

**LAND AT FITZGERALD ROAD,
BRAMFORD SUFFOLK:**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

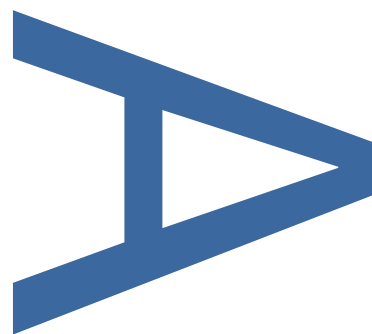
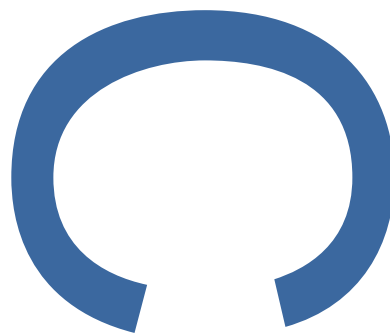
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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

LAND AT FITZGERALD ROAD, BRAMFORD, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology at Fitzgerald Road, Bramford (NGR TM 12327 46028). The evaluation took place between 1st October and 12th October 2018. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Hopkins Homes. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the site prior to redevelopment.

The evaluation identified three distinct 'foci' of activity: the south (Trenches 15, 16, 27 and 28), the north-eastern corner (Trenches 34, 43, 44, 52 and 53) and the east (Trenches 40, 41, 46-50, and 54-56).

The southern foci consisted of two Middle Bronze Age cremations; one urned within a Deverel-Rimbury Urn (1,700-1,200BC) the second unurned. These cremations were cut into colluvium, making identification of grave cuts difficult, but it is likely that they were deposited into pits specifically dug for the deposition of the cremation, a common rite of the period. These cremations were, potentially, focused around a watercourse or hollow present in Trenches 27, 29 and 37. Proximity of watercourses to burial evidence is commonplace in the prehistoric period. Part of an enclosure/ boundary system, pertaining to later agricultural activities, was also identified in this area.

The north-eastern foci related to ditched boundaries and enclosures dating to the later Saxon- early medieval period. Anomalies identified in the geophysical survey (Legg 2018) which appeared to be large boundary ditches in fact related to multiple re-cuts of the same ditch. This demonstrates that the settlement was extant for a sustained period with continuous development and adjustment.

The eastern foci appeared to relate to later Saxon- early medieval settlement 'edge' activity with further ditched enclosures identified. The limited finds assemblages suggest that the settlement core lay beyond the limits of the excavation to the east. However, the site still provides a valuable insight into activities undertaken on the rural settlement edge, and how it interacts with its associated agricultural landscape.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on Land at Fitzgerald Road, Bramford, Suffolk, IP8 4AA (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 12327 46028) between the 1st October and 12th October 2018.
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs on behalf of Hopkins Homes to evaluate the sites archaeological potential and enable an informed planning decision to be made on the proposed development site. This was due to the high archaeological significance of the proposed development area (PDA).
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by PCA (Furniss 2018) in response in response to the scoping advice issued by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council's Archaeology Service Conservation Team (SCC/CT).
- 1.4 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.
- 1.5 A total of 60 x 30m trenches, totalling 1800m of trenching, were excavated and recorded (Figure 2).
- 1.6 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 Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archive.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.2 The bedrock geology of the proposed development area is of the Newhaven Chalk Formation. This is a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 72 to 86 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period (BGS; Website 1).

2.3 The superficial geological deposits are a mixture of river terrace deposits and sands/gravels from the Lowestoft formation. The River Terrace Deposits are superficial deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. The Lowestoft Formation also consists of sand and gravels, these superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS; Website 1).

2.4 Topography

2.5 The proposed development area is located c.4km north-west of Ipswich and immediately to the south of the village of Bramford (Figure 1). The development area was formerly used for arable agriculture. Bramford village is bordered by the A14 dual carriageway to the east and the river Gipping to the south.

2.6 The site lies within the shallow valley of the River Gipping, with the river located c.250m to the south-east of the proposed development.

2.7 The site is bordered by Fitzgerald Road to the north, Loraine Way to the west, Runcton Farm to the south and modern residential dwellings to the east.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 The information below has been summarised from the Historic Environment Record (HER 9213702) as well as the WSI and any available and pertinent 'grey literature'.

Prehistoric

- 3.1.2 A background of prehistoric activity is present within the environs of the site as demonstrated by the presence of a number of ring ditches (BRF 064, BRF 065, BRF 066 and BRF 067) located c.300m south of the proposed development area.
- 3.1.3 Further ring ditches have also been identified to the north of the site (BRF 003, BRF 006, BRF 007, BRF 008 and BRF 027). These are potentially related to the settlement identified at The Street, Bramford (BRF 123; Slater 2015). The smaller features likely relate roundhouses or barrows, ranging between 6m and 24m in diameter. A ring ditch, BRF 007 at c.50m in diameter, likely represents a barrow.
- 3.1.4 Excavations, c.500m to the east of the current site at Whitehouse Road (IPS 247; Martin et al, 1996), identified part of an Iron Age settlement consisting of roundhouses, boundary/enclosure ditches and pits. An excavation at Lovestofts Drive, Ipswich identified Iron Age roundhouses and other settlement related features (IPS 283; Pratt 2000). An evaluation carried out at The Street, Bramford c.950m to the north also identified prehistoric activity; part of a later Bronze Age field system (BRF 123).
- 3.1.5 A Bronze Age cinerary urn was recovered to the north of the site from 'north of carriage drive leading towards Bramford Hall, about nine chains northnorthwest of Angel Inn' (BRF 010).
- 3.1.6 Flint flakes, debris as well as a flint core were recovered from works in the garden of 76 The Street, Bramford (BRF 013). A flint blade had previously also been recovered from the same area. Further afield two flint flakes were recovered from Hazel Wood (SPT 012) c. 500m to the south of the site.

- 3.1.7 Cropmarks indicating a curving trackway running east to west for 200m, small rectangular enclosure, linear ditches and pits have been identified from aerial photographs of the area (BRF 046) c.800m north of the site. A second set of cropmarks indicating the presence of a partial enclosure and ditch have also been identified from aerial photographs (BRF 103) c. 1km south-west of the site. These are currently both undated.

Roman

- 3.1.8 Previous works carried out at Fitzgerald road, Bramford including a geophysical survey (Legg 2018; BRF 159) have shown the presence of Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and medieval activity. Find scatters in the southern and western (BRF 041), central (BRF 146) and north-eastern (BRF 037) areas of the proposed development area consist of dateable pottery sherds and other artefacts.
- 3.1.9 A length of Roman Road (Pye Road) has been identified immediately to the north-west of the current site (BRF 108), under Loraine Way, during gas pipeline replacement works. This identified a metalled surface to a depth of c.700-800mm below modern ground level. Further evidence for this road has also identified further to the north, again under Loraine Way, suggesting Roman origins to this route (BRF 023).
- 3.1.10 Further evidence of Roman activity has been identified further to the east including a Roman Colchester type bow brooch from Bramford Lane, Ipswich (IPS 233) as well as three inhumations at Bramford Road (IPS 543) c.700m east of the site.

Saxon

- 3.1.11 Scatters of Anglo-Saxon pottery, as well as medieval and post-medieval artefacts, have previously been identified within the borders of the site (BRF 041 and BRF 037).
- 3.1.12 Beyond the limits of the site the only further Saxon evidence relates to artefact scatters. BRF 040, c.400m north of the site, identified a scatter of Ipswich ware and Thetford ware pottery. A second scatter, BRF 036 c.400m east of the site, recovered Saxon pottery and the latter recovering a caterpillar shaped bronze

strip decorated with bands and ring/ dot decoration. Roman, medieval and post medieval pottery was also recovered from this finds scatter (BRF 036).

Medieval

- 3.1.13 Medieval activity has also been recorded on the current site. A notable find was a bronze medieval token found in the central part of site (BRF 146).
- 3.1.14 The geophysical survey report also suggests that the north-eastern corner of the survey area could be the "location of a medieval or post-medieval cottage evidenced by the surface scatter of medieval and post-medieval material (BRF 054)" (Legg 2018).
- 3.1.15 The Church of St. Mary, recorded as being a possible Domesday Minster, is located to the east of the current site (BRF 024) and was likely the focus of medieval activity in the area.
- 3.1.16 Cropmarks located c.300m and c.530m west of the survey area have been postulated to mark out an extraction pit, field boundaries, trackway and ditches (BRF104).
- 3.1.17 A geophysical survey and subsequent evaluation undertaken at The Street identified part of a medieval enclosure associated with a road frontage settlement dating to the 11 – 14th century (BRF 123).
- 3.1.18 Medieval pottery was recovered from a watching brief undertaken at Lorraine Way (BRF 136) during the demolition of a pair of cottages, c.500m south of the site. Post medieval pottery was also recovered during the watching brief. A further scatter of medieval pottery was recovered from a gas board trench, c. 600m north of the site (BRF 005).

Geophysical Survey Results

- 3.1.19 A geophysical survey was undertaken on the site prior to the evaluation (Legg 2018). This identified a number of anomalies which were deemed to be indicative of archaeological features: ditches, enclosures as well as possible debris. A number of the responses were also thought to relate to natural variations as well as agricultural activity.

3.1.20 Anomalies of archaeological origins were identified in the north, north-east and eastern parts of the site, these were suggested as potentially relating to chalk geologies, or more relevantly here, to non-domestic usage or the fringe of settlement (Legg 2018). Following ground testing by evaluation trenching these clusters of archaeology related to field-boundaries, enclosures, a curvilinear as well as pits.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised 60 x 30m trial trenches, totalling 1800m of trenching. The trenches were distributed in order to assess anomalies identified in the Geophysical Survey (Legg 2018) as well as to provide a representative sample of the 'blank' spaces within the development area.
- 4.1.2 The evaluation trenching provides a 4% sample of the development area.

4.2 Excavation methodology

- 4.2.1 Ground reduction during the trial trench evaluation was carried out using a 21-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 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 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.
- 4.3.2 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. Where more than one slot was excavated through a feature, each intervention was assigned numbers for the cutting event and for the deposits it contained (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 by David Curry, a long-standing archaeologist and metal detectorist with PCA, during trenching with the proposed trenches scanned prior to and following their excavation. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. Finds were located by GPS when they were identified between the excavated trenches with all other finds being assigned to the Trench in which they were retrieved.

4.3.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits which were used to keep a record of the excavation 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). After obtaining a burial licence two cremations were excavated as, with consultation with CgMs and SCC/CT, they were deemed too fragile to remain in-situ.

4.4.2 Linear features were investigated by means of 1m slots, which were kept clear of relationships as not to cross contaminate the finds assemblages and thus give defined dates. The excavated slots were also recorded as part of the GPS survey and noted on the relevant context sheets.

4.5 Environmental Sampling

4.5.1 A total of 19 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	6
Context sheets	100
Plan registers	1
Plans at 1:50	2
Plans at 1:20	0
Plans at 1:10	3
Plans at 1:5	0
Section register sheets	2
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	41
Trench record sheets	60
Photo register sheets	9
Small finds register sheets	1
Environmental register sheets	1

5.2 Digital Archive

Digital photos	699
GPS survey files	3
Digital plans	1
GIS project	0
Access database	1

5.3 Physical Archive

Struck flint	40
Burnt flint	33
Pottery	133/ 7,325g
Ceramic building material (CBM)	0
Glass	0
Small Finds	32
Animal bone	136/ 696g
Shell	137
Environmental bulk samples	19
Environmental bulk samples (10 litre buckets)	24
Monolith samples	0
Other samples (specify)	0
Colour slides	0

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

6.1 Overview

- 6.1.1 The trenches are described below, with all technical data tabulated in Appendix 3. All features and deposits within the trenches are described from north to south or west to east depending on the alignment of the trench.
- 6.1.2 The reason for the location of the evaluation trenches was broadly to target anomalies identified in the geophysical survey, whilst also providing a representative sample of the 'blank' spaces on the site.
- 6.1.3 The reason behind the location of the trenches and the appraisal of the related geophysical anomalies is tabulated in Appendix 3.
- 6.1.4 Evidence for four broad phases of activity were identified on the site; earlier Neolithic, Middle Bronze Age, later Saxon- early medieval, and post-medieval/modern (Table 1).

Period	Sub-Period	Date Range
Neolithic	Early	4,000-3,200BC
Bronze Age	Middle	1,700-1,200BC
Saxon	Late	AD875-1065
Medieval	Early	AD1065-1300
Post-medieval/ modern	-	AD1540+

Table 1: Periods and date ranges

- 6.1.5 The results of the evaluation will be discussed firstly by period then divided into Feature Type (i.e ENCLOSURE 1, FIELD SYSTEM 2) within each period. These Feature Types will then be discussed by the trenches in which they appear with the relevant feature descriptions. The results therefore will be presented in the following order:

Period → Feature Type → Trench → Feature Description

- 6.1.6 A geophysical survey was undertaken prior to evaluation of the site (Legg 2018) with the results of the survey being broadly consistent with the results of the

ground testing by means of archaeological trial trenching. Notable discrepancies are mainly confined to those features described as being 'possible' archaeological features, which the trial trenching determined to be variations in the natural geology. The geophysical survey did not identify some features in the southern part of the site, but this not unexpected given the difficult nature of the geology as well as the depth of the covering overburden.

6.2 Period Synopsis

- 6.2.1 The earliest identified evidence at the site dated to the Neolithic period comprising the identification of a Neolithic pit and the recovery of residual flintwork.
- 6.2.2 This low-level activity continued into the Middle Bronze Age which saw the deposition of two cremations, one urned one unurned, aside of a large natural hollow or silted former watercourse. This activity still attests to the presence of prehistoric activity in the area, as witnessed by the presence of scatters of material nearby such as at The Street (BRF 013).
- 6.2.3 Little activity was recorded until the later Saxon- early medieval period with the establishment of settlement in the eastern part of the site. This settlement activity was more settlement 'edge' rather than settlement 'proper'; the limited finds assemblages and environmental results indicating it was not within the core of settlement.
- 6.2.4 This settlement 'edge' activity was characterised by the construction of ditched boundaries and enclosures, with the development of at least two enclosures. It is possible that at this time formal patterns of field systems were laid out in the western part of the site; but given the lack of definitive dating this is hard to say with certainty.
- 6.2.5 Post-medieval activity was identified in the north-eastern corner of the site, potentially relating to a postulated post-medieval dwelling which formerly occupied this part of the site (BRF 054). This would account for the metal finds recovered from the topsoil as well as the anomaly identified in the geophysical survey.

6.3 Blank Trenches (Figure 2)

- 6.3.1 Thirty-five of the excavated trenches were blank, containing no archaeologically significant features or deposits (Trenches 57-59, 1-5, 7, 9-14, 17-20, 23-26, 30, 31, 33, 35-36, 38, 60, 39, 41, 45, 49, 51).

6.4 Natural Features (Figure 3)

- 6.4.1 A small number of natural features were identified these being the result of tree rooting, variations in the natural geologies or formed through the process of ice cracking (freeze-thaw). As such these were not recorded in detail.
- 6.4.2 The only significant natural feature was a large hollow or former watercourse present in the central part of the site recorded in Trenches 29, 30 and 37. This feature appeared to be a focus for later activity in the Middle Bronze Age, which would suggest it related to a silted-up watercourse or body of water associated with the River Gipping to the south.

Trench 37

Hollow [152] (Figure 3; Section 52) was located at the southern end of the trench extending beyond the limits of excavation. It was irregular in plan with gradually sloping sides and an undulating base, measuring 15.29m in width and 1.4m in depth. It contained two fills: a basal fill (200) of pale grey brown silty sand and an upper fill (201) of mid greyish brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

6.5 Early Neolithic (4,000-3,200BC)

- 6.5.1 The main evidence for earlier Neolithic activity was recovered from a pit in Trench 56 in the south-eastern corner of the site (Figure 6). This contained an important assemblage of early Neolithic flint knapping waste (see Bishop, Section 7.1).
- 6.5.2 Other evidence for this period consisted of residually deposited fragments of flintwork. This activity does, however, indicate a background of prehistoric activity in the area. The presence of nearby ring ditches, four approximately 250m south of the site, could indicate the presence of earlier prehistoric settlement (BRF 067, BRF 066, BRF 065, BRF 064).

Trench 56

Pit [115] (Figure 6; Plate 4; Section 7) was located at the eastern end of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 1.2m in length, 0.3m+ in width and 0.35m in depth. It contained two fills: a basal fill (116) of dark grey brown silty sand which contained 33 fragments of worked flint including core trimming fragments, a leaf-shaped arrowhead and a bladelet (see Bishop, Section 7.1) and an upper fill (117) of mid grey brown silty sand.

6.6 Middle Bronze Age (1,600-1,100BC)

- 6.6.1 This period is represented by two cremation burials (CREMATIONS 1 and 2) identified in the southern part of the site (Trenches 16 and 27). These were potentially associated with a natural hollow identified running between Trenches 27, 29 and 37 which may have provided the focal point for the placement of these burials.

6.7 CREMATIONS 1 and 2 - Trenches 16 and 27 (Figure 5)

- 6.7.1 Two cremations were identified during the course of the evaluation. Following the receipt of a burial licence and in consultation with CgMs and SCC/CT these were deemed too delicate to leave in-situ. Therefore, the cremations were excavated as per PCA standard procedures. CREMATION 1 was block lifted and excavated in laboratory conditions, whilst CREMATION 2 was excavated on site in spits of 5cm.
- 6.7.2 CREMATION 1 was located in Trench 16 with CREMATION 2 located in Trench 27, c.30m to the north-east. The cremations will be discussed in further detail below:

Trench 16; CREMATION 1

Cremation [191] (Figure 5; Plates 5-6 & 20-21; Section 40) was located in the centre of the trench c.30m south-west of CREMATION 2, within a deposit of colluvium (199). The cremation cut [191] was sub-circular in plan measuring 0.58m in diameter and 0.39m in depth. The cut had steep sides and a concave base. The cremation consisted of the Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury urn (192) (27 sherds; 6342g; 1700-1200BC) which contained (190) a mix of cremated material as well as probable pyre debris consisting of a black sandy charcoal which contained 17 sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery (297g), likely part of the cremation urn, and fragments of cremated bone (1383g). This vessel was placed inverted into the cremation cut

meaning that some cremated material (190) was displaced from the vessel onto the base of the cremation cut. The cut was then backfilled with an orangey brown silty sand (189), representing colluvial material removed from the cremation cut, which contained four fragments of struck flint including a small bladelet, 12 sherds (208g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery, likely part of the cremation urn, and cremated bone (12g).

Trench 27; CREMATION 2

Cremation [177] (Figure 5; Plate 9; Section 37) was located in the centre of the trench c.30m north-east of CREMATION 1, as with Cremation [191] it was within a deposit of colluvium (199). The cremation cut [191] was sub-oval in plan measuring 0.51m in length, 0.46m in width and 0.21m in depth. The cut had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The cremation was unurned consisting of two deposits: a lower deposit (176) of black silty charcoal which contained common cremated bone fragments (38g), and an upper deposit (175) of very dark grey/ black silty sand with common charcoal fragments which contained two sherds of Bronze Age pottery (4g) and cremated bone (130g). It is likely related to Cremation [191] to the west.

6.8 Late Saxon- early medieval

- 6.8.1 The majority of the features excavated on the site dated to the later Saxon-early medieval period. These potentially form part of the settlement 'edge'. However, there is the potential for features to be present in the gaps between the trenching meaning that the settlement core may be nearby.
- 6.8.2 It is worth the caveat that a number of these features contained little or no dating evidence but have been assigned to this period based on shared alignments and morphological similarities to features of known date.

6.9 Settlement Boundary - Trenches 40, 46, and 47 (Figure 6)

- 6.9.1 A curvilinear ditch was identified in the eastern part of the site present within Trenches 40, 46 and 47, which was linked by the geophysical survey. No dating was recovered but it is likely this ditch formed part of the western delineation of the settlement and as such has been assigned a Late Saxon- early medieval date.

Trench 46

Ditch [125] (Figure 6; Section 11) was located in the centre of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north-east to south-west, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 1.2m in width and 0.4m in depth. It contained a single fill (124) of mid greyish brown silty sand.

Trench 47

Ditch [174] (Figure 6) was located at the western end of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north-east to south-west, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 1.7m in width and 0.4m in depth. It contained a single fill (173) of mid greyish brown silty sand which contained a fine prismatic blade fragment.

Trench 40

Ditch [143] (Figure 6; Plate 11; Section 22) was located at the western end of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north to south, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 1.63m in width and 0.54m in depth. It contained a single fill (142) of mid greyish brown silty sand.

6.10 Enclosures and possible trackway (Figure 6-7)

- 6.10.1 Two focal points were identified on the site which contained a series of enclosures. The first of these focuses was in the north-eastern part of the site centred around Trenches 43, 44 and 52 (ENCLOSURES 1-3) and the second in the eastern part of the site with Trenches 48, 50, 54 forming this focus (ENCLOSURES 4-7).
- 6.10.2 Where a ditch forms part of multiple enclosures it will be described once and referred back to when it appears again (i.e see Section 6.9.3).

ENCLOSURE 1 - Trenches 34, 43 & 44 (Figure 7)

- 6.10.3 An enclosure (ENCLOSURE 1) was identified in the north-eastern corner of the site in Trenches 34, 43 and 44.

Trench 34

Ditch [156] (Figure 7; Section 24) was located at the eastern end of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north to south, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 2.08m in 1.4m width and 0.51m in depth. It contained a single fill (155) of mid grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 43

Ditch [186] (Figure 7; Plate 13; Section 38) was located at the eastern end of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north to south, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 2.08m in width and 0.54m in depth. It contained two fills: a basal fill (185) of mid greyish brown silty sand and an upper fill (184) of mid to pale grey brown silty sand which contained two sherds (5g) of Ipswich- Thetford ware (AD875-1150), one sherd (29g) of Early medieval ware (AD1000-1300), one sherd (20g) of a medieval coarseware jar (AD1175-1350) and eight fragments of intrusive post-medieval pottery.

Trench 44

Ditch [147] (Figure 7; Section 16) was located at the northern end of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north-east to south-west, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 0.81m in width and 0.28m in depth. It contained a single fill (146) of mid to dark greyish brown silty sand which contained a wrought iron strip, potentially a fitting, and two fragments of shell (8g).

Ditch [145] (Figure 7; Section 16) was located at the northern end of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north-east to south-west, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 0.61m in width and 0.2m in depth. It contained a single fill (144) of dark grey brown silty sand which contained one sherd (2g) of Early medieval gritty ware (AD1000-1200), two sherds (82g) of Medieval coarseware (AD1150-1400) and one sherd (3g) of Ipswich medieval coarseware (AD1275-1325).

Ditch [135] (Figure 7; Section 16) was located at the northern end of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north-east to south-west, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 0.92m in width and 0.24m in depth. It contained a single fill (134) of dark greyish brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

ENCLOSURES 2 and 3 - Trenches 43, 52 & 53 (Figure 7)

- 6.10.4 Two enclosures (ENCLOSURES 2 and 3) were identified in Trenches 43, 52 and 53.
- 6.10.5 These enclosures were assigned to this period based on the relationship to ENCLOSURE 1 immediately to the west.

Trench 43

Ditch [186] See Section 6.9.3.

Trench 52

Ditch [137] (Figure 7) was located at the northern end of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north-east to south-west, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.45m in width and 0.12m in depth. It contained a single fill (136) of mid grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch [139] (Figure 7) was located at the northern end of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north-east to south-west, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.65m in width and 0.28m in depth. It contained a single fill (138) of mid grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 53

Ditch [167] (Figure 7) was located at the eastern end of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north to south, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 2.0m in width and 0.3m in depth. It contained a single fill (166) of mid grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

ENCLOSURES 4-7 - Trenches 48, 50, 54, 55 and 56 (Figure 6)

6.10.6 Four enclosures (ENCLOSURES 4-7) were identified in the eastern part of the site in Trenches 48, 50, 54, 55 and 56.

6.10.7 Where a ditch forms part of multiple enclosures it will be described once and referred back to when it appears again (i.e see Section 6.9.8).

ENCLOSURE 4 - Trenches 50 & 55 (Figure 6)

6.10.8 ENCLOSURE 4 was the most northerly of the enclosures with only part of the southern and western delineations remaining.

Trench 50

Ditch [159] (Figure 6; Plate 15; Section 26) was located in the centre of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north to south, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 1.99m in width and 0.76m in depth. It contained a single fill (178) of mid grey brown silty sand which contained three sherds (7g) of St Neots- type ware (AD900-1150), ten sherds (35g) of Ipswich- Thetford ware (AD875-1150) and a copper alloy decorative pin or tool (SF24; see Beveridge, Section 7.4).

Ditch [198] (Figure 6; Section 26) was located in the centre of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north to south, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 0.76m+ in width and 0.26m+ in depth. It contained a single fill (197) of pale grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 55

Ditch [105] (Figure 6) was located at the northern end of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north-east to south-west, with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 1.3m in width and 0.2m in depth. It contained a single fill (106) of mid grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

ENCLOSURE 5 - Trenches 54 & 55 (Figure 6)

6.10.9 ENCLOSURE 5 was defined by northern, western and southern ditches. It potentially had an entrance into the enclosure at its eastern end where one of the defining ditches terminated (Ditch [109]). No eastern delineation was identified, this was likely beyond the eastern limits of the site.

Trench 54

Ditch [119] (Figure 6; Plate 17; Section 8) was located at the eastern end of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned east to west, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.85m in width and 0.26m in depth. It contained a single fill (118) of mid grey brown silty sand which contained 8 fragments of burnt flint, two sherds (5g) of Ipswich- Thetford ware (AD875-1150) and 55 shell fragments (177g).

Trench 55

Ditch [105] See Section 6.9.8.

Ditch [109] (Figure 6) was located at the southern end of the trench. It was a linear terminus in plan aligned north-east to south-west, with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.8m in width and 0.2m in depth. It contained a single fill (110) of mid grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

ENCLOSURE 6 - Trenches 54 & 56 (Figure 6)

6.10.10 ENCLOSURE 6 was defined by northern, western and southern ditches. No eastern delineation was identified, this was likely beyond the eastern limits of the site.

Trench 54

Ditch [119] See Section 6.9.9.

Trench 56

Ditch [120] (Figure 6) was located at the eastern end of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned east to west, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.7m in width and 0.15m in depth. It contained a single fill (121) of mid grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

ENCLOSURE 7 - Trenches 48 & 56 (Figure 6)

6.10.11 ENCLOSURE 7 was the most southerly of the enclosures in this part of the site. Only the northern and western (in the geophysical survey) delineations remained. No southern or eastern delineations were identified, this was likely beyond the limits of the site.

Trench 48

Ditch [133] (Figure 6; Section 15) was located in the centre of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north to south, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 2.28m in width and 0.74m in depth. It contained a single fill (132) of mid greyish brown silty sand which contained one sherd (8g) of Medieval coarseware (AD1150-1400).

Trench 56

Ditch [120] See Section 6.9.10.

Possible Trackway - Trench 48 (Figure 6)

6.10.12 A potential trackway was identified in the eastern part of the site (Trench 48 and geophysical survey), which was likely associated with the series of enclosures, with the western delineation forming the eastern side of the trackway. However, it is equally plausible that this relates to another phase of enclosures in this part of the site.

Trench 48

Ditch [133] (Figure 6; Section 15) was located in the centre of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north to south, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 2.28m in width and 0.74m in depth. It contained a single fill (132) of mid greyish brown silty sand which contained one sherd (8g) of Medieval coarseware (AD1150-1400).

Ditch [129] (Figure 6) was located in the centre of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north to south, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 0.95m in width and 0.22m in depth. It contained a single fill (128) of mid to dark greyish brown silty sand which contained one (6g) sherd of Early medieval ware (AD1000-1200), five sherds (12g) of Early medieval sparse shelly ware (AD1000-1300) and 80 shell fragments (46g).

6.11 Boundaries - Trenches 34, 46, 48, 53 and 56 (Figure 3)

- 6.11.1 Nine linear features were identified in Trenches 34, 46, 48, 53 and 56. These ditches did not form part of any coherent pattern, sherds of early medieval pottery were recovered a number of these ditches. However, some contained no dating evidence but were assigned to this period based on shared alignments as well as morphological similarities to dated features.

Trench 34

Ditch [158] (Figure 7) was located in the centre of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north to south, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 0.95m in width and 0.31m in depth. It contained a single fill (157) of mid to pale greyish brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch [154] (Figure 7; Section 23) was located in the centre of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north-west to south-east, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 1.05m in width and 0.33m in depth. It contained a single fill (153) of pale greyish brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 46

Ditch [127] (Figure 6) was located at the eastern end of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.9m in width and 0.3m in depth. It contained a single fill (126) of mid- reddish-brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 48

Ditch [131] (Figure 6) was located at the eastern end of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north to south, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.9m in width and 0.19m in depth. It contained a single fill (130) of mid grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 53

Ditch [165] (Figure 7) was located in the central part of the trench. It was curvilinear in plan aligned initially north-west to south-east before curving to an east to west alignment, with steep sides and a flat base. It measured 0.81m in width and 0.09m in depth. It contained a single fill (168) of dark grey brown silty sand which contained a fragment of a thermally disintegrated core and four sherds (21g) of Early medieval sparse gritty with shell (AD1000-1300).

Ditch [149] (Figure 7) was located at the eastern end of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north to south, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 0.5m in width and 0.1m in depth. It contained a single fill (148) of pale grey brown silty sand which contained one sherd (9g) of Early medieval sparse shelly ware (AD1000-1300).

Ditch [141] (Figure 7; Section 19) was located at the eastern end of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north-east to south-west, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 0.6m in width and 0.3m in depth. It contained a single fill (140) of dark greyish brown silty sand which contained eight sherds (72g) of Early medieval sparse shelly ware (AD1000-1300).

Ditch [151] (Figure 7) was located at the eastern end of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north to south, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 1.1m in width and 0.22m in depth. It contained a single fill (150) of mid grey brown silty sand which contained 19 fragments of burnt flint, one sherd (18g) of Early medieval ware (AD1000-1200), one sherd (4g) of Early medieval gritty ware (AD1000-1200), and ten sherds (22g) of Early medieval sparse shelly ware (AD1000-1300) and an iron object.

Trench 56

Ditch [122] (Figure 6; Section 10) was located at the eastern end of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north-west to south-east, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 1.2m in width and 0.35m in depth. It contained a single fill (123) of mid grey brown silty sand which contained one fragment of struck flint and six sherds (75g) of Early medieval ware (AD1000-1200).

6.12 Field Systems (Figure 8-9)

- 6.12.1 Two potential field systems were also identified, one in the north-western (Trenches 6, 8, 20, 21 and 22) and one in the southern (Trenches 15, 16 and

28) parts of the site. Finds were recovered from FIELD SYSTEM 2 dating to the Saxon and medieval periods, no finds were recovered from FIELD SYSTEM 1.

- 6.12.2 It is likely that these field systems were associated with the settlement to the east and therefore could be of later Saxon/ early medieval date. But, equally as conceivable these field systems could be of Roman date, given the proximity to a Roman road (BRF 023, BRF 108) and the scatters of Roman finds retrieved across the site.

FIELD SYSTEM 1 - Trenches 6, 8, 20, 21 and 22 (Figure 8)

- 6.12.3 This field system was identified in the north-western part of the site in Trenches 6, 8, 20, 21 and 22. It was laid out in a roughly north-south/ east-west arrangement, congruent with the natural sloping of the land thus helping with ploughing. The alignments of Fitzgerald Road and Loraine Way, a possible Roman Road (BRF 023, BRF 108), are mirrored in the alignment of the field system which may suggest Roman origins to this field system.

Trench 6

One ditch (Figure 8) was identified in this trench but not excavated as it was fully investigated and recoded into Trench 8 to the north.

Trench 8

Ditch [172] (Figure 8; Section 35) was located in the centre of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north to south, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 0.8m in width and 0.26m in depth. It contained a single fill (171) of mid grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 20

Ditch [164] (Figure 8) was located at the eastern end of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north to south, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 1.24m in width and 0.3m in depth. It contained a single fill (183) of mid grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 21

Ditch [163] (Figure 8; Plate 19; Section 30) was located at the northern end of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north-east to south-west, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 1.52m in width and 0.56m in depth. It contained a single

fill (182) of mid to pale grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 22

Ditch [196] (Figure 8; Section 29) was located at the eastern end of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north-north-west to south-south-east, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 0.2m+ in width and 0.5m+ in depth. It contained a single fill (195) of pale grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch [162] (Figure 8; Section 29) was located at the eastern end of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north-north-west to south-south-east, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 2.9m in width and 0.76m in depth. It contained a single fill (181) of pale grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

FIELD SYSTEM 2 - Trenches 15, 16, and 28 (Figure 9)

- 6.12.4 A second potential field system was identified in the southern part of the site in Trenches 15, 16 and 28. It was also laid out in a roughly north-south/ east-west arrangement, congruent with the natural sloping of the land thus helping with ploughing. Again, the alignments of Fitzgerald Road and Loraine Way, a possible Roman Road (BRF 023, BRF 108), are echoed in the alignment of the field system which may suggest Roman origins to this field system.

Trench 15

One ditch (Figure 9) was identified in this trench but not excavated as it was fully investigated and recoded into Trenches 16 and 28 to the north.

Trench 16

Ditch [194] (Figure 9; Section 41) was located at the eastern end of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north to south, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 1.16m in width and 0.35m in depth. It contained a single fill (193) of pale grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 28

Ditch [188] (Figure 9; Section 39) was located at the western end of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north to south, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 1.4m in width and 0.53m in depth. It contained a single fill (187) of mid grey brown silty sand which contained three struck flint fragments, one sherd (8g) of

Ipswich- Thetford ware (AD875-1150), two sherds (7g) of Early medieval ware (AD1000-1200) and one sherd (3g) of Medieval coarseware (AD1175-1350).

Ditch [170] (Figure 9; Section 34) was located at the eastern end of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned east to west, with steep sides and a flattish base. It measured 0.66m in width and 0.13m in depth. It contained a single fill (169) of pale grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

6.13 Pit - Trench 55 (Figure 6)

- 6.13.1 One pit was identified in the evaluation which dated to this period located in Trench 55. This was likely associated with the boundaries and enclosures prevalent in this part of the site.

Trench 55

Pit [103] (Figure 6) was located at the northern end of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.5m in length, 0.3m in width and 0.2m in depth. It contained a single fill (102) of mid grey brown silty sand which contained one sherd (20g) of Ipswich- Thetford ware (AD875-1150).

6.14 Undated Features - Trenches 42, 50 and 56 (Figure 3)

- 6.14.1 Three trenches contained undated features (Trenches 42, 50 and 56). These were located in order to both investigate geophysical anomalies as well as areas of 'blank' space in the geophysical survey.
- 6.14.2 Despite being currently being identified as undated it is likely that most of these features relate to the later Saxon- early medieval settlement edge activity, especially given the lack of pottery post-dating the 13th century (see Sudds, Section 7.3). They likely form part of the agricultural network associated with the settlement. It is also worth noting that whilst some of the 'dated' features on the site contained no finds they were assigned to different periods based on their morphological similarities and shared alignments with features of known date.

Trench 42

Post-hole [161] (Figure 13) was located at the northern end of the trench. It was circular in plan, with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.32m

in diameter and 0.06m in depth. It contained a single fill (180) of pale grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Post-hole [160] (Figure 13) was located at the northern end of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan, with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.4m in length 0.32m in width and 0.06m in depth. It contained a single fill (179) of pale grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 50

Pit [112] (Figure 6) was located at the eastern end of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan, with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.52m in length, 0.37m in width and 0.16m in depth. It contained a single fill (111) of pale grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch [107] (Figure 6; Section 3) was located at the southern end of the trench. It was linear in plan aligned north to south, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 0.7m in width and 0.35m in depth. It contained a single fill (106) of mid grey brown silty sand.

Trench 56

Pit [113] (Figure 6) was located at the eastern end of the trench. It was circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.5m+ in diameter and 0.13m in depth. It contained a single fill (112) of mid grey brown silty sand.

6.15 Post-medieval/ modern (AD1540+)

- 6.15.1 A number of sherds of post-medieval pottery, as well as small finds identified in the metal detecting, were recovered from the site. These, by and large, were recovered from earlier features indicating that there was a degree of disturbance in parts of the site through plough disturbance. It is possible that some of these finds were deposited as part of long-term gradual infilling of some of the larger features present on the site. No definitive post-medieval features were identified on the site, with the nature of the site at this time being purely agricultural.

7 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Lithic Assemblage

By Barry Bishop

Introduction

- 7.1.1 The archaeological investigations at Bramford resulted in the recovery of an assemblage of struck flint and a small quantity of unworked burnt stone. The pieces have been individually catalogued and this includes details of their contextual origins, raw material and condition, and where possible a suggested date of manufacture (Table 2). This report summarises the information contained in the catalogue and assesses the assemblage's archaeological significance and its potential to contribute to the further understanding of the nature and chronology of activity at the site. All metrical descriptions follow the methodology established by Saville (1980).

Quantification and Deposition

- 7.1.2 A total of forty pieces of struck flint were recovered, the largest quantities coming from Pit [115] in Trench 56 with the remainder being found in smaller quantities from a variety of features across six of the evaluation trenches (Table 2).
- 7.1.3 Pit [115] also produced two small fragments of unworked burnt stone with two other features, ditch [151] in Trench 53 and ditch [119] in Trench 54 also containing small quantities.

	Decortication flake	Decortication blade	Chip <15mm	Flake	Blade-like flake	Non-prismatic blade	Prismatic blade	Flake / blade fragment >15mm	Flake / blade fragment <15mm	Conchoidal chunk	Arrowhead	Unworked burnt stone (no.)	Unworked burnt stone (wt:g)
Pit [115]	1		7	3	1	2	2		10		1	2	4
Ditch [119]													1

Ditch [122]									1				
Ditch [151]													7
Ditch [165]										1			
Ditch [174]							1						
Ditch [188]		1	2										
Cremation [191]	2						1	1					

Table 2: Quantification of lithic material

Unworked Burnt Stone

- 7.1.4 The unworked burnt stone recovered from Fitzgerald Road all comprises flint that has been moderately burnt, causing it to become discoloured and fractured, but not fully 'calcined'. The high degree of fragmentation and the small quantities present would indicate it was generated, probably incidentally, during ground-set hearth use.

Struck Flint

- 7.1.5 All of the struck pieces are made from a fine-grained and good knapping quality translucent black or dark brown flint that is often mottled. Cortex, which is present on most pieces, is rough but weathered or smooth rolled and thermal (frost fractured) surfaces are common. The raw materials were most probably obtained as large but thermally affected nodular fragments, originating from the Upper Chalk but incorporated into the local glacial or gravel terrace deposits.
- 7.1.6 The largest collection of struck flint comprised of 27 pieces of flint from Pit [115]. The pieces are technologically homogeneous and the presence of a burnt fragment of a finely made leaf-shaped arrowhead confirms their attribution to the Early Neolithic period. The assemblage contains pieces from the entire reduction sequence including micro-debitage and a number of blades, flakes and shattered fragments that are the product of a blade-based reduction strategy. The pieces are in a good or slightly chipped condition although four pieces have become burnt. No refits were identified but many pieces may have been struck from the same pieces of raw material. Although deriving from a limited number of knapping episodes, only a small proportion of what must have been produced is present which, taken in conjunction with the variable but mostly good condition of the assemblage along with similarities in raw materials,

would suggest that it had been selected from a much larger accumulation of knapping debris.

- 7.1.7 The remainder of the assemblage was recovered in small number from a variety of features. Whilst no typologically diagnostic pieces are present the prismatic blades and some of the more competently produced flakes can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period and could easily be contemporary with the assemblage from Pit [115]. Of interest is a burnt bladelet recovered from Cremation [191]. It is possible that this could have accompanied the body through the cremation process but, given the Bronze Age date of the cremation, it perhaps more likely to have been residual and incidentally incorporated into the pyre. A few of the remaining flakes are more crudely produced and whilst not strictly dateable are perhaps most reminiscent of Bronze Age or Iron Age industries, and may indicate later prehistoric activity at the site.

Discussion

- 7.1.8 The most significant aspect of the struck flint is the assemblage from Pit [115] which can be dated to the Early Neolithic. It can be compared to many of those found within similarly dated pits throughout East Anglia and beyond, which are often regarded as deliberately placed deposits (Thomas 1999; Garrow 2006; Anderson-Whymark and Thomas 2012). Such pits are often regarded as being markers of temporary Neolithic inhabitation sites with their contexts reflecting the range of activities undertaken during the occupation.

7.2 Prehistoric Pottery

By Dr Matt Brudenell

Introduction

- 7.2.1 A total of 58 sherds (6781g) of Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the evaluation. The pottery derived from two cremations (177 and 189), with all but two of the sherds (4g) belonging to a single cremation vessel (Table 3).

Context	Spit	Type	Cut	Trench	No. sherds	Weight of sherds (g)	Weight of crumbs (g)
175	1	Fill	177	27	1	3	0

175	2	Fill	177	27	1	1	0
189	1	Fill	191	16	2	11	6
189	3	Fill	191	16	10	191	0
190	1	Fill	191	16	4	122	26
190	2	Fill	191	16	10	106	15
190	3	Fill	191	16	1	2	9
190	4	Fill	191	16	0	0	9
190	5	Fill	191	16	2	3	3
190	7	Fill	191	16	0	0	2
192	NA	Vessel	191	16	27	6342	9
TOTAL					58	6781	79

Table 3: Quantified pottery

Methodology

- 7.2.2 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PRCG 2011). Fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group (sherds broken in excavation were counted as single entities). Sherd type was recorded along with evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue, and were assigned vessel numbers. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (42 in total); sherds measuring 4–8cm were classified as 'medium' (11 in total), and sherds over 8cm in diameter were classified as 'large' (6 in total). Crumbs – fragments weighing less than 1g - were not counted but weighed by context and recorded on the data sheet (79g; largely deriving from samples). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held in the site archive.

Condition

- 7.2.3 Vessel (192) from cremation [191] is largely intact, but very fragile. The walls of the vessel are currently wrapped in bandages, whilst the interior is packed with bubble wrap, and the vessel stored in an inverted position (the rim being the least fragile element). No attempt was made to remove the bandages for the purposes of recording the vessel. However, the vessel could be measured, the sherds counted, and diagnostic features recorded. Inspection of the interior and

all the exterior were impossible though at this stage. Other sherds belonging to Vessel (192) in contexts (189) and (190) were highly fragmented and friable. The two sherds from cremation [177] were both small abraded.

Pottery from Cremation [191] (Vessel 192)

7.2.4 Fragments of Vessel (192) were found across contexts (189) and (190). As a consequence of the vessel being inverted in the cremation pit, the rim, shoulder and upper profile of the pot are complete and remain in a semi-intact state (being held together by bandages, the intact section being 29cm high). Sherds from the lower walls and base of the pot were also recovered, but these are fragmented and are probably incomplete.

7.2.5 The vessel is a flat rimmed barrel-shaped urn with a slightly bi-conical profile. It has an internal rim diameter of 21cm, a maximum external girth of 31cm, and has walls that are up to 1.8cm thick. There is a shoulder 8cm below the rim which is decorated with an isolated row of five carefully placed fingertip impressions. These occur across a 5cm band. The vessel appears to be otherwise plain, but has carbonised residue/sooting on the exterior of the rim/neck, suggesting it was used prior to becoming a funerary vessel. Based on the fragments recovered, the vessel base is estimated to be 20cm in diameter.

7.2.6 The vessel fabric (G1) has common coarse to very coarse poorly-sorted grog (mainly 2-6mm in size, buff coloured). The vessel has a fairly uniform light brown/buff colour.

Pottery from Cremation [177]

7.2.7 Two small, plain, abraded body sherds (4g) were recovered cremation [177]. The sherds were in a grog termed fabrics (G2), with grog inclusion mainly measuring 1-2mm in size.

Discussion

7.2.8 Vessel (192) broadly belongs to the Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury tradition. The grog-tempering and slightly globular form of the pot is fairly typical of such urns in south Suffolk and north-east Essex (Brown 1995). Though it lacks many of the diagnostic traits that distinguish urns of the Adleigh Group,

the use of a discrete zone of decoration provides a point of similarity (Brown 1999, 83), and could hint that the pot is broadly related.

7.3 Post Roman Pottery

By Berni Sudds

Introduction

7.3.1 The evaluation produced a total of 75 sherds, weighing 544g, dating predominantly from the 10th to 13th century. The pottery types identified on site are listed chronologically below (Table 4). In composition the assemblage is consistent with assemblages recovered in the locality (Anderson 2011, 2012; Sudds 2015 and forthcoming).

7.3.2 The material was recorded and quantified for each context by fabric, vessel form and decoration using sherd count (with fresh breaks discounted) and weight. The fabrics were examined under x20 magnification and recorded using a system of mnemonic codes based on common name. The codes designated to fabrics are taken from the Suffolk Ceramic Type Series, a copy of which is held by the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service. The data has been entered onto an Access Database, a copy of which is held with the archive. A summary catalogue of the pottery by context, with date ranges and suggested spot dates, appears at the end of this report (Catalogue 4).

Common name	Fabric code	Date range	No	Wt/g
Late Saxon pottery				
Ipswich-Thetford ware	THETI	875 – 1150	16	73
St Neots-type ware	STNE	900 – 1150	3	7
Early medieval pottery				
Early medieval ware	EMW	1000 – 1200	11	135
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	1000 – 1200	1	2
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	1000 – 1300	24	115
Early medieval sparse gritty with shell	EMWSG	1000 – 1300	5	25
Medieval pottery				
Medieval coarseware	MCW	1150/75 – 1400	6	115
Ipswich medieval coarseware	MIPS	1275 – 1325	1	3

Post-medieval pottery				
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	1550 – 1800	8	69

Table 4: Pottery types

Assemblage Description

- 7.3.3 The earliest material recovered is represented by the late Saxon Ipswich Thetford-type ware (THETI) and St Neots-type ware (STNE). The former is a type fossil on late 9th to 11th century sites in the region, produced in large quantities in nearby Ipswich and St Neots-type ware is a distinctive fine shell-tempered ware with a core area of production centred on the Jurassic geology found further east and north in Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire. The smaller number of St Neots-type ware sherds could have arrived on site via Ipswich, rather than directly from source. The few diagnostic sherds derived from jar forms with the characteristic everted, thickened and slightly hollowed rims. The majority of the late Saxon pottery was retrieved from Ditch [159], with a few sherds from Ditch [119] and residual in later features. Although Ipswich Thetford-type ware was being produced from the late 9th century, St Neots-type ware was not in widespread production until the 10th century, and the THETI jar rim from Ditch [159] is suggestive of a late 10th to 11th century date (Sudds forthcoming). The absence of early medieval coarsewares from these deposits might indicate they were backfilled pre-conquest.
- 7.3.4 Early medieval coarsewares occur most frequently in the small assemblage, comprised of types that are again well paralleled in the immediate region (Anderson 2011; Sudds 2015, forthcoming). Just one form could be identified, an EMW spouted pitcher with a thickened rim and strap handle. The smaller group of medieval coarsewares are also comprised of local types, commonly found in nearby Ipswich, possibly including a sherd of Ipswich Medieval coarseware (MIPS). Again, just one form was identifiable, an MCW jar with a near upright neck and slightly thickened, flat-topped rim. The latter was recovered from Ditch [186], along with some residual late Saxon and early medieval pottery and the only post-medieval pottery recovered, comprising eight sherds of glazed red earthenware from two vessels.

- 7.3.5 The assemblage is fairly small, dispersed and fragmentary, but attests to occupation in the near vicinity dating from perhaps the 10th to the 13th century. The medieval pottery is generally larger and in better condition than the late Saxon pottery. Although few forms were identified, they are consistent with the period and the presence of sooting and residues could be indicative of domestic food preparation. The assemblage is broadly comparable to the material recovered from the northern end of the village but has an earlier focus and lacks some of the medieval glazed wares. Indeed, with the exception of the post-medieval glazed red earthenware sherds, the features produced no pottery definitively post-dating the 13th century.

7.4 Small Finds

By Ruth Beveridge

Introduction

- 7.4.1 The assemblage recovered from the evaluation is made up of twenty-nine objects of metalwork. They are listed by material and date in Table 5. The objects were collected from five contexts across thirteen trenches, with twenty-five of the items being recovered from the topsoil layer (100).
- 7.4.2 The objects range in date from early medieval through to modern, with the largest numbers being retrieved from trenches in the north-eastern corner (Trenches 34, 43, 44 and 53) and in the eastern section of the site (trenches 46, 49, 50, 54 and 56). Of particular interest is SF11 which is an Early Medieval stirrup mount and dates between AD c.1000 - 1100.
- 7.4.3 The finds have been recorded below and a full listing is provided in the catalogue (Appendix 5). They have been examined with the aid of low powered magnification but without the assistance of radiographs.

Material:	Copper alloy	Iron	Lead	Silver
Period:				
Early Medieval	1			
Medieval	1	2		2
Post Medieval	2	2	2	1
Modern	6			

Uncertain Date	2	4	4	
Totals:	12	8	6	3

Table 5: Quantification by material/ date

Condition

- 7.4.4 Overall the copper objects are in fair condition; however, the iron objects exhibit corrosion and damage, with the corrosion masking detail on the objects.

Early Medieval

Copper Alloy

- 7.4.5 One Copper Alloy stirrup mount (SF11) was recovered from Trench 54. Stirrup mounts served to attach the iron stirrup to the leather strap that connected it to the saddle. Williams Class A mounts are the more prolific form of stirrup mounts, and whilst stirrup mounts are relatively widespread across the country they tend to concentrate in East Anglia and Lincolnshire (Williams, 1995). As with many Class A mounts, the decoration on this example combines Scandinavian Ringerike and Urnes styles. A number of examples of Class A mounts have been recorded on the Portable Antiquities Database with an example from Wordwell, Suffolk (Bliss, 2017) being a very close parallel.

SF11 from topsoil layer (100), Trench 54. Complete cast, sub-triangular stirrup-strap mount, plano-convex in section. The front is ornately decorated with low relief moulding that depicts two stylised dragons whose heads project at each corner beyond the flange of the mount. Each dragon has a front leg and wing that run up either side of the mount. The apex of the mount is another stylised beast head. In the centre of the mount is a circular perforation with the remains of an iron rivet in situ. The remains of two additional iron rivets are situated along the lower edge. The back of the mount is flat and undecorated with an inward facing, basal flange. It is a Williams' class A, type 8 stirrup mount of early medieval date (Williams, 1995, fig. 8).

Medieval

Silver

- 7.4.6 Two silver coins were recovered from Trench 49 and 50.

SF16 from topsoil layer (100), Trench 50. Cut half of a hammered short cross penny

for Henry III. Obverse: bust is coarse with no pellets in hair curls. Legend: [] RICVS REX. Reverse: short cross with four pellets in the two quarters. Legend: [] ON CANT. Minted in Canterbury. Class 7c (Wren 2006a, 62). Dates to between AD 1217 - c.1242.

SF21 from topsoil layer (100), Trench 49. Cut half of a hammered, voided long cross penny of Henry III. Obverse: bust with two side curls, pellets in each curl. No sceptre in legend which reads [] REX . III. Crescent and star initial mark. Reverse: worn with legend [] / INC/ON/[]. It is a class 3c, Wren, 2006b, 53. Dates to between AD 1248 - 1250.

Copper Alloy

7.4.7 One copper alloy buckle was recovered from Trench 54

SF17 from topsoil layer (100), Trench 54. Cast, single loop, D-shaped buckle with lipped frame and narrow, offset strap bar. The exaggerated lip is notched for the pin rest. The back of the buckle is plain with filing marks visible. Missing pin. Similar examples are illustrated in Whitehead, 1996, 20, nos. 70 - 72. It is of AD c.1350 to 1450 in date.

Iron

7.4.8 Two iron objects were also recovered, one from Trench 43 and a second from Trench 53

SF2 from topsoil layer, Trench 53. Near complete, fully forged collar, circular in plan. The band is corroded with damage to the edges. Such collars were used on a variety of tool handles to strengthen the vulnerable area between handle and tool. They are not uncommon finds with a long period of usage as the range of types illustrated in Goodall, 2011, 337, fig. 11.18 demonstrate; the collar J291 from Castell-y-Bere, Gwynedd of 13th date and collar J297 recovered at Waltham Abbey, Essex of early 16th century date are just two examples of fully forged collars.

SF6 from topsoil layer (100), Trench 43. Wrought, single loop, D-shaped buckle. The frame is rectangular in cross section. The remains of a pin are looped around the strap bar. It is possibly a horse harness buckle, such as the examples from London illustrated in Clark, 1995, 56, fig. 42. The size of the buckle aperture for the strap is slightly less than the arbitrary division of 50mm assigned by Egan, 1995, 55, further highlighting the difficulty in identifying the exact function for iron buckles in the

medieval period. It is datable to AD c. 1150 - 1450.

Post-medieval

Silver

7.4.9 One silver buckle was recovered from Trench 22

SF26 from topsoil layer (100), Trench 22. Fragment of a cast, probable buckle frame. It would appear to be rectangular in plan with one corner that is lobed, from which extends a narrowed strap bar. The back of the buckle is plain; it is hollow beneath the lobe.

Copper Alloy

7.4.10 One coin and one ring were recovered from Trench 56 and 54 respectfully.

SF18 from topsoil layer (100), Trench 56. Complete, worn, Royal farthing of Charles I. Obverse: crown with sceptres behind. Legend: CARO DG MAG []. Reverse: crowned harp. Legend FRA ET HIB REX. Coin is bent in the middle. Date; AD 1625 - 1644.

SF12 from topsoil layer (100), Trench 54. Complete, cast sub-oval suspension ring with a faceted section. File marks are visible on the surface of the ring. Rings of this type are common finds in post-medieval contexts, examples from Norwich are illustrated in Margeson, 1993, 82, fig. 47, nos. 522-524. These multi-functional rings are described by Margeson, *ibid*, 82 as suspension rings, possibly for use with hangings and curtains; however, they could equally be utilised for the suspension of vessels, sword fittings or as part of horse harness. In Norwich, they were found in contexts dating from the mid-15th to the mid-17th centuries AD.

Iron

7.4.11 Two iron objects were recovered; one horseshoe (Trench 22) and one knife fragment (Trench 43).

SF22 from topsoil layer (100), Trench 22. Truncated arm of a wrought, broad webbed horseshoe, rectangular in cross section. The arm ends in a folded calkin. The two remaining holes for the nails are set within a fullered groove; one nail remains in situ. Corrosion masks much detail. It is comparable to an example from Norwich that was collected from a deposit dated to between AD 1550 - 1700, Margeson, 1993, 227, fig.

174, no. 1855.

An incomplete knife (SF31) was collected from the subsoil layer in Trench 43. It is a heavily corroded and damaged whittle tang knife with a bolster between tang and blade. The blade is wedge shaped in section, and it is possible that both back and cutting edge are curved. The tang is rectangular in section. Goodall, 1993, 125 notes that the introduction of a new type of knife that used bolsters between blade and tang was adopted and became widespread in the 17th century.

Lead

7.4.12 Two lead items were recovered, from Trenches 17 and 34.

SF5 from topsoil layer (100), Trench 34. Complete, cast, sub-spherical shot. The casting seam has been completely smoothed. A rough dent may be impact damage. Its weight and diameter suggests that it is a musket shot (Egan, 2005 pp 202).

SF29 from topsoil layer (100), Trench 17. Complete, cast, flat discoidal object with worn surfaces and damage to the edges. Possibly a traders token.

Modern/ Uncertain Date

7.4.13 The remaining sixteen items are attributed to a modern date (19th century or later) or cannot be dated with any certainty. The modern items are six copper alloy buttons: SF Nos 4, 13, 14,15, 25, and 30. Those of uncertain date include four pieces of lead casting waste, SFs 3, 10, 19 and 23; these are runnels that could represent metal working debris or reusable material. Of the two undated copper alloy objects, SF24 is of interest. It was found in fill (178) of ditch [179]. It has a decorative element to the shaft that suggests the object may have been used as a dress accessory rather than a tool, however, the cross section of the shaft would not support this.

7.4.14 Four iron objects are of uncertain date or function, SF1 is a possible nail and SF27 is likely to be a tool. Two additional iron objects were recovered from ditch fills (146) and (150); both of these were in trenches in the north-eastern section of the site. These objects were too corroded to be analysed further at this stage.

Discussion

7.4.15 The metalwork assemblage reflects activity on or close to the site from the early

medieval period through to the 19th century. It includes items of personal adornment as well as functional household objects such as the knife and suspension ring. There is little evidence for crafts or industry, a single iron tool and lead runnels allude to the activities that may have been occurring at settlements within the vicinity.

- 7.4.16 The evidence of coinage is slight with only two hammered silver coins of Henry III and one copper alloy farthing of Charles I being recovered. Overall the finds are typical of objects that are either casual losses or items that have been discarded as rubbish and deposited across the site through the process of manuring.

7.5 Human Bone

By James Langthorne

Introduction

- 7.5.1 Two deliberate depositions of cremated human bone within CREMATION 1 and 2 were found during archaeological investigations at Fitzgerald Road. The cremated human bone within cut [191] was found associated with an inverted Deverel-Rimbury urn dating to the Bronze Age in Trench 16 while the burnt remains in cut [177] were not within an urn but were associated with Bronze Age pottery in Trench 27. The following report provides an assessment of the cremated human bone that was present, not a full osteological analysis of the remains.

Methodology

- 7.5.2 The remains were excavated in accordance with the ClfA guidelines (McKinley and Roberts, 1993). The un-urned CREMATION 2 was excavated in spits on site, while the remains in an urn from CREMATION 1 were excavated in spits in the laboratory by finds staff. All spit deposits were wet sieved through a 0.5mm sieve, and the residues passed through a stack of 10mm, 5mm and 2mm mesh sieves. All the bone >2mm was extracted for analysis. The ≤2mm residue was scanned (and has been retained) and identifiable bone and any artefacts extracted. All the weights were recorded and represented as a percentage of the total weight; these results do not include the ≤2mm residues.

7.5.3 The assessment of cremated human bone followed the guidelines established in the ClfA Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains (Brickley and McKinley 2004). Any identifiable bone fragments (skull, axial, upper limb, lower limb and unidentified long bone) were recorded along with the level of fragmentation and oxidation illustrated by variations in colour from the normal buff/white colour of a fully oxidised cremation, any sexually dimorphic traits and ageing data, such as epiphyseal fusion and dental development, and any pathological lesions.

Results

7.5.4 There were 5 fills within 2 cuts that contained cremated bone: (175) and (176) within CREMATION 2 and fills (189), (190) and (192) within CREMATION 1.

7.5.5 The weight of each fraction >2mm from each spit through each context is shown in Table 6 below as well as the fraction of the total weight of the skeletal material in each cremation that each one represents:

Context no.	Cremation no.	Spit no.	≤10mm fraction (g/%)	≤5mm fraction (g/%)	Total weight without <2mm fraction (g)	Total weight of cremation
175	2	1	39 (23.21%)	57 (33.93%)	96 (57.14%)	168 (100%)
175	2	2	12 (7.14%)	22 (13.10%)	34 (20.24%)	
176	2	3	16 (9.52%)	22 (13.10%)	38 (22.62%)	
189	1	n/a - found under cremation vessel	-	12 ⁹ (0.86%)	12 (0.86%)	
190	1	1	19 (1.36%)	33 (2.36%)	52 (3.72%)	
190	1	2	55 (3.94%)	23 (1.65%)	78 (5.58%)	

Context no.	Cremation no.	Spit no.	≤10mm fraction (g/%)	≤5mm fraction (g/%)	Total weight without <2mm fraction (g)	Total weight of cremation
190	1	3	151 (10.82%)	223 (15.96%)	374 (26.78%)	1397 (100%)
190	1	4	63 (4.51%)	219 (15.68%)	282 (20.19%)	
190	1	5	116 (8.30%)	297 (21.26%)	413 (29.56%)	
190	1	6	16 (1.15%)	140 (10.02%)	156 (11.17%)	
190	1	7	>1 (0.07%)	27 (1.93%)	28 (2.00%)	
192	1	n/a	<2 (0.14%)	-	<2 (0.14%)	

Table 6: Weight of Human Bone

- 7.5.6 Studies carried out on the cremated remains produced by modern crematoria, with the <2mm fraction removed, indicated that an adult individual would weigh between 1001.5 – 2422.5g, with an average weight being 1625.9g (McKinley 1993). While the weight of the cremated material does depend on the sex and age of the individual there is an area of overlap (McKinley, 1993). Archaeological cremations tend to have lower total weights than modern cremations principally due to modern cremated remains being collected in a much more controlled environment. Despite this the results from the studies of modern cremations can give an idea of the proportion of remains that were finally buried from archaeological cremations.
- 7.5.7 The low weight exhibited by CREMATION 2 indicated that the cremated bone could potentially represent either a juvenile individual, or that only a token amount of burnt human bone was deliberately deposited, or that the cremation had been damaged by later activity on the site, such as ploughing.
- 7.5.8 Conversely the weight of the cremated bone within CREMATION 1 indicated that this individual was likely to have been an adult, especially given the fact

that all of the bone was included in the deposit.

Condition

7.5.9 The fragmentation of the cremated bone meant that the only readily identifiable fragments of bone were those of the skull and long bones, as well as occasional fragments of spongier bone such as the humeral or femoral heads. Additionally, several teeth were recovered and there was an instance of an almost complete hand phalanx. Table 7 below summarizes the identifiable elements recovered from each spit of the cremation fills:

Context no.	Cremation no.	Spit	Identifiable bone fragments
175	2	1	2 x Premolars, 4 x Skull fragments, 8 x Long bone shaft fragments
175	2	2	2 x Skull fragments, Humerus shaft fragment
176	2	3	Mandibular premolar, 2 x Skull maxilla fragments, 2 x Undetermined skull fragments
190	1	1	5 x long bone fragments
190	1	2	Femur or humerus head fragment, 3 x Long bone fragments, Pelvis fragment, 2 x Skull fragments
190	1	3	2 x Radius shaft fragments, 3 x Femur shaft fragments, 6 x Long bone shaft fragments, 5 x Skull fragments, femur or humerus head fragment, rib fragment.
190	1	4	Incisor, 2 x Radius shaft fragments, 5 x Skull fragments, Pelvis ischium fragment, 8 x Long bone shaft fragments
190	1	5	Metatarsal head fragment, Fibula shaft fragment, Humerus shaft fragment, 5 x Ulna or radius shaft fragments, 3 x Pelvis fragments, Long bone shaft fragment
190	1	6	Hand phalanx, Hand phalanx fragment, Long bone shaft fragment, Skull fragment, Tooth fragments.
192	1	n/a	2 x Skull fragments

Table 7: Identified remains by spit

7.5.10 Studies on modern cremations have also provided data on the fragment size that can be expected from an adult cremation. Similar to the weight of

cremations the fragment size from archaeological cremations is usually less than those found with modern studies, often due to damage resulting from later truncation. The majority of fragments from modern cremations are over 10mm (McKinley, 1994), The significant amount of bone more than 9mm in size within both cremations indicating a lack of truncation supporting the premise that cremation [177] represented a token burial, particularly as the identifiable elements of bone recovered from that cremation are more likely to have originated from an adult than a juvenile.

- 7.5.11 The majority of the cremated bone was greyish white or in colour with occasional-moderate white or grey brown fragments. This would indicate that the bone was incompletely oxidised for the most part with the white fragments representing occasional complete oxidation. These results would be suggestive of a pyre temperature that reached approximately 600°C at its hottest and did not fall below 300°C for most of the time it was burning.

Demography and Pathology

- 7.5.12 Initial analysis of these remains does not suggest that there is more than one individual within each burial. No discrete aging or sexing data was acquired from any of the cremations nor were there any marked pathological lesions.

7.6 Animal Bone

By Ryan Desrosiers

Introduction

- 7.6.1 The evaluation identified eight trenches which contained nine features yielding a total of 136 fragments of animal bone. These remains, weighing a total of 696g, comprised of taxa from two taxonomic orders including mammals (Mammalia) and fish (Actinopterygii). This section details the assessment of these faunal remains.

Methodology

- 7.6.2 The animal bone recovered from Bramford was identified and recorded to species level whenever 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 recovered, attributes including, species, bone portion, condition, taphonomy, pathology, or anthropogenic alteration to elements were noted. Attempts were made by the analyst to refit all possible elements within contexts, with the total number of fragments being additionally noted.

- 7.6.3 The minority (41.2%) of the animal bone found was collected by hand, with the remaining 58.8% being recovered through environmental sampling. Once brought back from site to PCA's office, all hand collected specimens were washed by hand. Specimens found within environmental samples, have been subjected to flot processing.

Assemblage Description

- 7.6.4 The evaluation yielded 136 fragments of animal bones from nine features within eight trenches. After attempting to refit, 136 fragments were further reduced to a total of 118 specimens. At least three common domesticated species, including cattle (*Bos taurus*), horse (*Equus ferus caballus*), and sheep/goat (*Ovicaprid*) are present within the assemblage (Table 8), while small mammal and fish remains were also recovered during hand collection and from environmental samples.

Context	Sheep/ Goat	Sheep Sized	Cattle	Cattle Sized	Horse	Poss. Horse	Poss. Rabbit Family	Misc. Mammal	Fish
104			1						
116								8	
118			1					7	
123			2						
124	2								
128			1					1	
132			15	1					
134	1	1		1					
140							1	3	
146					1			2	
150	1	1				1	1	54	2

173								9	
178			3					3	
187								12	
Grand Total	4	2	23	2	1	1	2	99	2

Table 8: Animal bone fragment count by context

- 7.6.5 Given the high degree of fragmentation, and the relatively small proportion of identifiable elements within the assemblage present, the assemblage is not statistically significant. Overall, the state of preservation of the assemblage is relatively poor. Due to the high degree of fragmentation, a relatively high proportion of the environmentally sampled fragments are unidentifiable to element or specific species. Very few specimens from Bramford display direct evidence of human interaction or alteration (such as butchery), with a small proportion (17%) displaying evidence of burning, and a single specimen exhibiting butchery markings.

Discussion

- 7.6.6 A brief assessment of the faunal remains present, suggests that cattle and sheep/goat may have played a role in the subsistence economy during the various phases of the site due to their relative degree of abundance. However, given the small size of the assemblage as well as the poor preservation this is difficult to state with certainty.
- 7.6.7 The presence of fish vertebrae and small mammal bones, while rare within the assemblage, are notable due to the fact that they display evidence of burning and may have likely contributed to the diet of inhabitants at Bramford. However, this is difficult to assess at this stage, especially given the lack of evidence for butchery or consumption within the assemblage.
- 7.6.8 Ditch [133] contained the only evidence for butchery yielding a left cattle femur shaft with clear cut markings as well as further unmodified cattle rib shaft and a single cattle sized parietal fragments.

7.7 Shell

By Ryan Desrosiers

7.7.1 In total, 137 total fragments of bivalve and marine gastropod shell were recovered from archaeological features in the course of trial trenching at Land at Fitzgerald Road, Bramford, Suffolk. This total excluded snails and other oyster specimens recovered from the environmental samples which will be discussed below (see Turner, Section 7.8). Common oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) was the most common species present within contexts, representing roughly 91.7% of the total mollusc assemblage, with common mussel (*Mytilus edule*) and welk species (*Nucella* spp.) comprising the remainder.

7.7.2 No specimens from any taxa display evidence of human modification. All specimens appear very worn due to soil conditions.

Trench	Context	Cut	Phylum	Element	Landmark	Frgs.	Weight (g)	Side
54	118	119	Mollusca	Valve	Hinge	16	109	L
54	118	119	Mollusca	Valve	Hinge	8	27.5	R
54	118	119	Mollusca	Valve	body	31	41	U
48	128	129	Mollusca	Valve	body	65	12	U
48	128	129	Mollusca	Valve	Hinge	4	2	L
48	128	129	Mollusca	Valve	Hinge	1	1	R
48	128	129	Mollusca	Shell	body	1	1	U
48	128	129	Mollusca	Shell	Collumella	2	3	U
48	128	129	Mollusca	Shell	Whole	4	22	U
48	128	129	Mollusca	Valve	body	1	5	U
48	132	133	Mollusca	Valve	body	2	0.5	U
44	146	147	Mollusca	Valve	Hinge	1	5	R
44	146	147	Mollusca	Valve	Hinge	1	3	L

7.8 Environmental Assessment

By Kate Turner

Introduction

7.8.1 This report summarises the findings of the rapid assessment of the environmental remains in nineteen bulk soil samples taken during the

evaluation. Samples were collected from early medieval ditches, Neolithic pits, and two Bronze Age cremation burials, the context information for which is given in Table 9.

7.8.2 The aim of this assessment is to:

- 1) Give an overview of the contents of the assessed samples;
- 2) Determine the environmental potential of the samples.

Sample	Context	Cut	Type	Feature	Spit	Trench
1	116	115	Fill	Pit		56
2	118	119	Fill	Ditch		54
3	150	151	Fill	Ditch		53
4	173	174	Fill	Ditch		47
5	175	177	Fill	Cremation	1	27
6	175	177	Fill	Cremation	2	27
7	176	177	Fill	Cremation	3	27
8	187	188	Fill	Ditch		28
9	178	159	Fill	Ditch		50
10	189	191	Fill	Cremation	1	16
11	190	191	Fill	Cremation	1	16
12	189	191	Fill	Cremation	2	16
13	189	191	Fill	Cremation		16
14	190	191	Fill	Cremation	2	16
15	190	191	Fill	Cremation	3	16
16	190	191	Fill	Cremation	4	16
17	190	191	Fill	Cremation	5	16
18	190	191	Fill	Cremation	6	16
19	190	191	Fill	Cremation	7	16

Table 9: Sample information

Methodology

7.8.3 Nineteen environmental bulk samples, of between three 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).

- 7.8.4 The light residue (>300 µm), once dried, was scanned under a low-power binocular microscope 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.

Results

- 7.8.5 For the purposes of this report individual samples have been grouped by feature type, in order to assess the overall environmental potential of the assemblage. 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 Appendix 6.

Neolithic Pit

- 7.8.6 A single sample was taken from Neolithic Pit [115]. Archaeobotanical remains were minimal in this sample; charcoal was recovered; however, the overall density was minimal (<30 pieces) and no sizeable fragments were recognised. A single specimen of charred pea, and a low frequency of carbonised speedwell seeds were also reported, along with a small amount of indeterminate cereal grain and burnt acorn shell.
- 7.8.7 In terms of the mollusc assemblage, non-native burrowing specimens were dominant, along with snail eggs and broken shell. The heavy fraction was found to contain a small amount of animal bone, along with hammer-scale and flint. Insects, roots and modern seeds were frequent in the flot which explains the presence of intrusive hammer-scale in the feature.

Bronze Age Cremations

CREMATION 2

- 7.8.8 Bulk samples were taken from three spits across CREMATION 2. Preservation

of environmental remains was relatively poor in this deposit; wood charcoal was identified throughout in varying concentrations; however, the bulk of the recovered pieces were small (<2 mm), and only sample <5> from Spit 1 contained any sizeable specimens. Carbonised seeds and cereals were relatively rare; weeds were recovered from all of the sampled spits in low densities (<10 seeds per sample), common species included bristle-grass (*Setaria* spp.) and speedwell (*Veronica* spp.). Only sample <6>, from Spit 2, yielded any cereals, producing a low frequency of heavily damaged grains that could not be speciated.

- 7.8.9 As would be expected, all of the sampled spits yielded a large amount of fragmented cremated bone. No cultural artefacts were recovered. Roots, modern seeds and burrowing snails were recognised throughout, which may be a sign of low-level post-depositional disturbance.

CREMATION 1

- 7.8.10 Ten samples were taken from CREMATION 1 from both inside the vessel itself, and from the surrounding matrix. As with CREMATION 2, environmental remains were not well recovered from these samples. Wood charcoal was present throughout, which is expected from a feature of this type, however only samples <12>, <15> and <16> contained any specimens of identifiable size, and none more than ten pieces. Seeds and cereals were again scarce, found in only six samples in low densities, speedwells were recognised, along with peas and dock (*Rumex* spp.), and a small amount of burnt acorn shell (*Quercus* sp.) in sample <15>. Sample <12> yielded the only cereals, containing a small number of grains that were too damaged to be identified.
- 7.8.11 Cremated bone and urn fabric was common in the heavy residues. As with the majority of the samples from this evaluation, roots, non-contemporary seeds and burrowing snails were frequently recognised.

Early medieval ditches

- 7.8.12 Four ditches were sampled for recovery of environmental remains; of these Ditch [151] yielded the greatest density of ecofacts, containing an abundance of wood charcoal, carbonised weeds and charred cereal grains. The cereal

assemblage was comprised of complete grains of barley (*Hordeum* sp.), both naked and hulled, along with bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum*), emmer/spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) and a small amount of rye (*Secale cereale*). A large proportion of indeterminate grains were also recovered; these could not be identified to species due to the degree of combustion damage, with many of the diagnostic features being either heavily degraded, or absent. No chaff was reported in this sample. The weed assemblage consisted largely of species commonly associated with agriculture including wild grasses (*Poaceae* spp.), peas (*Fabaceae* spp.), goosefoots (*Chenopodium* spp.), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) and wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*). Damaged specimens were also common, which is likely related to the temperature and duration of the fire in which they were burnt. A small number of mineralized seeds, of pea, violet (*Viola* spp.), field gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*) and common fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*) were also found. Whilst wood charcoal was frequent in this context, this material had high rates of fragmentation, and less than ten pieces of a suitable size for species identification (>4 mm in length/width) were recovered.

7.8.13 None of the other sampled ditches produced more than a minimal number of charred weeds or cereals (<10 specimens overall), and, whilst charcoal was present in small to large quantities throughout, only feature [119] contained any sizable specimens, less than five pieces in total.

7.8.14 Molluscs were recognised in all of the sampled deposits; the majority of shells were of the non-native subterranean burrowing species *Cecilioides acicula* which, when found in archaeological deposits, is often interpreted as evidence of contamination. Other non-contemporary remains, including snail eggs, rootlets and modern seeds (such as rush) were common, which may be an indication of bioturbation. Animal bone, pottery, hammer-scale and flint were all recovered from the heavy fraction, along with a small amount of fragmented and complete oyster shell from features [119] and [151].

Discussion

7.8.15 A rapid assessment of the environmental bulk samples collected during the

evaluation has shown that, with the exception of wood charcoal, overall preservation of archaeobotanical and malacological remains was found to be relatively poor in the bulk of the sample set. Ditch [151] was the only deposit to contain a statistically significant assemblage, producing a wealth of charcoal, seeds and grain.

- 7.8.16 The remains recovered from this feature indicate that cereals, particularly bread wheat and barley, may have been cultivated or consumed in the region during the use of the site, perhaps as a major part of diet, based on the abundance of grains recovered. A small amount rye was also identified, which suggests that mixed agriculture was being undertaken. Grains, and also seeds, that were too damaged to be speciated were common, likely as result of the temperature and duration at which they were burnt. The material found in this deposit could comprise grains that have been unintentionally burnt during cooking or parching, or perhaps spoiled specimens that were being disposed of, as it is unlikely that such a large amount of consumable grain would have been deliberately burned. Chaff was absent, which could be a result of the fact that cereals may be being processed elsewhere, and only the clean grains transported to site, or perhaps that the nature of the fire in which this material was burnt was such that smaller or more fragile components were entirely destroyed (Boardman & Jones, 1990).
- 7.8.17 In terms of the burnt weeds in this feature, the majority of the species recognised are of arable weeds, such as goosefoots, peas, stinking chamomile and wild grasses, which may have become incorporated in the archaeobotanical assemblage during the harvesting process or could be the remains of local flora that are being used as kindling. As smaller weeds such as goosefoot and chamomile are commonly removed from cereal assemblages with the chaff during later stages of processing, the presence of this material, along with larger, grain-sized weeds, such as grasses and peas, could be more suggestive of the latter, though further analysis is required to investigate this fully. Due to the nature of the sampled deposits, any un-burnt and non-mineralized seeds found in this assemblage were considered to be modern contamination.

- 7.8.18 Wood charcoal was common throughout, observed in all of the assessed samples, however both the abundance of this material and the particle size was found to be variable. Overall, preservation of large specimens (>4 mm) was poor, with high levels of fragmentation observed, resulting in only six samples yielding examples of suitable size for species identification, and none more than ten such pieces. The remains uncovered at this site are likely to be the spent waste from small scale domestic fires, with the exception of that from the cremations, which is associated with ritual burning activity.
- 7.8.19 The snail assemblage was largely comprised of non-native burrowing specimens, that are of no environmental value. Evidence of bioturbation, in the form of non-contemporary seeds, roots and insect remains, was recorded to some degree throughout the assemblage, which raises the possibility of post-depositional disturbance among smaller remains.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Overview

- 8.1.1 Archaeological features were identified in 22 trenches (Trenches 6, 8, 15-16, 20- 22, 28, 33-34, 40, 43-44, 46- 48, 50, 52-56). The focus for activity was in the north-eastern and eastern parts of the site, with this likely representing later Saxon and Earlier medieval settlement 'edge' activity. By and large, the rest of the evidence relates to agricultural activities likely being field systems. But given the large gaps in the trial trenches broad brush assumptions may well prove to be misleading at this stage.
- 8.1.2 Evidence for four broad chronological periods were identified on the site, relating to the Neolithic, Early Bronze Age, Saxon/ early medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 8.1.3 The earliest evidence on the site related to the Neolithic period. One definitive feature dating to this period was identified with further activity only suggested by flintwork incorporated as residual finds in later features. However, this does attest to the presence of earlier prehistoric activity in the area.
- 8.1.4 The next period represented was the Middle Bronze Age with the deposition of two cremations. Of these one was urned, within a Deverel-Rimbury urn (1,700-1,200BC) and the second was not within a cremation vessel. These were located on the side of a large natural hollow or potentially an old/ relic watercourse.
- 8.1.5 No Iron Age or Roman activity was identified on the site, which is interesting given the proximity of a postulated Roman Road bordering the western part of the site (BRF 023/ 108) and the Roman finds scatters recovered from the site. But it is possible the field systems identified in the western half of the site may prove to have Roman origins.
- 8.1.6 Little activity was recorded until the Saxon/ early medieval period with the establishment of settlement in the eastern part of the site. This settlement activity potentially relates to the settlement 'edge' rather than settlement

'proper'; the limited finds assemblages indicating it is not likely to be within the core of settlement. During this period formal patterns of field systems were also being established, or perhaps reinforced/ reinstated.

- 8.1.7 Post-medieval activity was identified in the north-eastern corner of the site, likely relating to a postulated post-medieval dwelling which formerly occupied this part of the site (BRF 054).

8.2 Neolithic (4,000-2,300BC)

- 8.2.1 Activity relating to this period was identified in the south-eastern corner of the site. The best, and only, example identified in the Trenches was Pit [115], Trench 56, which contained a significant assemblage of Neolithic artefacts. The material recovered included a fragment of a finely made leaf-shaped arrowhead as well as fragments relating to the entire reduction process. Fragments included micro-debitage, blades and flakes which are the by-products of a blade-based reduction strategy. As noted by Bishop above (Bishop, Section 7.1) only a small proportion of what would have been produced was recovered from this pit, this suggests that the deposited material was selected from a larger accumulation of knapping debris and specifically chosen for deposition within this feature. The assemblage is similar to others recovered from sites in East Anglia such as Kilverstone (Garrow 2016), Sutton Gault (Tabor 2011), Barleycroft Paddocks (Evans and Knight 1997) and Gaul Road, March (Wright 2014).
- 8.2.2 The commonly accepted view now, especially in view of the absence of contemporary structures, is that Neolithic pit sites are the primary evidence for Neolithic occupation and are key to understanding the nature of occupation at this time. The material for deposition was carefully chosen for deposition, there is little evidence this was laid out as a placed deposit within the feature, this material reflecting the activities being undertaken on the site during the occupation. Whilst the comparable sites contained more varied assemblages it still goes to show the dynamic nature of Neolithic pit digging practices- the material deposited helping to provide an insight into the nature of the Neolithic occupation.

- 8.2.3 Despite there being similar Neolithic pit sites, they are by no means commonplace. This may reflect the nature of these sites- rarely are they identified when not associated with large ploughed out lithic scatters or when associated with other clear domestic identifiers (i.e pottery assemblages, domestic fires). Furthermore, the nature of the features themselves hinders identification through survey methods (such as geophysics) meaning that they are mainly found by chance, as may be the case here.
- 8.2.4 However, given the limited window provided by evaluation trenching, it is difficult to ascertain the extents, indeed if any other related pits are present at all, of the pitting. As such, in detail comparison to Neolithic pit sites may be not be useful at this stage.

8.3 Middle Bronze Age (1,700-1,200BC)

- 8.3.1 The presence of two Middle Bronze Age cremations apparently within an unused landscape is intriguing. However, placement of cremations in unusual locations during the Middle Bronze Age is a fairly common occurrence, for instance in the corner of field systems. It is not unusual for cremations to be set away from settlement- as seen on the current site. The fact that there are multiple cremations may hint at a possible cemetery rather than cremations placed in isolation (Abraham *pers. comm.*)
- 8.3.2 Middle Bronze Age cremations are often found in unusual locations as demonstrated by the presence of a Middle Bronze Age cremation in association with a field system recorded at Area T, Ravenswood (Jones 2015; IPS 756), and one at Felixstowe Academy (Woolhouse 2014). These types of odd deposits with no clear functional logic behind them serve to highlight the blurring of distinctions between sacred and profane, funerary and domestic, and ritual and the everyday (Bruck 1999, Bradley 1996).
- 8.3.3 The inversion of the cremation vessel in CREMATION 1 could be significant as there is a particular prevalence for these within the southern Suffolk/ Essex region, with examples identified at Ardleigh (Brown 1999), Swiss Centre, Sroughton (Percival 2009) and Felixstowe Academy (Woolhouse 2014). This could be seen as being a 'sub-regional' tradition becoming established during

the Middle Bronze Age in this part of East Anglia.

- 8.3.4 These cremations may also represent the attempt to create a formalised cemetery, which became the prevalent burial rite during the Middle Bronze Age. If the ring ditches to the south (BRF 064-067) are barrows it could reflect the changing of burial rites through the Bronze Age.
- 8.3.5 The presence of cremations and burial evidence is in keeping with the general archaeology of the Gipping Valley, with a number of sites recording Bronze Age funerary remains. Blood Hill, Bramford, located c.2.5km to the north west of the site, had seven inhumations dating from between the Neolithic to Iron Age (Sommers 2008). Boss Hall, Ipswich, c.1.75km to the south-east, had further evidence for Bronze Age burials related to a double ditched barrow (Everett 2000). Further to the north, at the northern end of the Gipping Valley, an excavation at the Former Unilever Site, Needham Market uncovered a barrow with associated burial remains (Pooley 2013). This shows that the Gipping Valley is a focus for funerary remains throughout the prehistoric period.
- 8.3.6 The Gipping Valley was seemingly an important focus for prehistoric funerary activity with a wealth of sites present along its course with it witnessing repeated funerary use throughout prehistory, as seen at Blood Hill (Sommers 2008). A number of these identified sites occupy fairly low-lying positions, something echoed by the funerary remains on the current site, with this seemingly becoming the preferred position for these types of monument (Bradley 2007, 154). Therefore, the low-lying location of the funerary remains identified in the evaluation are in keeping with funerary evidence within the known archaeology of the Gipping Valley.

8.4 Roman

- 8.4.1 The lack of definitive Roman activity is of interest, especially given the location adjacent to a proposed Roman Road which borders the western part of the site (BRF 023/ 108). It is conceivable that the field systems identified in the western half of the site have their origins in the Roman period, especially given the meagre dating evidence recovered. Roman farmsteads/ field systems are commonly found near to roads such as Day Road Capel St. Mary (Tabor 2010)

and Shrublands Quarry, Coddtenham (Anderson 2002).

8.5 Saxon/ early medieval (AD875-1300)

- 8.5.1 The most extensive remains found on the site are ditches of Saxon / early medieval date. These were present in two main foci on the site: one in the north-east (Trenches 43, 44, and 52) and the second in the east (Trenches 48, 50 and 54). The apparent constant reinforcement/ maintenance of the layout as well as variations in their alignment would seem to suggest more than one phase of settlement was present.
- 8.5.2 Evidence recorded on the site points to more settlement 'edge' activity as opposed to the core of the settlement, this likely being located beyond the limits of the excavation. The presence of limited finds assemblages, specifically animal bone and pottery, as well as the plant macrofossils demonstrates that the site may be on the periphery of settlement. However, given the gaps in the Trenching any 'finds rich' settlement related features, such as waste disposal pits, more indicative of settlement may not have been identified at this stage.
- 8.5.3 Potential trackways may indicate routes being used for droving livestock between enclosures. Although, it is also conceivable that the trackway may merely relate to another phase of enclosure. But at this stage it is difficult to draw concrete conclusions.
- 8.5.4 The size of the settlement was relatively substantial as recorded in the Domesday Book entry the medieval village encompassed 94 households (British History; Website 4). The small rectilinear enclosures identified across the eastern part of the site may reflect individual 'plots' assigned to these units.
- 8.5.5 The presence of sooting as well as residues on some of the recovered pottery sherds is indicative of domestic food preparation which, in turn, demonstrates that contemporary domestic activity may be present nearby. The assemblage, as noted by Sudds above, is small, dispersed and fragmentary but 'still attests to occupation in the near vicinity dating from perhaps the 10th to 13th century' (see Sudds, Section 7.3.5). However, given the nature of the assemblage it is worth the caveat that, due to the fragmentary nature of the pottery, occupation

may be located further afield.

- 8.5.6 Interestingly the assemblage is similar to that recovered from the evaluation at The Street (BRF 123; Slater 2015), c.950m to the north. The assemblage from the current site demonstrated an earlier focus of activity lacking the later medieval glazed wares. The lack of these glazed wares, coupled with little post-dating the 13th century, shows that the site had fallen out of use by this time. This site was broadly comparable to the site at The Street at evaluation stage, being largely unremarkable, but at The Street significantly more settlement evidence was identified during the main excavation phase. This demonstrates that there may be the potential for further archaeological remains between the evaluation trenches.
- 8.5.7 Metal-detecting of the site recovered relatively little material which, again, demonstrates that the site is not within any settlement core, with the material recovered being indicative of casual loss or items brought in as part of the manuring of the site in the post-medieval period. However, this apparent lack of metal finds may merely reflect the problems of metal-detecting areas covered by deep deposits of overburden.
- 8.5.8 Aside from scatters of pottery relatively little Saxon evidence has been identified within the vicinity of the site; the main Saxon sites are over 1.25km to the east such as Lovestoft Drive (IPS 283), Whitehouse Road (IPS 247) and Boss Hall (IPS 231). However, when the results of the evaluation are coupled with the amount of finds scatters (BRF 036, 037, 040, 041, 115) in and around Bramford it is likely that the site is in close proximity to another centre of Saxon activity. In fact, the site is potentially on the edge of this centre which maybe located immediately adjacent to the site.

8.6 Post-medieval

- 8.6.1 During the post-medieval period the site was likely used as agricultural land which, as recorded in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment project (Website 3), is defined as being a combination of rolling valley farmlands as well as undulating estate farmlands. This appears to have remained constant with the site being subject to little further intrusive activity.

- 8.6.2 The only major post-medieval activity relates to the presence of a postulated cottage which once occupied the north-eastern corner of the site (BRF 054). No building is present on the OS mapping (Website 2). The finds dating to the post-medieval periods, identified by the metal-detecting survey, therefore are likely to relate to manuring of the fields during this period.

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1.1 The evaluation uncovered activity dating to four main periods: early Neolithic (4,000-3,200BC), Middle Bronze Age (1,700-1,100BC), late Saxon/ early medieval (AD875-1300) and post-medieval (AD1540+).
- 9.1.2 Whilst the results of the current site are in keeping with nearby archaeological investigations - such as those at The Street, Bramford (Slater 2015) and Whitehouse Road (Martin et al 1996)- they represent an anomaly in terms of the relative paucity of other Saxon/ early medieval archaeology in the area. In fact, they provide a potential earlier focus of activity than discovered elsewhere in Bramford.
- 9.1.3 The trial trench evaluation has identified some Neolithic evidence indicating that there was at least some fleeting activity on the site at this time. The flintwork recovered from Pit [115] as well as material found in the ploughsoil and later features provides further indications of activity near to Trench 56 during this period.
- 9.1.4 Variation in ditch orientations gives credence to a multi-period, or at least a multi-phase site. These shifts in alignment through time are good evidence for the reinforcement/ maintenance of pre-existing alignments from period to period, or phase to phase. Some of the ditches on the site show evidence for being reused or maintained over long periods, for example in Trenches 22 and 50 where ditches intercut on the same alignments.
- 9.1.5 The low quantities of Saxon- early medieval finds may indicate that the site is unlikely to be within the main 'foci' of settlement activity. The evidence uncovered demonstrates that the site may be on the settlement 'edge'. However, given the gaps in the trenching further settlement related features may be present in these gaps.
- 9.1.6 Dating evidence was scarce, although most features were considered to belong to one of the main periods, through a combination of shared morphologies/ alignments and stratigraphic relationships to features of known date. The evidence for re-cutting of some ditches and the multiple alignments represented

on site indicate clear re-use or reinforcement of some of these features as well as shifting alignments associated with different periods of activity.

9.2 Potential contributions to regional research agendas

- 9.2.1 Should excavation occur the site has the potential to contribute to a number of research agendas outlined in the Regional Research Agenda for Eastern England (Medlycott 2011):

Neolithic

- 9.2.2 As noted in the regional framework "we can't presume nomadism, especially where non- or poor survival is a real issue, and evidence for houses should still be sought. The transition from a shifting, semi- permanent settlement to a more settled landscape remains an area of interest" (Medlycott, 2011, pp13). Therefore, the Neolithic pit - and the assemblage it contained - may help shed light on the nature of settlement at this time.

- 9.2.3 Due to the nature of Neolithic pit sites identification is a real issue- survey methods (such as geophysics) are unreliable, especially when they are not associated with large ploughed out lithic scatters. This means that they are mainly found by chance, as may be the case here, and as such there is the potential that more features may be identified.

Middle Bronze Age

- 9.2.4 There is a notable divide between the northern/ southern parts of the region. Can the cremation help elucidate on the nature of this divide (Medlycott, 2011, pp20). The cremation has parallels to examples recovered from similar sites such as Felixstowe Academy (Woolhouse 2014) and Ardleigh (Brown 1999) this could suggest sub-regional trend. The cremations may provide further information on this subject.

- 9.2.5 The cremations should be radiocarbon dated in order to get a firm date and in order to help find pottery chronologies. This should apply both to the cremations recovered from the evaluation as well as any/all found in any subsequent excavation. If a formal cemetery is identified the strategy will be reviewed with SCCAS

Saxon/ early medieval

- 9.2.6 Further work is required on the relationships between churches and settlement sites throughout the Saxon period (Medlycott, 2011, pp58). If the medieval church has Saxon origins this topic may become relevant.
- 9.2.7 Despite the considerable corpus of work which has been undertaken on medieval rural settlements in the East of England, further work is needed in order to determine the origins and development of these settlements (Medlycott, 2011, pp70). The settlement may well have Late Saxon origins and therefore could provide an opportunity to study a settlement as it develops.

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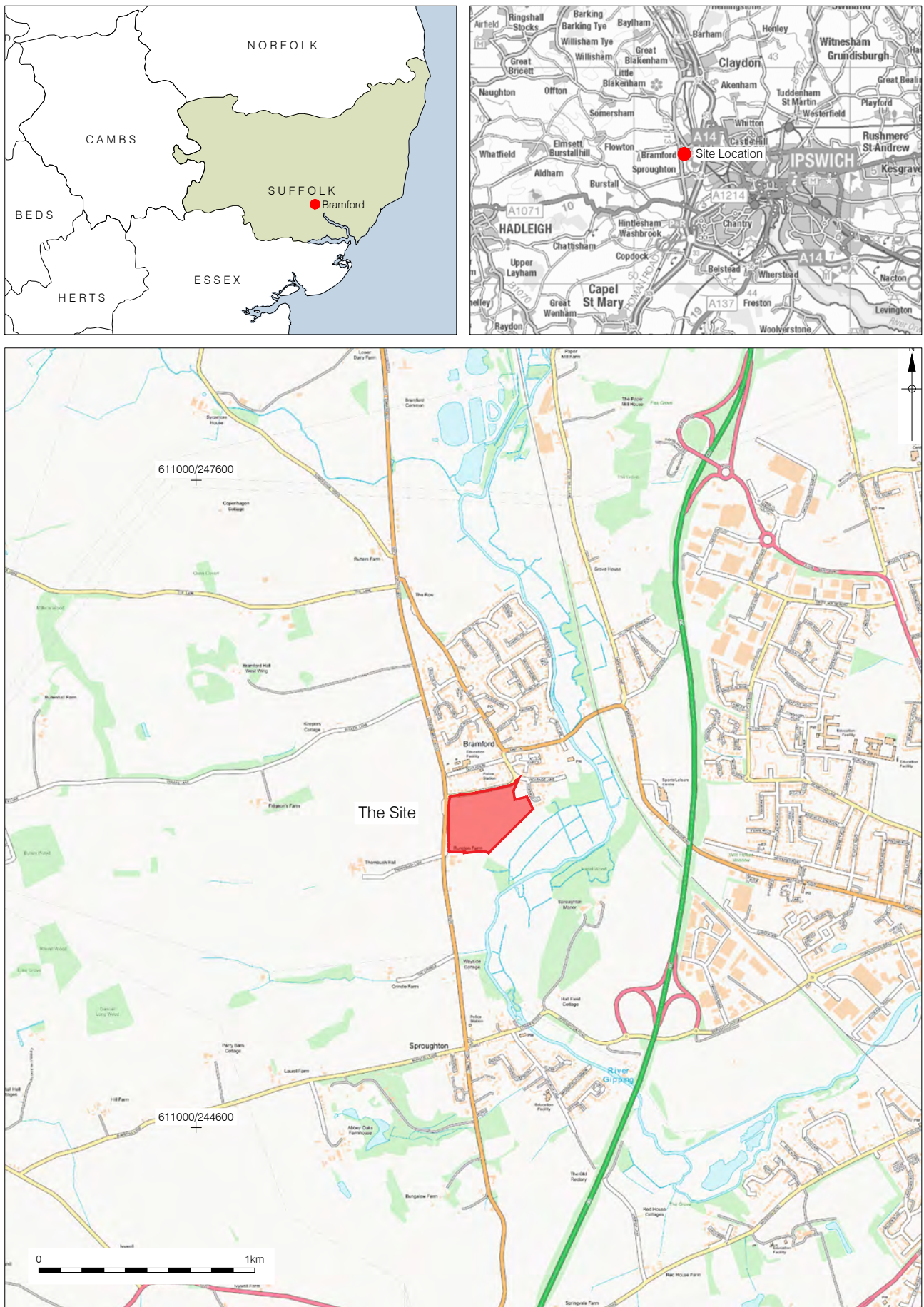
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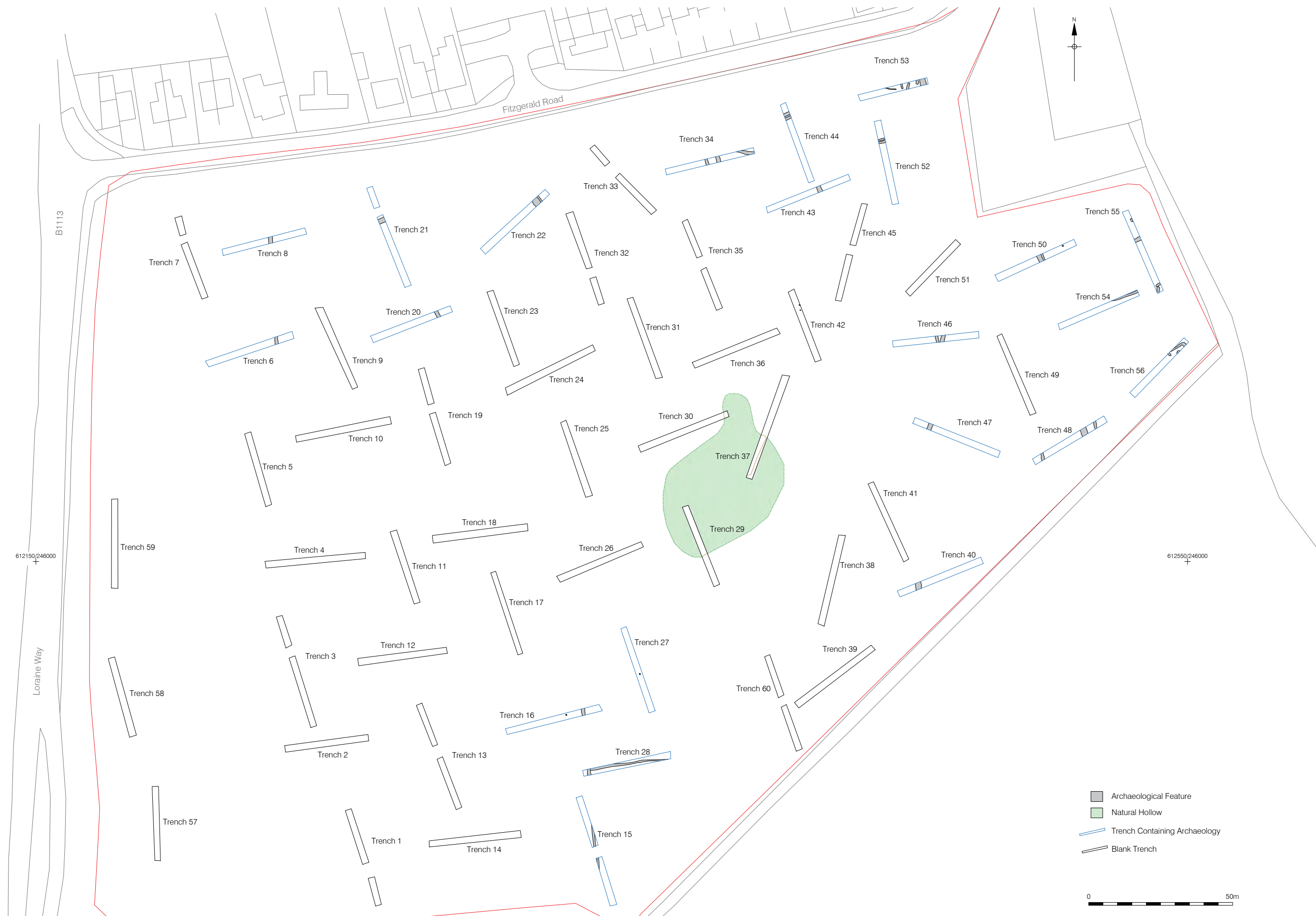
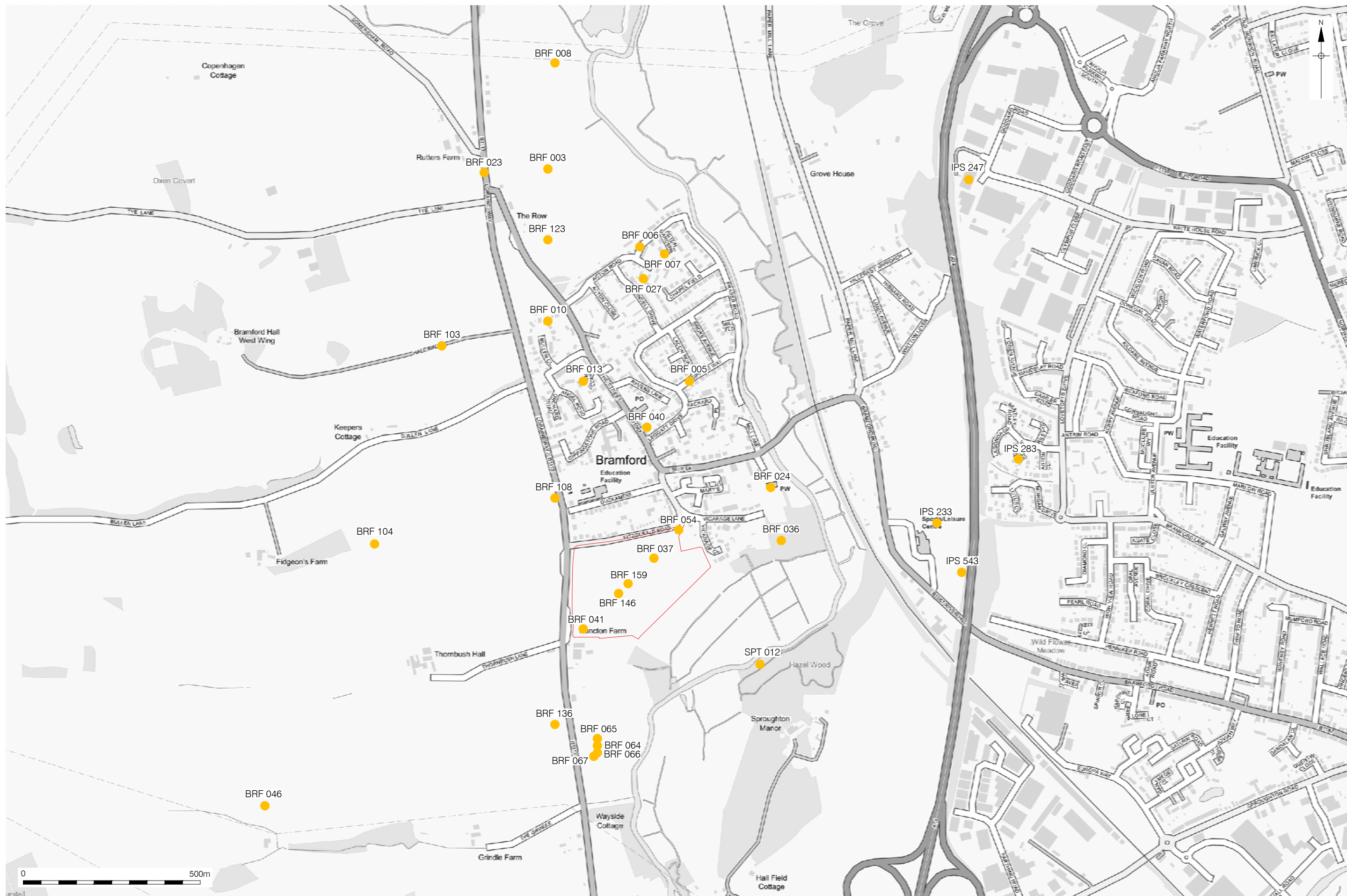
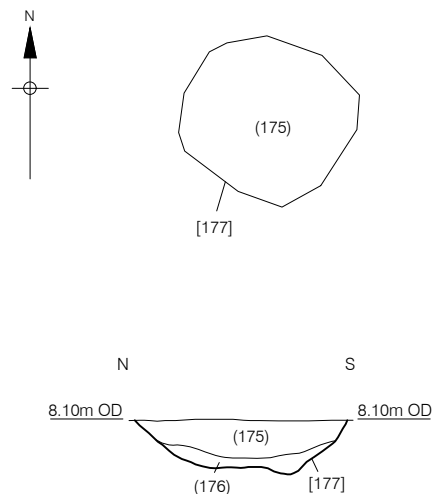
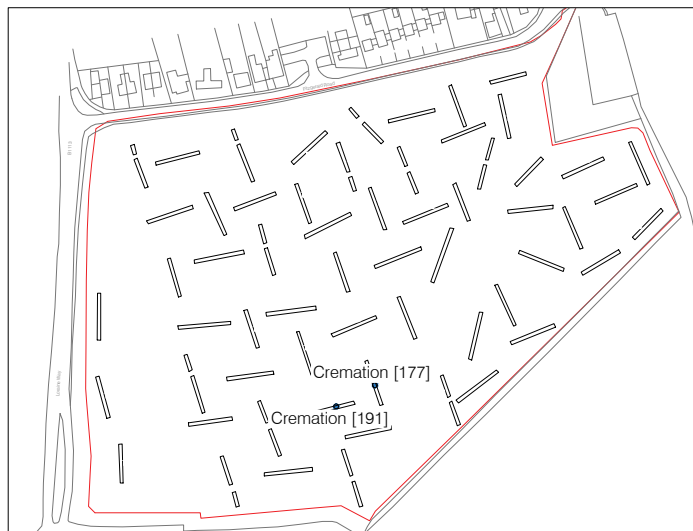


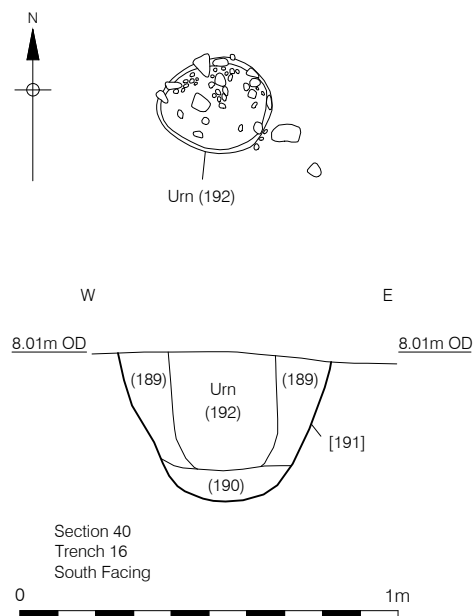
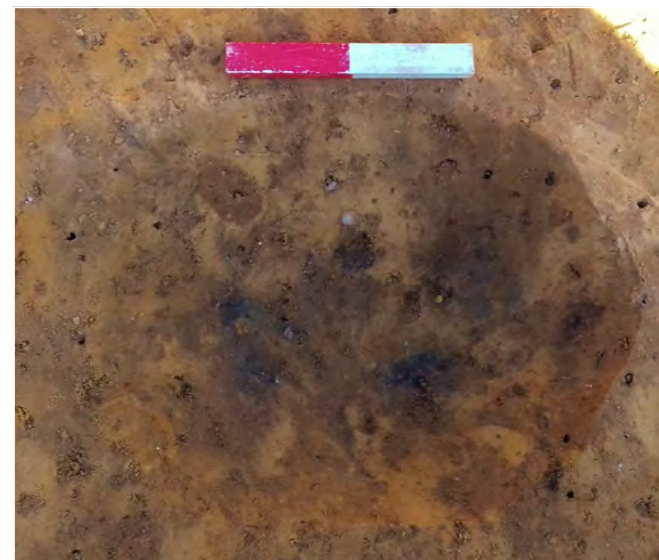


Figure 3
 Geophysics interpretation with trenches overlaid
 1:1250 at A3





Section 37
Trench 27
West Facing



Section 40
Trench 16
South Facing

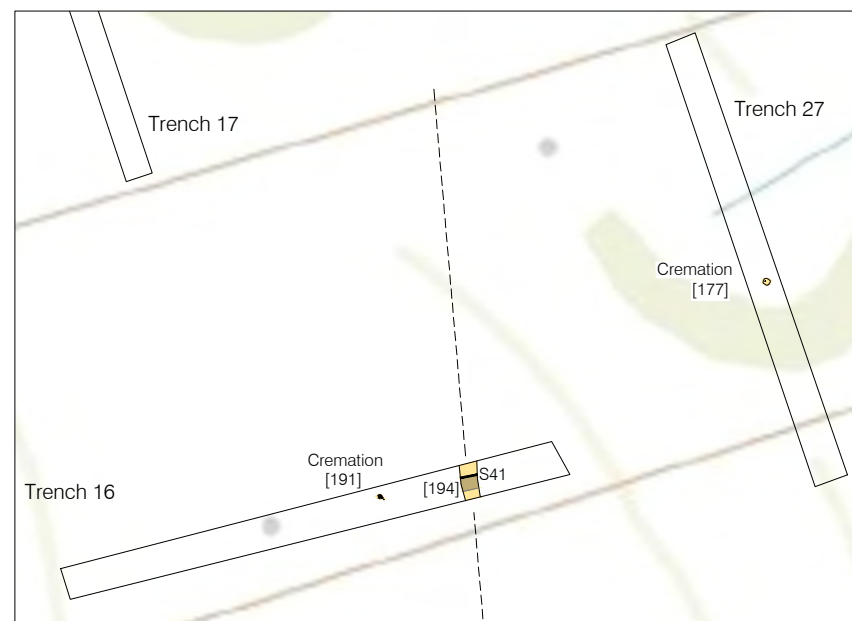
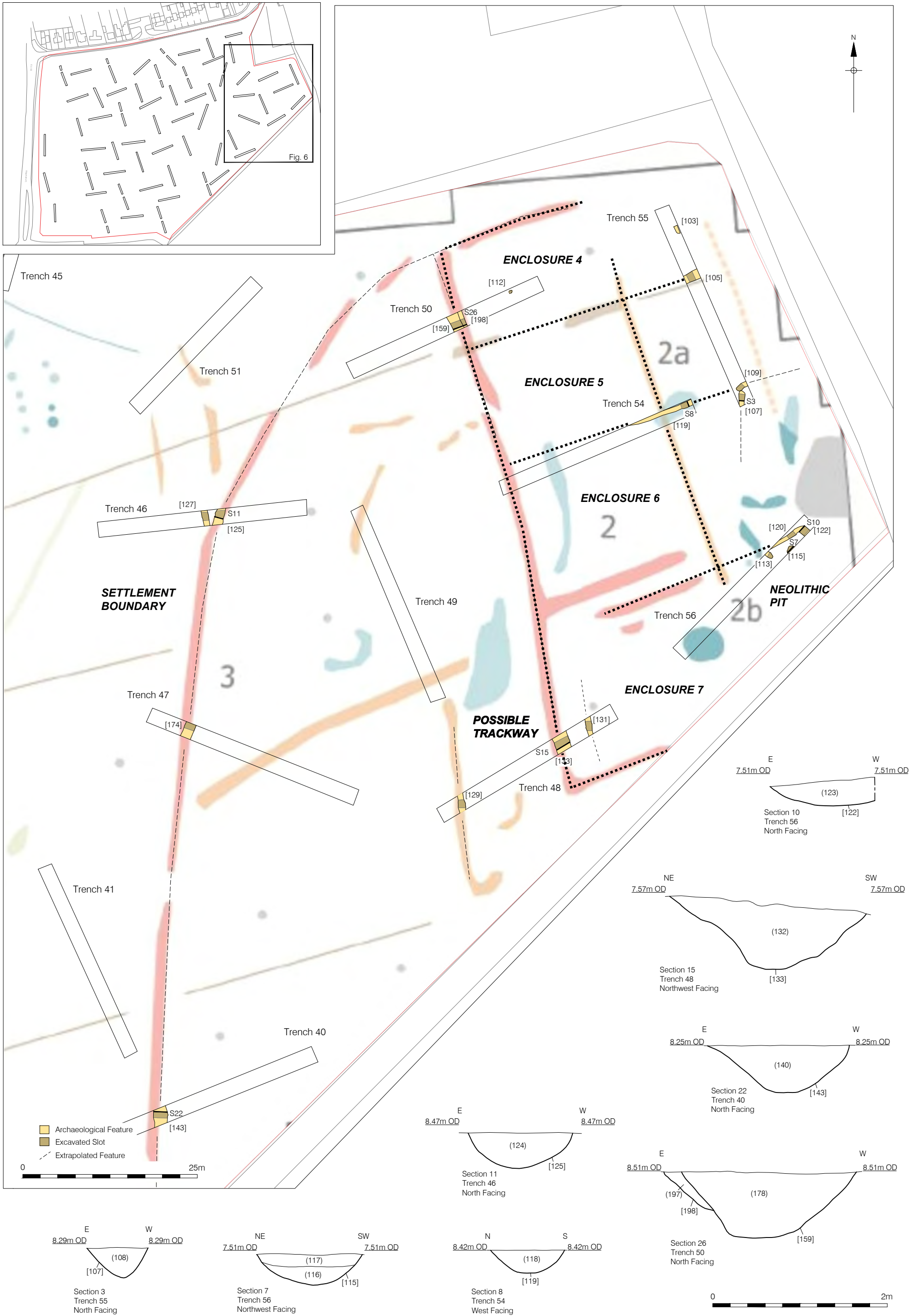
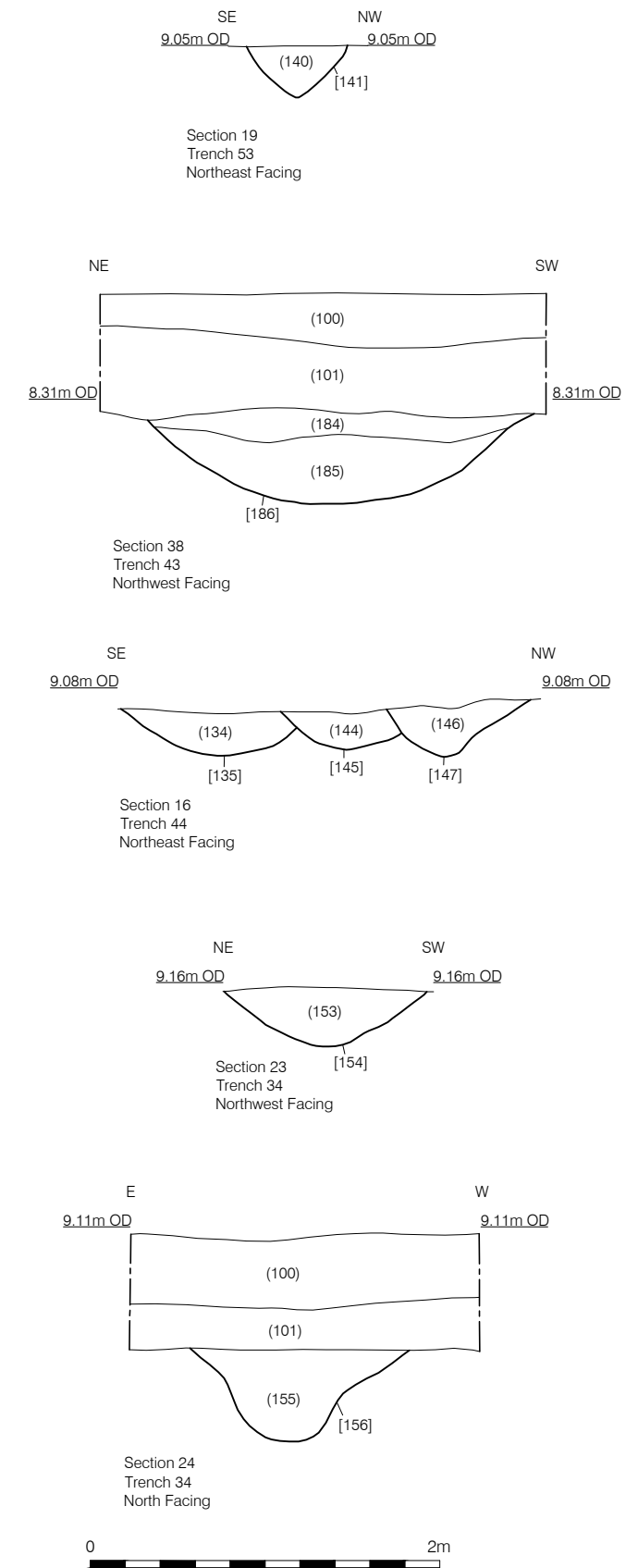
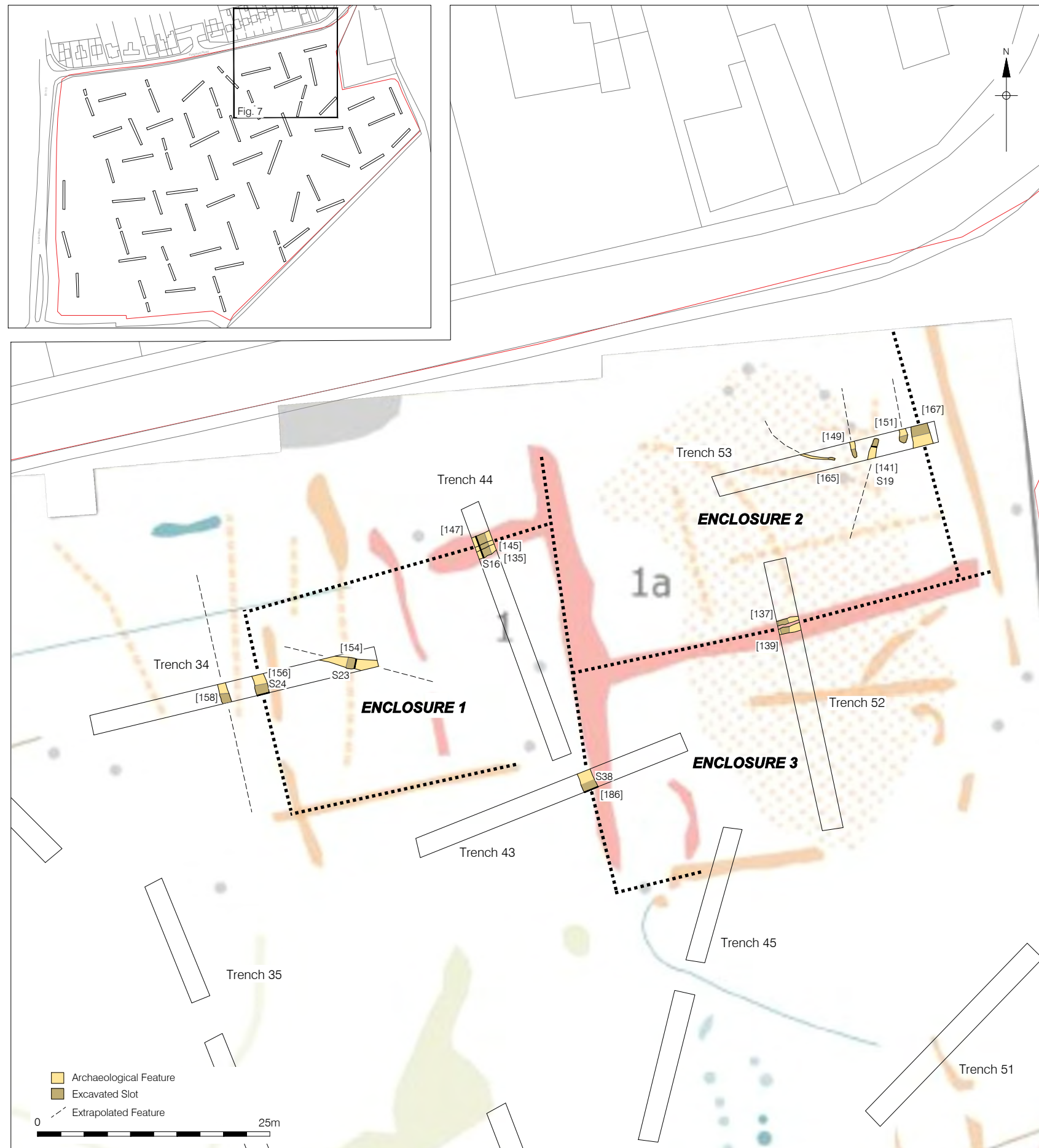
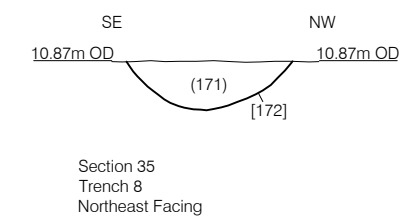
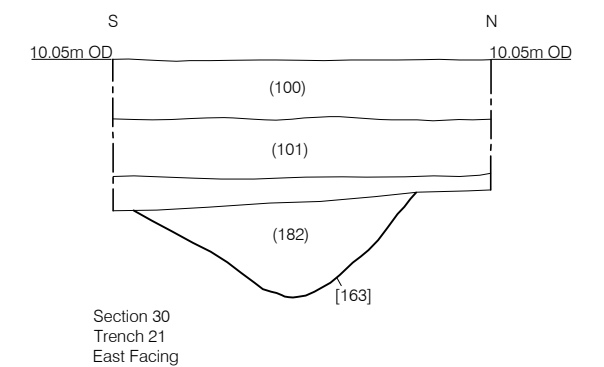
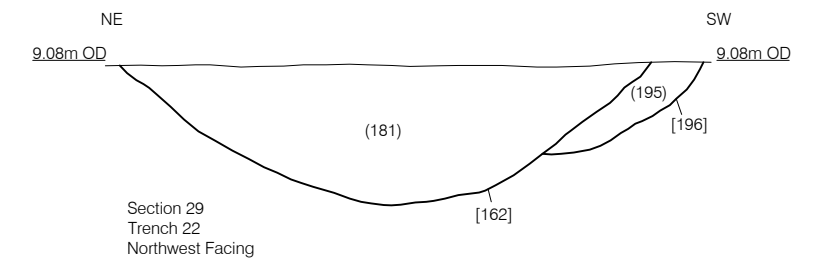
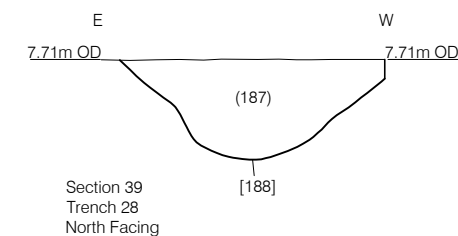
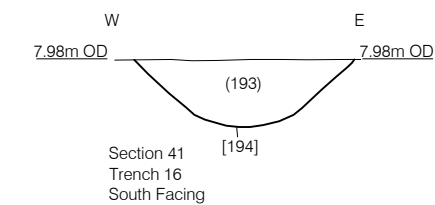
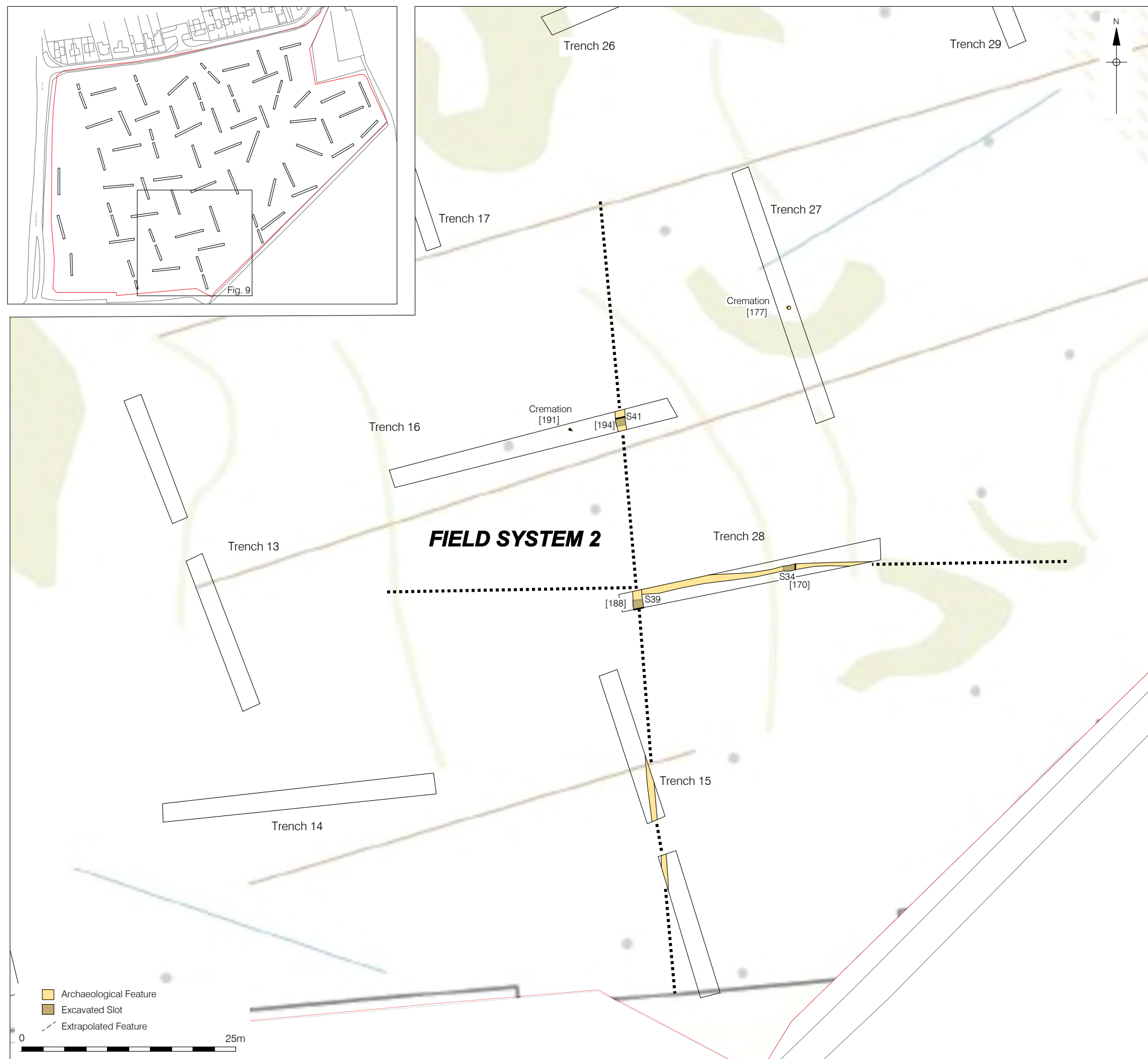


Figure 5
Cremations [191] and [177]
Inset 1:5000 and 1:500; Plans 1:20; Sections
1:20 at A4



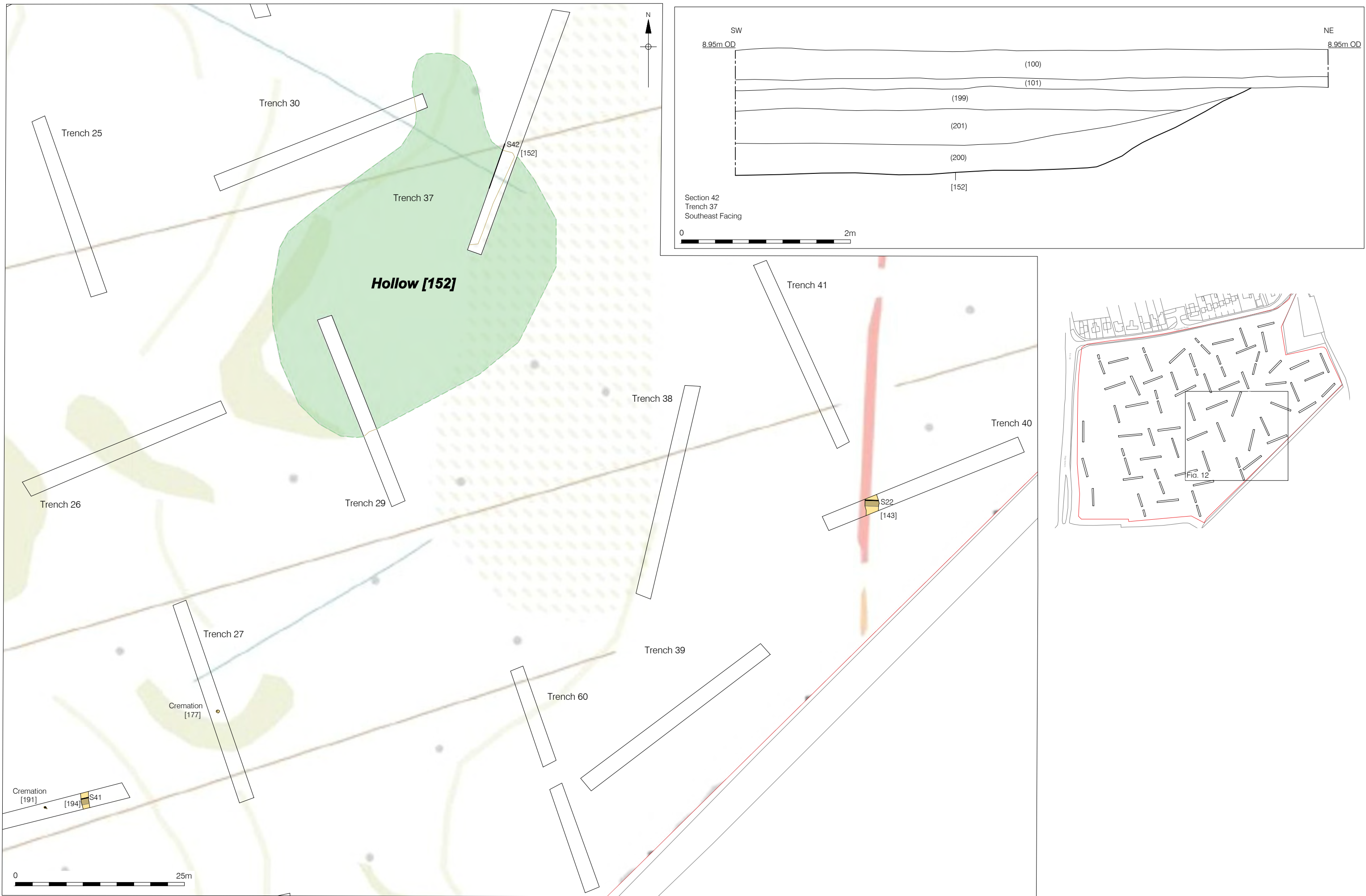














13 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Site, view south-west



Plate 2: Machining trenches



Plate 3: Trench 1, view south



Plate 4: Pit [115], view south



Plate 5: Trench 16, view south-west



Plate 6: Cremation [191] pre-excitation



Plate 7: Cremation [191] cleaning for block lifting



Plate 8: Trench 27, view south-east

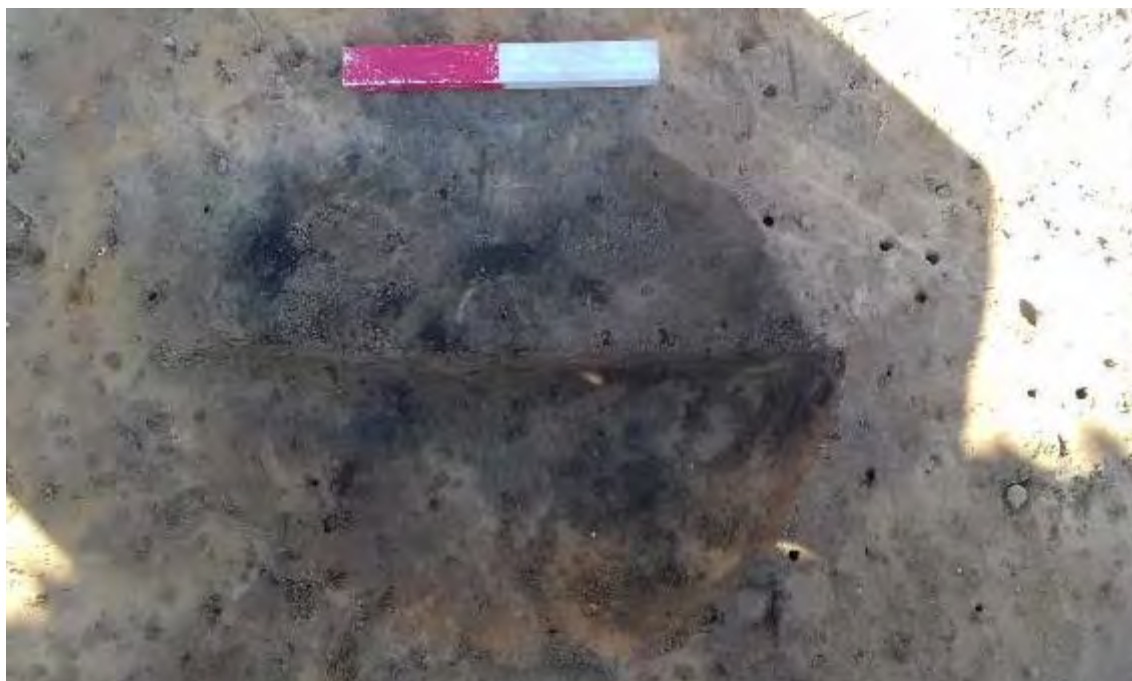


Plate 9: Cremation [177] 50% excavated, view north-east



Plate 10: Trench 46, view west



Plate 11: Ditch [143], view south



Plate 12: Trench 43, view south-west



Plate 13: Ditch [186], view south



Plate 14: Trench 50, view west

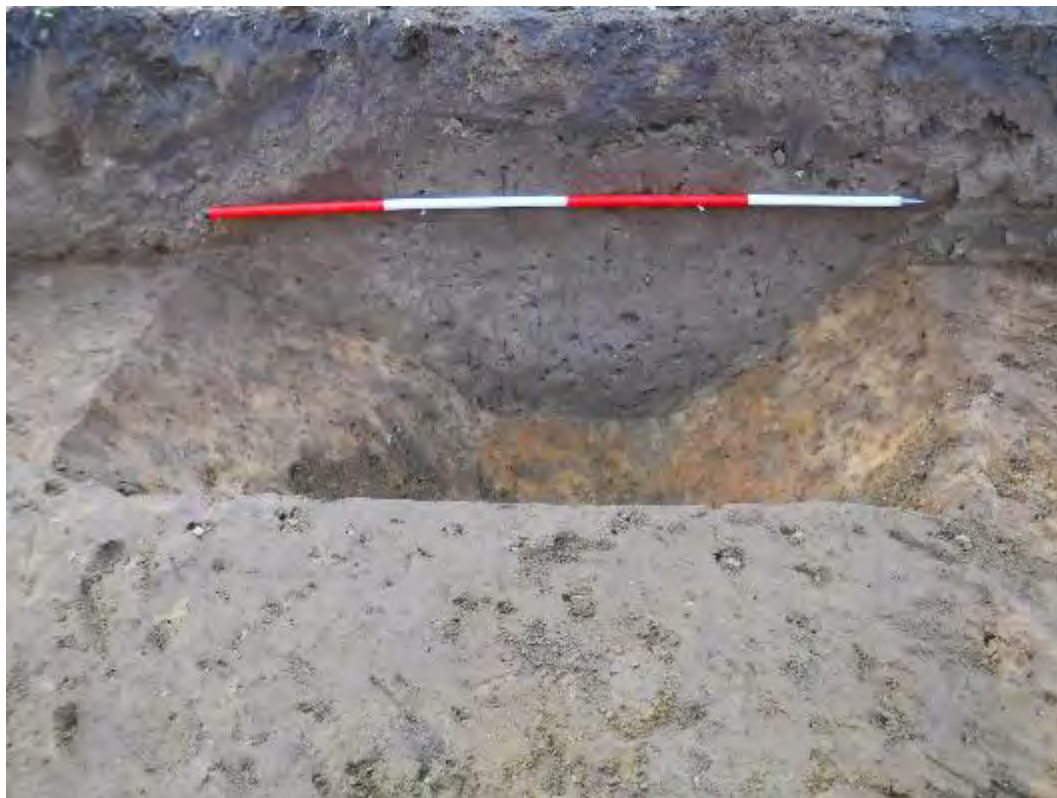


Plate 15: Ditch [159], view south



Plate 16: Trench 56, view west



Plate 17: Ditch [119], view east



Plate 18: Trench 22, view south-west



Plate 19: Ditch [163], view west



Plate 20: Cremation [191], profile



Plate 21: Cremated bone deposit within Cremation [191]



Plate 22: Neolithic flintwork from Pit [115]

14 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Group Name
100	100	0	Layer	Topsoil	OVERBURDEN
101	101	0	Layer	Subsoil	OVERBURDEN
102	102	0	Layer	Natural	NATURAL GEOLOGY
103	103	55	Cut	Pit	EARLY MED PIT
104	103	55	Fill	Pit	EARLY MED PIT
105	105	55	Cut	Ditch	ENCLOSURE 4 & 5
106	105	55	Fill	Ditch	ENCLOSURE 4 & 5
107	107	55	Cut	Ditch	UNDATED FEATURES
108	107	55	Fill	Ditch	UNDATED FEATURES
109	109	55	Cut	Ditch	ENCLOSURE 5 & 6
110	109	55	Fill	Ditch	ENCLOSURE 5 & 6
111	112	50	Fill	Pit	UNDATED FEATURES
112	112	50	Cut	Pit	UNDATED FEATURES
113	113	56	Cut	Pit	UNDATED FEATURES
114	113	56	Fill	Pit	UNDATED FEATURES
115	115	56	Cut	Pit	NEOLITHIC PITS
116	115	56	Fill	Pit	NEOLITHIC PITS
117	115	56	Fill	Pit	NEOLITHIC PITS
118	119	54	Fill	Ditch	ENCLOSURE 5 & 6
119	119	54	Cut	Ditch	ENCLOSURE 5 & 6
120	120	56	Cut	Ditch	ENCLOSURE 6 & 7
121	120	56	Fill	Ditch	ENCLOSURE 6 & 7
122	122	56	Cut	Ditch	EARLY MED BOUNDARIES
123	122	56	Fill	Ditch	EARLY MED BOUNDARIES
124	125	46	Fill	Ditch	SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY
125	125	46	Cut	Ditch	SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY
126	127	46	Fill	Ditch	EARLY MED BOUNDARIES
127	127	46	Cut	Ditch	EARLY MED BOUNDARIES
128	129	48	Fill	Ditch	POSSIBLE TRACK
129	129	48	Cut	Ditch	POSSIBLE TRACK
130	131	48	Fill	Ditch	EARLY MED BOUNDARIES
131	131	48	Cut	Ditch	EARLY MED BOUNDARIES
132	133	48	Fill	Ditch	POSSIBLE TRACK
133	133	48	Cut	Ditch	POSSIBLE TRACK
134	135	44	Fill	Ditch	ENCLOSURE 1
135	135	44	Cut	Ditch	ENCLOSURE 1

Context	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Group Name
136	137	52	Fill	Ditch	ENCLOSURE 2 & 3
137	137	52	Cut	Ditch	ENCLOSURE 2 & 3
138	139	52	Fill	Ditch	ENCLOSURE 2 & 3
139	139	52	Cut	Ditch	ENCLOSURE 2 & 3
140	141	53	Fill	Ditch	EARLY MED BOUNDARIES
141	141	53	Cut	Ditch	EARLY MED BOUNDARIES
142	143	40	Fill	Ditch	SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY
143	143	40	Cut	Ditch	SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY
144	145	44	Fill	Ditch	ENCLOSURE 1
145	145	44	Cut	Ditch	ENCLOSURE 1
146	147	44	Fill	Ditch	ENCLOSURE 1
147	147	44	Cut	Ditch	ENCLOSURE 1
148	149	53	Fill	Ditch	EARLY MED BOUNDARIES
149	149	53	Cut	Ditch	EARLY MED BOUNDARIES
150	151	53	Fill	Ditch	EARLY MED BOUNDARIES
151	151	53	Cut	Ditch	EARLY MED BOUNDARIES
152	152	37	Cut	Natural	NATURAL FEATURES
153	154	34	Fill	Ditch	EARLY MED BOUNDARIES
154	154	34	Cut	Ditch	EARLY MED BOUNDARIES
155	156	34	Fill	Ditch	ENCLOSURE 1
156	156	34	Cut	Ditch	ENCLOSURE 1
157	158	34	Fill	Ditch	EARLY MED BOUNDARIES
158	158	34	Cut	Ditch	EARLY MED BOUNDARIES
159	159	50	Cut	Ditch	ENCLOSURE 4
160	160	42	Cut	Posthole	UNDATED FEATURES
161	161	42	Cut	Posthole	UNDATED FEATURES
162	162	22	Cut	Ditch	FIELD SYSTEM 1
163	163	21	Cut	Ditch	FIELD SYSTEM 1
164	164	20	Cut	Ditch	FIELD SYSTEM 1
165	165	53	Cut	Ditch	EARLY MED BOUNDARIES
166	167	53	Fill	Ditch	ENCLOSURE 2
167	167	53	Cut	Ditch	ENCLOSURE 2
168	165	53	Fill	Ditch	EARLY MED BOUNDARIES
169	170	28	Fill	Ditch	FIELD SYSTEM 2
170	170	28	Cut	Ditch	FIELD SYSTEM 2
171	172	8	Fill	Ditch	FIELD SYSTEM 1
172	172	8	Cut	Ditch	FIELD SYSTEM 1

Context	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Group Name
173	174	47	Fill	Ditch	SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY
174	174	47	Cut	Ditch	SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY
175	177	27	Fill	Cremation	CREMATION 2
176	177	27	Fill	Cremation	CREMATION 2
177	177	27	Cut	Cremation	CREMATION 2
178	159	50	Fill	Ditch	ENCLOSURE 4
179	160	42	Fill	Posthole	UNDATED FEATURES
180	161	42	Fill	Posthole	UNDATED FEATURES
181	162	22	Fill	Ditch	FIELD SYSTEM 1
182	163	21	Fill	Ditch	FIELD SYSTEM 1
183	164	20	Fill	Ditch	FIELD SYSTEM 1
184	186	43	Fill	Ditch	ENCLOSURE 1 & 3
185	186	43	Fill	Ditch	ENCLOSURE 1 & 3
186	186	43	Cut	Ditch	ENCLOSURE 1 & 3
187	188	28	Fill	Ditch	FIELD SYSTEM 2
188	188	28	Cut	Ditch	FIELD SYSTEM 2
189	191	16	Fill	Cremation	CREMATION 1
190	191	16	Fill	Cremation	CREMATION 1
191	191	16	Cut	Cremation	CREMATION 1
192	191	16	Fill	Cremation	CREMATION 1
193	194	16	Fill	Ditch	FIELD SYSTEM 2
194	194	16	Cut	Ditch	FIELD SYSTEM 2
195	196	22	Fill	Ditch	FIELD SYSTEM 1
196	196	22	Cut	Ditch	FIELD SYSTEM 1
197	198	50	Fill	Ditch	ENCLOSURE 4
198	198	50	Cut	Ditch	ENCLOSURE 4
199	199	0	Layer	Subsoil	OVERBURDEN
200	152	37	Layer	Natural	NATURAL FEATURES
201	152	37	Layer	Natural	NATURAL FEATURES

15 APPENDIX 3: TRENCH TABLES

TRENCH 1	Figure 2	Plate 3
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.31-9.66m
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)
		NW End SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.33m 0.32m
Subsoil	(101)	0.24m 0.26m
Colluvium	(199)	0.1m 0.24m
Natural	(102)	0.71m+ 0.81m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 1 was located in the south-western part of the site. It was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the site and to investigate 'blank' space identified in the geophysical survey.</p> <p>The trench was split to avoid cutting the agricultural tramlines.</p> <p>The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.</p>		

TRENCH 2	Figure 2	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.57-10.49m
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)
		W End E End
Topsoil	(100)	0.33m 0.34m
Subsoil	(101)	0.2m 0.21m
Natural	(102)	0.54m+ 0.56m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 2 was located in the south-western part of the site. It was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the site and to investigate 'blank' space identified in the geophysical survey.</p> <p>The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.</p>		

TRENCH 3	Figure 2	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.96-10.29m
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)
		NW End SE End

Topsoil	(100)	0.29m	0.31m
Subsoil	(101)	0.34m	0.26m
Colluvium	(199)	0.17m	0.23m
Natural	(102)	0.8m+	0.81m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 3 was located in the south-western part of the site. It was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the site and to investigate 'blank' space identified in the geophysical survey.</p> <p>The trench was split to avoid cutting the agricultural tramlines.</p> <p>The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.</p>			

TRENCH 4	Figure 2		
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.51-10.36m	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		W End	E End
Topsoil	(100)	0.32m	0.29m
Subsoil	(101)	0.3m	0.34m
Natural	(102)	0.64m+	0.62m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 4 was located in the western part of the site.</p> <p>It was positioned in order to investigate two anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing these anomalies were determined to be natural in origin - relating to changes in geology.</p> <p>The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits, with the geophysical anomalies pertaining to variations within the geology.</p>			

TRENCH 5	Figure 2		
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 10.43-10.45m	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.28m	0.28m
Subsoil	(101)	0.26m	0.22m
Colluvium	(199)	0.11m	n/a
Natural	(102)	0.72m+	0.5m+

Summary

Trench 5 was located in the western part of the site. It was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the site and to investigate 'blank' space identified in the geophysical survey.

The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

TRENCH 6	Figure 2			
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 10.31-11.23m		
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		NE End	SW End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.32m	0.24m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.28m	0.28m	
Colluvium	(199)	0.1m	n/a	
Natural	(102)	0.72m+	0.54m+	

Summary

Trench 6 was located in the north-western part of the site. It was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the site and to investigate 'blank' space identified in the geophysical survey. Also, a single ditch was identified in the trench which was not picked up by the geophysical survey.

The trench contained a single north-south orientated ditch. This was not excavated in this trench as it was fully investigated and recorded in Trench 8 to the north.

TRENCH 7	Figure 2			
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 11.71-11.95m		
Deposit		Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
			NW End	SE End
Topsoil		(100)	0.28m	0.26m
Subsoil		(101)	0.24m	0.25m
Natural		(102)	0.58m+	0.51m+

Summary

Trench 7 was located in the north-western part of the site. It was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the site and to investigate 'blank' space identified in the geophysical survey.

The trench was split to avoid cutting the agricultural tramlines.

The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits. A fragment of quernstone was recovered from the subsoil suggesting there is Roman activity in the area.

TRENCH 8	Figure 2			
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 10.63-11.29m		
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		NE End	SW End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.28m	0.26m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.34m	0.3m	
Colluvium	(199)	n/a	0.1m	
Natural	(102)	0.65m+	0.66m+	
Summary				
Trench 8 was located in the north-western part of the site. It was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the site and to investigate 'blank' space identified in the geophysical survey. Also, a single ditch was identified in the trench which was not picked up by the geophysical survey.				
The trench contained a single north-south orientated ditch.				

TRENCH 9	Figure 2			
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.72-10.09m		
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		NW End	SE End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.24m	0.24m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.31m	0.35m	
Natural	(102)	0.56m+	0.64m+	
Summary				
Trench 9 was located in the north-western part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing this anomaly was determined to be natural in origin - relating to a change in geology.				
The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits, with the geophysical anomaly pertaining to variation within the geology.				

TRENCH 10	Figure 2			
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.38-9.39m		
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		W End	E End	

Topsoil	(100)	0.34m	0.34m
Subsoil	(101)	0.29m	0.31m
Colluvium	(199)	n/a	0.27m
Natural	(102)	0.63m+	0.9m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 10 was located in the western part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate two anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing these anomalies were determined to be natural in origin - relating to changes in geology.</p> <p>The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits, with the geophysical anomalies pertaining to variations within the geology.</p>			

TRENCH 11	Figure 2		
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.08-9.16m	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.31m	0.34m
Subsoil	(101)	0.26m	0.28m
Colluvium	(199)	0.21m	n/a
Natural	(102)	0.78m+	0.62m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 11 was located in the western part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing this anomaly was determined to be natural in origin - relating to a change in geology.</p> <p>The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits, with the geophysical anomaly pertaining to variation within the geology.</p>			

TRENCH 12	Figure 2		
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.66-9.23m	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		W End	E End
Topsoil	(100)	0.3m	0.36m
Subsoil	(101)	0.36m	0.35m
Colluvium	(199)	0.12m	n/a
Natural	(102)	0.78m+	0.72m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 12 was located in the south-western part of the site. It was positioned in order to</p>			

investigate an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing this anomaly was determined to be natural in origin - relating to a change in geology.

The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits, with the geophysical anomaly pertaining to variation within the geology.

TRENCH 13	Figure 2			
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.56-8.66m		
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		NW End	SE End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.32m	0.36m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.4m	0.32m	
Colluvium	(199)	0.2m	n/a	
Natural	(102)	0.96m+	0.68m+	
Summary				
Trench 13 was located in the south-western part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate two anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing these anomalies were determined to be natural in origin - relating to changes in geology.				
The trench was split to avoid cutting agricultural tramlines.				
The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits, with the geophysical anomalies pertaining to variations within the geology.				

TRENCH 14	Figure 2			
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.08-8.86m		
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		W End	E End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.32m	0.26m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.22m	0.28m	
Colluvium	(199)	0.2m	n/a	
Natural	(102)	0.74m+	0.54m+	
Summary				
Trench 14 was located in the south-western part of the site. It was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the site and to investigate 'blank' space identified in the geophysical survey.				
The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.				

TRENCH 15	Figure 2			
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 7.45-7.63m		
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		NW End	SE End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.34m	0.31m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.24m	0.36m	
Colluvium	(199)	0.23m	n/a	
Natural	(102)	0.8m+	0.68m+	
Summary				
<p>Trench 15 was located in the southern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing this anomaly was determined to be natural in origin - relating to a change in geology. One further ditch was identified in the trench which was not identified in the geophysical survey.</p>				
<p>The trench was split to avoid cutting agricultural tramlines.</p>				
<p>The trench contained a single north-south orientated ditch. This was not excavated in this trench as it was fully investigated and recorded in Trenches 16 and 28 to the north.</p>				

TRENCH 16	Figure 2		Plate 5	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 7.85-7.98m	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		NE End	SW End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.32m	0.32m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.24m	0.24m	
Colluvium	(199)	0.28m	0.28m	
Natural	(102)	0.81m+	1.1m+	
Summary				
<p>Trench 16 was located in the southern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate two anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing these anomalies were determined to be natural in origin - relating to changes in the geology. One ditch and a cremation were identified in the trench which were not identified in the geophysical survey.</p> <p>The trench contained a single north-south orientated ditch and a cremation. The ditch was also recorded in Trenches 15 and 28 to the south.</p>				

TRENCH 17	Figure 2		
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.65-8.85m	

Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.26m	0.34m
Subsoil	(101)	0.32m	0.29m
Natural	(102)	0.58m+	0.64m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 17 was located in the southern part of the site. It was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the site and to investigate 'blank' space identified in the geophysical survey.</p> <p>The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.</p>			

TRENCH 18	Figure 2		
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.58-9.26m	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		W End	E End
Topsoil	(100)	0.31m	0.28m
Subsoil	(101)	0.24m	0.2m
Colluvium	(199)	n/a	0.21m
Natural	(102)	0.56m+	0.69m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 18 was located in the western part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate two anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing these anomalies were determined to be natural in origin - relating to changes in geology.</p> <p>The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits, with the geophysical anomalies pertaining to variations within the geology.</p>			

TRENCH 19	Figure 2		
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.93-9.35m	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.32m	0.34m
Subsoil	(101)	0.35m	0.29m
Colluvium	(199)	n/a	0.3m
Natural	(102)	0.67m+	0.93m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 19 was located in the western part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate</p>			

two anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing these anomalies were determined to be natural in origin - relating to changes in geology.

The trench was split to avoid cutting agricultural tramlines.

The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits, with the geophysical anomalies pertaining to variations within the geology.

TRENCH 20	Figure 2			
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.15-9.52m		
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		NE End	SW End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.34m	0.26m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.26m	0.32m	
Colluvium	(199)	0.08m	0.1m	
Natural	(102)	0.68m+	0.7m+	
Summary				
<p>Trench 20 was located in the western part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing this anomaly was determined to be natural in origin - relating to a change in geology. One ditch was identified in the trench which was not picked up in the geophysical survey.</p> <p>The trench contained a single north-north-west to south-south-east orientated ditch, with the geophysical anomaly pertaining to variation within the geology.</p>				

TRENCH 21	Figure 2			
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.57-10.43m		
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		NW End	SE End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.34m	0.32m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.26m	0.3m	
Natural	(102)	0.62m+	0.64m+	
Summary				
Trench 21 was located in the north-western part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate two anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing one of these anomalies broadly related to a ditch, and the second was not identified in the trench - likely relating to modern agricultural activity.				

The trench was split to avoid cutting agricultural tramlines.

The trench contained a single north-east to south-west orientated ditch, identified in the geophysical survey and the second geophysical anomaly relating to modern agricultural activity.

TRENCH 22	Figure 2		Plate 18	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 9.0-9.11m	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		NE End	SW End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.32m	0.32m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.34m	0.29m	
Natural	(102)	0.68m+	0.62m+	
Summary				
Trench 22 was located in the northern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate four anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing these anomalies were not identified in the trench. However, a series of intercutting ditches at the north-eastern end of the trench were not identified in the geophysical survey.				
The trench contained a single north-west to south-east orientated ditch, with the four geophysical anomalies relating to either variations in the natural geology or modern agricultural activities.				

TRENCH 23	Figure 2			
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 8.8m	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		NW End	SE End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.32m	0.33m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.3m	0.36m	
Colluvium	(199)	0.14m	0.05m	
Natural	(102)	0.77m+	0.74m+	
Summary				
Trench 23 was located in the northern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate two anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing these anomalies were not identified in the trench - these likely representing variations in the natural geology.				
The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits, with the geophysical anomalies relating to variation within the geology.				

TRENCH 24	Figure 2			
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.65-8.71m		
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		NE End	SW End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.34m	0.35m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.22m	0.27m	
Colluvium	(199)	n/a	0.1m	
Natural	(102)	0.55m+	0.71m+	
Summary				
Trench 24 was located in the northern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate two anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing these anomalies were determined to be natural in origin - relating to changes in geology.				
The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits, with the geophysical anomalies relating to variations within the geology.				

TRENCH 25	Figure 2			
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.56-8.79m		
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		NW End	SE End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.32m	0.32m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.24m	0.3m	
Colluvium	(199)	0.16m	n/a	
Natural	(102)	0.76m+	0.64m+	
Summary				
Trench 25 was located in the central part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing this anomaly was determined to be natural in origin - relating to a change in geology.				
The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits, with the geophysical anomaly pertaining to variation within the geology.				

TRENCH 26	Figure 2			
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.6-8.7m		
Deposit		Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
			NE End	SW End
Topsoil		(100)	0.34m	0.33m
Subsoil		(101)	0.12m	0.19m

Natural	(102)	0.46m+	0.52m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 26 was located in the central part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate two anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing these anomalies were determined to be natural in origin - relating to changes in geology.</p> <p>The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits, with the geophysical anomalies relating to variation within the geology.</p>			

TRENCH 27	Figure 2	Plate 8	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.18-8.22m	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.33m	0.31m
Subsoil	(101)	0.22m	0.22m
Colluvium	(199)	0.1m	0.2m
Natural	(102)	0.64m+	0.71m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 27 was located in the southern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate three anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing these anomalies were determined to be natural in origin - relating to changes in geology. A cremation was identified in the trench which was not picked up in the geophysical survey.</p> <p>The trench contained single unurned cremation, with the geophysical anomalies relating to variation within the geology.</p>			

TRENCH 28	Figure 2		
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 7.74-7.75m	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.29m	0.32m
Subsoil	(101)	0.34m	0.28m
Colluvium	(199)	0.2m	n/a
Natural	(102)	0.82m+	0.62m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 28 was located in the southern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate two anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing these anomalies were determined to be natural in origin - relating to changes in geology. Two ditches were</p>			

identified which were not picked up in the geophysical survey.

The trench contained two ditches: one aligned north to south and a second east to west, with the geophysical anomalies pertaining to variations within the geology.

TRENCH 29	Figure 2			
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 7.95-8.4m	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		NW End	SE End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.32m	0.32m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.31m	0.16m	
Hollow deposit	(200)	0.37m	n/a	
Natural	(102)	1.0m+	0.48m+	
Summary				
Trench 29 was located in the central part of the site. It was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the site and to investigate 'blank' space identified in the geophysical survey. A large hollow was identified which was not picked up by the geophysical survey.				
The trench contained part of a natural hollow, also identified in Trenches 30 and 37.				

TRENCH 30	Figure 2			
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.44-8.45m		
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		NE End	SW End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.32m	0.32m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.26m	0.33m	
Hollow deposit	(200)	0.3m	n/a	
Natural	(102)	0.88m+	0.65m+	
Summary				
Trench 30 was located in the central part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate two anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing these anomalies were determined to be natural in origin - relating to changes in geology.				
The trench contained part of a natural hollow, also identified in Trenches 29 and 37, with the geophysical anomalies relating to variation within the geology.				

TRENCH 31	Figure 2		
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.56-8.8m	

Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.32m	0.34m
Subsoil	(101)	0.21m	0.21m
Colluvium	(199)	n/a	0.18m
Natural	(102)	0.54m+	0.72m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 31 was located in the northern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing this anomaly was determined to be natural in origin - relating to a change in geology.</p> <p>The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits, with the geophysical anomalies relating to variation within the geology.</p>			

TRENCH 32	Figure 2		
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.63-8.8m	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.36m	0.36m
Subsoil	(101)	0.31m	0.24m
Natural	(102)	0.68m+	0.62m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 32 was located in the northern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate three anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing these anomalies were not identified in the trench - these were likely to represent variations in the natural geology.</p> <p>The trench was split in order to avoid cutting the agricultural tramlines.</p> <p>The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits, with the geophysical anomalies relating to variations within the geology.</p>			

TRENCH 33	Figure 2		
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.6-9.16m	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.36m	0.36m
Subsoil	(101)	0.28m	0.28m

Colluvium	(199)	0.2m	0.08m
Natural	(102)	0.84m+	0.74m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 33 was located in the northern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate three anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing these anomalies were not identified in the trench - these were likely to represent variations in the natural geology.</p> <p>The trench was split in order to avoid cutting the agricultural tramlines.</p> <p>The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits, with the geophysical anomalies relating to variation within the geology.</p>			

TRENCH 34	Figure 2		
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.56-8.8m	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		NE End	SW End
Topsoil	(100)	0.32m	0.34m
Subsoil	(101)	0.11m	0.38m
Natural	(102)	0.44m+	0.7m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 34 was located in the northern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate four anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing two of these anomalies related to linear ditches whilst one was not identified in the trench - likely representing variation in the natural geology. One further ditch was present, potentially identified in the geophysical survey, which was on a different alignment to the geophysical anomaly.</p> <p>The trench contained three ditches: two aligned north-south and one aligned north-west to south-east. Two of geophysical anomalies related to ditches with the others pertaining to variation within the geology.</p>			

TRENCH 35	Figure 2		
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.41-8.76m	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.32m	0.34m
Subsoil	(101)	0.21m	0.21m

Colluvium	(199)	n/a	0.18m
Natural	(102)	0.54m+	0.72m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 35 was located in the northern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing this anomaly was determined to be natural in origin - relating to a change in geology.</p> <p>The trench was split in order to avoid cutting the agricultural tramlines.</p> <p>The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits, with the geophysical anomaly relating to variation within the geology.</p>			

TRENCH 36	Figure 2		
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.31-8.61m	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		NE End	SW End
Topsoil	(100)	0.31m	0.31m
Subsoil	(101)	0.22m	0.21m
Colluvium	(199)	0.2m	n/a
Natural	(102)	0.74m+	0.52m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 36 was located in the central part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate three anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing these anomalies were determined to be natural in origin - relating to changes in geology.</p> <p>The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits, with the geophysical anomalies relating to variation within the geology.</p>			

TRENCH 37	Figure 2		
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 7.25-8.54m	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		NE End	SW End
Topsoil	(100)	0.26m	0.32m
Subsoil	(101)	0.24m	0.36m
Hollow deposit	(200)	n/a	0.m
Lower hollow deposit	(201)	n/a	
Natural	(102)	0.54m+	0.72m+
Summary			

Trench 37 was located in the central part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate three anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing these anomalies were determined to be natural in origin - relating to changes in geology.

The trench contained part of a natural hollow, also identified in Trenches 29 and 30.

TRENCH 38	Figure 2			
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 7.71-8.01m		
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		NE End	SW End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.28m	0.24m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.28m	0.21m	
Colluvium	(199)	n/a	0.18m	
Natural	(102)	0.54m+	0.68m+	
Summary				
Trench 38 was located in the southern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing this anomaly was determined to be related to modern agricultural activity.				
The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits, with the geophysical anomaly relating to modern agricultural activity.				

TRENCH 39	Figure 2			
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 7.69-7.94m		
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		NE End	SW End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.34m	0.31m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.28m	0.34m	
Natural	(102)	0.62m+	0.66m+	
Summary				
Trench 39 was located in the southern part of the site. It was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the site and to investigate 'blank' space identified in the geophysical survey.				
The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.				

TRENCH 40	Figure 2		
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.01-8.3m	

Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		NE End	SW End
Topsoil	(100)	0.28m	0.26m
Subsoil	(101)	0.19m	0.24m
Natural	(102)	0.47m+	0.52m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 40 was located in the south-eastern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing this anomaly was determined to be a ditch.</p> <p>The trench contained a single north-south aligned ditch, which related to the anomaly identified by the geophysics.</p>			

TRENCH 41	Figure 2		
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.26-8.38m	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.31m	0.29m
Subsoil	(101)	0.15m	0.19m
Natural	(102)	0.47m+	0.482m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 41 was located in the south-eastern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing this anomaly was determined to be related to modern agricultural activity.</p> <p>The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits, with the geophysical anomaly relating to modern agricultural activity.</p>			

TRENCH 42	Figure 2		
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.74-8.78m	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.31m	0.32m
Subsoil	(101)	0.2m	0.08m
Natural	(102)	0.52m+	0.4m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 42 was located in the central part of the site. It was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the site and to investigate 'blank' space identified in the geophysical</p>			

survey.

The trench contained two undated post-holes.

TRENCH 43	Figure 2		Plate 12	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 8.41-8.76m	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		NE End	SW End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.34m	0.36m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.2m	0.24m	
Natural	(102)	0.54m+	0.72m+	
Summary				
Trench 43 was located in the north-eastern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing this anomaly was determined to be a ditch.				
The trench contained a single north-north-west to south-south-east ditch, relating to the geophysical anomaly.				

TRENCH 44	Figure 2			
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 8.75-9.18m	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		NW End	SE End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.36m	0.36m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.26m	0.3m	
Colluvium	(199)	0.12m	0.22m	
Natural	(102)	0.64m+	0.72m+	
Summary				
<p>Trench 44 was located in the north-eastern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate two anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing one of these anomalies was determined to be a ditch with the second being natural in origin - relating to a change in geology.</p>				
<p>The trench contained a north-east to south-west aligned ditch with two recuts identified, with one of the geophysical anomalies relating to this ditch.</p>				

TRENCH 45	Figure 2	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.68-8.8m

Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		NE End	SW End
Topsoil	(100)	0.34m	0.29m
Subsoil	(101)	0.31m	0.23m
Colluvium	(199)	0.14m	n/a
Natural	(102)	0.78m+	0.52m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 45 was located in the north-eastern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing this anomaly was determined to be natural in origin - relating to a change in geology.</p> <p>This trench was split in order to avoid cutting agricultural tramlines.</p> <p>The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits, with the geophysical anomalies relating to variation within the geology.</p>			

TRENCH 46	Figure 2		Plate 10	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 8.43-8.55m	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		W End	E End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.34m	0.36m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.16m	0.14m	
Natural	(102)	0.52m+	0.52m+	
Summary				
<p>Trench 46 was located in the eastern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing this anomaly was determined to be a ditch. A second ditch was also identified in the trench which was not picked up by the geophysical survey</p>				
<p>The trench contained two ditches: one aligned north-east to south-west and one aligned north-west to south-east. The north-east to south-west aligned ditch related to one of the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey.</p>				

TRENCH 47	Figure 2			
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.05-8.25m		
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		NW End	SE End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.34m	0.3m	

Subsoil	(101)	0.4m	0.24m
Natural	(102)	0.74m+	0.54m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 47 was located in the eastern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate two anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing one of these anomalies was determined to be a ditch, the second determined to be natural in origin - relating to a change in geology.</p> <p>The trench contained a single north-east to south-west aligned ditch, with one of the geophysical anomalies relating to a ditch and the second a variation within the geology.</p>			

TRENCH 48	Figure 2			
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 7.74-8.0m		
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		NE End	SW End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.34m	0.37m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.1m	0.21m	
Natural	(102)	0.42m+	0.61m+	
Summary				
Trench 48 was located in the eastern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate two anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing these anomalies were determined to be ditches. One more ditch was identified in the trench which was not picked up in the geophysical survey.				
The trench contained three north-south aligned ditches, with the geophysical anomalies relating to ditches.				

TRENCH 49	Figure 2			
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 7.98-8.19m	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		NW End	SE End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.34m	0.33m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.38m	0.31m	
Natural	(102)	0.72m+	0.64m+	
Summary				
Trench 49 was located in the eastern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate two anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing these anomalies were determined to be natural in origin - relating to changes in geology.				

The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits, with the geophysical anomaly relating to variation within the geology.

TRENCH 50	Figure 2		Plate 14	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 8.63-8.68m	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		NE End	SW End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.32m	0.31m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.16m	0.15m	
Natural	(102)	0.48m+	0.48m+	
Summary				
Trench 50 was located in the eastern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing this anomaly was determined to be a ditch.				
The trench contained a north-north-west to south-south-east ditch and a pit, with the geophysical anomaly relating to the ditch.				

TRENCH 51	Figure 2			
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m		Level of Natural (m OD): 8.6-8.83m	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		NE End	SW End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.32m	0.36m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.15m	0.18m	
Natural	(102)	0.47m+	0.54m+	
Summary				
Trench 51 was located in the eastern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing this anomaly was determined to be natural in origin - relating to a change in geology.				
The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits, with the geophysical anomaly relating to a change in the geology.				

TRENCH 52	Figure 2			
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.81-9.13m		
Deposit		Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
			NW End	SE End

Topsoil	(100)	0.38m	0.41m
Subsoil	(101)	0.14m	0.14m
Natural	(102)	0.52m+	0.56m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 52 was located in the north-eastern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate three anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing one of these anomalies related to a ditch with the other two determined to be natural in origin - relating to changes in geology.</p> <p>The trench contained two east-west aligned ditches, with one of the geophysical anomalies relating to ditches whilst the other two relating to a change in the geology.</p>			

TRENCH 53	Figure 2		
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.93-9.17m	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		NE End	SW End
Topsoil	(100)	0.36m	0.36m
Subsoil	(101)	0.11m	0.26m
Colluvium	(199)	n/a	0.1m
Natural	(102)	0.47m+	0.74m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 53 was located in the north-eastern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate an area of disturbance identified in the geophysical survey. This was determined to relate to an area of modern disturbance. Five ditches were identified in the trench which were not picked up in the geophysical survey.</p> <p>The trench contained three north-north-west to south-south-east ditches, one north-north-east to south-south-west ditch and one curvilinear ditch. The likely origin for the geophysical disturbance was the higher quantities of stray metalwork (modern) in the topsoil of this trench as well as the closely grouped ditches.</p>			

TRENCH 54	Figure 2		
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.3-8.41m	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		NE End	SW End
Topsoil	(100)	0.34m	0.38m
Subsoil	(101)	0.2m	0.29m
Natural	(102)	0.55m+	0.68m+

Summary

Trench 54 was located in the eastern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate four anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing one of these anomalies was determined to be a ditch with the other three determined to be natural in origin - relating to changes in geology. One ditch was also identified which was not picked up in the geophysical survey although one of the anomalies may relate to this ditch.

The trench contained a single north-east to south-west aligned ditch, with one of the geophysical anomalies relating to a ditch the others relating to changes in the natural geology.

TRENCH 55	Figure 2			
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.37-8.49m		
Deposit		Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
			NW End	SE End
Topsoil		(100)	0.35m	0.41m
Subsoil		(101)	0.16m	0.11m
Natural		(102)	0.51m+	0.52m+

Summary

Trench 55 was located in the eastern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing this anomaly was determined to be a ditch.

The trench contained two north-east to south-west aligned ditches, one north to south aligned ditch and a pit, with the geophysical anomaly relating to a ditch.

TRENCH 56	Figure 2		Plate 16	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 7.54-7.82m		
Deposit		Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
			NE End	SW End
Topsoil		(100)	0.38m	0.31m
Subsoil		(101)	0.42m	0.14m
Natural		(102)	0.82m+	0.45m+

Summary

Trench 56 was located in the eastern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate two anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing one of these anomalies was determined to be a ditch with the other being natural in origin - relating to changes in geology.

The trench contained one north-west to south-east aligned ditch, one north-east to south-west aligned ditch and two pits. One of the geophysical anomalies related to a ditch with the other pertaining to variation in the geology.

TRENCH 57	Figure 2			
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 11.93-12.02m		
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		N End	S End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.34m	0.36m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.38m	0.36m	
Natural	(102)	0.74m+	0.74m+	
Summary				
Trench 57 was located in the western part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate two anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing these anomalies were determined to be natural in origin - relating to changes in geology.				
The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits, with the geophysical anomalies relating to variation within the geology.				

TRENCH 58	Figure 2			
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 12.15-12.28m		
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)		
		NW End	SE End	
Topsoil	(100)	0.33m	0.33m	
Subsoil	(101)	0.27m	0.29m	
Colluvium	(199)	0.1m	0.19m	
Natural	(102)	0.7m+	0.8m+	
Summary				
Trench 58 was located in the western part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing this anomaly was determined to be related to modern agricultural activity.				
The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits, with the geophysical anomaly related to variation within the geology.				

TRENCH 59	Figure 2		
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 12.22-12.32m	

Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		N End	S End
Topsoil	(100)	0.32m	0.31m
Subsoil	(101)	0.3m	0.32m
Natural	(102)	0.62m+	0.63m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 59 was located in the western part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate two anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing one of these anomalies related to modern agricultural activity with the second determined to be natural in origin - relating to changes in geology.</p> <p>The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits, with the geophysical anomaly related to variation within the geology.</p>			

TRENCH 60	Figure 2		
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 7.72-7.73m	
Deposit	Context No.	Maximum Depth (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(100)	0.31m	0.31m
Subsoil	(101)	0.34m	0.21m
Natural	(102)	0.68m+	0.52m+
<p>Summary</p> <p>Trench 60 was located in the southern part of the site. It was positioned in order to investigate two anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Following ground testing these anomalies were determined to be natural in origin - relating to changes in geology.</p> <p>The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits, with the geophysical anomalies relating either modern agricultural activities or to variation within the geology.</p>			

16 APPENDIX 4: POST ROMAN POTTERY CATALOGUE

Cut	Context	Fabric code	Form code	SC	Wg (g)	Comments	Date range	Spot date
102	102	THETI		1	20	Body sherd, near base.	875 - 1150	900 - 1150
119	118	THETI		1	3	Body sherd with throwing grooves.	875 - 1150	875 - 1150
		THETI		1	2	Small body sherd.	875 - 1150	
122	123	EMW	Spouted pitcher	6	75	Rim and shoulder from a spouted pitcher/ handled storage jar. Thickened rim, strap handle from rim to shoulder. External sooting.	1000 - 1200	1000 - 1200
129	128	EMW		1	6	Body sherd. Sandy with black iron ore. Grey core, oxidised orange surfaces.	1000 - 1200	1000 - 1200
		EMWSS		4	9	Thin-walled. Same base.	1000 - 1300	
		EMWSS		1	3	Body sherd. Worn surfaces.	1000 - 1300	
133	132	MCW		1	8	High-fired. Grey. Some polycrystalline quartz/ coarse sandstone.	1175 - 1350	1175 - 1350
141	140	EMWSS		3	12	Body sherds from two different vessels.	1000 - 1300	1000 - 1300
		EMWSS		3	22	Body sherds from three different vessels.	1000 - 1300	
		EMWSS		1	25	Large body sherd. External wipe marks. Mostly oxidised outer surface.	1000 - 1300	
		EMWSS		1	13	Near base. Very sparse shell, nr EMW.	1000 - 1300	
145	144	EMWG		1	2	Small body/ base sherd. Grey core, oxidised margins and surface.	1000 - 1200	1275 - 1325
		MCW		1	47	Base and lower body sherd. Spaced thumb impressions to body (horizontally towards top	1100 - 1300	

Cut	Context	Fabric code	Form code	SC	Wg (g)	Comments	Date range	Spot date
						of sherd). Possibly also from a bowl form.		
		MCW		1	35	Body sherd, possibly from a bowl? Transitional? External horizontal lines from wiping?	1100 - 1300	
		MIPS		1	3	Very fine micaceous sandy fabric with fine black iron ore. Possibly THETI?	1275 - 1325	
149	148	EMWSS		1	9	Body sherd.	1000 - 1300	1000 - 1300
151	150	EMW		1	18	Sagging base sherd.	1000 - 1200	1000 - 1200
		EMWSG		1	4	Small base sherd.	1000 - 1300	
		EMWSS		8	14	Small base and body sherds.	1000 - 1300	
		EMWSS		2	8	Body sherds. Different vessels.	1000 - 1300	
159	178	STNE		1	2	Slightly thickened rim. Slightly hollowed. Jar? Vesiculated surfaces.	900 - 1150	900 - 1150
		STNE		1	1	Body sherd. Vesiculated surfaces.	900 - 1150	
		STNE	Jar	1	4	Everted, thickened rim. Partially vesiculated surfaces.	900 - 1150	
		THETI		2	6	Body sherds with light throwing grooves.	875 - 1150	
		THETI		1	2	Fresh break. Body sherd with light throwing grooves and sooting/ burnt residue.	875 - 1150	
		THETI		2	8	Body sherds.	875 - 1150	
		THETI		1	12	Flat base?	875 - 1150	
		THETI		3	4	Small body sherds. Different vessels.	875 - 1150	
		THETI	Jar	1	3	Jar rim. Thetford 'Type 6'.	875 -	

Cut	Context	Fabric code	Form code	SC	Wg (g)	Comments	Date range	Spot date
						Slightly hollowed. L.10th - 11th?	1150	
165	168	EMWSG		3	12	Body sherds from same vessel. External sooting.	1000 - 1300	1000 - 1300
		EMWSG		1	9	Body sherd. Oxidised externally. Possibly from same vessel as other sherds this context.	1000 - 1300	
186	184	THETI		2	5	Body sherds.	875 - 1150	1550 - 1800
		EMW		1	29	Sagging base sherd. High-fired EMW? Sparse quartz and organics.	1000 - 1300	
		MCW		1	2	Thin-walled body sherd. High-fired.	1175 - 1350	
		MCW	Jar	1	20	Fine sandy fabric. Some clay lenses and burnt out organics? Near upright neck with slightly thickened, flat-topped rim.	1175 - 1350	
		GRE		1	8	Flat base sherd. Internal clear glaze.	1550 - 1800	
		GRE		7	61	Base and body sherds. Heavy external wear to flat base and sooting to walls. Internal and external clear glaze.	1550 - 1800	
188	187	THETI		1	8	Very fine micaceous sandy fabric. Possibly MIPS?	875 - 1150	1175 - 1350
		EMW		1	1	Very small sherd. Less than 1g. Very tentative identification. Fine sandy fabric. Very dark brown/ nr. Black core and oxidised surfaces.	1000 - 1200	
		EMW		1	6	Body sherd.	1000 - 1200	
		MCW		1	3	Body sherd. Hard and	1175 -	

Cut	Context	Fabric code	Form code	SC	Wg (g)	Comments	Date range	Spot date
						reduced grey throughout. Medium coarse quartz, fine micaceous matrix.	1350	

17 APPENDIX 5: SMALL FINDS CATALOGUE

Small finds No.	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
1	(100) Tr 53	Iron	Nail ?	Elongate object that has tapering shank, rectangular in section. Stone corroded to the side of the shank. Probable nail.		7.5	46.4	5.4		7	Incomplete
2	(100) Tr 53	Iron	Collar	Fully forged collar, circular in plan. The band is corroded with damage to the edges.		4.2		18.1	33.1	17	Incomplete
3	(100) Tr 43	Lead	Waste	Droplet of lead casting waste, sub-oval in plan, plano-convex in cross section. Folded across the middle.		11.8	18.5	2.7		5	Complete
4	(100) Tr 53	Copper alloy	Button	Lower hemisphere of a composite button; circular in plan. The disc is concave in profile with the stub of the shank for an attachment loop on the back.	Pmed - mod			6	18.5	3	Incomplete
5	(100) Tr 34	Lead	Shot	Cast, sub-spherical shot. The casting seam has been completely smoothed. A rough dent may be impact damage. Its weight suggests that it is a musket shot.	Pmed			19.1	19.5	44	Complete
6	(100) Tr 43	Iron	Buckle	Wrought, single loop, D-shaped buckle. The frame is rectangular in cross section. The remains of a pin are looped around the strap bar. It is a horse harness buckle.	AD 1150 - 1450	45.1	40.7	7.1		16	Incomplete

Small finds No.	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
10	(100) Tr 53	Lead	Waste	Lead metal working debris. Cast runnel of lead melt that has solidified on a flat surface.		12.9	29.1	3.6		6	Incomplete
11	(100) Tr 54	Copper alloy	Stirrup mount	Cast, sub-triangular mount, plano-convex in section. The front is ornately decorated with low relief moulding that depicts two stylised dragons whose heads project at each corner beyond the flange of the mount. Each dragon has a front leg and wing that run up either side of the mount. The apex of the mount is another stylised beast head. In the centre of the mount is a circular perforation with the remains of an iron rivet in situ. The remains of two additional iron rivets are situated along the lower edge. The back of the mount is flat and undecorated with an inward facing, basal flange. It is a Williams' class A, type 8 stirrup mount of early medieval date.	c.1000 - 1100	25.7	50.1	7.8		23	Complete
12	(100) Tr 54	Copper alloy	Ring	Sub-oval suspension ring with a faceted section. File marks are visible on the surface of the ring.	Mid-15th to mid-17th	3		2.2	25.8	2	Complete

Small finds No.	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
					century						
13	(100) Tr 44	Copper alloy	Button	Domed button, circular in plan. The front has a white metal coating. Much of the front and the back is obscured by corrosion and dirt.	Pmed			5.8	13.4	4	Incomplete
14	(100) Tr 46	Copper alloy	Button	Worn, cast discoidal button with plain front. On the back is a circumferential border, within which is stamped the name of the maker. The attachment loop is missing. One edge of the button is folded over.	Pmed - mod			3.9	20.1	4	Incomplete
15	(100) Tr 46	Copper alloy	Button	Machine pressed button with recessed centre in which are four perforations. Around the front edge of the button is the word IMPERIAL.	Mod			2.8	16.7	0.5	Complete
16	(100) Tr 50	Silver	Coin	Cut half of a hammered short cross penny for Henry III. Obv: bust is coarse with no pellets in hair curls. Legend: [] RICVS REX. Rev: short cross with four pellets in the two quarters. Legend: [] ON CANT. Minted in Canterbury. Class 7c.	1217 - c.1242	8.9		0.5	18.3	0.5	Incomplete
17	(100) Tr 54	Copper alloy	Buckle	Cast, single loop, D-shaped buckle with lipped frame and narrow, offset strap bar. The exaggerated lip is notched for the pin	c. 1350 - 1450	10.7	16.7	2.7		0.5	Incomplete

Small finds No.	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
				rest. The back of the buckle is plain with filing marks visible. Missing pin.							
18	(100) Tr 56	Copper alloy	Coin	Worn, Royal farthing of Charles I. Obv: crown with sceptres behind. Legend: CARO DG MAG []. Rev: crowned harp. Legend FRA ET HIB REX. Coin is bent in the middle.	1625-1644			0.3	16.6	0.5	Complete
19	(100) Tr 56	Lead	Waste	Lead metal working debris. Cast runnel of lead melt that has solidified on a flat surface		18.1	34.5	5.2		7	Complete
21	(100) Tr 49	Silver	Coin	Half of a hammered, voided long cross penny of Henry III. Obv: bust with two side curls, pellets in each curl. No sceptre in legend which reads [] REX . III. Crescent and star initial mark. Rev: worn with legend []/ INC/ON/[]. It is a class 3c.	1248 - 1250	9.2		0.6	17.1	0.5	Incomplete
22	(100) Tr 22	Iron	Horse shoe	Arm of a wrought, broad webbed horseshoe, rectangular in cross section. The arm ends is a folded calkin. The two remaining holes for the nails are set within a fullered groove; one nail remains in situ. Corroded.	Pmed	37.3	115.7	8.2		115	Incomplete
23	(100)	Lead	Waste	Lead metal working debris. Cast runnel of		20	30.1	5.2		14	Complete

Small finds No.	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
	Tr 49			lead melt that has solidified on a flat surface							
24	(178) [159] Tr 50	Copper alloy	Object	Elongate object with shaft that is flat and rectangular in section; at one end it tapers, ending in a knob. It is truncated at the opposing end. Two co-joining fragments of a cylinder, with moulded decoration, appear to have attached just below the tapered end. At the truncated point in the shaft there is a transverse groove. It is possibly a decorative object such as a pin or a tool.		5.7	107.4	3		11	Incomplete
25	(100) Tr 31	Copper alloy	Button	Two part, discoidal button. Flat with two central perforations.	Pmed - mod			1	14.1	0.5	Complete
26	(100) Tr 22	Silver?	Buckle ?	Fragment of a cast, buckle frame. It is rectangular in plan with one corner that is lobed extending into of narrowed strap bar.	Pmed?	8.7	19.7	2.9		3	Incomplete
27	(100) Tr 22	Iron	Tool ?	Elongate object with shaft that is rectangular in plan and plano-convex in cross section. It tapers to a tang that is square in section. It is truncated across the shank.		9.5	123.3	6.4		27	Incomplete
28	(100)	Copper	Sheet	Fragment of sheet copper alloy waste or an		18.5	28.9	4.9		3	Incomplete

Small finds No.	Context	Material	Object	Description	Date	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
	Tr 21	alloy		offcut. It is sub-triangular in plan and is folded over on itself. Possibly metal for recycling.							
29	(100) Tr 17	Lead	Token ?	Cast, flat discoidal object with worn surfaces and damage to the edges. Possibly a traders token.	Pmed?			1.5	16.8	2	Complete
30	(100) Tr 17	Copper alloy	Button	Flat, discoidal button with wire attachment loop missing. Front is plain; back has lettering GILT and the maker.	19th century			1.4	15.8	2	Incomplete
31	Subsoil Tr 43	Iron	Knife	Heavily corroded and damaged whittle tang knife with bolster between tang and blade. The blade is wedge shaped in section with both back and cutting edge curved? The tang is rectangular in section.	Pmed	27.8	127.9	4.1	13.6 bolster	36	Incomplete
	(146) [147] Tr 44	Iron	Object	Wrought strip object that curves inwards at a right angle. The strip expands in width along its length but is truncated. Possibly a fitting.		17.9 to 28.3	54.1	4.7		12	Incomplete
	(150) [151] <3> Tr 53	Iron	Object	Elongate object that tapers along its length. It is sub-oval in cross section and truncated at both ends.		5.6	46.3	5.2		4	Incomplete

18 APPENDIX 6: ENVIRONMENTAL CATALOGUE

Sample Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Context Number	116	118	150	173	175	175	176	187	178	189	190	189	189	190	190	190	190	190	190
Feature Number	115	119	151	174	177	177	177	188	159	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191
Spit Number	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	3	4	5	6	7
Volume of bulk (litres)	10	9	15	12	4	8	4	16	13	10	3	9	13	3	4	3	4	3	4
Volume of flot (millilitres)	2	12	140	13	6	7	2	17	12	7	3	5	25	3	12	8	6	5	2
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
HEAVY RESIDUE																			
Charcoal																			
Charcoal >4 mm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Charcoal 2-4 mm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Charcoal <2 mm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant Material	Common Name																		
Fallopia convolvulus	Black-bindweed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Quercus sp. (burnt shell)	Oak	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Marine Molluscs																			
Ostrea edulis (right valve)	Oyster	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ostrea edulis	Oyster	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sample Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Context Number	116	118	150	173	175	175	176	187	178	189	190	189	189	190	190	190	190	190	190
Feature Number	115	119	151	174	177	177	177	188	159	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191
Spit Number	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	3	4	5	6	7
Volume of bulk (litres)	10	9	15	12	4	8	4	16	13	10	3	9	13	3	4	3	4	3	4
Volume of flot (millilitres)	2	12	140	13	6	7	2	17	12	7	3	5	25	3	12	8	6	5	2
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
(fragments)																			
Terrestrial Molluscs	Habitat																		
Clausilia bidentata	Sheltered places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discus rotundatus	Shady places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichia spp.	Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broken shell - terrestrial/freshwater		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bone																			
Cremated human bone		-	-	-	-	4	4	4	-	-	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	4
Animal bone		1	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceramics																			
Pottery		-	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urn fabric		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	1	4	4	3	-	1
Other Material																			
Hammer-scale		1	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sample Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Context Number	116	118	150	173	175	175	176	187	178	189	190	189	189	190	190	190	190	190	190
Feature Number	115	119	151	174	177	177	177	188	159	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191
Spit Number	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	3	4	5	6	7
Volume of bulk (litres)	10	9	15	12	4	8	4	16	13	10	3	9	13	3	4	3	4	3	4
Volume of flot (millilitres)	2	12	140	13	6	7	2	17	12	7	3	5	25	3	12	8	6	5	2
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Iron nail	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flint	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residue retained	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Flot Residue																			
Charcoal																			
Charcoal >4 mm	1	1	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm	1	2	4	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2
Charcoal <2 mm	2	4	4	2	4	3	2	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frag. of ID size	X	<5	<10	X	<10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	<5	<5	X	X	X
Common name																			
Seeds																			
Atriplex sp.	Oraches	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betula sp.	Birch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium album	Fan-hen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	3	1	-	1	1	2
Chenopodium spp.	Goosefoots	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	3	2	1	1	-	3	-	2	-	-	-
Fallopia convolvulus	Black-		-	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-

Sample Number		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Context Number		116	118	150	173	175	175	176	187	178	189	190	189	189	190	190	190	190	190	190
Feature Number		115	119	151	174	177	177	177	188	159	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191
Spit Number		-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	3	4	5	6	7
Volume of bulk (litres)		10	9	15	12	4	8	4	16	13	10	3	9	13	3	4	3	4	3	4
Volume of flot (millilitres)		2	12	140	13	6	7	2	17	12	7	3	5	25	3	12	8	6	5	2
Method of processing		F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
	bindweed																			
Juncus spp.	Rushes	3	4	4	-	1	3	2	-	4	1	4	3	4	2	3	2	3	3	2
Lamium sp.	Dead-nettles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum spp.	Knotgrasses	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rumex spp.	Docks	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sambucus spp.	Elder	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solanum spp.	Nightshades	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urtica sp.	Nettles	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Veronica spp.	Speedwells	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viola spp.	Violets	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Seed cases -																				
indeterminate		-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Mineralized Seeds																				
Fabaceae sp.	Peas	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fumaria officinalis	Common fumitory	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sample Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Context Number	116	118	150	173	175	175	176	187	178	189	190	189	189	190	190	190	190	190	190
Feature Number	115	119	151	174	177	177	177	188	159	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191
Spit Number	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	3	4	5	6	7
Volume of bulk (litres)	10	9	15	12	4	8	4	16	13	10	3	9	13	3	4	3	4	3	4
Volume of flot (millilitres)	2	12	140	13	6	7	2	17	12	7	3	5	25	3	12	8	6	5	2
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Lithospermum cf. arvense	Field gromwell	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viola spp.	Violets	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burnt Seeds																			
Agrostemma githago	Corn cockle	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthemis cotula	Stinking chamomile	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atriplex sp.	Oraches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brassica/Sinapis spp.	Mustards	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromus spp.	Bromes	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex spp.	Sedges	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centaurea spp.	Knapweeds	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium album	Fat-hen	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium spp.	Goosefoots	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sample Number		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Context Number		116	118	150	173	175	175	176	187	178	189	190	189	189	190	190	190	190	190	190
Feature Number		115	119	151	174	177	177	177	188	159	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191
Spit Number		-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	3	4	5	6	7
Volume of bulk (litres)		10	9	15	12	4	8	4	16	13	10	3	9	13	3	4	3	4	3	4
Volume of flot (millilitres)		2	12	140	13	6	7	2	17	12	7	3	5	25	3	12	8	6	5	2
Method of processing		F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Cladium mariscus	Great Fen-sedge	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabaceae spp. - indet.	Peas	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabaceae spp. - indet. (split)	Peas	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Poaceae spp. (large)	Grasses	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae spp. (medium)	Grasses	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae spp. (small)	Grasses	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quercus sp. (shell frags.)		-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raphanus raphanistrum	Wild Radish	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rumex sp.	Docks	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sample Number		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Context Number		116	118	150	173	175	175	176	187	178	189	190	189	189	190	190	190	190	190	190
Feature Number		115	119	151	174	177	177	177	188	159	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191
Spit Number		-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	3	4	5	6	7
Volume of bulk (litres)		10	9	15	12	4	8	4	16	13	10	3	9	13	3	4	3	4	3	4
Volume of flot (millilitres)		2	12	140	13	6	7	2	17	12	7	3	5	25	3	12	8	6	5	2
Method of processing		F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Setaria spp.	Bristle-grasses	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veronica spp.	Speedwells	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Broken seeds - indeterminate		-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown		-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereals																				
Hordeum sp. - hulled	Barley	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum sp. - naked	Barley	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secale Cereale	Rye	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum aestivum/durum	Bread wheat	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum dicoccum/spelta	Emmer/spelt wheat	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Detached sprouts		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal grains - indeterminate		1	-	4	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sample Number		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Context Number		116	118	150	173	175	175	176	187	178	189	190	189	189	190	190	190	190	190	190
Feature Number		115	119	151	174	177	177	177	188	159	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191
Spit Number		-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	3	4	5	6	7
Volume of bulk (litres)		10	9	15	12	4	8	4	16	13	10	3	9	13	3	4	3	4	3	4
Volume of flot (millilitres)		2	12	140	13	6	7	2	17	12	7	3	5	25	3	12	8	6	5	2
Method of processing		F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Molluscs	Habitat																			
Cecilioides acicula	Open ground	3	2	4	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	3	1	2	2	-	1	1
Clausilia bidentata	Sheltered places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vertigo pygmaea (burnt)	Open ground	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichia spp.	Catholic	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planorbis sp.	Freshwater	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discus rotundatus	Shady places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxychilus spp.	Sheltered places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vallonia spp.	Open ground	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carychium spp.	Shady places	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snail eggs		3	3	4	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sample Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Context Number	116	118	150	173	175	175	176	187	178	189	190	189	189	190	190	190	190	190	190
Feature Number	115	119	151	174	177	177	177	188	159	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191
Spit Number	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	3	4	5	6	7
Volume of bulk (litres)	10	9	15	12	4	8	4	16	13	10	3	9	13	3	4	3	4	3	4
Volume of flot (millilitres)	2	12	140	13	6	7	2	17	12	7	3	5	25	3	12	8	6	5	2
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Juveniles - indeterminate	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broken shell - terrestrial/freshwater	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broken shell - marine	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other plant macrofossils																			
Modern plant material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roots/tubers	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	1
Bone																			
Bone fragments	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Burnt bone	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	3	4	4	4	2
Small animal bone	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other remains																			
Insect remains	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Insect eggs/worm	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sample Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Context Number	116	118	150	173	175	175	176	187	178	189	190	189	189	190	190	190	190	190	190
Feature Number	115	119	151	174	177	177	177	188	159	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191
Spit Number	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	3	4	5	6	7
Volume of bulk (litres)	10	9	15	12	4	8	4	16	13	10	3	9	13	3	4	3	4	3	4
Volume of flot (millilitres)	2	12	140	13	6	7	2	17	12	7	3	5	25	3	12	8	6	5	2
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
cases																			
Vitreous material	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

18 APPENDIX 7: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-329128	
Project details	
Project name	Land at Fitzgerald Road, Bramford, Suffolk
Short description of the project	The evaluation took place between 1st October and 12th October 2018. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Hopkins Homes. The evaluation identified three distinct 'foci' of activity: the south (Trenches 15, 16, 27 and 28), the north-eastern corner (Trenches 34, 43, 44, 52 and 53) and the east (Trenches 40, 41, 46-50, and 54-56). The southern foci consisted of two Middle Bronze Age cremations, one unurned and one within a Deverel-Rimbury Urn (1,700-1,200BC). These cremations were cut into colluvium, making identification of grave cuts difficult, but it is likely that they were deposited into pits specifically dug for the deposition of the cremation, a common rite of the period. These cremations were, potentially, focused around an old watercourse or hollow present in Trenches 27, 29 and 37. Proximity of watercourses to burial evidence is commonplace in the prehistoric period. Part of an enclosure/ boundary system, pertaining to later agricultural activities, was also identified in this area. The north-eastern foci related to ditched boundaries and enclosures dating to the later Saxon- early medieval period. Anomalies identified in the geophysical survey (Legg 2018) which appeared to be large boundary ditches in fact related to multiple re-cuts of the same ditch. This demonstrates that the settlement was extant for a sustained period with continuous development and adjustment. The eastern foci appeared to relate to later Saxon- early medieval settlement 'edge' activity with further ditched enclosures identified. The limited finds assemblages suggest that the settlement core lay beyond the limits of the excavation to the east. However, the site still provides a valuable insight into activities undertaken on the rural settlement edge, and how it interacts with its associated agricultural landscape
Project dates	Start: 01-10-2018 End: 12-10-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	BRF158 - 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	PIT Early Neolithic
Monument type	CREMATION Middle Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Early Medieval
Monument type	PIT Early Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	POT Middle Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POT Early Medieval

Significant Finds	BONE Early Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL Early Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK BRAMFORD Land at Fitzgerald Road
Postcode	IP8 4AA
Study area	8.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 12327 46028 52.071317038416 1.098468166269 52 04 16 N 001 05 54 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 7.3m Max: 13.17m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Phoenix Consutling Archaeology Ltd
Project director/manager	Mark Hinman
Project supervisor	Matthew Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Physical Archive ID	BRF158
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Human Bones", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Digital Archive ID	BRF158

Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","Geophysics","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Paper Archive ID	BRF158
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Metal","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Fitzgerald Road, Bramford, Suffolk: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jones, M.
Other bibliographic details	R.
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Pampisford
Description	A4 bound report including 8 figures, 21 plates and 7 appendices

20 APPENDIX 8: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

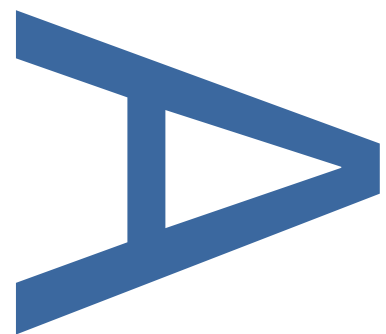
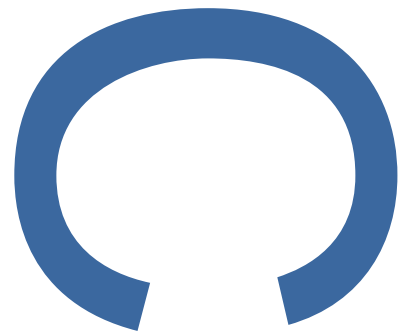
**WRITTEN SCHEME OF
INVESTIGATION FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**LAND AT FITZGERALD ROAD,
BRAMFORD, SUFFOLK**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL**

SITE CODE: BRF 158

SEPTEMBER 2018



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Written Scheme of Investigation for a Program of Archaeological Evaluation at Land at Fitzgerald Road, Bramford, Suffolk.

Local Planning Authority:	Suffolk County Council
Site Code:	BRF 158
HER Number:	9213702
Central National Grid Reference:	TM 12327 46028
Oasis Number:	preconst1-329128
Written and researched by:	Harvey Furniss
Project Manager:	Mark Hinman
Commissioning Client:	CgMs Heritage Ltd
Contractor:	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd Central Office Brewery Road Pampisford Cambridgeshire CB22 3EN
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September 2018

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

- 1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) has been commissioned by CgMs Ltd to undertake a program of archaeological evaluation at the proposed development at Land at Fitzgerald Road, Bramford, Suffolk (TM 12327 46028). This was in response to consultation with the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT).
- 1.1.2 The c. 9ha site is to be archaeologically evaluated in advance of its proposed redevelopment for Hopkins Homes Ltd. The evaluation is commissioned as pre-consent fieldwork in order to inform on further decision making prior to the proposed development. Any subsequent archaeological works on the site would require the collation of a separate Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).
- 1.1.3 This document comprises the WSI for the current archaeological evaluation and conforms to the SCC Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation, March 2017.

1.2 Archaeological Background

- 1.2.1 An HER search was undertaken on behalf of PCA by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological service (HER 9213702).
- 1.2.2 Previous surveys and works carried out on the land at Fitzgerald road, Bramford (HER BRF159) have shown the presence of Roman, Anglo Saxon, and Medieval activity. Find scatters in the southern, western, central and northeast areas of the proposed development area have yielded dateable pottery sherds and other artefacts.
- 1.2.3 Surrounding the development area there has been prehistoric activity as shown by previous fieldwork surveys. This activity is represented by ring ditch monuments located approximately 300m south of the proposed development area. Remains of an Iron Age settlement consisting of roundhouses, a boundary ditch, an enclosure and pits were also located during the recent

geophysical survey report (Legg 2018). Cropmarks located c.300m and c.530m west of the survey area have been postulated to mark out an extraction pit, field boundaries, trackway and ditches (BRF104).

- 1.2.4 Medieval activity has been documented on the proposed development site. A notable find was a bronze medieval token found in the central area of site. The northeast area of site produced the most convincing representation of artefacts. The finds combined with the high density of the geophysical survey results suggest the possible presence of a late medieval/early post medieval dwelling in the north east area of site.
- 1.2.5 The proposed development area has changed in recent years, with the eastern curvilinear boundary of the field being removed and replaced with a straight hedge line boundary during the late 1980's. A public footpath has run across from the south west of site up to the north eastern corner of the site since at least the year 1905.

Geophysical Survey Results

- 1.2.6 A geophysical survey undertaken on the site in May 2018 identified three groups of anomalies classified as archaeological in origin across the northern, north-eastern and eastern parts of the site (Legg 2018). The archaeological responses are mainly indicative of ditches, enclosures and possible debris. The different groups may reflect different phases of activity such as prehistoric, medieval, and post-medieval. Geological variations were also identified along with the identification of a modern buried service in the western part of the site.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

- 2.1.1 The bedrock geology of the proposed development area is that of Newhaven Chalk Formation. This is a sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 72 to 86 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. The local environment was previously dominated by warm chalk seas.
- 2.1.2 The superficial geological deposits are a mixture of river terrace deposits and sands/gravels from the Lowestoft formation. The River Terrace Deposits are superficial deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. The local environment was previously dominated by rivers.
- 2.1.3 The Lowestoft Formation is also made up of sand and gravels, these superficial Deposits were formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions.

2.2 Topography

- 2.2.1 The proposed development area is approximately located c.4km west-northwest from the centre of Ipswich immediately to the south of the village of Bramford (Figure 1). The development area had been used as a field for arable agriculture, and most recently for crops. The site lies within the shallow valley of the River Gipping, with the river is located c. 250m to the south-east of the proposed development. Bramford village is bordered by the A14 dual carriageway to the east and the river Gipping to the south. Fitzgerald road represents the northern boundary of the proposed development area.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Broad Aims

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

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

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

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

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

3.1.2 The evaluation will aim to provide sufficient information to enable the formulation of a suitable management/investigation strategy for the site's heritage assets, in light of the current redevelopment proposals.

3.1.3 The evaluation will provide a predictive model of any archaeological remains likely to be present on the site and will characterise and include an appraisal of the remains significance.

3.1.4 The evaluation's trial trenches will cover an adequate representative sample of the proposed development area in order to fully understand and characterise the archaeology on the site.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 All aspects of the investigation shall be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (CIfA 2014), the Suffolk County Council Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCC 2017) and Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Paper 14, 2003).

4.2 Machining and Site Planning

4.2.1 The archaeological work requires a series of evaluation trenches to consist of a 4% sample of the site with 1% contingency for judgemental trench use in response to consultation with SCCAS.

4.2.2 The scheme will comprise of a single phase of work, comprising of 59 x 30m trial trenches (Fig 1).

4.3 Excavation

4.3.1 Within each trench the topsoil, subsoil or man-made made ground deposits will be machine stripped by a mechanical excavator with toothless ditching bucket down to the archaeological horizon or geological horizon, whichever comes first. Upon encountering any archaeological features the procedure followed is detailed below.

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

4.3.3 Metal-detecting will be undertaken prior to and then during the cutting of trenches, with trench bases/ features/spoil also scanned. Any recovered metal finds will have their location recorded via GPS. Metal-detecting will also be carried out of any stripped deposits and all archaeological features and spoil heaps will be surveyed by metal-detector as they are encountered. The metal-detection will be undertaken by David Curry a long-standing archaeologist and experienced metal-detectorist with PCA.

4.3.4 Limits of excavation of all trenches, pre-excavation and post-excavation plans

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

4.4 Recording and Sampling

- 4.4.1 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).
- 4.4.2 All features will be investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.
- 4.4.3 Drawn records will be in the form of survey plans, drawn plans and section drawings of all archaeological features at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50) while all individual deposits and cuts will be recorded as written records on PCA pro-forma context sheets.
- 4.4.4 Linear features will be investigated by means of slots excavated across their width and measuring at least 1m in length, positioned to avoid areas of intercutting/ disturbance in order to provide uncontaminated finds assemblages. If stratigraphic relationships between features are not visible in plan, slots will also be positioned to determine inter-feature relationships.
- 4.4.5 Discrete features such as pits and postholes will be at least 50% excavated and when considered appropriate 100% excavated.
- 4.4.6 Significant features such as structural remains (e.g. eaves drip gullies, sunken feature buildings and beam slots), industrial features (kilns, ovens, domestic hearths, metalworking furnaces) and burials (cremation and inhumation) will be left in situ for further work.
- 4.4.7 High-resolution digital photographs will be taken at all stages of the evaluation. Digital photographs will be taken of all archaeological features and deposits and black and white film photographs will be taken when considered

appropriate by the excavator and supervisor.

- 4.4.8 Artefacts and ecofacts will be collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (ClfA 2014; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).
- 4.4.9 A metal detector will be used during the evaluation in order to enhance finds recovery and will not be set to discriminate against iron.
- 4.4.10 Bulk samples, 40 litres in volume, will be taken by the excavator and in consultation with the project's environmental specialist where practicable, in order to recover micro- and macro-botanical environmental remains. The broad aim of such sampling is to recover evidence relating to the past environment and agricultural economy of the site, and how these changed over time under both natural and anthropogenic influence.
- 4.4.11 Buried soils and associated deposits will be inspected on site by the PCA project manager in consultation with the PCA geoarchaeologist whose advice will be sought (if required) as to whether soil micromorphology or other analytical techniques will enhance understanding of depositional processes and transformations at the site.
- 4.4.12 Environmental sampling will make reference to the following guideline documents:
- English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition).
 - Association for Environmental Archaeology, 1995, Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2, 8 ff. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology;

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

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

4.5 Monitoring

4.5.1 The client will notify SCCAS/CT of the proposed start date at least 1 week in advance, allowing sufficient notice to arrange a monitoring meeting.

4.5.2 SCCAS/CT and the client will be kept regularly informed about developments and any significant discoveries during both the site works and subsequent post-excavation phase.

4.5.3 Trenches will not be backfilled until they have been inspected and signed off by SCCAS.

4.6 Treasure

4.6.1 All finds defined as Treasure will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Treasure Act 1996 (as amended by the Treasure Designation Order 2002 No. 2666). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft. Any finds that could be considered treasure under the terms of the Act made during the process of fieldwork will be immediately reported to the Finds Liaison Officer, so that it is properly reported to the appropriate Coroner within 14 days of discovery in line with the Treasure Act.

4.7 Human Remains

4.7.1 If human remains are encountered, SCCAS/CT and the client will be informed. No further excavation will take place until removal becomes necessary, and will only be carried out in accordance with all appropriate Environmental Health regulations and only after a Ministry of Justice license has been obtained. Excavation may be required where the remains are under imminent

threat or dating/preservation information is required for costing purposes. Due to the wide range of variables, costs of excavation, removal and analysis of human remains are not included in any statement of costs accompanying or associated with this specification.

5 ACCESS AND SAFETY

- 5.1.1 Access to the site will be arranged by the client. The client will secure safe access to the site for archaeological personnel and provide suitable welfare provision. The client will also ensure that all deep excavations are adequately shored, conforming to current health and safety regulations and that the archaeological investigations are enabled through the provision and operation of adequate water extraction/pumping equipment.
- 5.1.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of withholding of access will not be PCA's responsibility. The costs of any delays as a result of withheld access will be passed on to the client in addition to the project costs already specified.
- 5.1.3 All relevant health and safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice will be respected. The Health and Safety policies will be those of Pre- Construct Archaeology Ltd. and in accordance with all statutory regulations. A Health & Safety Risk Assessment for the site will be produced and made available to all staff.
- 5.1.4 There is a duty of care for the client to provide all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and the location of live services before site works commence.

6 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

6.1 Timetable

6.1.1 The duration of the evaluation will be up to 10 days for the main trenching works with a contingency for up to 5 additional days should contingency trenching be required.

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

6.2 Staffing and Support

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

6.2.2 Key team members will include Mark Hinman, Regional Manager of PCA Central and a PCA Supervisor. Additional Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff if required.

6.2.3 The following staff will form the project team:

1x Project Manager

1x Supervisor

4x Site Assistant (if required)

1x Survey Supervisor

1x Finds Supervisor

1x Finds Assistant

1x Illustrator for post-excavation work.

- 6.2.4 Specialists will be employed for consultation and analysis during post-excavation work as necessary. Specialists will be approached to carry out analysis as required from the list in Appendix 1.

7 REPORTING

- 7.1 The site will use HER code 9213702 and use BRF 158 as the project specific Site Code. This reference will be used to identify the archive.
- 7.2 Post-excavation tasks and report writing will take approximately 4-6 weeks following the end of fieldwork. Specialists will be employed for consultation and analysis as necessary
- 7.3 PCA will provide the client with a copy or copies of the report (following completion). PCA will provide one digital copy and one paper copy of the report to SCCAS/CT.
- 7.4 If substantial remains are recorded during the project, it may be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines contained in Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England 2015).
- 7.5 Further to its acceptance the contractor will supply an additional copy for inclusion into the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER). Contingency will be made for the publication of results. The minimum requirement will be for an appropriate note to be made available in the Archaeology in Suffolk section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History. This summary should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

8 OWNERSHIP OF FINDS, STORAGE AND CURATION OF ARCHIVE

- 8.1 To assist with the creation and curation of the project's archive, the Project Manager will contact the SHER office to obtain an Event Number at the outset of the project. SHER use this number as a unique identifier linking all physical and digital components of the archive. The unique event number will be clearly indicated on this specification once received for this project. It will be shown on all paperwork created on site (context forms and plans etc), on relevant ensuing reports and on the OASIS data collection form. The Event Number will also be used as the unique Site Code for the site.
- 8.2 All artefactual material recovered from the site will be processed and treated by PCA Central at the Pampisford office, prior to distribution to the relevant finds specialists. After analysis the artefactual material will be held in storage by PCA Central and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all artefacts. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to treasure act legislation separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated.
- 8.3 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with SCCAS/CT guidelines (SCCAS Conservation Team 2017 Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for preparation and deposition) and the advice contained in Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (UKIC 1990), and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (Museum and Galleries Commission 1992).
- 8.4 A copy of the report will accompany the archive when it is deposited with the SCCAS/CT archaeological stores.
- 8.5 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. PCA will provide appropriate details relating to this project by completing the OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>, in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service.

9 FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Insurance

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

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Brudenell, M. 2014. Brief for Geophysical Survey and Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Thomas Gainsborough School, Head Land, Great Cornard, Suffolk. (Unpublished SSCAS/CT)

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

Legg, R 2018 Geophysical Survey of Land at Fitzgerald Road, Bramford.

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

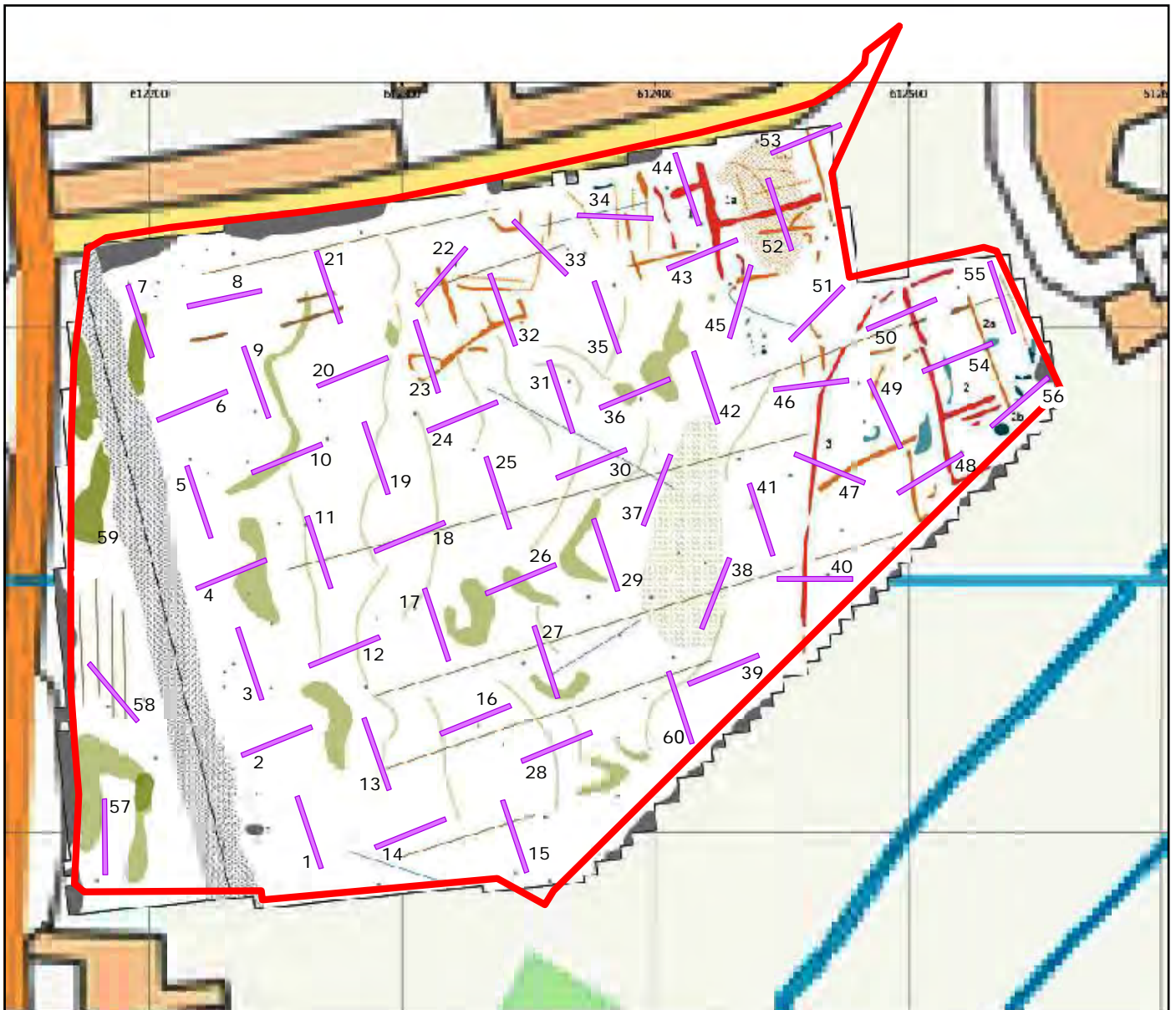
SCC 2017 Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team)

SCCAS 2017 Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for preparation and deposition

10.1 WEBSITES

1) British Geological Survey (Date Accessed 27/09/18)

www.bgs.ac.uk



- Development Site
- 30m Trial Trench



Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Fitzgerald Rd Bramford

Geophysics
Interpretation

APPENDIX 1: FINDS, ENVIROMENTAL AND OTHER SPECIALIST SERVICES

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

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

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

Clay Tobacco Pipe: Chris Jarrett (in house)

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

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

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

Coins: James Gerrard (in house), Mike Hammerson

Inscriptions & Graffiti: Roger Tomlin

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

Lithics (inc Palaeolithic): Barry Bishop

Osteology: Aileen Tierney

Timber: Damian Goodburn, Nigel Nayling (Wales),

Leather: Quita Mould

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

Metal slag: Lynne Keys, David Starley

Textiles: Penelope Walton Rogers

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

Dendrochronology: Ian Tyers

Archaeomagnetic dating: Mark Noel

Environmental: Val Fryer, QUEST, University of Reading

Documentary Research: Guy Thompson (in house), Chris Phillpotts, Frederick

Hamond (NI), Gillian Draper, Jeremy Haslam, Roger Leech

Industrial Archaeology: David Cranstone

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

PCA

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