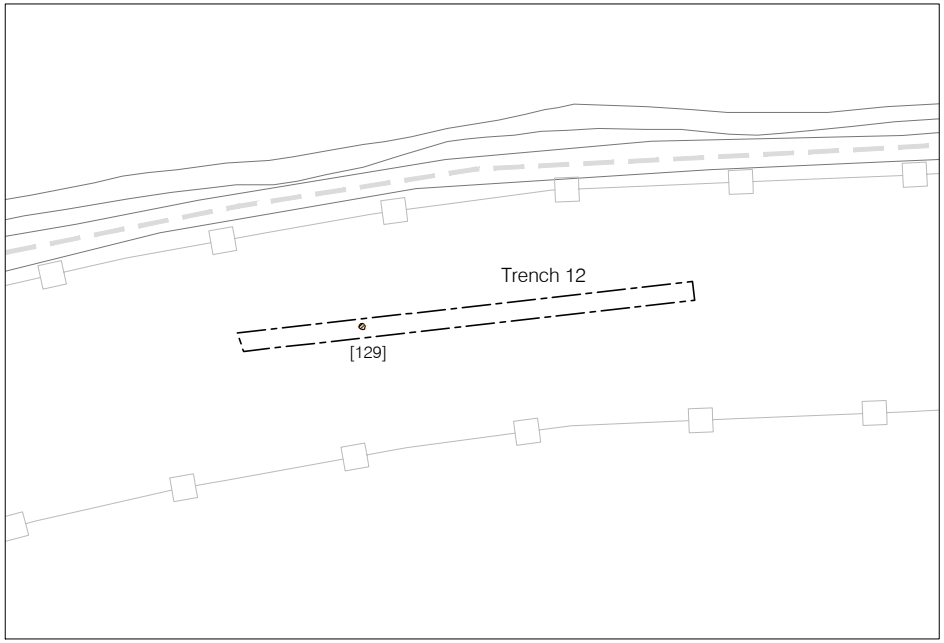


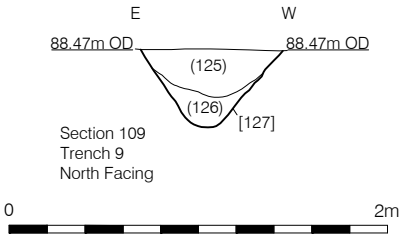
Section 137
Trench 6
Southeast Facing

13/09/18 RS: updated 18/09/18 HB
Edited 29/05/19 RS

Figure 7
Trench 5 and 6 Plan and Sections
Inset 1:25,000; Plan 1:800; Sections 1:40 at A4

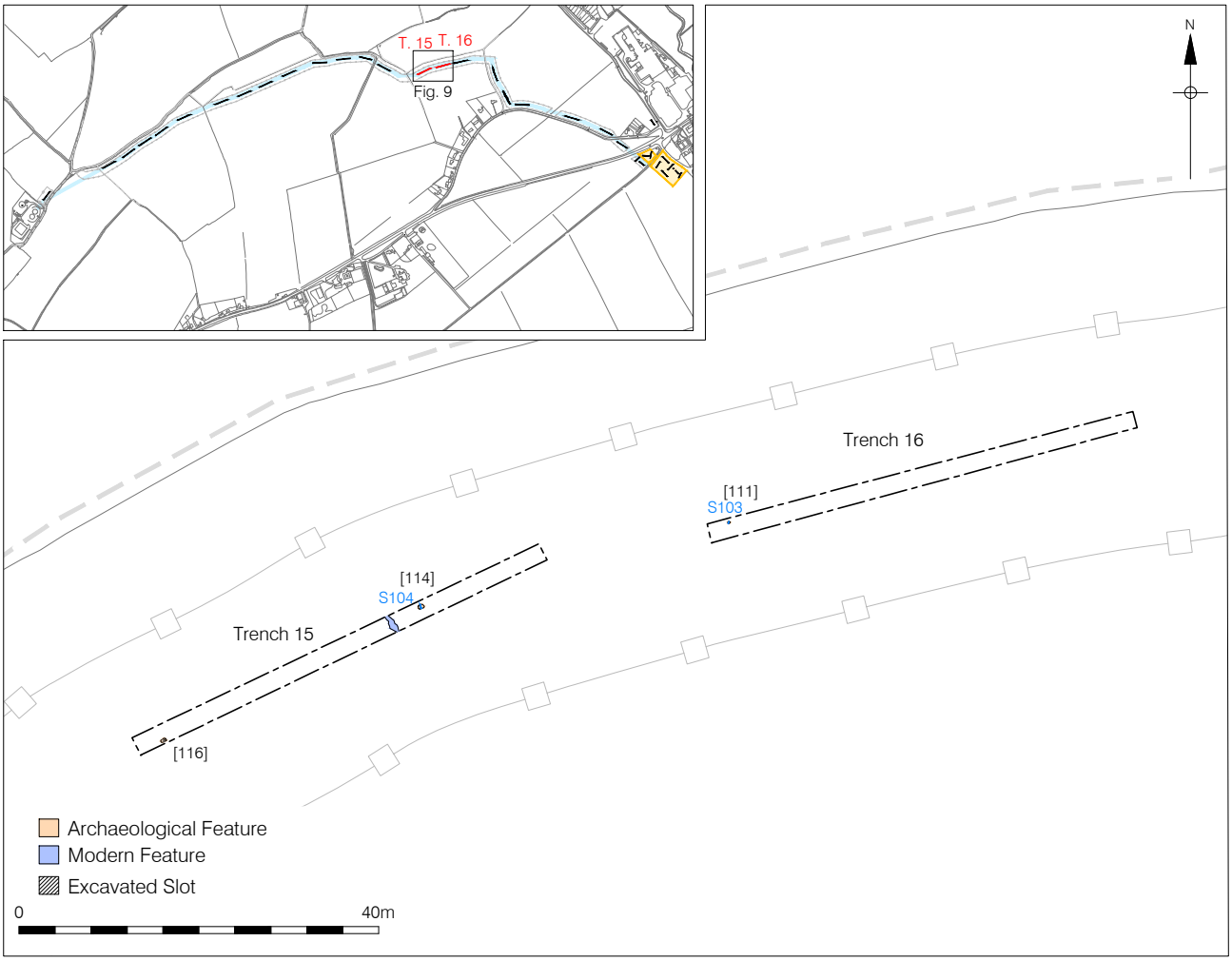


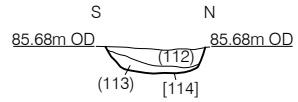




13/09/18 RS: updated 18/09/18 HB
Edited 29/05/19 RS

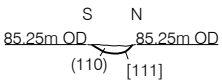
Figure 8
Trench 9 Plan and Section & Trench 12 Plan
Inset 1:25,000; Plans 1:800; Section 1:40 at A4





Section 104
Trench 15
East Facing

0 2m



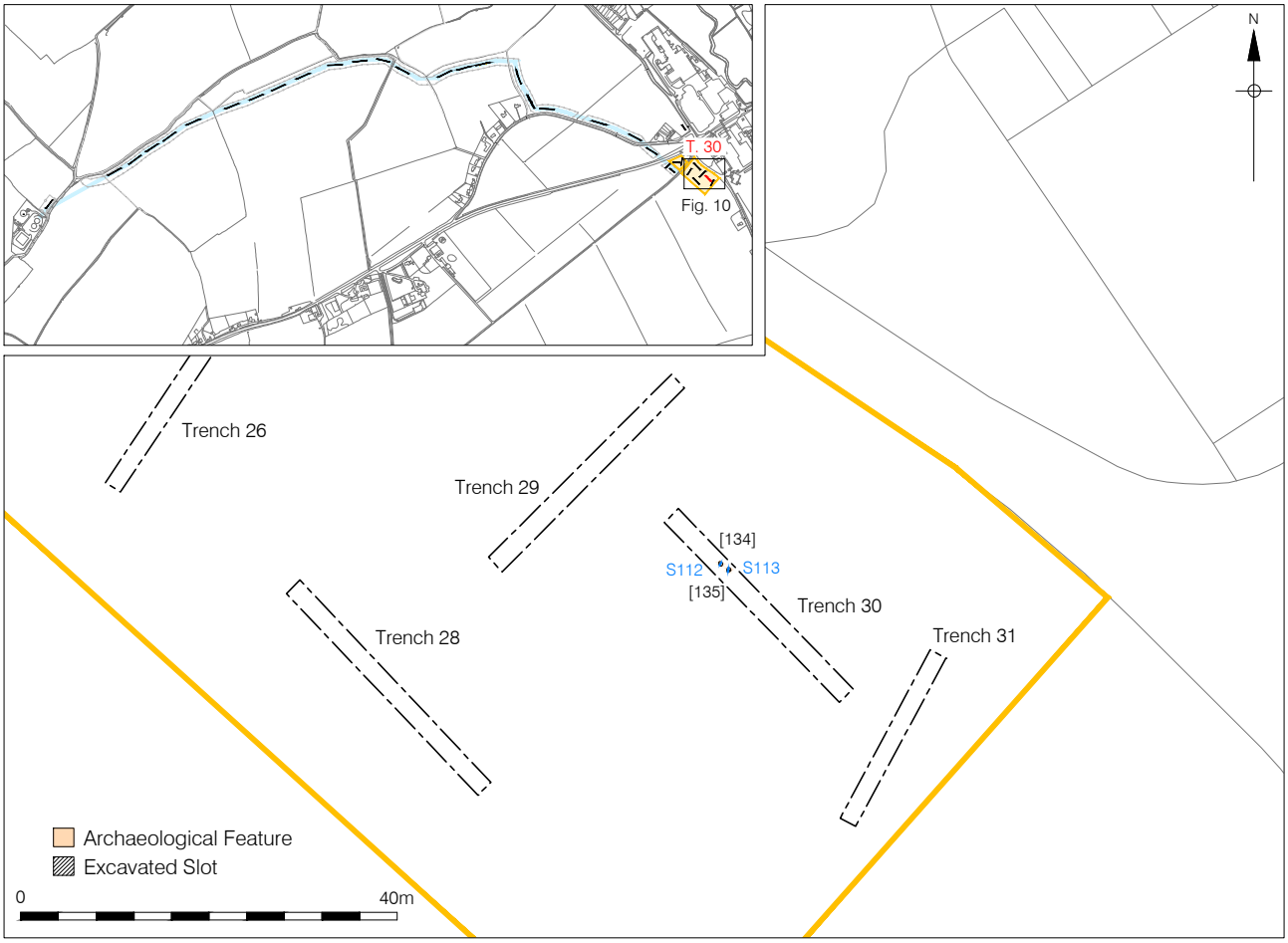
Section 103
Trench 16
East Facing

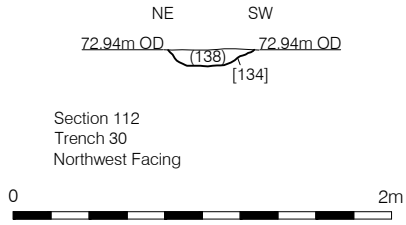
0 2m

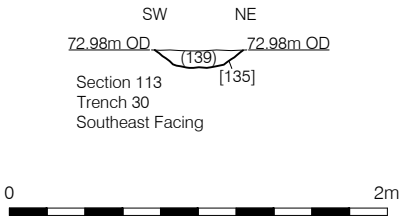
Basemapping supplied by Anglian Water

13/09/18 RS: updated 18/09/18 HB
Edited 29/05/19 RS

Figure 9
Trench 15 and 16 Plan and Sections
Inset 1:25,000; Plan 1:800; Sections 1:40 at A4







Basemapping supplied by Anglian Water

13/09/18 RS: updated 18/09/18 HB
Edited 29/05/19 RS

Figure 10
Trench 30 Plan and Sections
Inset 1:25,000; Plan 1:800; Sections 1:40 at A4

12 APPENDIX 1: PLATES

Plate 1: Proposed pipeline route, northern end, view south.

Plate 2: Proposed pipeline route, southern end, view north.

Plate 3: Church of St. Mary at Little Wratting, view north

Plate 4: Trench 1, view north-east

Plate 5, Trench 2, view north-east

Plate 6, Pit [2000], view north-east

Plate 7, Ditch [2020], view north

Plate 8 Trench 3, view north-east

Plate 9, Ditch [2002], view north-west

Plate 10 Trench 4, view north-east

Plate 11 Ditch [2006], view north-west

Plate 12 Trench 5, view north-east

Plate 13 Pit [2012], view south-west

Plate 14 Trench 6, view north-east

Plate 15 Ditch [2016], view south-east

Plate 16: Trench 19, view north

Plate 17: Ditch [163] and Pit [165], view west

Plate 18: Ditch [159], view north

Plate 19: Gully [156] and Post-holes [154], [150] and [148]

Plate 20: Trench 20 mid- excavation, view west

Plate 21: Ditch [122] and Pit [120], view south-west

Plate 22: Ditch [133], view south-west

Plate 23: Trench 9, view south-west

Plate 24: Ditch [127], view south

Plate 25: Pit [114], view north-east

Colluvium	(103)	0.28m	0.23m
Natural	(102)	0.6m+	0.59m+

Summary

Trench 16 was located in the eastern part of the pipeline.

The trench contained a single post-hole.

TRENCH 17	**Figure 3**		
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 83.4m-83.1m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		NE End	**SW End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.3m	0.29m
Subsoil	(101)	0.08m	0.14m
Colluvium	(103)	0.4m	0.37m
Natural	(102)	0.78m+	0.81m+

Summary

Trench 17 was located in the eastern part of the pipeline.

The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 18	**Figure 3**		
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 84.34m-85.6m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		N End	**S End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.24m	0.28m
Subsoil	(101)	0.16m	0.12m
Natural	(102)	0.4m+	0.42m+

Summary

Trench 18 was located in the eastern part of the pipeline.

The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 19	**Figure 3**	

13 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Provisional Date
100	0	0	Layer	Topsoil	Overburden
101	0	0	Layer	Subsoil	Overburden
102	0	0	Layer	Natural	Natural geology
103	0	0	Layer	Colluvium	Overburden
104	105	20	Fill	Ditch	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age
105	105	20	Cut	Ditch	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age
106	107	20	Fill	Ditch	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age
107	107	20	Cut	Ditch	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age
108	108	20	Cut	Ditch	Medieval
109	108	20	Fill	Ditch	Medieval
110	111	16	Fill	Posthole	Undated
111	111	16	Cut	Posthole	Undated
112	114	17	Fill	Pit	Undated
113	114	17	Fill	Pit	Undated
114	114	17	Cut	Pit	Undated
115	116	17	Fill	Natural	Natural
116	116	17	Cut	Natural	Natural
117	118	20	Fill	Ditch	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age
118	118	20	Cut	Ditch	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age
119	120	20	Fill	Pit	Medieval
120	120	20	Cut	Pit	Medieval
121	122	20	Fill	Ditch	Medieval
122	122	20	Cut	Ditch	Medieval
123	124	20	Fill	Pit	Medieval
124	124	20	Cut	Pit	Medieval
125	127	9	Fill	Ditch	Undated
126	127	9	Fill	Ditch	Undated
127	127	9	Cut	Ditch	Undated
128	129	12	Fill	Pit	Undated
129	129	12	Cut	Pit	Undated
130	133	20	Fill	Ditch	Medieval
131	133	20	Fill	Ditch	Medieval
132	133	20	Fill	Ditch	Medieval
133	133	20	Cut	Ditch	Medieval
134	134	30	Cut	Posthole	Undated
135	135	30	Cut	Posthole	Undated

136	136	20	Cut	Pit	Medieval
137	136	20	Fill	Pit	Medieval
138	134	30	Fill	Posthole	Undated
139	135	30	Fill	Posthole	Undated
140	140	19	Cut	Pit	Medieval
141	144	20	Fill	Ditch	Medieval
142	144	20	Fill	Ditch	Medieval
143	144	20	Fill	Ditch	Medieval
144	144	20	Cut	Ditch	Medieval
145	146	20	Fill	Pit	Medieval
146	146	20	Cut	Pit	Medieval
147	148	19	Fill	Posthole	Medieval
148	148	19	Cut	Posthole	Medieval
149	150	19	Fill	Posthole	Medieval
150	150	19	Cut	Posthole	Medieval
151	152	19	Fill	Ditch	Medieval
152	152	19	Cut	Ditch	Medieval
153	154	19	Fill	Gully	Later Saxon
154	154	19	Cut	Gully	Later Saxon
155	156	19	Fill	Posthole	Medieval
156	156	19	Cut	Posthole	Medieval
157	140	19	Fill	Pit	Medieval
158	159	19	Fill	Ditch	Medieval
159	159	19	Cut	Ditch	Medieval
160	161	20	Fill	Ditch	Medieval
161	161	20	Cut	Ditch	Medieval
162	163	19	Fill	Ditch	Medieval
163	163	19	Cut	Ditch	Medieval
164	165	19	Fill	Pit	Medieval
165	165	19	Cut	Pit	Medieval
166	167	19	Fill	Ditch	Medieval
167	167	19	Cut	Ditch	Medieval
168	169	19	Fill	Posthole	Medieval
169	169	19	Cut	Posthole	Medieval
170	171	19	Fill	Ditch	Medieval
171	171	19	Cut	Ditch	Medieval
172	173	19	Fill	Furrow	Post-medieval
173	173	19	Cut	Furrow	Post-medieval

2000	2000	2	Cut	Pit	Medieval
2001	2000	2	Fill	Pit	Medieval
2002	2002	3	Cut	Ditch	Medieval to Post-medieval
2003	2002	3	Fill	Ditch	Medieval to Post-medieval
2004	2004	4	Cut	Natural Feature	Undated
2005	2004	4	Fill	Natural Feature	Undated
2006	2006	4	Cut	Ditch	Undated
2007	2006	4	Fill	Ditch	Undated
2008	2008	4	Cut	Ditch	Medieval to Post-medieval
2009	2008	4	Fill	Ditch	Medieval to Post-medieval
2010	2010	4	Cut	Natural Feature	Undated
2011	2010	4	Fill	Natural Feature	Undated
2012	2012	5	Cut	Pit	Undated
2013	2012	5	Fill	Pit	Undated
2014	2014	6	Cut	Natural Feature	Undated
2015	2014	6	Fill	Natural Feature	Undated
2016	2016	6	Cut	Ditch	Undated
2017	2016	6	Fill	Ditch	Undated
2018	2018	6	Cut	Pit	Undated
2019	2018	6	Fill	Pit	Undated
2020	2020	2	Cut	Ditch	Medieval to Post-medieval
2021	2020	2	Fill	Ditch	Medieval to Post-medieval

14 APPENDIX 3: TRENCH TABLES

TRENCH 1	**Figure 3**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		SW End	**NE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.28m	0.27m
Subsoil	(101)	0.1m	0.05m
Natural	(102)	0.38m+	0.32m+

Summary

Trench 1 was located at the south-western end of the site.

The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 2	**Figure 3**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		SW End	**NE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.30m	0.30m
Subsoil	(101)	0.20m	0.20m
Natural	(102)	0.50m+	0.50m+

Summary

Trench 2 was located towards the south-western end of the site. It was excavated following a hiatus in the work programme.

The trench contained a single north-south aligned ditch, and a small charcoal-filled pit.

TRENCH 3	**Figure 3**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		SW End	**NE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.30m	0.30m
Subsoil	(101)	0.20m	0.20m
Natural	(102)	0.50m+	0.50m+

Summary

Trench 3 was located towards the south-western end of the site. It was excavated following a hiatus in the work programme.

The trench contained a single north-south aligned ditch

TRENCH 4	**Figure 3**		
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): m	

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		SW End	**NE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.40m	0.40m
Subsoil	(101)	0.15m	0.15m
Natural	(102)	0.55m+	0.55m+

Summary

Trench 4 was located towards the south-western end of the site. It was excavated following a hiatus in the work programme

The trench contained a north-south aligned ditch, a north-west to south-east aligned ditch, and two natural features.

TRENCH 5	**Figure 3**		
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): m	

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		SW End	**NE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.40m	0.40m
Subsoil	(101)	0.15m	0.15m
Natural	(102)	0.55m	0.55m

Summary

Trench 5 was located towards the south-western end of the site. It was excavated following a hiatus in the work programme.

The trench contained a single pit at the south-western end.

TRENCH 6	**Figure 3**		
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): m	

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		SW End	**NE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.30m	0.30m
Subsoil	(101)	0.25m	0.25m
Natural	(102)	0.55m+	0.55m+

Summary

Trench 6 was located towards the south-western end of the site. It was excavated following a hiatus in the work programme

The trench contained a single north-west to-south-east aligned ditch, a pit and a natural feature.

TRENCH 7	**Figure 3**		
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 92.8m-92.4m	

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		SW End	**NE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.27m	0.28m
Subsoil	(101)	0.19m	0.14m
Natural	(102)	0.46m+	0.42m+

Summary

Trench 7 was located midway along the pipeline.

The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 8	**Figure 3**		
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 91.0m-89.1m	

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		SW End	**NE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.26m	0.26m
Subsoil	(101)	0.1m	0.18m
Colluvium	(103)	0.11m	-
Natural	(102)	0.47m+	0.44m+

Summary

Trench 8 was located midway along the pipeline.

The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 9	**Figure 3**		
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 89.34m-88.93m	

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		SW End	**NE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.28m	0.31m
Subsoil	(101)	0.11m	0.16m
Colluvium	(103)	0.1m	-
Natural	(102)	0.49m+	0.47m+

Summary

Trench 9 was located midway along the pipeline.

The trench contained a single north-south aligned ditch.

TRENCH 10	**Figure 3**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 86.98m-86.8m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		SW End	**NE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.24m	0.24m
Subsoil	(101)	0.12m	0.11m
Colluvium	(103)	0.22m	0.19m
Natural	(102)	0.58m+	0.54m+

Summary

Trench 10 was located midway along the pipeline.

The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 11	**Figure 3**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 84.7m-84.7m

Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		E End	W End
Topsoil	(100)	0.28m	0.25m
Subsoil	(101)	0.21m	0.16m
Colluvium	(103)	-	0.21m
Natural	(102)	0.49m+	0.62m+

Summary

Trench 11 was located midway along the pipeline.

The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 12	Figure 3		
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 84.27m-83.3m	

Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		E End	W End
Topsoil	(100)	0.26m	0.24m
Subsoil	(101)	0.1m	0.12m
Natural	(102)	0.36m+	0.36m+

Summary

Trench 12 was located midway along the pipeline.

The trench contained a single pit.

TRENCH 13	Figure 3		
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 81.88m-80.1m	

Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.28m	0.26m
Subsoil	(101)	0.14m	0.2m
Colluvium	(103)	-	0.35m
Natural	(102)	0.42m+	0.91m+

Summary

Trench 13 was located midway along the pipeline.

The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 14	**Figure 3**		
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 81.0m-83.0m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.26m	0.24m
Subsoil	(101)	-	-
Colluvium	(103)	0.47m	0.37m
Natural	(102)	0.73m+	0.61m+

Summary

Trench 14 was located in the eastern part of the pipeline.

The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 15	**Figure 3**		
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 86.1m-85.5m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		NE End	**SW End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.26m	0.24m
Subsoil	(101)	0.08m	0.09m
Colluvium	(103)	0.m	0.23m
Natural	(102)	0.73m+	0.56m+

Summary

Trench 15 was located in the eastern part of the pipeline.

The trench contained a pit and a natural feature.

TRENCH 16	**Figure 3**		
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 85.25m-83.9m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		NE End	**SW End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.24m	0.26m
Subsoil	(101)	0.08m	0.1m

Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 85.8m-85.36m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.28m	0.24m
Subsoil	(101)	0.14m	0.08m
Natural	(102)	0.42m+	0.32m+

Summary

Trench 19 was located in the eastern part of the pipeline.

The trench contained six ditches; two aligned north-west to south-east, two north-east to south-west and two east to west, two pits and four post-holes.

TRENCH 20	**Figure 3**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 84.6m-81.7m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		E End	**W End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.24m	0.28m
Subsoil	(101)	0.28m	0.05m
Natural	(102)	0.52m+	0.33m+

Summary

Trench 20 was located in the eastern part of the pipeline.

The trench contained seven ditches; three aligned north-east to south-west, one north to south and three north-west to south-east, and four pits.

TRENCH 21	**Figure 3**	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 77.5m-78.22m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.26m	0.24m
Subsoil	(101)	-	0.1m
Natural	(102)	0.26m+	0.34m+

Summary

Trench 21 was located at the eastern end of the pipeline.

The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 22	**Figure 3**		
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 78.2m-77.6m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.24m	0.22m
Subsoil	(101)	0.13m	0.3m
Natural	(102)	0.37m+	0.52m+

Summary

Trench 22 was located at the eastern end of the pipeline.

The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 23	**Figure 3**		
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 50m	Level of Natural (m OD): 75.4m-76.22m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.22m	0.24m
Subsoil	(101)	0.2m	0.28m
Natural	(102)	0.42m+	0.52m+

Summary

Trench 23 was located at the eastern end of the pipeline.

The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 24	**Figure 3**		
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 73.2m-72.88m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		E End	**W End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.3m	0.28m
Subsoil	(101)	0.34m	0.14m
Natural	(102)	0.65m+	0.42m+

Summary

Trench 24 was located at the eastern end of the pipeline, within the area of the proposed compound for the new water treatment works.

The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 25	**Figure 3**		
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 72.4m-72.9m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		N End	**S End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.22m	0.28m
Subsoil	(101)	0.06m	0.03m
Colluvium	(103)	-	0.1m
Natural	(102)	0.28m+	0.35m+

Summary

Trench 25 was located at the eastern end of the pipeline, within the area of the proposed compound for the new water treatment works.

The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 26	**Figure 3**		
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 73.9m-72.5m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		NE End	**SW End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.24m	0.26m
Subsoil	(101)	0.16m	0.16m
Natural	(102)	0.42m+	0.44m+

Summary

Trench 26 was located at the eastern end of the pipeline, within the area of the proposed compound for the new water treatment works.

The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 27	**Figure 3**		
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 72.3m-72.7m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.28m	0.25m
Colluvium	(103)	0.26m	0.21m
Natural	(102)	0.54m+	0.46m+

Summary

Trench 27 was located at the eastern end of the pipeline, within the area of the proposed compound for the new water treatment works.

The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 28	**Figure 3**		
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 74.26m-74.5m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.27m	0.26m
Subsoil	(101)	0.09m	0.13m
Natural	(102)	0.36m+	0.39m+

Summary

Trench 28 was located at the eastern end of the pipeline, within the area of the proposed compound for the new water treatment works.

The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 29	**Figure 3**		
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 73.6m-72.5m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		NE End	**SW End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.22m	0.23m
Colluvium	(103)	0.41m	0.35m
Natural	(102)	0.63m+	0.58m+

Summary

Trench 29 was located at the eastern end of the pipeline, within the area of the proposed compound for the new water treatment works.

The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 30	**Figure 3**	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 72.9m-73.03m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.22m	0.24m
Colluvium	(103)	0.24m	0.32m
Natural	(102)	0.46m+	0.56m+

Summary

Trench 30 was located at the eastern end of the pipeline, within the area of the proposed compound for the new water treatment works.

The trench contained two post-holes.

TRENCH 31	**Figure 3**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 73.42m-72.8m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		NE End	**SW End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.33m	0.28m
Subsoil	(101)	0.08m	-
Colluvium	(103)	0.15m	0.34
Natural	(102)	0.51m+	0.58m+

Summary

Trench 24 was located at the eastern end of the pipeline, within the area of the proposed compound for the new water treatment works.

The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 32	**Figure 3**	

Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 20m	Level of Natural (m OD): 73.00m-75.00m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		NE End	**SW End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.30m	0.30m
Subsoil	(101)	0.42m	0.41m
Natural	(102)	0.72m+	0.71m+

Summary

Trench 24 was located at the eastern end of the pipeline.

The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 33	**Figure 3**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 20m	Level of Natural (m OD): 73.00m-75.00m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		NE End	**SW End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.31m	0.32m
Subsoil	(101)	0.50m	0.46m
Natural	(102)	0.81m+	0.78m+

Summary

Trench 24 was located at the eastern end of the pipeline.

The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 34	**Figure 3**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 20m	Level of Natural (m OD): 75.00m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Maximum Depth (m)**	
		NE End	**SW End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.20m	0.25m
Subsoil	(101)	0.15m	0.15m
Natural	(102)	0.35m+	0.40m+

Summary

Trench 24 was located at the eastern end of the pipeline.

The trench contained no archaeological features or deposits.

15 APPENDIX 4: LITHICS CATALOGUE

Context	Cut	Trench N0.	Sample No.	Flake	Flake fragment	Debitage <15mm	Retouched	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt: g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range	Description
153	154	19			1					Translucent black/dark grey	NA	Slightly chipped	Prehistoric	Undiagnostic, shattered flake fragment
117	118	20			1					Translucent black/dark grey	NA	Chipped	Prehistoric	Undiagnostic, thin flake fragment
145	146	20	4			1		23	10	Decoloured	NA	Burnt	Undated	Moderate to heavily burnt unworked flint. Sample includes one micro-debitage fragment.
151	152	19	5	1				2	4	Translucent black/dark grey	Weathered nodular and recorticated ancient fracture	Chipped	BA-IA	Irregular and thick flake, likely later prehistoric

104	105	20		2	1					Translucent black and mottled grey	Weathered nodular	Slightly chipped	Neo-IA	Two flakes and a flake fragment. Largest flake quite well struck, slightly obtuse thermal fractured striking platform. Thick unsystematic, small flake with use? Damage or fine inverse retouch along left edge.
130	133		3					6	5	Decoloured	NA	Burnt	Undated	Moderate to heavily burnt unworked flint.
130	133		3		1	9				Translucent black	NA	Very chipped	Prehistoric	Flake fragment, very chipped, damage along all edges.
100	100	28					1			Translucent black	NA	Very chipped	Neo-BA	Scratched, ?waterworn flake with very chipped edges. Steep retouch along distal end and part of right edge. Damage or retouch?
168	169		2											Natural. Discarded.
100		27					1			Mottled grey/yellow	NA	Very chipped	Meso/E-Neo	Large, well struck blade-like flake with coarse normal and inverse retouch along the right forming a acute edge. Heavy edge damage is obscuring retouch.
				3	4	10	2	31	19					

16 APPENDIX 5: POST-ROMAN POTTERY CATALOGUE

Context	Cut	Category	Trench	Fabric code	Description	Fabric date range	Form code	Sherd type	Rim type	Sherd Count	Weight	Comments	Spot date
109	108	Ditch	20	DEVS	Developed Stamford ware	M.12th - 13th C		Body sherd		1	4	Partial external speckled clear and green glaze. Cream body, pale buff surface.	M.12th-13th C
109	108			EMWSS	Early medieval sparse shelly ware	11th-13th C		Body sherd		1	5	EMWSS?	
109	108			EMWM	Early medieval micaceous sandy ware	M.11th - E.13th C		Rim	Everted	1	3	Too small to measure diam.	
109	108			MCW1	Medieval coarseware 1	12th-14th C		Rim	Squared	1	12	Too small to measure diam. Slight internal bead. Large vessel. Jar?	
109	108			MCW1	Medieval coarseware 1	12th-14th C	Jar	Rim	Squared	1	51	Hard and grey throughout.	
109	108			MCW1	Medieval coarseware 1	12th-14th C	Jar	Rim	Squared	1	24	Hard and grey throughout. Oblique, squared rim. Slight	

Context	Cut	Category	Trench	Fabric code	Description	Fabric date range	Form code	Sherd type	Rim type	Sherd Count	Weight	Comments	Spot date
												internal bevel to top.	
109	108			MCW1	Medieval coarseware 1	12th-14th C		Rim	Everted, flat-topped	1	18	Too small to measure diam. Large vessel. Possibly a bowl or dish. Grey core, oxidised margins and inner surface. Brown outer surface.	
109	108			MCW1	Medieval coarseware 1	12th-14th C		Body sherd		10	61	X3 small sherds retained for type series.	
109	108			MCW1	Medieval coarseware 1	12th-14th C		Body sherd		7	52		
109	108			MCW1	Medieval coarseware 1	12th-14th C		Base		5	60	Sagging base sherds.	
109	108			MCW1	Medieval coarseware 1	12th-14th C		Body sherd		1	16	Applied thumbed horizontal strip.	
109	108			MCW1	Medieval coarseware 1	12th-14th C		Body sherd		1	6	Internal burnt residue.	
109	108			MCW2	Medieval	M.12th-		Body		3	15		

Context	Cut	Category	Trench	Fabric code	Description	Fabric date range	Form code	Sherd type	Rim type	Sherd Count	Weight	Comments	Spot date
					coarseware 2	M.14th C		sherd					
109	108			MCW2	Medieval coarseware 2	M.12th-M.14th C	Jar	Rim	Everted, internally bevelled	1	17	Everted rim. Internally bevelled top and rounded outer edge.	
109	108			MCW3	Medieval coarseware 3	12th-14th C		Body sherd		6	56	X1 sherd retained for type series.	
109	108			MCW3	Medieval coarseware 3	12th-14th C		Base		1	3	Small sherd. Internal limescale deposit.	
109	108			MCW3	Medieval coarseware 3	12th-14th C		Rim	Everted	1	7	Too small to measure diam. Everted rim, internal bevel to top, rounded outer edge.	
109	108			STNE	St. Neot's Ware	875-1100		Body sherd		1	10	Fresh break.	
109	108			THETI	Thetford Ware (Ipswich)	875-1150		Base		1	8	Slightly concave.	
119	120	Pit	20	EMW	Early medieval ware	11th-12th C		Body sherd		1	2	Fine sandy fabric. Internal burnt residue. Dark-grey core and inner	11th C+

Context	Cut	Category	Trench	Fabric code	Description	Fabric date range	Form code	Sherd type	Rim type	Sherd Count	Weight	Comments	Spot date
												surface. Oxidised external surface.	
119	120			THET	Thetford-type ware	10th-11th C		Body sherd		3	3	Fresh breaks. Same vessel.	
121	122	Ditch	20	STNE	St. Neot's Ware	875-1100		Body sherd		1	1	Small sherd.	Mid 10th - 11th C
121	122			THET	Thetford-type ware	10th-11th C		Rim	Everted	1	5	Everted, slightly hollowed rim. Thetford type 4. M.10th - E.11th c.	
121	122			THET	Thetford-type ware	10th-11th C		Body sherd		1	1		
121	122			THETI	Thetford Ware (Ipswich)	875-1150		Body sherd		1	3		
121	122			THETI	Thetford Ware (Ipswich)	875-1150		Body sherd		1	3	Internal burnt residue	
123	124	Pit	20	MCW1	Medieval coarseware 1	12th-14th C		Base		3	33	Same vessel, sagging base sherds.	M.12th-M.14th C
123	124			MCW1	Medieval coarseware 1	12th-14th C		Body sherd		1	21	Nr. MCW3.	
123	124			MCW2	Medieval	M.12th-		Base		1	56	Hard. Grey.	

Context	Cut	Category	Trench	Fabric code	Description	Fabric date range	Form code	Sherd type	Rim type	Sherd Count	Weight	Comments	Spot date
					coarseware 2	M.14th C						Continuous thumbing to base.	
130	133	Ditch	20	MCW1	Medieval coarseware 1	12th-14th C		Body and base sherd		2	15	Same vessel. Hard, grey.	12th - 14th C
130 <3>	133	Ditch	20	STNE	St. Neot's Ware	875-1100		Body sherd		2	1	Very small sherd. Fresh break.	
130	133			THET	Thetford-type ware	10th-11th C		Body sherd		1	1		
130	133			THET	Thetford-type ware	10th-11th C		Rim and body sherd	Everted	2	18	Probably from same vessel. Everted, hollowed rim. Thetford type 4. M.10th - E.11th c.	
130	133			THETI	Thetford Ware (Ipswich)	875-1150		Body sherd		1	1	External throwing grooves.	
141	144	Ditch		EMWM	Early medieval micaceous sandy ware	M.11th - E.13th C	Jar	Rim	Everted, internally bevelled	2	1	Fresh break. Everted rim, internally bevelled top, wear to	M.12th - 13th C

Context	Cut	Category	Trench	Fabric code	Description	Fabric date range	Form code	Sherd type	Rim type	Sherd Count	Weight	Comments	Spot date
												internal edge of rim.	
141	144			EMWM	Early medieval micaceous sandy ware	M.11th - E.13th C		Body sherd		1	4	Oxidised. Combed diagonal/ wavy? Band.	
141	144			MCW1	Medieval coarseware 1	12th-14th C	Jug	Rim	Squared	1	15	Hard, grey.	
141	144			MCW1	Medieval coarseware 1	12th-14th C		Body sherd		1	4	Grey core/ oxidised surfaces.	
141	144			MCW1	Medieval coarseware 1	12th-14th C		Body sherd		6	17		
141	144			MCW1	Medieval coarseware 1	12th-14th C		Base		1	22	Sagging base sherd. External wear. Nr. MCW3.	
141	144			MCW1	Medieval coarseware 1	12th-14th C		Body sherd		1	8	Internal burnt residue.	
141	144			MCW1	Medieval coarseware 1	12th-14th C		Body sherd		3	13		
141	144			MCW2	Medieval coarseware 2	M.12th-M.14th C		Base		1	16	Oxidised.	
141	144			MCW2	Medieval coarseware 2	M.12th-M.14th C		Body sherd		1	9		

Context	Cut	Category	Trench	Fabric code	Description	Fabric date range	Form code	Sherd type	Rim type	Sherd Count	Weight	Comments	Spot date
141	144			MCW3	Medieval coarseware 3	12th-14th C		Base/ Body sherd		2	6		
141	144			MCW3	Medieval coarseware 3	12th-14th C		Body sherd		2	7		
141	144			MCW3	Medieval coarseware 3	12th-14th C		Body sherd		1	3	Oxidised.	
141	144			MCW3	Medieval coarseware 3	12th-14th C		Base		1	6	Sagging base.	
141	144			MCW3	Medieval coarseware 3	12th-14th C		Base		3	12	Fresh breaks. Over-fired hackly texture.	
147	148	Post-hole	19	EMWC	Early-medieval chalk-tempered ware	11th-12th C		Body sherd		1	3	Small sherd, fairly thick-walled. Grey core, brown margins and inner surface. Dark-brown/black outer surface.	11th - 12th C
153	154	Ditch	0	STNE	St. Neot's Ware	875-1100		Body sherd		3	2	Very small sherds. X1 fragment of stone in sample also	L.9th - 11th C
<1>													

Context	Cut	Category	Trench	Fabric code	Description	Fabric date range	Form code	Sherd type	Rim type	Sherd Count	Weight	Comments	Spot date
160	161	Ditch	20	MCW2	Medieval coarseware 2	M.12th-M.14th C		Body sherd		1	1	Oxidised throughout. Hedingham CW?	M.12th-M.14th C
160	161			STNE	St. Neot's Ware	875-1100		Body sherd		2	1	Fresh break. Small body sherds.	
160	161			STNE	St. Neot's Ware	875-1100		Rim and body sherd		5	12	Fresh breaks. Simple, everted rim. Slightly hollowed.	

17 APPENDIX 6: ANIMAL BONE CATALOGUE

Trench	Context	Cut	Sample No.	Feature Type	Species	Weight (g)	Fragments	Element	Cut Marks
20	106	107		Ditch	BOS	3	1	Rib	
20	106	107		Ditch	CSZ	1	1	Rib	
20	106	107		Ditch	BOS	9.5	2	Radius	
20	106	107		Ditch	CSZ	0.5	1	Rib	
20	106	107		Ditch	CSZ	0.5	1	Rib	
20	106	107		Ditch	CSZ	0.5	1	Rib	
20	106	107		Ditch	CSZ	0.5	1	Rib	
20	106	107		Ditch	CSZ	0.5	11	Rib	
20	106	107		Ditch	CSZ	0.5	1	Rib	
20	106	107		Ditch	CSZ	0.5	1	Rib	
20	106	107		Ditch	CSZ	4	3	Mandible	
20	106	107		Ditch	SSZ	0.5	1	Rib	
20	106	107		Ditch	SSZ	0.5	1	Rib	
20	106	107		Ditch	CSZ	3	1	Femur	
20	106	107		Ditch	CSZ	2	1	Femur	
20	121	122		Ditch	BOS	4.5	3	UPPER P2	
20	121	122		Ditch	CSZ	2	1	Radius	
20	121	122		Ditch	CSZ	1.5	1	Radus	
20	121	122		Ditch	SSZ	1	1	Vertebrae	
20	123	124		Pit	EQU	12.5	1	Temporal/ Zygomatic	
20	123	124		Pit	OVCA	1.5	1	Lower I1	
20	123	124		Pit	BOS	21.5	2	Metatarsal	
20	123	124		Pit	SSZ	2	1	Mandible	
20	123	124		Pit	CAN	3	1	Fibula	
20	123	124		Pit	FEL	0.5	1	Thorasic Vertebrae	
20	123	124		Pit	UNI	0.5	1		
20	123	124		Pit	CSZ	8.5	1	Tooth	
20	123	124		Pit	CSZ	2.2	1	Tooth	
20	123	124		Pit	CSZ	10.5	1		
20	123	124		Pit	SSZ	2	1	Rib	
20	123	124		Pit	SSZ	1	1	Rib	
20	123	124		Pit	CSZ	2	1	Rib	
20	123	124		Pit	CSZ	8.5	1	Tooth	

Trench	Context	Cut	Sample No.	Feature Type	Species	Weight (g)	Fragments	Element	Cut Marks
20	123	124		Pit	OVCA	3.5	1	Lower P3	
20	123	124		Pit	CSZ	5.5	2	Rib	
20	123	124		Pit	SSZ	1.5	1	Mandible	
20	123	124		Pit	CSZ	5.5	1		
20	123	124		Pit	SSZ	2.5	1	Mandible	
20	123	124		Pit	UNI	1.5	1	cf. Scapula	
20	123	124		Pit	UNI	3.5	1	cf. Scapula	
20	123	124		Pit	UNI	3	1		
20	123	124		Pit	UNI	4	1		
20	123	124		Pit	UNI	1	1		
20	130	133		Ditch	BOS	45.5	1	Calcanus	
20	130	133		Ditch	BOS	19.5	1	Zygomatic	
20	130	133		Ditch	OVCA	4.5	1	Lower P4	
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		

Trench	Context	Cut	Sample No.	Feature Type	Species	Weight (g)	Fragments	Element	Cut Marks
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		

Trench	Context	Cut	Sample No.	Feature Type	Species	Weight (g)	Fragments	Element	Cut Marks
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
20	130	133	3	Ditch	RSZ	0.5	1	Incisor	
20	130	133	3	Ditch	RSZ	0.5	1	Rib	
20	130	133	3	Ditch	RSZ	0.5	1	Rib	
20	130	133	3	Ditch	RSZ	0.5	1	Rib	
20	130	133	3	Ditch	RSZ	0.5	1	cf. metatarsal	

Trench	Context	Cut	Sample No.	Feature Type	Species	Weight (g)	Fragments	Element	Cut Marks
20	130	133	3	Ditch	FRTO	0.5	1	cf. humerus	
20	130	133	3	Ditch	RSZ	0.5	1	Cf. lumbar vertebrae	
20	130	133	3	Ditch	RSZ	0.5	1	Humerus head	
20	130	133	3	Ditch	UNIF	0.5	1	Vertebrae	
20	141	144		Ditch	BOS	45	2	Humerus	
20	141	144		Ditch	EQU	54.5	1	LOWER P3	
20	141	144		Ditch	OVCA	21.5	1	Humerus	
20	141	144		Ditch	CSZ	11	1	Metatarsal	
20	141	144		Ditch	OVCA	1.5	3	Upper P3	
20	141	144		Ditch	RSZ	0.5	1	Femur	
20	141	144		Ditch	CAN	0.05	1	Lower DP2	
20	141	144		Ditch	SSZ	1.5	1	Metatarsal	
20	141	144		Ditch	UNI	15.5	6		
20	145	146	4	Pit	UNI	0.5	1		
20	145	146	4	Pit	UNI	0.5	1		
20	145	146	4	Pit	UNI	0.5	1		
20	145	146	4	Pit	UNI	0.5	1		
20	145	146	4	Pit	UNI	0.5	1		
20	145	146	4	Pit	UNI	0.5	1		
20	145	146	4	Pit	UNI	0.5	1		
20	145	146	4	Pit	UNI	0.5	1		
20	145	146	4	Pit	UNI	0.5	1		
20	145	146	4	Pit	UNI	0.5	1		
20	145	146	4	Pit	UNI	0.5	1		
20	145	146	4	Pit	UNI	0.5	1		
20	145	146	4	Pit	CSZ	1.5	1	cf. vertebrae	
20	145	146	4	Pit	SSZ	2	1	cf. temoporal	
19	151	152		Ditch	BOS	93.5	5	Metacarpal	
19	151	152		Ditch	SSZ	0.5	1		
19	153	154	1	Ditch	UNI	1	1		
19	153	154	1	Ditch	UNI	1.5	1		
19	158	159		Ditch	BOS	149.5	15	Metatarsal	
20	160	161		Ditch	BOS	112	1	Radius/ulna	
20	160	161		Ditch	cf. CAN	1	1	Rib	

Trench	Context	Cut	Sample No.	Feature Type	Species	Weight (g)	Fragments	Element	Cut Marks
20	160	161		Ditch	cf. CAN	2	1	Rib	
20	160	161		Ditch	cf. CAN	1	1	Rib	
20	160	161		Ditch	SSZ	1.5	1	Rib	
20	160	161		Ditch	SSZ	0.5	1	Rib	
20	160	161		Ditch	CSZ	3	1	Rib	
20	160	161		Ditch	CSZ	1.5	1	Maxillae	
20	160	161		Ditch	CSZ	1	1	Maxillae	
20	160	161		Ditch	CSZ	1	1	Maxillae	
20	160	161		Ditch	CSZ	2	1	Maxillae	
20	160	161		Ditch	CSZ	1	1	Maxillae	
20	160	161		Ditch	SSZ	1	1		
20	160	161		Ditch	SSZ	1	1		
20	160	161		Ditch	CSZ	1	1		
20	160	161		Ditch	CSZ	3	1	Mandible	
20	160	161		Ditch	CSZ	4	1	Lumbar Vertebrae	
20	160	161		Ditch	CSZ	2	1	Vertebrae	
20	160	161		Ditch	CSZ	3	1	Vertebrae	
20	160	161		Ditch	CSZ	2	1	Vertebrae	
20	160	161		Ditch	CSZ	2	1	Vertebrae	
20	160	161		Ditch	SSZ	0.5	1	Vertebrae	
20	160	161		Ditch	SSZ	0.5	1	Vertebrae	
20	160	161		Ditch	SSZ	2	1	Vertebrae	
20	160	161		Ditch	SSZ	1	1	Vertebrae	
20	160	161		Ditch	SSZ	0.5	1	Vertebrae	
20	160	161		Ditch	SSZ	0.5	1	Vertebrae	
20	160	161		Ditch	SSZ	1	1	Vertebrae	
19	160	161		Ditch	UNI	2.5	1		
19	160	161		Ditch	UNI	0.5	1		
19	160	161		Ditch	UNI	5	1		
19	160	161		Ditch	UNI	1	1		
19	160	161		Ditch	OVCA	5	1	Occipital	
19	160	161		Ditch	OVCA	3	1	Metatarsal	Possible sawing

Trench	Context	Cut	Sample No.	Feature Type	Species	Weight (g)	Fragments	Element	Cut Marks
19	160	161		Ditch	SSZ	3	1		
19	160	161		Ditch	CSZ	5	1	cf. Mandible	
19	160	161		Ditch	EQU	17.5	1	Frontal	Possible sawing
19	160	161		Ditch	EQU	18	1	cf. Atlas	
19	168	169	2	Posthole	UNI	2.5	1		
19	170	171		Ditch	CSZ	10.5	2	Maxillae	
19	170	171		Ditch	CCZ	1	1	cf. Rib	
19	170	171		Ditch	SSZ	1.5	1	cf. temporal	
19	170	171		Ditch	CSZ	5	1	cf. femur	Butchery marking
19	170	171		Ditch	CSZ	8.5	1		
						909.75	258		

18 APPENDIX 7: ENVIRONMENTAL CATALOGUE

Sample No.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Context No.		153	168	130	145	151	2001	2003
Feature No.		154	169	133	146	152	2000	2002
Volume of bulk (litres)		6	4	15	9	16	8	14
Volume of flot (millilitres)		6.5	7	53	8	15	169	25
Method of processing		F	F	F	F	F	F	F
HEAVY RESIDUE								
Charcoal								
Charcoal >4 mm		1		1				
Charcoal 2-4 mm				1			1	
Charcoal <2 mm								
Bone								
Burnt animal bone					1			
Animal bone - undiff.		1	1	3				
Shell								
Gryphaea sp. - fossil	Devil's toenails	1						
Mytilus edulis - frags.	Mussel			2				
Oxychilus sp.	Terrestrial snail							
Shell fragments - indeterminate			1				1	
Cultural material								
Pottery		1	1	1		1	1	
Daub		1						
Stone				1		1		
Hammer-scale				1	1	1		
Flint			1	1		1		
Burnt flint				1	2			
Burnt clay				2	3			
FLOT RESIDUE								
Charcoal								
Charcoal >4 mm		1		3		1	4	
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm		2	1	4	1	2	4	
Charcoal <2 mm		3	2	4	3	4	4	3
Frags. of ID size		<5	x	<20	x	X	y	x
Intrusive Seeds								
Atriplex sp.	Oraches					1		
Chenopodium spp.	Goosefoots							1
Taraxacum officinale	Dandelion							1

Sample No.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Context No.		153	168	130	145	151	2001	2003
Feature No.		154	169	133	146	152	2000	2002
Volume of bulk (litres)		6	4	15	9	16	8	14
Volume of flot (millilitres)		6.5	7	53	8	15	169	25
Method of processing		F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Juncus spp.	Rushes			2				
Ranunculus bulbosus/repens	Buttercups				1			
Sambucus sp.	Elder				1			
Urtica sp.	Nettles	1						
Seed cases - indeterminate			1					
Burnt seeds								
Anthemis cotula	Stinking chamomile	1						
Chenopodium spp.	Goosefoots	1		1	1			
Fabaceae spp. - indet.	Peas	1		1	1			
Juncus spp.	Rushes	1	1		2			
Poaceae spp. (small)	Grasses	1						
Poaceae spp. (medium)	Grasses	1		1				
Rumex sp.	Docks			1	1			
Silene sp.	Campions				1			
Cereals								
Hordeum sp.	Barley		1	1				
Triticum sp.	Undiff. Wheat	1						
Triticum aestivum/durum	Bread wheat			1	1			
Broken/distorted (No ID)		2		2	1	1		
Snails	Habitat							
Cecilioides acicula	Open ground	2	1	4	2	3	3	1
Vallonia spp.	Open ground							2
Snail eggs				2			1	
Juvenile snails - indeterminate				1			1	2
Plant macrofossils								
Modern plant remains		1	1					1
Roots/tubers		3	2	2	2	2	2	3
Other environmental remains								
Insect remains		1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Insect eggs/worm cases		2	2			2		

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Context No.	153	168	130	145	151	2001	2003
Feature No.	154	169	133	146	152	2000	2002
Volume of bulk (litres)	6	4	15	9	16	8	14
Volume of flot (millilitres)	6.5	7	53	8	15	169	25
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Small animal bone			1				
Industrial residue							
Vitreous material	1	1					
Coal		1					

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: preconst1-320667

Project details

Project name	Kedington to Boyton Hall and Boyton Hall to Kedington WAT 06742
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on the proposed route of the Kedington to Boyton Hall Anglian Water Pipeline, Great Wratting, Suffolk (mid point NGR TL 688 476). The evaluation took place between 20th August-5th September 2018 and the 21st-22nd of March 2019. The archaeological work was commissioned by Anglian Water. The aim was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed route of the pipeline. The Initial evaluation proposed 31 trial-trenches, and three further trenches (Trenches 32, 33 and 34), all negative, were added to the eastern end of the scheme. Archaeology was identified in twelve of the 26 excavated trenches, with a clear focus of activity being centred around the Church of St. Mary at Little Wratting (WTL 002) in Trenches 19 and 20. The topography of the site may have had a direct influence on the land-use, with the activity located on the freer draining natural geology. The earliest activity dated to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age and related to three ditches at the eastern end of Trench 20. Two of these ditches form the corner of a square enclosure, the majority of which lies beyond the limits of the trench. Residually deposited pottery and flints were also recovered from features of later date, but this still attests to this presence of a 'background' of prehistoric activity. A later Saxon (AD850-1065) gully was also identified, within Trench 19, which may be structural in nature, but is difficult to assess given the limited window provided by evaluation trenching. The core of the archaeological activity dated to the earlier medieval period (AD1066-1400) and was clustered around the high ground to the west of the Church of St. Mary at Little Wratting (WTL 002), representing a small settlement with associated agricultural landscape. Several undated features due to their location and appearance have been allocated to the medieval period, although these too may have had an earlier origin.
Project dates	Start: 20-08-2018 End: 22-03-2019
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	WTL 014 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Late Prehistoric

Monument type	DITCH Early Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	POST-HOLE Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POT Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Pipelines/cables (e.g. gas, electric, telephone, TV cable, water, sewage, drainage etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY GREAT WRATTING Kedington to Boyton Hall and Boyton Hall to Kedington WAT 06742
Postcode	CB9 7TD
Study area	0 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 6950 4740 52.098475295163 0.474889377908 52 05 54 N 000 28 29 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 50m Max: 52m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator	Peter Crawley
Project director/manager	Peter Crawley
Project supervisor	Matthew Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	Anglian Water

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Physical Archive ID	WTL 014
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Digital Archive ID	WTL 014
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Paper Archive ID	WTL 014
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Kedington to Boyton Hall, Anglian Water Pipeline: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Jones, M.
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Pampisford
Description	A4 bound report including 7 figures, 14 plates and 7 appendices
URL	www.oasis.ac.uk

Entered by	Peter Crawley (PCrawley@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	7 June 2019

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