LAND OFF UNION ROAD AND FINBOROUGH ROAD ONEHOUSE, STOWMARKET SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

LOCAL AUTHORITY:
BABERGH AND MID SUFFOLK DISTRICT COUNCIL

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Land off Union Road and Finborough Road, Onehouse, Stowmarket, Suffolk: An Archaeological Evaluation

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ABSTRACT

In November and December 2019, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation of land off Union Road and Finborough Road, Onehouse, Stowmarket, Suffolk. The work was commissioned by Endurance Estates Land Promotion Ltd through their archaeological consultant, Pegasus Group.

The site consisted of an arable field to the south of Union Road (Area 1) and a partly overgrown, scrubby field to the south of Finborough Road (Area 2). Geophysical survey had indicated possible archaeological remains in parts of the site, including several possible ring ditches, although it was acknowledged that the magnetic enhancement on the site was generally low, with anomalies of possible archaeological origin having a similar contrast to the general variation produced by differences in the soils and geology on the site. The evaluation confirmed this consideration and demonstrated that many of the anomalies were of geological origin, although it also demonstrated that the geophysical technique had not been entirely successful as many archaeological features were encountered that were not detected by the survey.

The earliest evidence for human activity within the site relates to residual finds of Mesolithic and Neolithic struck flints that were recovered from Later Prehistoric ditches adjacent to the River Rattlesden, in Area 2. These ditches probably formed stock enclosures and field boundaries on the well-drained gravels along the north bank of the river. Other features associated with these ditches included a small number of pits and postholes and a buried soil horizon. Residual sherds of Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery were also found in the area of the Late Iron Age/early Roman settlement on the higher ground c. 150m to the north, in Area 1.

The Late Iron Age/Early Roman settlement, probably a small farmstead, was located on the south/southwest facing slope in the centre of Area 1. This consisted of a ditch system forming settlement and stock enclosures, parts of a field system and evidence for habitation, in the form of pits and postholes, probable waterholes and finds of pottery sherds, animal bone and burnt clay. The latter may be the remains of kilns or ovens, although none were identified by the evaluation. A single un-urned cremation was recovered from the northern edge of the site, suggesting that there may be a small burial ground in this area.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Endurance Estates Land Promotion Ltd (EELP) are proposing to submit a planning application to Babergh & Mid Suffolk District Council (BMSDC) for the development of land at Onehouse, Stowmarket, Suffolk (site centred on Ordnance Survey NGR: TM 02906 58780; Fig. 1).

1.2 Due to the archaeological potential of the site, Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) advised BMSDC that the applicant should be required to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site prior to determination to inform a planning decision. Following consultation between Pegasus Group, EELP's archaeological consultant, and SCCAS, it was agreed that the evaluation would consist of 57no. 30m trenches (1710 linear metres of trench at 2.0m wide, a 4% sample evaluation of the 8.5ha site; Fig. 2). An additional 20m contingency trench (Trench 58) was excavated at the request of SCCAS to establish the extent of a buried soil layer in the southeast corner of the site. The requirements for the evaluation were outlined in a *Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation* issued by SCCAS (SCCAS 2019a).

1.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) were commissioned by EELP, through Pegasus Group, to undertake the evaluation, which was carried out in November and December 2019. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) that was prepared by PCA (PCA 2019; Appendix 5) and approved by SCCAS prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

1.4 All work relating to the project was carried out in accordance with the approved WSI, in addition to guidelines set out in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2019) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (CIfA 2014b).

1.5 The project was managed in accordance with the Historic England procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (HE 2015).

1.6 All artefactual material will be held in storage at PCA Cambridge until ownership of all such archaeological finds are transferred and the archive is deposited with the SCCAS Store or the relevant recipient museum. A copy of this report will accompany the archive when it is deposited with the museum stores.

2 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 Site location, topography and geology

2.1.1 The site is located on the southeastern outskirts of Onehouse, a small village situated on the western fringe of Stowmarket, Suffolk (Fig. 1). The proposed development consists of two areas, Areas 1 and 2. Area 1 is a large arable field bounded by Union Road to the north, Starhouse Lane to the west, Finborough Road (B1115) to the south and a housing development to the east. Area 2 lies to the south of Finborough Road and consists of a scrubby field, previously meadow or pasture, on the north bank of the River Rattlesden.

2.1.2 Topographically, the site is situated on a moderately steep south and southwest facing slope overlooking the valley of the River Rattlesden, which flows eastwards along the southern boundary of Area 2. The ground descends from *c.* 52m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the northeast corner of Area 1, adjacent to Union Road, to *c.* 33m aOD at the southern edge of Area 2, on the bank of the river.

2.1.3 The bedrock geology of the site consists of Pliocene to mid-Pleistocene sands, gravels, silts and clays of the Crag Group (BGS 2019). On the higher ground in Area 1 there are superficial glacigenic deposits of diamicton, consisting of poorly sorted beds of silt, sand, clay and gravel, part of the Lowestoft Formation.

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

2.2.1 The archaeological and historical background summarised below has been taken from a heritage note produced by Pegasus Group (Pegasus Group 2019), which was based on a search of records held by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER). This concluded that (*ibid*., 7):

'Based on recorded archaeology in the vicinity and results of a recent geophysical survey, the site is considered to have potential for settlement and/or funerary remains dating to the later prehistoric periods. The site is considered to have low potential for significant archaeological remains from later periods.'

The location of the relevant Late Iron Age and Roman HER sites mentioned in the text and elsewhere in this report are shown on Figure 1.

Prehistoric (pre-AD43)

2.2.2 There has been prehistoric activity recorded in the vicinity of the site, generally of find spots of artefactual material but also evidence of Bronze Age domestic activity and early to Middle Iron Age agricultural activity has been revealed during a 2017 archaeological investigation in fields immediately to the east of the site. There was no indication from this work that any features extended into the current site (TDD003).

2.2.3 A geophysical survey of the proposed development site undertaken by Magnitude Surveys in 2019 located several undated anomalies in the northern part of the site suggesting multiple earthworks including three possible ring ditch monuments, at least one of which has also been identified by aerial photography. In addition, the survey identified an enclosure feature and further linear anomalies in the part of the proposed development area to the south of the Finborough Road.

Roman/Anglo Saxon (AD43 to 1066)

2.2.4 Roman activity in the area of the site is identified by generally isolated findspots, although scatters of artefactual evidence have been found at locations *c.* 600m (FNG046) and *c*. 945m (ONS055) west of the site. Additionally, Roman kilns were identified during archaeological trenching *c*. 650m northeast of the site, on the same site as an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (HGH 055).

Medieval to modern (1066 to present)

2.2.5 Recorded medieval sites in the area have largely been confined to individual findspots of small artefacts and coins. An archaeological evaluation undertaken to the north of the site in 2016 identified linear features relating to enclosures of probable medieval date along with post-medieval field boundaries and trackway to the south, nearest the proposed development area. It was not ascertained that these features extended into the site.

2.2.6 Historic maps of the area show that the site has been used as farmland since at least the beginning of the 19th century and is likely to have formed part of the agricultural hinterland of Onehouse from the medieval period onwards.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The main aim of the investigation, as stated in the WSI (PCA 2019, 6), was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site by trial trenching and to test the effectiveness of the geophysical survey technique by targeting geophysical anomalies and apparently 'blank' areas. This was achieved through the identification, sample excavation and recording of the archaeological remains that were encountered by the evaluation and determining their location, extent, date, character and state of preservation.

3.2 To determine the significance of the results of the evaluation in a local, regional and national context (as appropriate), reference has been made to the East Anglian regional research agendas:

- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997);
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000);
- *Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region* (Medlycott and Brown 2008);
- *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

4 METHODOLOGY

General

4.1 The archaeological evaluation consisted of the excavation of 57no. 30m trial trenches and an additional 20m trial trench that was excavated on contingency at the request of SCCAS (a total of 1730 linear metres of trench at 2.0m wide; Fig. 2). Generally, these were distributed evenly across the site in order to provide a representative sample of the development area. Some trenches were located specifically to target possible archaeological features shown as anomalies on the results of the geophysical survey.

Metal-detecting

4.2 Prior to the mechanical excavation of the trenches, the area of each trench was scanned by an experienced metal detectorist. Once the trenches were open, the spoil heaps and all features exposed in the trenches were scanned for finds. The metal detector was not set to discriminate against iron.

Excavation methodology

4.3 The trenches were opened under archaeological supervision using a 20-ton tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 2.0m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed geological substrate or the surface of the archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. The topsoil and subsoil were stored separately in temporary bunds along the sides of the trenches. Exposed surfaces were hand-cleaned to define archaeological features and deposits and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.

Recording methodology

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

4.5 All hand-excavation, investigation and recording was carried out in accordance with PCA's *Operations Manual I: Fieldwork Induction Manual* (Taylor and Brown 2009). Linear features were investigated by means of 1m-wide slots within the trenches. Where stratigraphic relationships between features could not be discerned in plan, relationship slots were also excavated and these were recorded as part of the GPS survey and noted on the relevant context sheets. Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20).

4.6 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process, including general photos of the site and archaeological features and deposits.

4.7 Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site (CIfA 2001; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).

Environmental sampling

4.8 Environmental sampling was carried out in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (EH 2011). A total of 23 bulk samples were taken from a range of archaeological features and deposits to establish the palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits and to extract and identify any micro- and macro-botanical remains and small artefacts that are not readily recovered by hand-collection, such as metalworking debris and bones of fish and small animals. The results of the assessment of the samples demonstrated that the site has a generally low potential for the recovery of well-preserved, statistically valid assemblages of ecofacts or industrial residues.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper archive

Context register sheets	14
Context sheets	255
Trench sheets	58
Section register sheets	6
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	106
Trench record sheets	58
Photo register sheets	12
Small finds register sheets	1
Environmental register sheets	2

5.2 Digital archive

Digital photos	441
GPS survey files	1
Digital plans	1
Access database	1

5.3 Physical archive

Struck flint	35
Burnt flint	150g
Prehistoric pottery	18/100g
Roman pottery	119/1011g
Ceramic building material (CBM)	1568g
Small Finds	3
Animal bone	56
Environmental bulk samples	23 (82no. 10 litre tubs)

6 EVALUATION RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of fifty-seven 30m trial trenches and one 20m contingency trench (a total of 1730 linear metres at 2.0m wide; Fig. 2). The trenches are described below in numerical order and the features and deposits investigated by the evaluation are summarised below. Information relating to the trenches and the thicknesses of the topsoil, subsoil, colluvium and the depth of the geology are given in Appendix 1. Finds and environmental remains, where present, are mentioned in the following descriptions of the features and deposits from which they were recovered. Fifteen of the trenches contained no archaeological features or deposits (Trenches 3-9, 11, 18, 27, 28, 30, 31,43, 44).

6.1.2 In Area 1 (Figs 3 and 5), the evaluation identified a Late Iron Age and Early Roman settlement on the south-facing slope in the central part of the field. A ditch system, probably the remains of enclosures and an associated field system, was identified and the presence of former structures was indicated by postholes as well as finds of pottery, burnt clay, daub and tegula. The well-fired pieces of burnt clay may also be an indicator of the presence of kilns or ovens, although none were encountered in the evaluation trenches. Three potential waterholes or ponds and several pits were also identified. A single cremation may suggest a burial ground associated with the settlement in the northwest corner of the field. The dating of the finds assemblage associated with these features spans a period from the beginning of the 1st century AD to the beginning of the 2nd century AD. The phasing of the features was based on ceramic dating and stratigraphic relationships with other features or the colluvium/buried soil. However, a number of features ([120], [105], [112], [126], [145], [130], [134], [140], [136], [138], [151], [142], [149], [147], [155], [157], [163], [169], [198], [231], [233], [239], [235], [237], [217], [219], [221]) that did not yield any dating evidence, were assigned a Late Iron Age-Early Roman date on the basis of their proximity and/or morphological similarity to dated features or their relationship with the colluvium/buried soil.

6.1.3 In Area 2 (Fig. 4), Mesolithic and Neolithic struck flints were recovered as residual finds in features currently dated to the Late Prehistoric period. These features consisted of a series of shallow ditches, a small number of pits and postholes and a buried soil layer.

6.2 General stratigraphy

6.2.1 The geological substrate varied considerably across the site, reflecting the variable nature of the Lowestoft Formation deposits in this area. In Area 1 it predominately consisted of light to mid yellowish-brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions or light to mid reddish-brown sandy silt. In Area 2 the geology was represented by light yellowish-brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of gravel, which in places is likely to have been reworked by the River Rattlesden.

6.2.2 In most trenches the geological substrate (102) was directly overlain by the topsoil (100), which consisted of firm, mid to dark greyish-brown silty clay, between 0.25m and 0.4m thick. The subsoil (318) which was a friable mid reddish-brown sandy silt, was only present in Trench 6. In the trenches on the lower slope this was overlain by colluvium, which was a friable, mid yellowish-brown silty sand, between 0.05m and 0.7m thick (Trenches 12, 13, 15, 16, 21-24, 30, 31, 37-40, 45-48 and 50-57). A dark brownish-grey buried soil containing occasional sherds of Early Roman pottery was sealed by the colluvium in Trenches 24, 37-40 and 46-48. Only two features, Ditch [185] and land drain [145] were truncating the colluvium. The rest was sealed by it or the buried soil.

6.2.3 A number of features were investigated that were shown to be of natural origin, either variations in the natural substrate, tree hollows or animal burrows (features [142], [189], [243], [245], [251], [253], [265] and [535]).

6.3 Area 1 (Figs 2, 3 and 5)

Trench 1

6.3.1 Trench 1 was positioned to target a linear geophysical anomaly that was aligned parallel with the modern field boundary to the north. A ditch [282] on a corresponding alignment was identified in the trench, although it was located *c.* 5m to the north of the anomaly.

6.3.2 Ditch [282] was backfilled with mottled light yellowish-brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions. The fill (281) contained no dating evidence; however, the rectangular profile of the ditch in conjunction with its homogenous backfill suggest it is a modern, machine-cut feature.

Trench 2

6.3.3 Trench 2 was positioned to target two linear geophysical anomalies in the north-western part of the trench. No corresponding features were identified, although the

truncated remnants of a cremation burial [175] were encountered at the southeastern end of the trench.

6.3.4 Cremation [175] was heavily truncated by modern ploughing (Fig. 6; Plate 1). It was subcircular in plan, had a diameter of approximately 0.35m and it had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (174) was a firm, mixed dark grey and mid brown sandy clay. It contained seven sherds of pottery dated to the late 1st to mid 2nd century AD. The soil in the cremation contained charcoal and a charred gallium (bedstraw) seed.

Trench 10

6.3.5 Waterhole [103] was identified by the geophysical survey as a large, subcircular, anomaly and a corresponding feature was investigated in the southern part of the trench (Fig. 8, Section 1; Plate 2). It was approximately 10m wide, had gently sloping to steep sides and its base was established by augering at a depth of over 2m below ground level (bgl). Its fill (104) was firm, mid greyish-brown silty sand with rare charcoal inclusions. It contained three sherds of pottery dated to the mid 1st century AD, three residual sherds tentatively dated to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age and a bar-shaped whetstone. A soil sample taken from the fill contained charcoal and a charred goosefoot seed.

Trench 12

6.3.6 Trench 12 was positioned to target two subcircular geophysical anomalies, although no corresponding features were identified. The colluvium (302) extended throughout the whole trench and measured 0.3m thick.

6.3.7 Ditch [120] was encountered close to the southern end of the trench. It was overlain by a 0.3m thick layer of colluvium. It was aligned east to west, measured 0.7m wide by 0.46m deep and had steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 9; Plate 3). Its fill (119) was firm, dark greyish-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. Charcoal and a charred vetch seed were recovered from a soil sample taken from this deposit.

Trench 13

6.3.8 Trench 13 was positioned to target a large linear anomaly, which was shown by the evaluation to be of geological origin. However, two small ditches were identified, overlain by a 0.3m thick layer of colluvium, which extended for 15m from the south-eastern end of the trench.

6.3.9 Ditch terminus [105] was linear in plan, aligned northwest to southeast and measured 0.4m wide by 0.12m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (106) was firm, mid greyish-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal inclusions.

6.3.10 Ditch [112] was aligned north to south, measured 0.9m wide by 0.13m deep and had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (111) was friable, dark reddish-brown silty clay. A soil sample taken from this deposit contained only intrusive material.

6.3.11 The ditches identified in Trench 13 did not continue in the surrounding trenches, perhaps forming part of small enclosures.

Trench 14

6.3.12 Trench 14 was positioned to target a large geophysical linear anomaly of possible archaeological origin in the northern part of the trench and a linear anomaly of natural origin in the southern part of the trench. No features related to these anomalies have been identified.

6.3.13 The trench contained a posthole, a small pit and buried soil layer. Animal burrow [189] was also tested by means of a hand dug slot.

6.3.14 Pit or posthole [191] was sub-circular in plan, measuring approximately 0.4m in diameter and 0.16m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (190) was friable, mid brownish-grey sandy silt.

6.3.15 Posthole [194] was located underneath buried soil layer (192). It was sub-circular in plan, measuring approximately 0.28m in diameter and 0.31m deep (Plate 4). It had vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill (193) was a firm, mid brownish-grey sandy silt.

6.3.16 Buried soil layer (192) was a dark brownish-grey, almost black, sandy silt. It extended for approximately 14.5 metres, starting from the southern edge of the trench. It measured approximately 0.25m thick.

Trench 15

6.3.17 Trench 15 was positioned to target two linear geophysical anomalies thought to be of agricultural origin. These anomalies broadly correspond with three east to west aligned ditches identified in the evaluation. The colluvium (301) extended throughout

the whole trench, measuring 0.15m thick.

6.3.18 Ditch [166] and its recut [165] were in the southern part of the trench. Ditch [166] had steep sides and a concave base and measured 0.3m wide and 0.24m deep (Fig. 8, Section 26). Its fill (167) was friable, mid reddish-brown sandy silt and a soil sample taken from this deposits contained a fragment of charred cereal grain. Ditch [165] had steep sides and a concave base. It measured 1m wide and 0.47m deep. Its fill (164) was friable, mid greyish-brown sandy silt. It contained 11 sherds of pottery dated to the mid 1st century AD. The features were overlain by a 0.15m thick layer of colluvium. These ditches did not continue in the surrounding trenches, perhaps forming part of small enclosures.

6.3.19 Ditch [185] was cut into the colluvium layer and hence thought to be of post-Roman date. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (184) was described as firm, dark reddish-brown silty sand.

Trench 16

6.3.20 Trench 16 was positioned to target two curvilinear anomalies of possible archaeological origin. Only Ditch [178] broadly corresponds in position with one of these anomalies, however due to its size it is thought to be unlikely resembling the curvilinear shape detected by the geophysical survey. The colluvium (303) extended throughout the whole trench, measuring approximately 0.25m thick.

6.3.21 Ditch [178] was aligned north to south and measured 3.4m wide and 0.75m deep (Fig. 8, Section 29; Plate 5). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills: (176) a hard, mid greyish-brown silty sandy clay which contained 22 sherds of 1st century AD pottery and a possible whetstone and (177) a hard, dark greyish-brown silty sandy clay which contained three sherds of 1st-century pottery and three sherds of Late Iron Age pottery. Soil samples taken from these fills contained moderate amounts of charcoal. The faunal assemblage consisted of a cattle molar and cattle-size 3 limb bones and one rib.

6.3.22 Two pits or ditch termini [181] and [183] were also identified in Trench 16. They were north-south aligned, measuring between 0.5-1.4m wide and 0.21-0.23m deep. Both had gently sloping sides and concave bases. Their fills were hard, mid or dark greyish-brown silty sandy clay. Fill (180) of pit/ditch contained one sherd of residual pottery, tentatively dated to the Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age. Fill (182) of pit/ditch [183] contained five sherds of mid 1st century pottery.

Trench 17

6.3.23 Trench 17 was positioned to target two agricultural linear anomalies. No features related to these anomalies have been identified.

6.3.24 Two linear natural features [251] and [253], interpreted as variations in the natural geology, were tested by means of hand dug slots.

Trench 19

6.3.25 Trench 19 was positioned to target a linear agricultural anomaly and a large, linear natural anomaly. No features or deposits related to these anomalies were identified.

6.3.26 A single posthole or small pit [202] has been identified in the trench. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring approximately 0.23m in diameter and 0.07m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (201) was firm, mid brownish-grey silty clay.

Trench 20

6.3.27 Trench 20 was positioned to target a linear agricultural anomaly. No features related to this anomaly have been identified.

6.3.28 Pit [205] was located in the northern part of the trench. It extended beyond the eastern limit of excavation. It had gently sloping sides and a convex base. It contained two fills: (203) a firm, mid reddish-brown silty sand with rare charcoal inclusions and (204) a firm, mid brownish-grey silty sand with rare charcoal inclusions.

6.3.29 Pit [207] was located in the southern part of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.94m long, 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (206) was a firm, mid brownish-grey silty sand with rare charcoal inclusions.

Trench 21

6.3.30 Trench 21 was positioned to target two linear agricultural anomalies. No features related to these anomalies have been identified. Two Late Iron Age-Early Roman ditches [161] and [196] have been identified in the central part of the trench. A modern drainage ditch [187] was running east-northeast to south-southwest in the eastern part of the trench. The colluvium (304) extended for the first 15m of the trench length, starting from its western end. It measured between 0.0.5-0.10m thick.

6.3.31 Ditch [161] was aligned north to south and measured 1.0m wide by 0.34m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (160) was a firm, mid greyish-brown silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions and a soil sample taken from this deposit contained charred barley grain. Part of a 1st century AD Roman 'Eye' brooch was recovered from the fill of this ditch (Plate 21).

6.3.32 Ditch [196] was linear in plan and aligned north to south, measuring 0.8m wide and 0.27m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (195) was firm, mid greyish-brown silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions. It contained two sherds of pottery dated to the mid 1st century AD.

Trench 22

6.3.33 Trench 22 was positioned to target a large linear natural anomaly. This corresponded with a soil layer (280) identified in the central part of the trench. Three ditches and a pit were also identified. The colluvium (305) extended throughout the entire length of the trench. It measured between 0.08-0.12m thick.

6.3.34 Soil layer (280) (Section 75, Figure 8) was a firm, mid greyish-brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal inclusions. It was approximately 5.7m wide, 0.2m thick and covered Ditches [275], [279] and Pit [277].

6.3.35 Ditches [275], [279] and [284] (Section 75, Figure 8) were aligned east to west and ran parallel to each other approximately 2.7-3.0m apart. Ditch [275] measured 0.6m wide by 0.23m deep; Ditch [279] measured 0.6m wide by 0.20m deep; and Ditch [284] measured 0.75m wide by 0.18m deep. They had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Their fills were a firm, mid greyish-brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal inclusions. Fill (274) of Ditch [275] contained one sherd of pottery dated to the mid 1st century AD. Fill (278) of Ditch [279] contained ten sherds of pottery dated to the mid 1st century AD.

6.3.36 Pit [277] (Section 76, Figure 8) was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.04m deep. It had gently sloping side and a concave base. Its fill (276) was a firm, mid greyish-brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal inclusions. It contained one sherd of pottery dated to the 1st century AD.

Trench 23

6.3.37 Trench 23 was located in the central, western part of Area 1. Features identified in this trench were sealed by a 0.65m thick layer of buried soil (143), overlain by 0.3m thick layer of colluvium. The colluvium (306) extended throughout the whole trench.

6.3.38 Buried soil (143) was a friable, dark brownish-grey sandy silt. It measured approximately 0.65m thick and sealed Ditches [108], [110] and Waterhole [122].

6.3.39 Ditch [108] was north to south aligned, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.34m deep (Fig. 8, Section 2). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (107) was firm, mid greyish-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. It contained three sherds of pottery dated to the late 1st and 2nd century AD.

6.3.40 Ditch [110] was located in the western part of the trench and was north to south aligned, measuring 2m wide and 0.2m deep (Fig. 8, Section 3). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (109) was a firm, dark greyish-brown silty clay. It contained twelve sherds of pottery dated to the mid 1st century AD, seven sherds of pottery tentatively dated to the Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age, Roman rotary quern stone fragment and a possible burnt stone pot boiler.

6.3.41 A possible waterhole [122] was identified in the central part of the trench. It had moderately sloping sides. It measured approximately 6.5m wide and over 0.41m deep (Fig. 8, Section 10; Plate 6). Its fill (121) was a firm, mid greyish-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. It contained seven sherds of pottery dated to the mid 1st to 4th century AD.

6.3.42 Land drain [145] was located in the eastern part of the trench. It was north to south aligned and corresponded with a linear anomaly of agricultural origin picked up in the geophysical survey. It truncated the colluvium and was morphologically similar to other land drains identified on site. It measured 0.45m wide and 0.04m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Its fill (144) was a firm, dark greyish-brown silty clay.

Trench 24

6.3.43 Trench 24 was positioned to target a linear anomaly of agricultural origin and a natural anomaly. No features or deposits related to these anomalies have been identified. The colluvium (307) extended throughout the whole trench, measuring between 0.40-0.60m thick.

6.3.44 Buried soil (159) was identified underneath the colluvium (Fig. 9; Plate 7). It was a friable, dark brownish-grey sandy silt. It extended throughout the whole length of the trench. It measured between 0.4-0.65m thick and was at its maximum depth at the northern end of the trench. It contained ten sherds of pottery dated to the 1st century AD and one sherd tentatively dated to the Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age. A soil

sample taken from this deposit contained a fragment of charred cereal grain and a field campion seed.

Trench 25

6.3.45 Trench 25 was positioned to target two linear anomalies of agricultural origin. No features related to these anomalies have been identified.

6.3.46 Posthole [124] was sub-circular in plan, measuring approximately 0.3m in diameter and 0.22m deep. It had vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill (123) was a firm, mid brownish-grey silty clay with rare charcoal inclusions. Soil sample taken from (123) contained some animal bone, CBM, pottery, mortar and flint as well as unburnt seeds and roots.

6.3.47 Ditch [126] was a recut of Ditch [128] (Fig. 8, Section 12; Plate 8). Both ditches were west-northwest to east-southeast aligned. Ditch [126] measured 0.75m wide and 0.13m deep. Ditch [128] measured 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep. The ditches had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Their fills (125) and (127) were friable, mid greyish-brown silty sand. Fill (127) contained a single tegula tile and a soil sample from this deposit contained a small amount of charcoal.

6.3.48 Ditch [130] was located in the southern part of the trench. It was east to west aligned, measuring 0.8m wide and 0.17m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (129) was friable, mid greyish-brown silty clay.

Trench 26

6.3.49 Trench 26 was positioned to target a sub-circular anomaly of possible archaeological origin and two linear agricultural anomalies. No features or deposits related to these anomalies have been identified.

6.3.50 A small pit or posthole [213] was located in the eastern part of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.58m wide and 0.17m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base.

6.3.51 Pit [223] was located in the western part of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.98m wide and 0.21m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a sloping base. Its fill (222) was a firm, mid greyish-brown clayey silt.

6.3.52 Posthole [241] was located in the eastern part of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.8m in diameter and 0.22m deep. It had moderately sloping sides

and a flat base. Its packing (240) was a firm, mid greyish-brown clayey silt. The post has been removed [247] creating a 0.35m wide and 0.2m deep void which filled with (246) a firm, dark greyish-brown clayey silt.

Trench 29

6.3.53 Trench 29 was positioned to target a large natural anomaly. No features or deposits related to this anomaly have been identified.

6.3.54 Ditch [114/116/118] was curvilinear in plan and extended beyond the limit of excavation. It measured between 0.39-0.7m wide and 0.08-0.29m deep (Fig. 8, Section 8). It had gently to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (113/115/117) was firm, mid greyish-brown silty sand with rare charcoal inclusions. It contained crumbs of pottery, possibly prehistoric in date, and a soil sample taken from fills (113) and (115) contained a charred cereal grain fragment and goosefoot seeds.

6.3.55 Posthole or small pit [200] was located in the northern part of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring approximately 0.25m in diameter and 0.14m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (199) was a firm, mid reddish-brown silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions and fired clay. Soil sample taken from (199) contained abundant wood charcoal and a small number of molluscs.

Trench 31

6.3.56 Trench 31 was blank. The colluvium (308) extended for approximately the first 10m of the trench length, starting from its eastern end. It measured 0.3m thick.

Trench 32

6.3.57 Trench 32 was positioned to target a large natural anomaly. No features or deposits related to this anomaly have been identified.

6.3.58 Ditch [249] was east to west aligned, measuring 0.48m wide and 0.27m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (248) was a firm, mid yellowish-brown clayey silt.

Trench 33

6.3.59 Trench 33 was positioned to target a natural anomaly. No features or deposits related to this anomaly were identified.

6.3.60 Ditch terminus [209] was aligned north to south and measured 0.35m wide and 0.1m

deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (208) was friable, mid greyish-brown sandy silt. It contained one sherd of pottery dated to the Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age.

Trench 34

6.3.61 Trench 34 was positioned to target a sub-circular anomaly of possible archaeological origin. No features or deposits related to this anomaly have been identified.

6.3.62 Pit [261] was identified in the western part of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.75m wide and 0.23m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (260) was a loose, mid greyish-brown silty sand.

Trench 35

6.3.63 Trench 35 was positioned to investigate a linear anomaly. No features related to this anomaly have been identified.

6.3.64 Ditch [134] was located in the central part of the trench. It was east-northeast to west-southwest aligned, measuring 1.1m wide and 0.21m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (133) was friable, mid greyish-brown silty clay.

6.3.65 Ditch [140] was located in the southern part of the trench. It was east-northeast to west-southwest aligned, measuring 0.4m wide by 0.15m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (139) was a friable, mid greyish-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions.

6.3.66 Posthole [136] was located in the northern part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.45m in diameter and 0.28m deep (Fig. 8, Section 16). It had moderately sloping to steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (135) was friable mid greyish-brown silty sand.

6.3.67 Pit [138] was located immediately south of posthole [136]. It was circular in plan, measuring approximately 0.8m in diameter and 0.29m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (137) was a friable, mid reddish-brown silty sand.

6.3.68 Posthole [151] was located in the central part of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.25m in diameter and 0.17m deep (Fig. 8, Section 22). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (150) was friable, mid reddish-brown silty sand.

6.3.69 Natural hollow [142] was located in the central part of the trench, immediately south of Ditch [134]. It was irregular in plan, measuring approximately 1.3m long, 0.8m wide and 0.14m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (141) was friable, mid greyish-brown silty sand.

Trench 36

6.3.70 Trench 36 was positioned to target a large curvilinear anomaly, thought to be of archaeological origin, also visible as a crop mark. No features related to this anomaly were identified. Three pits, a ditch and an animal burrow [265] were identified in the eastern part of the trench.

6.3.71 Ditch [257] was linear in plan and aligned northeast to southwest, measuring 0.46m wide and 0.22m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (256) was loose, mid greyish-brown silty sand.

6.3.72 Pit [255] was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.85m wide and 0.19m deep. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill (254) was loose, mid greyish-brown silty sand.

6.3.73 Pit [259] was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.14m wide and 0.21m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (258) was a loose, mid greyish-brown silty sand.

6.3.74 Pit [263] was circular in plan, measuring 0.55m in diameter and 0.27m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (262) was loose, mid greyish-brown sandy silt.

Trench 37

6.3.75 Trench 37 was positioned to target a curvilinear anomaly in the eastern part of the trench and a sub-circular anomaly in the western part of the trench. Both anomalies were thought to be of archaeological origin. No features or deposits related to these anomalies were identified. A 0.6m thick buried soil layer in the eastern part of the trench was overlain by a layer of colluvium. The colluvium (309) extended for the first 20 metres of the trench length, starting from its western end. It measured between 0.20-0.6m thick and was at its maximum depth at the western end of the trench. One ditch was also identified.

6.3.76 Ditch [132] was aligned east to west, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.21m deep. It had vertical sides and a flat base (Fig. 8, Section 14; Plate 9). Its fill (131) was a firm, dark greyish-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. It contained two sherds

of pottery dated to the mid 1st to 2nd century AD. The soil sample included common wood charcoal and some intrusive seeds and roots.

6.3.77 Buried soil (316) extended for approximately 9m, starting from the western end of the trench. It was approximately 0.6m thick (augured depth).

Trenches 38, 39, 45, 47, 48

6.3.78 Trenches 38, 39, 47 and 48 were positioned to target a number of anomalies of possible archaeological and agricultural origin. Trench 38 was in addition targeting a large curvilinear anomaly thought to be archaeological, also visible as a crop mark and identified in Trench 36. No features or deposits related to these anomalies have been identified. Trench 45 was positioned according to a grid pattern. All of the above trenches contained a buried soil layer which was either augured or excavated by means of a machine dug slot to check its depth. It was 0.75m thick in Trench 38 and approximately 0.70m thick in Trenches 39, 45, 47 and 48 (Plates 10 and 14). The buried soil was soft, dark brownish-grey silty sand with occasional charcoal inclusions. The buried soil (158) in Trench 48 contained one sherd of pottery dated to the 1st century AD and quern stone fragments. In all of the above trenches the buried soil was overlain by a 0.2-0.6m thick layer of colluvium.

6.3.79 Buried soil (297) was identified in Trench 38. It extended for approximately 13 metres, starting from the south-western end of the trench. It was approximately 0.75m thick (augured depth)

6.3.80 Buried soil (299) was identified in Trench 39. It extended for approximately 10 metres, starting from the SSW end of the trench. It measured approximately 0.12-0.70m thick and was at its maximum depth at the SSW end of the trench. The colluvium (310) which sealed the buried soil extended for the first 15 m of the trench length, starting from its SSW end. It measured between 0.12-0.20m thick.

6.3.81 The buried soil (317) was identified in Trench 45. It extended for approximately 11 metres, starting from the southern end of the trench. It measured approximately 0.2m thick (augured). The colluvium (312) which sealed the buried soil extended throughout the entire length of the trench. It was approximately 0.2m thick.

6.3.82 The buried soil (300) was identified in Trench 47. It extended throughout the whole length of the trench. It measured approximately 0.7m thick. The colluvium (314) which sealed the buried soil extended throughout the entire length of the trench. It

measured between 0.16-0.32m thick and was at its maximum depth at the eastern end of the trench.

6.3.83 Buried soil (158) was identified in Trench 48. It extended for approximately 13 metres, starting from the SSW end of the trench. It measured approximately 0.7m thick. The colluvium (315) which sealed the buried soil extended throughout the entire length of the trench. It measured between 0.43-0.7m thick and was at its maximum depth in the middle of the trench.

Trench 40

6.3.84 Trench 40 was positioned to target anomalies of possible archaeological and agricultural origin. No features or deposits related to these anomalies have been identified. Four extraction pits for gravel and two treethrows were identified in the central part of the trench and a buried soil layer extended downslope in the southern part of the trench. The colluvium (311) extended for the first 25 m of the trench length, starting from its SSW end. It measured between 0.25-0.45m thick and was at its maximum depth in the middle of the trench.

6.3.85 Pits [215], [225], [227], [229] were sub-circular in plan (Plate 11). Pit [215] measured over 0.96m long, 1.9m wide and 0.36m deep. Pit [225] measured over 1.55m long, 1.72m wide and 0.3m deep. Pit [227] measured over 1.71m long, 0.92m wide and 0.32m deep. Pit [229] measured over 0.88m long, 1m wide and 0.32m deep. The pits had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Pit [225] was cutting Pit [227], which was cut into Pit [229]. Their fills (214) were a loose, mid greyish-brown silty sand.

6.3.86 Treethrow [243/245] was elongated in plan, measuring 1.5m wide and 0.6m deep. It had steep, undercutting sides and a concave base. Its fill (242/244) was loose, mid brownish-grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

6.3.87 Buried soil layer (287) was a firm, dark brownish-grey sandy silt with rare charcoal inclusions. It extended for approximately 8.5 metres, starting from the southwest end of the trench. It measured approximately 1m thick (augured). A sample taken from this deposit contained charred seeds from a variety of wild field plants.

Trench 41

6.3.88 Trench 41 was positioned to target a large anomaly of natural origin. No features or deposits related to this anomaly have been identified.

6.3.89 Ditch [149] was located in the southern part of the trench. It was aligned northeast to southwest and measured 0.3m wide by 0.15m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (148) was friable, mid greyish-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. The ditch was cut by Posthole [147].

6.3.90 Posthole [147] was located in the southern part of the trench. It cut Ditch [149]. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.45m in diameter and 0.15m deep. Its fill (146) was a friable, mid greyish-brown silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions.

6.3.91 Ditch [153] was located in the northern part of the trench. It was cut by Ditch [155]. It was linear in plan and east to west aligned, measuring 0.85m wide by 0.09m deep (Fig. 8, Section 23; Plate 12). Its fill (152) was a friable, dark greyish-brown silty sand. It contained two sherds of pottery dated to the late 1st to 2nd century AD, one residual sherd tentatively dated to the Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age and a single tegula tile. The faunal assemblage included a fragment of a cattle mandible.

6.3.92 Ditch [155] was located in the northern part of the trench. It cut Ditch [153] and Posthole [157]. It was linear in plan and aligned northeast to southwest, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.25m deep (Fig. 8, Section 24). Its fill (154) was friable, mid reddish-brown silty sand.

6.3.93 Posthole [157] was discovered underneath ditch [155]. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.35m in diameter and 0.2m deep (Fig. 8, Section 24). Its fill (156) was loose, mid reddish-brown silty sand.

6.3.94 Pit [163] was located in the central part of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.76m long, 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep. It had moderately sloping to steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (162) was friable, mid reddish-brown sandy clay. It contained five sherds of pottery dated to the late 1st to mid 2nd century AD and a large Roman brick. It cut posthole [169].

6.3.95 Posthole [169] was discovered underneath Pit [163]. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.3m in diameter and 0.2m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base.

6.3.96 Posthole [173] was located in the northern part of the trench. It was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 1.5m long, 1m wide and 0.6m deep (Fig. 8, Section 27; Plate 13). It had vertical sides and a flat base. It contained two packing fills: (171) a compact, dark brownish grey with yellow patches sandy clay and (172) a compact, dark greyish brown sandy clay. The post has been removed, creating a circular void

[179], measuring 0.5m in diameter and 0.6m deep. It had vertical sides and a flat base. The void was filled with (170), a firm, dark greyish-brown sandy clay. It contained two sherds of pottery dated to the late 1st to mid 2nd century AD and a soil sample taken from this fill contained charred seeds of goosefoot and bedstraw. Fill (170) also contained the largest faunal assemblage from the site, including 40 bones compromising a mouse mandible, three cattle-size and 36 sheep-size bones.

6.3.97 Posthole [198] was located close to the northern end of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring approximately 0.5m in diameter and 0.55m deep (Fig. 8, Section 40). It had vertical sides and a concave base. The void created by the removal of the post was filled with (197), a firm, mid greyish-brown sandy clay.

Trench 42

6.3.98 Trench 42 was positioned to target a possible curvilinear anomaly of archaeological origin. No features or deposits directly corresponding with this anomaly were identified, however a ditch terminus [239] was identified approximately 2m east of the anomaly. Two other ditches and two postholes were also identified in the trench.

6.3.99 Ditch [231] was located in the western part of the trench. It was linear in plan and north to south aligned, measuring 0.57m wide and 0.19m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (230) was firm, mid greyish-brown silty clay.

6.3.100 Ditch [233] was located approximately 3.5m east of Ditch [231]. It was linear in plan and aligned north to south, measuring 0.35m wide and 0.15m deep. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill (232) was firm, mid greyish-brown silty clay.

6.3.101 Ditch [239] was located in the eastern part of the trench. It was linear in plan and aligned north to south, measuring 0.6m wide by 0.21m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (238) was firm, mid greyish-brown silty clay.

6.3.102 Postholes [235] and [237] were located in the central part of the trench. Posthole [235] had a diameter of 0.40m, a depth of 0.09m, moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Posthole [237] had a diameter of 0.45m, depth of 0.17m, gently sloping sides and a concave base. Their fills were firm, mid greyish brown silty clay.

Trench 46

6.3.103 Trench 46 was positioned to target three large linear anomalies of possible archaeological origin. The anomalies were thought to be corresponding with modern

disturbances in the colluvium and buried soil. A buried soil layer and large feature, possibly a waterhole or pond have been identified (Fig. 10). Two natural features [286] and [289] representing bioturbation caused by rooting or animal disturbance have also been identified and tested by means of hand-dug slots. The features and buried soil were sealed by a 0.3m thick layer of colluvium. A possible eroded channel [290] was cut into the buried soil and sealed by the colluvium. In places, corresponding with the anomalies picked up by the geophysical survey, the colluvium and buried soil were disturbed by modern activity (possibly quarrying). The colluvium (313) extended throughout the entire length of the trench. It measured between 0.3-0.6m thick and was at its maximum depth at the ESE end of the trench.

6.3.104 Buried soil (298) was firm, dark brownish-grey sandy silt with rare charcoal inclusions. It extended for approximately 14.5 metres, starting from the south-eastern edge of the trench. It measured approximately 0.75m thick (augured)

6.3.105 Waterhole or pond [273] was located in the north-western part of the trench. It had moderately sloping sides and measured over 12.5m long, 1.9m wide and 0.42m deep. Its fill (272) was friable, dark greyish-brown (almost black) silty sand with charcoal inclusions. Soil sample taken from fill (272) contained wood charcoal, some intrusive seeds and burnt and struck flint.

6.3.106 Possible eroded channel [290] was located in the south-eastern part of the trench. It was investigated by means of two hand-dug slots, however due to its size and trench limits its exact nature is uncertain. It measured over 5m wide and 1.2m deep. The feature was filled with a sequence of light to dark greyish brown sandy or clayey silt, mottled in places, deposits (291)-(296). Fill (291) contained two sherds of pottery dated to the late 1st to 2nd century AD and stone fragments.

Trench 49

6.3.107 Trench 49 was positioned in a grid pattern. A ditch and two pits were identified towards the eastern part of the trench.

6.3.108 Ditch [217] was linear in plan and aligned northeast to southwest, measuring 0.87m wide and 0.39m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (216) was loose, mid yellowish-brown sandy silt. It cut Pit [219].

6.3.109 Pit [219] was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.62m in diameter and 0.15m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (218) was loose, mid yellowish-brown sandy silt. It cut Pit [221] and was cut by Ditch [217].

6.3.110 Pit [221] was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.75m long, 0.63m wide and 0.2m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (220) was a loose, mid yellowish-brown sandy silt. It was cut by Pit [219].

Trench 58

6.3.111 Trench 58 was a contingency trench positioned in order to check for the presence of archaeological features between the buried soil layers in Trenches 48 and 49 and blank trenches 43 and 44. One modern ditch [267] containing a ceramic land drain and two natural features [269] and [271] representing natural channels or hollows filled with silt were identified and checked by means of hand dug slots.

6.4 Area 2 (Figs 2 and 4)

6.4.1 The archaeological evidence in Area 2 is suggestive of a Late Prehistoric/Roman field system extending down the slope towards the banks of the River Rattlesden. Based on an apparent change in the alignment of the ditch system in this area, which consisted of a number of small, generally shallow ditches, two distinct field patterns can be identified.

6.4.2 Other features in this area included several pits and a buried soil layer. The lack of finds associated with these features, apart from residual worked flints, suggests that this area was peripheral to areas of settlement. The features were all overlain by a layer of soil, between 0.15m and 0.7m thick; this deposit is probably alluvium, given the proximity of the stream, although it may contain an input of colluvium at the base of the slope, along the northern edge of the site.

Trench 50

6.4.3 Trench 50 was positioned to target an east to west linear anomaly of archaeological origin. The corresponding ditch, which was also investigated in Trenches 52 and 56 ([525] and [519] respectively), was identified in the trench. A second ditch [541] and a pit [543] were also identified in this trench. The colluvium (561) extended throughout the entire length of the trench, measuring 0.2m thick.

6.4.4 Ditch [541] was aligned east to west and measured 0.8m wide by 0.21m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (540) was friable, mid greyish-brown sandy silt.

6.4.5 Pit [543] was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.1m long, 0.5m wide and 0.16m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (542) was friable, mid greyish-brown

sandy silt.

Trench 51

6.4.6 Trench 51 was located in the northwestern part of Area 2. The colluvium (554) extended for the first 20m of the trench, starting from its eastern end. It measured between 0.3-0.4m thick and was at its maximum depth at the eastern end of the trench.

6.4.7 Buried soil layer (553) was located in the eastern part of the trench. It was a friable, dark greyish-brown sandy silt. It extended for approximately 11 metres, starting from the eastern edge of the trench. It measured approximately 0.25m thick (Plate 15). It contained two sherds of 1st-century AD pottery.

6.4.8 Ditch [535] was located in the central part of the trench. It was aligned northeast to southwest and measured 1.2m wide by 0.35m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (534) was loose, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.

6.4.9 Posthole [537] was located in the western part of Trench 51. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.4m in diameter and 0.18m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (536) was loose, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.

6.4.10 Pit [539] was located in the western part of Trench 51, immediately to the north of posthole [537]. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1m long, 0.6m wide and 0.14m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (538) was a loose, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.

Trench 52

6.4.11 Trench 52 was positioned to target an east to west aligned linear anomaly of archaeological origin. It corresponded with Ditch [525], also identified as [519] in Trench 56 and an unexcavated ditch in Trench 50. Three other ditches and a small burnt pit were also identified. The colluvium (555) extended throughout the entire length of the trench, measuring between 0.1-0.15m thick.

6.4.12 Ditch [523] was aligned northeast to southwest, measuring 0.4m wide by 0.14m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (522) was firm, dark greyish-brown silty clay.

6.4.13 Ditch [523] was cut by Ditch [525], which was aligned east to west, measuring 0.85m wide by 0.25m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill

(524) was a firm, mid greyish-brown silty clay.

6.4.14 Ditch [546] was aligned east to west, measuring 1.4m wide by 0.12m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill was a firm, light greyish-brown silty sand.

6.4.15 Ditch [548] was aligned northeast to southwest, measuring 1.45m wide by 0.22m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (547) was a firm, dark greyish-brown silty clay.

6.4.16 Pit [527] was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.7m long, 0.65m wide and 0.18m deep (Fig. 8, Section 113; Plate 16). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (526) was friable, black silty sand and a soil sample taken from this deposit contained charred seeds of plantain and goosefoot.

Trench 53

6.4.17 Trench 53 was positioned to target a north to south aligned linear anomaly of archaeological origin. Ditch [531] corresponding with this anomaly, four other ditches and a tree throw have been identified. The colluvium (556) extended throughout the entire length of the trench, measuring between 0.18-0.3m thick.

6.4.18 Ditches [529] and [531] were located in the central part of the trench, parallel to each other, approximately 1.1m apart (Fig. 8, Sections 114 and 115; Plate 17). Both were north to south aligned, measuring 0.8m wide and 0.14m deep. They had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Fill (528) of Ditch [529] was a loose, mid greyish-brown sandy silt. Fill (530) of Ditch [531] was loose, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.

6.4.19 Ditch [533] was located west of the above ditches. It was aligned northeast to southwest, measuring 0.8m wide by 0.19m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (532) was loose, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.

6.4.20 Ditches [550] and [552] were located towards the western part of the trench. Ditch [550] was aligned northeast to southwest and cut by north to south aligned Ditch [552]. They measured 0.4m wide and approximately 0.2m deep. Both ditches had moderately sloping sides and concave bases. Their fills (549) and (551) respectively, were loose, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.

Trench 54

6.4.21 Trench 54 was positioned to target a ferrous magnetic anomaly. No features or deposits related to this anomaly have been identified. The colluvium (557) extended

for the first 25m of the trench, starting from its northern end. It measured approximately 0.70 m thick.

6.4.22 Soil layer (544) was identified in the southern part of Trench 54. It was thought to represent silting of a natural hollow, filled with soft, mid greyish-brown sandy silt with frequent gravel, approximately 0.25m thick. It extended for approximately 9.5m, starting at the southern end of the trench. It was not identified in Trench 57 to the south.

Trench 55

6.4.23 Trench 55 was positioned to target an east to west aligned anomaly of archaeological origin. No features related to this anomaly were identified, however an east to west aligned ditch [513] was recorded in the northern part of the trench. The colluvium (558) extended throughout the entire length of the trench, measuring between 0.2-0.5m thick and was at its maximum depth at the northern end of the trench.

6.4.24 Ditch [513] had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.68m wide and 0.15m deep. Its fill (512) was firm, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.

6.4.25 Ditch [515/517] was aligned northeast to southwest, measuring between 0.53-0.68m wide and 0.05-0.1m deep (Fig. 8, Section 107; Plate 18). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (514/516) was firm, mid greyish-brown silty sand with rare charcoal inclusions. Soil samples taken from fill (514) of Ditch [515] contained abundant wood charcoal and some molluscs.

Trench 56

6.4.26 Trench 56 was positioned to target a large natural anomaly and a ferrous magnetic anomaly. No features or deposits related to these anomalies were identified. The colluvium (559) extended throughout the entire length of the trench, measuring between 0.2-0.3m thick.

6.4.27 Ditch [519] was located in the northern part of the trench. It was also identified in Trench 52 as [525] and in Trench 50 as an unexcavated ditch. It was aligned east to west, measuring 0.91m wide by 0.15m deep (Fig. 8, Section 109). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (518) was firm, mid yellowish-brown silty clay. Soil samples taken from fill (518) contained abundant charcoal and some struck flint.

6.4.28 Ditch [521] was located in the central part of the trench. It was linear in plan and aligned northeast to southwest, measuring 0.66m wide by 0.06m deep (Fig. 8, Section 110). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (520) was firm, mid greyish-brown silty sand.

Trench 57

6.4.29 Trench 57 was positioned to target a magnetic anomaly. No features or deposits related to this anomaly were identified. Four ditches and one pit were identified (Plate 19). The colluvium (560) extended throughout the entire length of the trench, measuring approximately 0.3m thick.

6.4.30 Pit [501] was sub-circular in plan, measuring 2.1m long, 1.6m wide and 0.28m deep. It had had gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (500) was firm, mid brownish-grey silty sand with rare charcoal inclusions.

6.4.31 Ditches [503], [505], [507] and [511] were aligned north to south (Plate 20). Ditch [503] measured 0.67m wide and 0.06m deep. Ditch [505] measured 0.61m wide and 0.14m deep. Ditch [507] measured 0.56m wide and 0.12m deep. Ditch [511] measured 0.86m wide and 0.1m deep. The ditches had gently sloping sides and a concave base, except Ditch [503] which had a flat base. Their fills were firm, mid greyish-brown silty sand with rare charcoal inclusions. Fill (502) of Ditch [503] contained one sherd of Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age pottery. Ditch [509] was aligned east to west, perpendicular to Ditch [507]. The fills of both ditches were homogenous and showed no sign of intercutting. Fill (506) of Ditch [507] contained abundant charcoal and some coal.

7 THE FINDS

7.1 Lithics

by Barry Bishop

Introduction

7.1.1 Archaeological investigations at the above site resulted in the recovery of a small assemblage of struck flint and unworked burnt stone. The assemblage has been comprehensively catalogued and this includes further descriptive details of each of the pieces (Appendix 2). This report summarises the data in the catalogue; it quantifies and describes the material and presents a preliminary assessment and outline of its significance. The assemblage was recorded following standard technological and typological classifications and largely follows the methodology of Inizan *et al* (1999) with modifications and additions as indicated in the text by the author. Retouched tools were classified following standard British works such as Healy (1988) and Bamford (1985). Measurements were taken following the methodology of Saville (1980).

Quantification

Type	Decortication flake	Decortication blade	Flake	Blade-like flake	Blade: prismatic	Blade: non-prismatic	Flake fragment	Blade core	Retouched implement	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)
No.	6	3	9	3	6	2	4	1	1	12	150

Table 1: Quantification of lithic material from Union Road

7.1.2 A total of 35 pieces of struck flint and 150g of unworked burnt flint fragments were recovered during the investigations at the site (Table 1).

Burnt stone

7.1.3 The unworked burnt stone all comprise intensively heated flints that have changed colour, become 'fire-crazed' and have fragmented. It was recovered in small quantities from two features, [103] in Trench 10 and [543] in Trench 50. It was most likely produced during the use of ground-set hearths, but it is difficult to date and could represent activity from the prehistoric period onwards.

Description

7.1.4 The struck assemblage has been made from good knapping-quality translucent flint, predominantly of a dark brown or black hue but with occasional semi-translucent pieces also present. Cortex, where present, is either worn smooth or rough but weathered and thermal (frost) fracture surfaces and internal flaws are common. This indicates the raw materials were gathered from derived sources, most likely the Pleistocene glacio-fluvial tills that are common in the area. Although the pieces vary in condition, most are either still sharp or only slightly abraded, suggesting that they were recovered from close to where originally discarded. Most pieces have started to recorticate although this is not uniform or consistent, even between pieces of very similar technological traditions.

7.1.5 The assemblage is technologically homogeneous and represents a very well executed blade-based reduction strategy that can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. No typologically diagnostic pieces are present to further refine this date range but the evident skill and systematic approach taken to reduction would support an earlier rather than later date within that range. A few rather thicker and less skilfully detached flakes could represent later flintworking at the site, but this is not certain and all of the pieces could be accommodated within a Mesolithic industry. The assemblage includes pieces representing the entire reduction sequence, including relatively high proportions of decortication and core modification/maintenance flakes and blades, suggesting that primary core working was being undertaken at the site. The intended products include blades, blade-like flakes and a number of thin and often narrow flakes. However, the only retouched implement comprises a sturdy blade with fine retouch and/or heavy use-wear along both lateral margins, which was probably used for cutting or sawing hard materials such as hard wood or bone/antler. There is also a very competently worked single-platformed blade core which was probably discarded due to having been exhausted.

Significance

7.1.6 The struck assemblage indicates relatively intense flint-using activity at the site during the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic but most probably the former. It demonstrates primary flint working was being undertaken alongside a range of other, tool using, activities, although by itself it is too small to indicate the precise chronology or nature of the occupation. Mesolithic activity in the area is poorly understood although a number of other assemblages have been recorded, such as at Wetherden, Haughley and, further downstream, at Needham Market (Wessex

Archaeology and Jacobi 2014). The assemblage from Union Road therefore has the potential to contribute to better understandings of Mesolithic landscape use, settlement mobility and raw material acquisition, although this would be significantly amplified should further work retrieve larger and more-contextualized assemblages.

Recommendations

7.1.7 The assemblage by itself is too small to warrant further technological, functional or metrical analyses and no further analytical work is recommended. However, it indicates that additional lithic material accruing from further fieldwork could have the potential of significantly adding to understandings of Mesolithic lithic technology in the region as well as addressing specific questions concerning the nature of the occupation at the site. Should further work be considered, the assemblage reported here should be re-documented in conjunction with any additional material found following the completion of the archaeological programmes. From the point of view of the lithic material, any further fieldwork should focus on obtaining as large and closely contextually defined lithic assemblage as possible, in order to attempt to understand the nature, extent and chronology of any prehistoric lithic-based activities. Should sufficient quantities of lithic artefacts be procured from any future work, full metrical, typological and technological analysis may be warranted.

7.2 The prehistoric pottery

by Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne

Introduction

7.2.1 A small assemblage comprising 18 sherds (100g) of handmade prehistoric pottery was recovered from the evaluation, displaying a low mean sherd weight (MSW) of 5.55g. The pottery derived from nine contexts, relating to ditches, waterholes and a buried soil. The ceramics can be split into two main periods, the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (fifteen sherds, 65g) and the Later Iron Age (three sherds, 35g) (Table 2). Thirteen sherds derived from later, Roman contexts.

7.2.2 Generally, dates could only be assigned on the basis of fabric and hence are tentative. A total of 7g of crumbs (<1g) were also recovered during the course of the evaluation; these were recorded by fabric and weight in the catalogue but do not form a further part of this analysis, unless they were the sole pottery assemblage recovered from a context. The ceramics are in a stable condition. This report provides a quantified description of the assemblage with a brief discussion.

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature type	No. of sherds	Wt (g)	Overall context spot date	Fabrics	Reason for date
104	103	10	Waterhole	3	9	LBA-EIA?	FL1, FL2	Fabric
115	116	29	Ditch	C	1	LBA-EIA?	FL2	Fabric
121	122	23	Waterhole	7	30	LBA-EIA?	FL1, FL3	Fabric, decoration
152	153	41	Ditch	1	9	LBA-EIA?	FLQU1	Fabric
159	0	24	Buried Soil	1	6	LBA-EIA	FL4	Fabric
177	178	16	Ditch	3	35	LaIA	QU1	Fabric, form
180	181	16	Ditch terminus/Pit	1	3	LBA-EIA?	FL1	Fabric
208	209	33	Ditch	1	6	LBA-EIA	FL4	Fabric
502	503	57	Ditch	1	2	LBA-EIA	FL4	Fabric

Table 2: Pottery by context

SSFabric code	Description
FL1	Rare to sparse, fine to coarse calcined flint
FL2	Rare to sparse, fine to moderate calcined flint
FL3	Rare to sparse, fine to very coarse calcined flint
FL4	Sparse to moderate, fine to coarse calcined flint
FLQU1	Rare to sparse, fine to coarse calcined flint, rare, fine sand
QU1	Moderate to common, fine sand

Table 3: Fabric codes

Methodology

7.2.3 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2009). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size (Table 3). Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group (sherds broken in excavation were refitted and counted as single entities). Sherd type was recorded, along with technology, 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.

7.2.4 Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. The class scheme created by John Barrett (1980) for PDR ceramics was also utilised when required, with designations of ‘fine’ or ‘coarse’ wares being assigned

based on the presence or absence of smoothed or burnished sherd surface treatments. Due to the gradual, piecemeal process of ceramic change in the region the pottery traditions of these later prehistoric periods have substantial degrees of 'overlap', in terms of fabric types and forms used. Significantly, in northern East Anglia flint temper continued to be utilised in some quantity throughout much of later prehistory (Percival 1999). As such the assigned date range of features based solely on fabric constituted a 'best fit' and should not be seen as definitive.

7.2.5 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (100% of the assemblage); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (0%), and sherds over 8cm in diameter were classified as 'large' (0%). The assemblage contained a minimum of two vessels, based on the number of rim sherds recovered.

Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

7.2.6 The assemblage of this period (15 sherds, 65g) represented 65% of the total pottery by weight. Due to the small size of the assemblage, poor condition of the sherds (nine sherds slightly or heavily abraded) and the corresponding lack of diagnostic sherds the bulk of the material could not be tentatively assigned to a more specific period than the Post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition of the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. In addition, this also meant that the date could mainly only be assigned based on fabric, with the sherds assigned to this period being identified by a greater proportion of fabrics containing flint (FL) or flint and sand (FLQU) as opposed to the sand (QU) of later periods. Although this fabric recipe is common to various prehistoric periods, the hard, well fired appearance of the sherds suggests a Post-Deverel-Rimbury derivation is more plausible. Although a high proportion of solely flint tempered fabrics, as is the case in this period assemblage (all bar one sherd being solely flint tempered) is traditionally characteristic of the Late Bronze Age in the region (Brudenell 2012), the small size of the assemblage means this cannot be considered conclusive. The period assemblage contained only a single vessel assigned sherd; a rim sherd of a non-diagnostic flat type (Type 1); no bases were present. In addition, a single sherd was decorated with a horizontal line of faint fingertipping, a type of conservative decoration that is found throughout the currency of the pottery tradition.

Later Iron Age

7.2.7 The Later Iron Age period assemblage was limited to a single feature Ditch [178] and was extremely small (3 sherds, 35g). Due to the small size of this assemblage

it does not possess much diagnostic value. However, the solely sand tempered, well finished nature of the sherds indicates a Later Iron Age date is appropriate. The period assemblage contained a single vessel assigned sherd; a simple, rounded rimsherd (Type 2).

Summary and discussion

7.2.8 The prehistoric pottery recovered from the excavation can be split into two main periods, The Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (1150/1100-400/350 BC) and the Later Iron Age (350BC-AD50). Due to the small size of the overall assemblage finer chronological division is not possible, although the fabric composition of the earlier assemblage suggests a date earlier in the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age range is more plausible.

7.3 The Roman pottery

by Katie Anderson

Introduction

7.3.1 The evaluation yielded an assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 121 sherds, weighing 1040g and representing 2.16 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent) and an estimated nine vessels (ENV). All of the pottery was examined and recorded in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Perrin 2011) and using the standard terminology and codes advocated by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (Symonds 2002).

Assemblage composition

7.3.2 The pottery comprised primarily small sherds, reflected in the low mean weight of 8.5g, all of which dates to the earlier Roman period, with an assemblage date range of AD40-100/150. Several different fabrics were identified (Table 4), with unsourced coarsewares dominating the assemblage, of which sandy wares (greywares, reduced wares and oxidised wares) are the most common, representing 83.3% of the total assemblage. Grog-tempered sherds (fabrics QG1, QG2 and QGM1) represented 13.4% of the assemblage, including two sherds from combed storage jars. The remaining 3.3% of the assemblage comprised imported samian sherds, including two sherds from a very abraded decorated south Gaulish Dragendorff 37 bowl (278)/[279], dating AD50-100 and three sherds (35g) from a Gallo-Belgic whiteware butt-beaker, dating AD40-80, from context (176)/[178].

Fabric Code	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)
BLKSL	Black-slipped ware (unsourced)	27	213
CSGW	Coarse sandy greyware (unsourced)	14	86
CSMGW	Coarse sandy micaceous greyware (unsourced)	9	68
CSMRDU	Coarse sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	9	69
CSOX	Coarse sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	9	32
CSRDU	Coarse sandy reduced ware (unsourced)	4	38
FSBUFF	Fine sandy buff ware (unsourced)	10	82
FSMGW	Fine sandy micaceous oxidised ware (unsourced)	3	22
FSMRDU	Fine sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	3	21
FSOX	Fine sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	2	3
GBWW	Gallo-Belgic whiteware	3	35
QG1	Medium sandy fabric with moderate to common very small grog inclusions	12	32
QG2	Medium sandy ware with moderate to common small grog	4	142
QGM1	Medium sandy ware with occasional very small-small grog and silver mica	2	18
QI1	Moderately coarse sandy ware with moderate black iron	5	121
SAM?	Samian or terra rubra	1	4
SAMSG	Samian South Gaulish	3	51
WATT	Wattisfield greyware	1	3
TOTAL	x	121	1040

Table 4: Roman pottery by fabric

7.3.3 The majority of the assemblage comprised undiagnostic body sherds, which given the size and condition of much of the pottery is not surprising. Nine different vessels were identified, comprising two beaker/jars, five beakers, one dish/platter and one jar.

7.3.4 Roman pottery was recovered from 22 contexts representing 21 interventions (Table 5; Fig. 8), all of which contained small assemblages of material (fewer than 30 sherds). The largest assemblage derived from Ditch [178] contained 22 sherds weighing 284g from fill (176). This included six fine sandy buff ware sherds, including base sherds from a closed vessel, as well as three sherds from a Gallo-Belgic whiteware butt-beaker. Sherds from two other beakers were also identified, one in a sand and grog-tempered fabric and one in a fine sandy micaceous greyware. A further three sherds (17g) were recovered from a second fill in Ditch [178]/(177) with a date range of AD50-100.

7.3.5 Roman pottery was recovered from 14 different trenches, with an apparent concentration in Trenches 15, 16, 21-25, towards the central area of the evaluation. However, the condition of the material suggests that much of the pottery may have been left on the surface for a period of time before being deposited, or may perhaps been redeposited, due to the high level of abrasion noted and the fragmentary nature of the material.

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	No.	Wt (g)	Context spot date
104	103	10	Waterhole	3	10	AD50-100
107	108	23	Ditch	3	43	AD70-200
109	110	23	Ditch	17	146	AD50-100
121	122	23	Waterhole	7	37	AD50-400
127	128	25	Ditch	3	14	AD50-150
131	132	37	Ditch	2	6	AD50-200
152	153	41	Ditch	2	16	AD70-200
158	158	48	Buried Soil	1	10	AD40-100
159	159	24	Buried Soil	10	49	AD40-100
162	163	41	Pit	5	22	AD70-150
164	165	15	Ditch	11	75	AD50-100
170	179	41	Posthole	2	7	AD70-150
174	175	2	Cremation	7	10	AD50-200
176	178	16	Ditch	22	284	AD40-100
177	178	16	Ditch	3	17	AD40-80
182	183	16	Ditch terminus/ Pit	5	121	AD50-100
195	196	21	Ditch	2	19	AD50-100
274	275	22	Ditch	1	4	AD50-100
276	277	22	Pit	1	4	AD40-100
278	279	22	Ditch	10	98	AD50-100
291	290	46	Eroded Channel	2	29	AD70-200
553	553	51	Buried Soil	2	19	AD40-100

Table 5: Roman pottery by context with spot date

Discussion

7.3.6 Overall, the small size of the assemblage limits any significant discussion on the nature of Roman activity. That said, the pottery provides evidence of early Roman activity, with material acquired from several sources, including examples of early imported pottery, which reflects a degree of wealth/status to the site. The majority of the assemblage comprises locally made coarsewares, reflective of a small-scale domestic site. The distribution of pottery suggests a concentration of activity in the

central area of site around Trenches 15, 16 and 21-25, although the quantity and condition of the pottery indicates that this was not the settlement 'core'.

7.4 Building material

by Kevin Hayward

Introduction and methodology

7.4.1 Fifty-five fragments of prehistoric and Roman fired clay, ceramic building material and stone (2406g) were collected from an evaluation. The assemblage was reviewed to determine the overall character, and to provide a list of spot dates. The assemblage is quantified in Appendix 4.

7.4.2 The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowlland x10). As there was no existing Suffolk ceramic building stone reference collection, each new fabric was prefixed by *STOW* followed by 1 etc. Thus *STOW1; STOW2* etc

Ceramic building material fabrics and forms

7.4.3 All the fired ceramic building material was Roman in date. There were no examples of medieval or post medieval brick and tile.

Roman (3 examples, 687g)
STOW 1 Very coarse brown-red gritty sandy fabric with large milky white rounded quartz, grey-green siltstone inclusions, black iron oxide, red iron oxide and pitted surface where grit has weathered out

STOW 2 Finer sandy red fabric – with more dispersed smaller gritty quartz, rare grey-green siltstone inclusions

STOW 3 Busy slightly gritty fabric occasional burnt white flint and grey-green siltstone lenticular inclusions

7.4.4 The two tegulae from the fill (127) of [128] in Trench 25 and the fill (152) of [153], as well as a large Roman brick (*Pedalis* size) from the fill (162) of [163] are made out of three fabrics (*STOW1-STOW3*). All three are variations on a theme, that is a common clay source. Distinctive traits include the presence of grey-green silt inclusions, gritty milky quartz and occasional red iron oxide. A common source is suggested, almost certainly from glacial till clay.

7.4.5 The fact that they are sizeable elements would suggest the presence of Roman structures within the immediate vicinity, rather than simply fragments deriving from manure spread.

Composite Earthy Organic building materials (Fired Clay) (29 examples, 313g)

3102 very coarse gritty fired clay with inclusions of milky quartz

7.4.6 Small fragments of very coarse gritty, fired clay with inclusions of milky quartz are dispersed throughout the site. They are made from a similar clay to the Roman tile (STOW1-3) on account of the coarse gritty milky quartz and come from the underlying boulder clay. Others concentrate in the Buried Soil Horizon (159) from Trench 24, fills (170) (174) (177) (180).

7.4.7 It is extremely difficult to date the fired clay (possible furnace lining) by fabric, and it is not unusual to broaden it to a very wide date range (1500BC-AD1600+) indeed However, the association of most of the material with Roman tile a tighter date range of AD50-400 and without tile (500BC-AD400).

Stone (23 examples, 1406g)

Fabric code	Description	Geological Type and source	Use at SKT093
3120A	Hard grey-green medium grained metamorphic rock with flecks of dark brown (garnet?)	Metamorphic erratic (Pre-Cambrian – Palaeozoic) from the underlying Anglian till originally from Norway/Scotland	Prehistoric-Roman Bar shaped whetstone 110mm x 25mm x 20mm 1 example 148g Fill (103) of [104] Trench 10
3120B	Micaceous burnt sandstone	Probably Mesozoic Cretaceous greensand or older Triassic rock as an erratic from the underlying Anglian till	Burnt stone pot boiler or natural 2 examples 24g Fill (109) of Trench [110] Trench 23
3120C	Hard grey-green calcareous silty clay	Septarian nodule possibly from London Clay	Chunks natural 2 examples 64g Fill (162) of [163] inclusions of this clay seen in STOW1-3 Roman tile fabrics
3120D	Pale grey Laminated calcareous mudstone or siltstone	Possibly a Liassic fragment derivation – erratic from underlying till	Possible remains of a whetstone sub-rectangular not conclusive 1 example 89g Fill (176) of feature [178]
3123R	Hard dark grey vesicular basaltic lavastone with small inclusions of white leucite	German Lavastone, Pleistocene, Andernach, Rhineland	Quern fragments, some highly degraded 17 examples 875g layer (158) Trench 48 and (291) Trench 46
3130	Hard light grey open textured angular quartz arenite	Millstone Grit – Namurian (Upper Carboniferous) South Yorkshire and Derbyshire	Quern fragment 50mm thick Fill (109) of [110] Trench 23 Roman

Table 6: Summary of the character, source, quantity and probable function of the

stone types

7.4.8 The geological source and character of a small assemblage of worked and natural stone recovered from the site is summarised in Table 6.

7.4.9 The defining feature are the small quantities of portable utilitarian stone objects (whetstone; quern) that on the basis of petrology are likely to be Roman in date. A 50mm thick millstone grit quern fragment from the Upper Carboniferous (Namurian) from the fill (109) of [110] from Trench 23 is likely to be a fragment of Roman rotary quern, given the proliferation of this quern material at Romano-British farmsteads throughout East Anglia. A second quern material, German lavastone from the Eifel Mountains of Rhineland, is also common from Roman East Anglian quern material. This was recovered from layer (158) Trench 48 and (291) from Trench 46.

7.4.10 At least one whetstone, a bar-shaped element made of a hard, metamorphic erratic (garnet rich rock) was identified from the fill (103) of [104] Trench 10. It is possible that this example could be prehistoric as it is a local material, opportunistically used from an erratic of the underlying till. A second example, rectangular element in a softer laminated calcareous siltstone could also be a whetstone or even a palette but is fragmentary and shows no worked surface to be sure.

Distribution

Table 7: Building material and stone distribution

Deposit	Feature	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
104	103	3120a	Bar shaped whetstone made out of local erratic	1	100bc	400	100bc	400	100bc-AD400
109	110	3130; 3120b	Millstone Grit rotary quern fragment and local erratic burnt stone	3	1500bc	400	50	400	50-400
127	128	STOW1	Large tegulae fragment	1	50	400	50	400	50-400
152	153	STOW 2	Tegulae fragment	1	50	400	50	400	50-400
158	-	3123R	German lavastone fragments	4	50	1600	50	1600	50-400
159	-	3102	Fired clay	8	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600
162	163	STOW 3; 3120c	Thick Roman brick and Septarian nodule fragments	3	50	400	50	400	50-400

Deposit	Feature	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
164	165	3102	Fired clay	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600
170	179	3102	Fired clay	9	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600
174	175	3102	Fired clay	3	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600
176	178	3120d	Part worked or natural laminated mudstone	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400
177	178	3102	Fired clay	4	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400
180	181	3102	Fired clay	1	1500bc	1600	1500b	1600	1500bc-1600
195	196	3102	Fired clay	2	1500b	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600
291	290	3123	German lavastone fragments	13	50	1600	50	1600	50-400

Significance and further work

7.4.11 A review of the small assemblage from Union Street, Stowmarket show it to be dominated by a small quantity of Roman stone and tile. The common quern materials from this period (millstone grit; lavastone) are present as are fragments of tegula and brick from local clay. The remainder of the assemblage contains burnt clay of undetermined date but made out of a similar local boulder clay to the tile. In short, there is evidence here for a small Roman farmstead. There are no objects of art-stylistic interest and the burnt clay can be discarded. No further work on the assemblage is recommended, although the results of this assessment should be incorporated into any future mitigation report or publication.

7.5 Metalwork and small finds

by Ruth Beveridge

Introduction

7.5.1 Three objects were recovered from the evaluation, two of copper alloy and one of iron. They were found in three separate contexts across Area 1 of the site. Of particular note is SF1, a 1st century AD 'Eye' type brooch.

7.5.2 The finds have been recorded below and a full listing is provided in the catalogue. They have been examined with the aid of low powered magnification but without the assistance of radiographs.

Condition

7.5.3 Overall the metalwork objects are in poor condition, exhibiting corrosion and damage, with the corrosion masking detail on the iron object.

Roman

7.5.4 A single object was recovered from the evaluation that is of 1st century AD date. SF1 is a Rhineland Eye brooch (Augenfibel), found commonly in camps along the German *limes* (Feugere, 1985, 439), with examples appearing in Britain in the pre-Conquest period such as the one from Cheshire (Herepath, 2004, 10). They continued in use until the late 1st century AD (Hattatt, 1987, 30). They are not commonly found on sites in Britain, with examples having been recovered primarily from military sites such as Colchester and Richborough (Hull, 1968, 83). A debased form is recorded from Elms Farm, Heybridge (Crummy, 2015).

SF1, fill 160 of ditch [161], Trench 21(length 52.6mm, width 22.7mm, depth 3.8mm, weight 13.6g) . 'Eye' brooch of one-piece construction with the external chord held in position by a broad, forward-facing hook (Plate 21). Four spring coils are one side of the centre; the remains of two coils on the other. The bow of the brooch is a low D-shaped section that widens at the head into the spring. The 'eyes' of the brooch are represented by two ring and dot motifs positioned at the head of the bow. The upper bow is twisted but originally was arched; it is decorated by a raised, central notched border. Midway down the bow is a horizontal, raised moulding. Below this the bow is of low-triangular section and concave in profile. It narrows to a pointed foot. The pin and most of the catchplate are missing. Compare to illustrated examples in Hattatt, (1989, fig. 153, no. 16a), Herepath (2004, 10, fig. 1) and Feugere (1985, plate 89).

Uncertain date

7.5.5 The remaining two objects in the assemblage are of uncertain date and include a fragment of a copper alloy buckle plate collected from the colluvium layer (313) in Trench 46, and an unidentified iron object that was found in a pit fill in Trench 41.

SF2, colluvium layer (313), Trench 46 (length 11.1mm, width 14.7mm, depth 2.9mm, weight 0.9g). Small fragment of a sheet buckle plate, triangular in plan. At its widest

point it folds around a truncated, copper alloy spindle and has a central, rectangular notch for the pin. At the narrowest point on the back of the plate are the remains of a rivet and rove.

From fill 162 of ditch [163], Trench 41 (length 37.5mm, width 28.6mm, depth 20.3mm, weight 24.2g). V-shaped object, oval in cross section. Masked by corrosion and encrusted dirt.

Discussion

7.5.6 Within the small metalwork assemblage, SF1 reflects activity on the site from between the Late Iron Age and early Roman periods. It was retrieved from a ditch close to the centre of Area 1, where occupation evidence was found dating to this period. It is a European brooch form, indicating that it was either imported, or more likely, brought across from the Continent by its wearer who could have been associated with the Roman military.

7.5.7 The remaining metalwork objects are currently undated and cannot add to the interpretation of the features or dating of the site.

Recommendations for further work

7.5.8 If further work is carried out on the site, it is recommended that all three metalwork objects are X-rayed. This will facilitate accurate description and identification of the objects, as well as preserving a record of each item for the archive.

7.5.9 The brooch (Plate 21) has been photographed to accompany discussions of the artefact.

7.6 Clay tobacco pipe

by Chris Jarret

7.6.1 A single clay tobacco pipe stem was collected by hand from the archaeological work. The item was unstratified and recovered from the area of Trench 41. The stem is plain, has a thin thickness and a fine bore and therefore the item is most likely to date to between the period *c*. 1730–1910.

7.6.2 The clay tobacco pipe stem has no significance as it has little meaning and no potential for further research and therefore there are no recommendations for further work. The stem can be discarded at the archive stage of the project.

8 HUMAN BONE

by James Langthorne

Introduction

8.1.1 A cremation (174) was recovered from cut [175] in Trench 2 during the archaeological evaluation.

Methodology

8.1.2 The human remains were excavated in accordance with the CIfA guidelines (McKinley and Roberts, 1993) that require cremations to be excavated in spits. The deposits from each spit 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.

8.1.3 The assessment of cremated human bone followed the guidelines established by Jacqueline McKinley in the *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Brickley and McKinley 2004). Any identifiable bone fragments (skull, teeth, axial, upper limb, lower limb and unidentified long bone) were recorded along with the level of fragmentation and oxidisation 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.

Weight of cremated human bone

8.1.4 The weights of each fraction within context (174) are detailed in Table 8 below as well as total weight of the skeletal material in the cremation.

Context no.	Cut no.	Sample no.	>10mm fraction (g)	≥5mm fraction (g)	≤2mm fraction (g)	Total weight without ≥2mm fraction (g)
174	175	11	55	13	91	68

Table 8: Weight of each fraction of cremation (174)

8.1.5 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.

8.1.6 Cremation (174) appeared to have been truncated when excavated on site and the weight of bone would be consistent with that assessment.

Condition of cremated human bone

8.1.7 Studies on modern cremations have also provided data on the fragment size that can be expected from an adult cremation. Akin 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),

8.1.8 The majority of the bone present in cremation {174) was over >10mm in length; including fragments of rib and pelvis, and a single, virtually complete proximal foot phalanx of 22mm in length. The largest fragment was a piece of pelvis that was 33mm.

8.1.9 Based on the weights of the cremation and the presence of fairly large fragments of bone it was concluded that (174) was either a truncated burial or a token deposit of burnt bone from an adult individual.

8.1.10 The majority of the cremated bone was grey brown or brown in colour, with occasional grey white elements. This would indicate that the majority of the bone was only partially oxidised and would infer pyre temperatures that typically remained below 450°C, only occasionally rising above that threshold.

Demography and pathology

8.1.11 Assessment of the cremated bone did not suggest that there was more than one individual represented in cut [175]. No discrete aging or sexing indicators were present on any of the fragments of cremated bone. There were no pathological lesions.

Recommendations for future work

8.1.12 Cremation (174) contained large enough fragments of bone to present the opportunity for radiocarbon dating, should such work be required.

8.1.13 No further work is recommended on cremation (174) but the results of this report should be included in any forthcoming publication.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

9.1 Animal bone

by Kevin Rielly

Introduction

9.1.1 Animal bones were recovered from archaeological features in two trenches, 16 and 41, both located in Area 1. Bones were recovered by hand and from bulk samples.

Methodology

9.1.2 The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. The sample collections will be washed through a modified Siraf tank using a 1mm mesh and the subsequent residues will be air dried and sorted.

Description of faunal assemblage

9.1.3 The site provided a total of 56 animal bones, these reducing to 46 after refitting (Appendix 5, Tables 1 and 2). All the bones were in a moderate to poor level of preservation while fragmentation (within the hand collected assemblage) was moderate. Most of the bone assemblage was derived from the single sample, this taken from the fill (170) of posthole [179] in Trench 41. This provided 40 bones comprising a mouse mandible, three cattle-size and 36 sheep-size fragments, the latter all rather small indeterminate pieces. Notably the teeth alveoli of the mouse mandible were not sufficiently complete to allow a better identification. This feature was undated. The remainder of the assemblage featured the mid portion of a cattle mandible (sub-adult) from the fill (152) of ditch [153], also Trench 41, dated probably to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age; and then a collection from ditch [178] in Trench 16 incorporating a loose cattle molar (?sub-adult) and several cattle-size (3 limb bones and one rib) fragments from fills (176) and (177). The latter fill was dated to the Later Iron Age.

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

9.1.4 The quantity of bones recovered is rather small, especially concerning the extent and amount of strip trenches excavated. It can be assumed that soil conditions may have affected the survival of faunal material, as shown by the moderate to poor

condition of the excavated bones, although the survival of a mouse mandible in the bulk sample may suggest that deposition practices may have also affected the amount recovered. There is as yet a rather tentative association between these finds and the respective occupation 'phases', however, it is likely that a large proportion of these bones date to the adjacent Iron Age/Roman settlement.

9.2 Environmental remains

by Kate Turner

Introduction

9.2.1 This report summarises the findings of the assessment of twenty-three bulk environmental samples taken from a range of archaeological features encountered by the evaluation (please note, samples <9>, <12>, <19> and <25> were blank entries on the sample register) . These samples were taken from a series of ditches ([112], [114], [116], [120], [128], [132], [161], [165], [178], [597], [515] and [519]), postholes ([124], [179] and [200]), waterholes ([103] and [122]), pits ([527]) and buried soil layers ((159) and (287)), along with a cremation ([175]) and a waterhole/pond feature ([273]). All of the sampled features have been dated to the late-Prehistoric or late-Iron Age to Early Roman use of the site.

9.2.2 The aim of this assessment is to:

- Give an overview of the contents of the assessed samples;
- Determine the environmental potential of these samples;
- Establish whether any further analysis is necessary.

Methodology

9.2.3 Twenty-three bulk soil samples, of between eight and thirty-four litres in volume, were processed using the flotation method; material was collected using a 300 µm mesh for the light fraction (flot) and a 1 mm mesh for the heavy residue (retent). The retent 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).

9.2.4 The flot (>300 µm), once dried, was scanned under a low-power binocular microscope at 10x magnification, to quantify the level of environmental material, such as seeds, chaff, charred grains, molluscs and charcoal. Abundance was

recorded as above. A note was also made of any other significant inclusions, for example roots and modern plant material. Macro-botanical identifications were carried out using standard reference catalogues (Jones, Taylor and Ash, 2004; Jacomet, 2006; Cappers, Bekker and Jans, 2012; Neef, Cappers and Bekker, 2012). Nomenclature for economic plants follows Van Zeist (1984)and for other plant taxa follows Stace (1991). Molluscs were identified with reference to Kerney (1999)

9.2.5 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 content is given in Appendix 5, Table 3.

Results

Preservation

9.2.6 Archaeobotanical material was preserved in this assemblage by carbonisation. Charcoal was observed throughout the sample-set, in varying quantities, with sample <23> determined to contain the greatest number of viable specimens (>4mm). Small amounts of burnt seeds and/or grains were recognised in several samples; however, abundances were generally low (<10 specimens per sample), with only sample <26> producing more than fifteen examples overall. With the exception of samples <17> and <18>, both taken from Ditch [178], preservation of molluscs was poor in this sample-set.

Late Prehistoric

Ditches [114, 116, 507, 515, 519]: Samples <1>, <2>, <13>, <14>, <15>

9.2.7 Five bulk samples, of between eleven and thirty-two litres in volume, were taken from the fills of late-Prehistoric ditches, excavated in Trenches 29, 55, 56 and 57. Ecofacts were poorly preserved in these features. Moderate to large concentrations of wood charcoal were reported in each of the assessed samples, with the bulk of these remains recovered from the smallest sieved fraction (<2mm); on average, less than ten specimens of a suitable size for species identification (>4mm) were found per sample, being entirely absent in sample <13>, taken from the fill of Ditch [507]. With the exception of a single indeterminate cereal grain, observed in sample <1>, and a small quantity of burnt seeds (*Chenopodium* sp.) in samples <1> and <2>, other archaeobotanical remains were not present; unburnt seeds and roots, the condition of which would suggest are intrusive, were observed throughout the sample-set, in addition to modern grasses and insect remains, which could be an

indication of bioturbation. Mollusc shell was rare; only a small number of shells of the subterranean mollusc *Cecilioides acicula* were extracted from sample <1>, and specimens of *Aegopinella/Oxychilus* from sample <14>. Cultural material was also infrequent, with a minimal quantity of fragmented pottery found in sample <2>, coal in sample <13>, and struck flint in sample <15>.

Pit [527]: Sample <26>

9.2.8 Sample <26>, consisting of fifteen litres of sediment, was taken from a deposit of burnt waste found in pit [527] in Trench 52. This context produced a substantial concentration of charcoal, around 310ml in total; at least one-hundred pieces were recovered from each of the sieved fractions, including a significant number of sizeable specimens. A single carbonised seed of plantain (*Plantago* spp.) was also recognised in the flot. No finds were found in this sample; however, slag, coal and vitrified residue were identified in small to moderate amounts.

Late Iron Age to Early Roman

Ditches [112, 120, 128, 132, 161, 165, 178]: Samples <3>, <4>, <5>, <8>, <16>, <17>, <18>, <20>

9.2.9 A total of eight bulk samples were taken from seven ditches, uncovered in Trenches 12, 13, 15, 16, 21, 25 and 37. These samples ranged in volume from eleven to twenty-nine litres. Preservation of archaeobotanical remains was variable in this sample-set; charcoal was common, recovered from all of the assessed samples, with the majority producing at least one-hundred specimens overall. As found in other samples from the Union Road assemblage, the bulk of the reported specimens were small, <2mm; six out of the eight samples produced fragments of identifiable size, generally between five and twenty pieces each. Grains were relatively rare, recovered from only samples <8> and <16>, with a small number of barley grains, and indeterminate cereal being identified. Carbonised cotyledons of pea (*Fabaceae* sp.) were additionally reported in the flot from sample <4>.

9.2.10 Molluscs were identified in four samples, with the largest abundance recognised in sample <18>. This context contained taxa native to damp or wet environments, including *Carychium* sp., *Discus rotundatus* and *Lymnaea* sp., along with snails of shaded areas or woodland, such as *Acanthuinla aculeata* and *Clausilia* sp. Broken shell was common in both this deposit and sample <17>, which was collected from the same feature. Roots and intrusive seeds were frequently observed, which is potentially an indication of bioturbation in the sampled contexts. The finds assemblage contained pottery CBM, and flint, with animal bone also being noted in

five of the assessed samples.

Postholes [124, 179, 200]: Samples <10>, <21>, <22>

9.2.11 Three bulk samples, of six to thirty-two litres, were collected from the fills of post-holes in Trenches 25, 29 and 41. Charcoal was common throughout, with over one-hundred pieces found in each of the sampled deposits; samples <10> and <22>, taken from postholes [179] and [200], produced the greatest overall quantity, containing at least fifty sizeable specimens apiece. Seeds were scarce, found only in sample <10>, and in small quantities; burnt specimens of bedstraw (*Galium* spp.) and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), and caryopses of indeterminate cereals were identified, less than ten in total. Molluscs were confined to sample <22>, which yielded a minimal number of shells of *Vallonia* sp., and indeterminate juveniles. Animal bone was retrieved from samples <10> and <21>, with other finds including CBM, pottery, mortar and flint. Unburnt seeds and roots were present in all of the flots, which may be a sign of disturbance.

Cremation [175]: Sample <11>

9.2.12 One bulk sample, of eight litres, was taken from the backfill of a cremation burial, [175]. A large quantity of charcoal was reported in this sample, over-one hundred fragments, a moderate amount of which were of identifiable size. Cremated bone fragments were also frequently observed, along with burnt seeds of bedstraw (<10), and sherds of pottery. Modern plant material/seeds and rootlets were recognised in low concentrations in the flot, which could be suggestive of bioturbation.

Waterholes [103, 122]: Samples <6>, <7>

9.2.13 Two bulk samples, of twenty-nine and thirty-two litres, were taken from the cuts of waterholes, uncovered in Trenches 10 and 23. Charcoal was frequently identified in these samples, with over one-hundred pieces reported in each, including between eleven and thirty viable specimens. Apart from a single seed of goosefoot, carbonised plant remains were otherwise absent, although roots and intrusive seeds were present in both samples. Molluscs were not recovered, and the finds assemblage contained only a small concentration of pottery.

Buried Soil Horizons (159, 287): Samples <24>, <26>

9.2.14 Bulk samples, comprising twenty-nine and thirty-four litres of sediment, were taken from two buried soil layers excavated in Trenches 24 and 40. Archaeobotanical remains were recovered in greater quantities from (287), which produced a large amount of charcoal, including between eleven and twenty sizeable fragments, and

a small assemblage of weeds and carbonised cereal grain. Grains of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum*) and indeterminate wheats (*Triticum* sp.), were identified, along with seeds of stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), wild grasses (*Poaceae* sp.), onion (*Allium* sp.), goosefoot, pea and campion (*Silene* sp.), all of which are taxa common to cultivated, or disturbed, ground. A small number of indeterminate cereal grains and a single campion seed were also found in context (159), in addition to a substantial amount of charcoal, between thirty and one-hundred pieces of which were of identifiable size. Combustion by-products, in the form of coal and slag, were recorded in sample <24>, as well as pottery and burnt clay, with sample <26> containing pottery, CBM, flint and animal bone. Roots/rootlets were present in both samples.

Undated

Waterholes [273]: Sample <27>

9.2.15 One bulk sample, comprised of sixteen litres of sediment, was taken from the fill of a waterhole/pond uncovered in Trench 46. Recovery of ecofacts was relatively poor from this sample; charcoal was present; however, the assemblage was significantly fragmented, and no sizeable specimens were reported. Carbonised seeds and cereals were absent, as were molluscs, with only a small quantity of intrusive roots and modern plant remains recognised. The finds assemblage contained pottery and struck and burnt flint.

Discussion

9.2.16 The non-charcoal botanical assemblage recovered from the samples was considered too small to be of significant diagnostic value. A minimal quantity of carbonised grain was found, which may be an indication that cereals, including barley and bread wheat, could have been grown or consumed in the local area to some degree during the Late Iron Age to early Roman period, however the magnitude of such activities does not appear to have been substantial. The seed assemblage consisted largely of arable weeds, which could have been growing in the vicinity of the combustion site or be specimens that have been brought onto site with the cereal harvest. Chaff was absent, perhaps an indication that processing of cereals was being undertaken elsewhere. Wood charcoal was reported in moderate to abundant amounts in all of the assessed samples and is likely to be the refuse from anthropogenic activity. Rates of disintegration were high in this assemblage, with the bulk of the remains being considered to be too small to be suitable for species identification; the largest quantity of sizeable material was recovered from

the backfill of Pit [527], Postholes [179] and [200], and the backfill of cremation [175]. With the exception of the cremation material, it is probable that the remains found in these contexts are the waste from small-scale combustion, perhaps for domestic purposes, with some of the smaller and more fragmentary assemblages likely to be the result of wind scattering of finer elements from larger dumps of combustion waste. The mollusc assemblage recovered from the fill of Ditch [178] contained taxa common to damp, waterlogged conditions, and also those found in more shaded environments, specifically woodland.

Taphonomic considerations

9.2.17 The presence of low to moderate concentrations of roots and unburnt seeds throughout the bulk of the sample set suggests the possibility for post-depositional disturbance in these deposits and reworking of smaller ecofacts through root channels and other soil features. The likelihood of bioturbation should be taken into consideration when using environmental remains to date deposits where cultural material is scarce.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

9.2.18 An assessment of the environmental samples collected from the site has shown that wood charcoal was generally well-preserved in this sample-set, with five samples, <10>, <11>, <22>, <23> and <26>, producing moderate to abundant quantities of viable fragments. Of particular interest is the material from sample <11>, taken from a Late Iron Age to early Roman cremation, as future analysis of these remains (should further mitigation be required) may shed light on whether any particular species were being chosen specifically for ritual use. The carbonised grain and weed assemblage was too small to be of diagnostic significance, however selected specimens could be utilised for radiocarbon dating in contexts where dateable artefacts were absent. A summary of this report should be included in any future publications.

10 DISCUSSION

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 Geophysical survey of the site (Magnitude Surveys 2019) had indicated possible archaeological remains in parts of the site, including several possible ring ditches, although it was acknowledged that the magnetic enhancement on the site was: '*generally low, with anomalies of possible archaeological origin having a similar contrast to the general variation produced by differences in the soils and geology on the site'*.

10.1.2 The evaluation confirmed this consideration and demonstrated that many of the anomalies were of geological origin, although it also demonstrated that the geophysical technique had not been entirely successful as many archaeological features were encountered that were not detected by the survey. As noted above, this can be accounted for by the wide variability in the geological substrate that was recorded by the evaluation.

10.2 Mesolithic - Neolithic

10.2.1 The earliest evidence of human activity on site was identified in Area 2 and related to residually deposited Mesolithic or Early Neolithic struck flints. The small assemblage produced by a good knapping quality, technologically homogeneous blade-based industry indicates human activity on site during this period, although its exact nature is difficult to ascertain.

10.3 Late Prehistory (Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age)

10.3.1 A Late Prehistoric ditch system forming probable stock enclosures and an associated field system, was identified in Area 2. The ditches were generally small and shallow and were sealed by the subsoil or a buried soil horizon. Artefactual evidence in this area was limited to a single sherd of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery found in the fill (502) of Ditch [503]. The near absence of finds from these features and the lack of stratigraphic relationships makes it difficult to establish phasing in this area, although two patterns of ditch alignment may suggest two phases of activity.

10.3.2 In Area 1, residual sherds of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from ditches and waterholes dated to the Early Roman period. These residual finds indicate human activity in this area during this period, probably

associated with the agricultural remains recorded in Area 2. A curvilinear enclosure ditch in Trench 29 contained crumbs of pottery dated to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age, although it is possible that these are residual, considering the potential for post-depositional disturbance indicated by the environmental evidence. An evaluation of the field immediately east of the site, conducted by Suffolk Archaeology in 2017 (Picard 2017), revealed prehistoric activity, in the form of pits, ditches and buried soil/colluvium layers, spanning a period from the Bronze Age until the Late Iron Age.

10.4 Late Iron Age - Early Roman

10.4.1 The evaluation identified a previously unknown Late Iron Age to Early Roman farmstead in Area 1, consisting of a ditch system forming settlement and stock enclosures, parts of a field system and evidence for habitation, in the form of pits and postholes, probable waterholes and finds of pottery sherds, animal bone and burnt clay. The latter may be the remains of kilns or ovens, although none were identified by the evaluation. A single un-urned cremation was recovered from the northern edge of the site, suggesting that there may be a small burial ground in this area. The main area of activity was located on the higher ground on the south-facing slope, around Trenches 20-23, 25-29, 33-37 and 41-42, with the densest concentration of archaeological features occurring in Trenches 35 and 41.

10.4.2 The pottery assemblage was compromised of locally made coarsewares and a small number of imported Gallo-Belgic and Samian wares. The imported wares, in conjunction with a Rhineland Eye brooch, perhaps worn by someone associated with the Roman military, indicate that there was a degree of wealth at the farmstead. The presence of bricks and tegulae fragments suggests that there may have been buildings in the vicinity, although no evidence for brick or stone foundations were encountered by the evaluation and the only possible buildings for which there was evidence were built using timber with wattle and daub walls and thatched roofs.

10.4.3 The environmental assemblage recovered from a range of features and deposits contained a small number of carbonised grains, which along with the querns might indicate cereal processing and consumption. Otherwise, the environmental assemblage recovered by the evaluation was relatively meagre and poorly preserved. Given the relatively large number of samples that were taken (23 samples), this would indicate that the site has a generally low potential for the survival of well-preserved, statistically meaningful assemblages of ecofacts.

10.4.4 In the northwest corner of Area 1, near the top of the slope, a single un-urned cremation burial was recovered, suggesting that this area may have been used as a burial ground. There were no other archaeological features in this part of the site, suggesting that the settlement was located just off the crest of the slope, offering some protection from cold north and northeasterly winds.

10.4.5 In hollows around the base of the slope in Area 1 and along the northern edge of Area 2, a dark, buried soil horizon was recorded beneath deposits of colluvium in Trenches 24, 37-40 and 46-48. This material sealed prehistoric features and contained prehistoric and Roman material, suggesting that it had accumulated downslope from activity at the settlement. The archaeobotanical evidence collected from this layer in Trench 24 consisted high quantities of charcoal, small number of cereal grains and a campion seed as well as combustion waste (coal and slag).

10.4.6 Evidence for Roman activity in the immediate vicinity of the site is relatively sparse, other than the Roman rural settlement, which had origins in the Late Iron Age, that was recorded by the evaluation conducted by OA East at Chilton Leys, Stowmarket (HGH 052), c. 800m north of the site (Haskins 2013). Further afield, a mid 1st century pottery kiln was excavated at Stowmarket, east of Elizabeth Way, *c*. 2.5 km east of the site (Website 2) and a little further to the east an extensive Late Iron Age and Romano-British farmstead was identified at Cedars Park, Stowmarket by Archaeological Solutions (Nicholson and Woolhouse 2016). A large settlement, currently a Scheduled Monument (CDD 003), at Coddenham Baylham, was identified as the Roman small town of Combretovium (Website 3). It lies by the River Gipping, c. 10km northwest of the site. The settlement, which is also thought to be the site of two early Roman forts, is known from minimal excavation work, field walking, metal detecting and aerial photography (Websites 2, 3).

10.5 Conclusions

10.5.1 The results of the geophysical survey of the site (Magnitude Surveys 2019) had indicated a number of anomalies of possible archaeological origin. However, the evaluation has demonstrated that the geophysical technique was not entirely effective on this site as the archaeology was far more extensive than was indicated by the survey. The evaluation identified a previously unknown Roman rural settlement in the central part of the site, with associated activity extending to the north and south. The settlement probably originated in the Late Iron Age, with the pottery assemblage suggesting that occupation of the settlement was relatively

short-lived and had either ceased by the mid 2nd century AD or there was a shift in land use.

10.5.2 One object associated with the Roman military, the Rhineland Eye brooch, is noteworthy as finds like this are rare and usually found at military sites such as Colchester. Although it is not enough to draw certain conclusions, it suggests that the farmstead was visited by Roman soldiers at least on one occasion. Such military presence is not a surprise given the political circumstances of the 1st century AD, when Roman rule expanded into East Anglia (Nicholson and Woolhouse 2016, 177).

10.5.3 Given the limited evidence for Roman activity and settlement in the surrounding area, the remains of the settlement have the potential to contribute towards our understanding of the Roman agricultural landscape in this part of Suffolk.

10.6 Potential contributions to regional research agendas

10.6.1 Should excavation take place, the site has the potential to contribute to a number of research objectives outlined in the *Regional Agenda for Eastern England* (Medlycott 2011):

- Continuity between the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods and explanations for this at site, landscape and political levels (Medlycott 2011, 47)
- Early Roman military presence through artefact studies (*ibid*.).
- Form of farmstead, character and functions of buildings, size and shape of fields and their relation with identified agricultural regimes (*ibid*.).

10.6.2 It is proposed to publish the summarised results of the evaluation as an extended note in the county archaeological journal, *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.*

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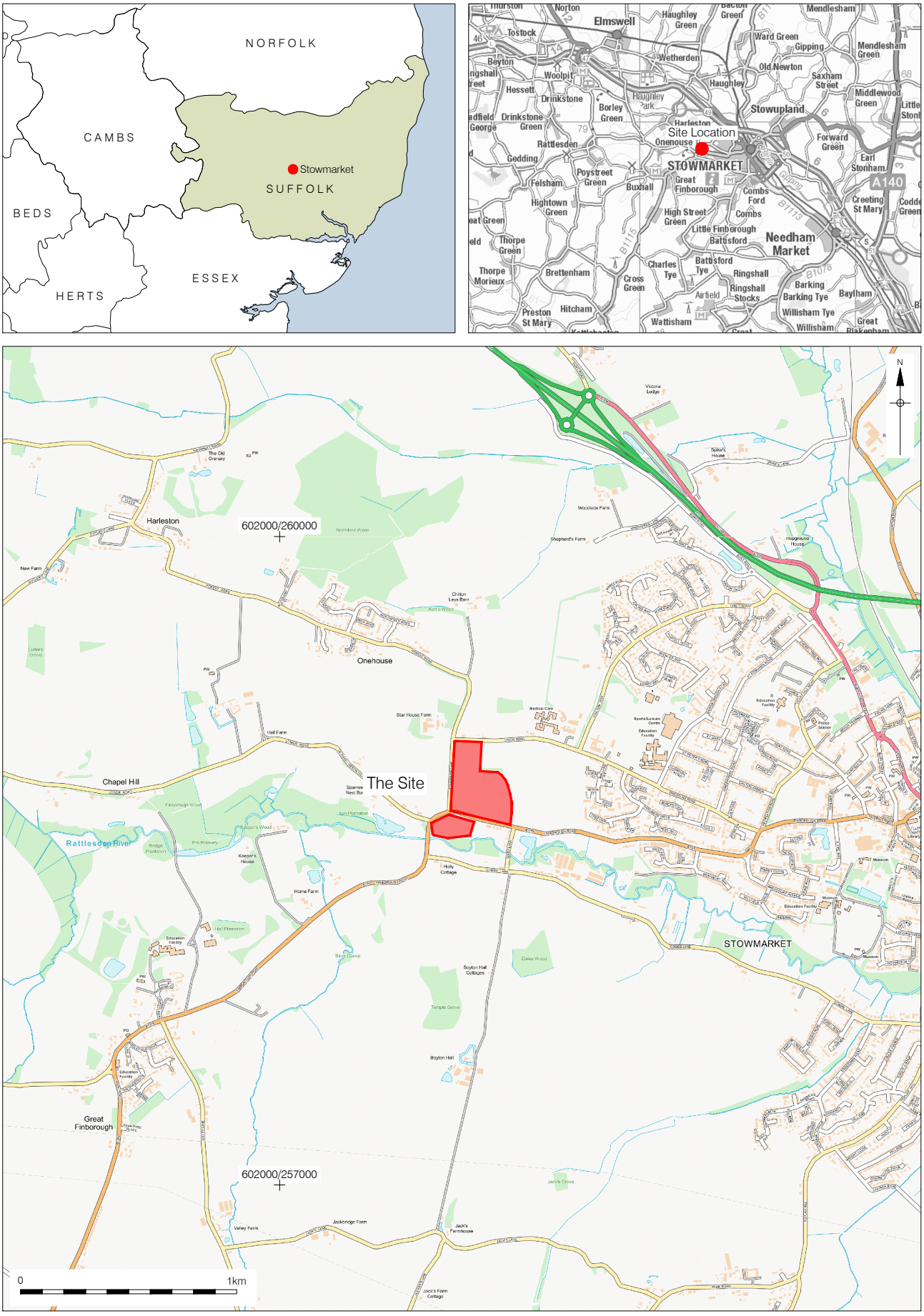

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Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000, 1:250,000, 1:25,000 at A4

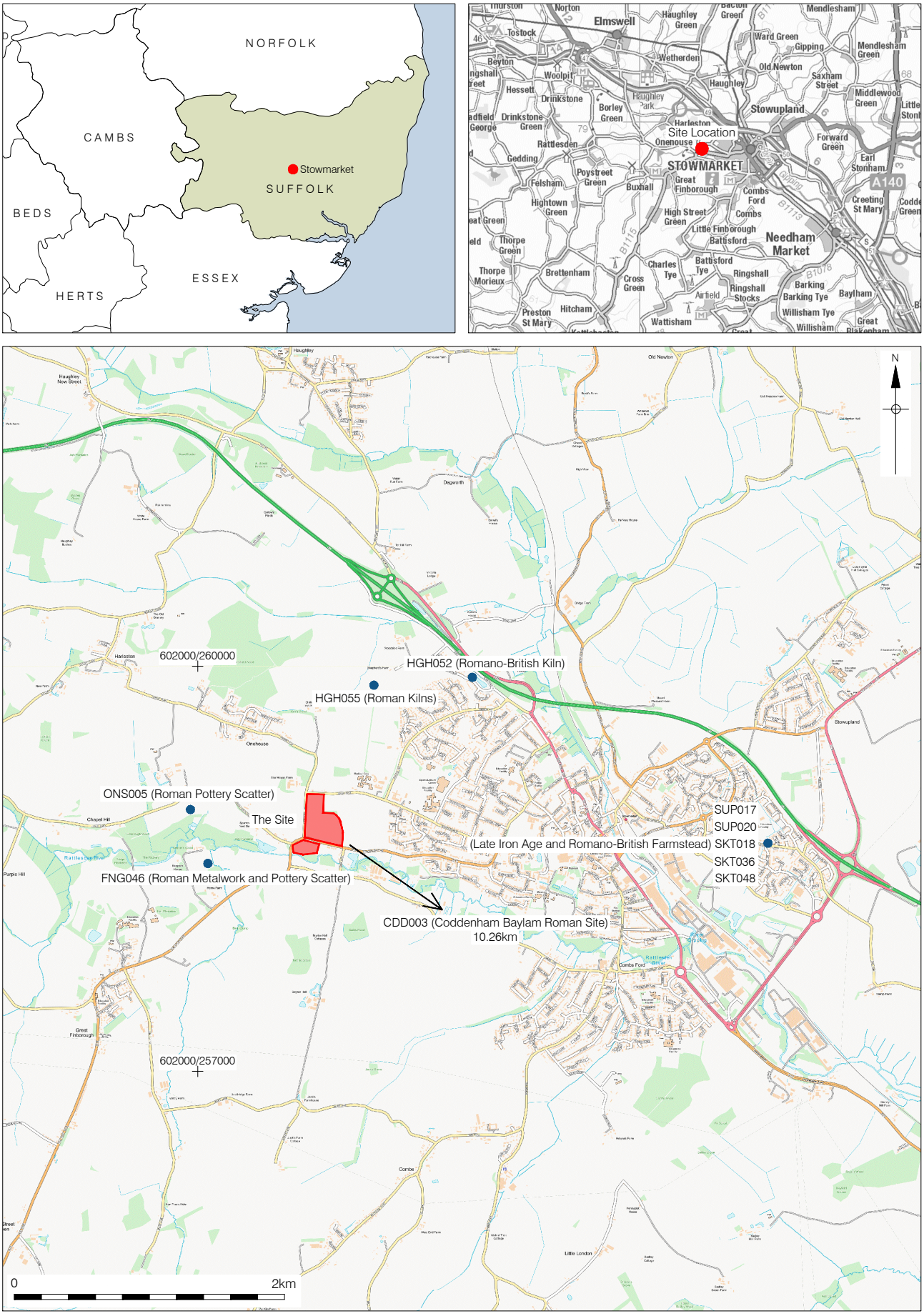

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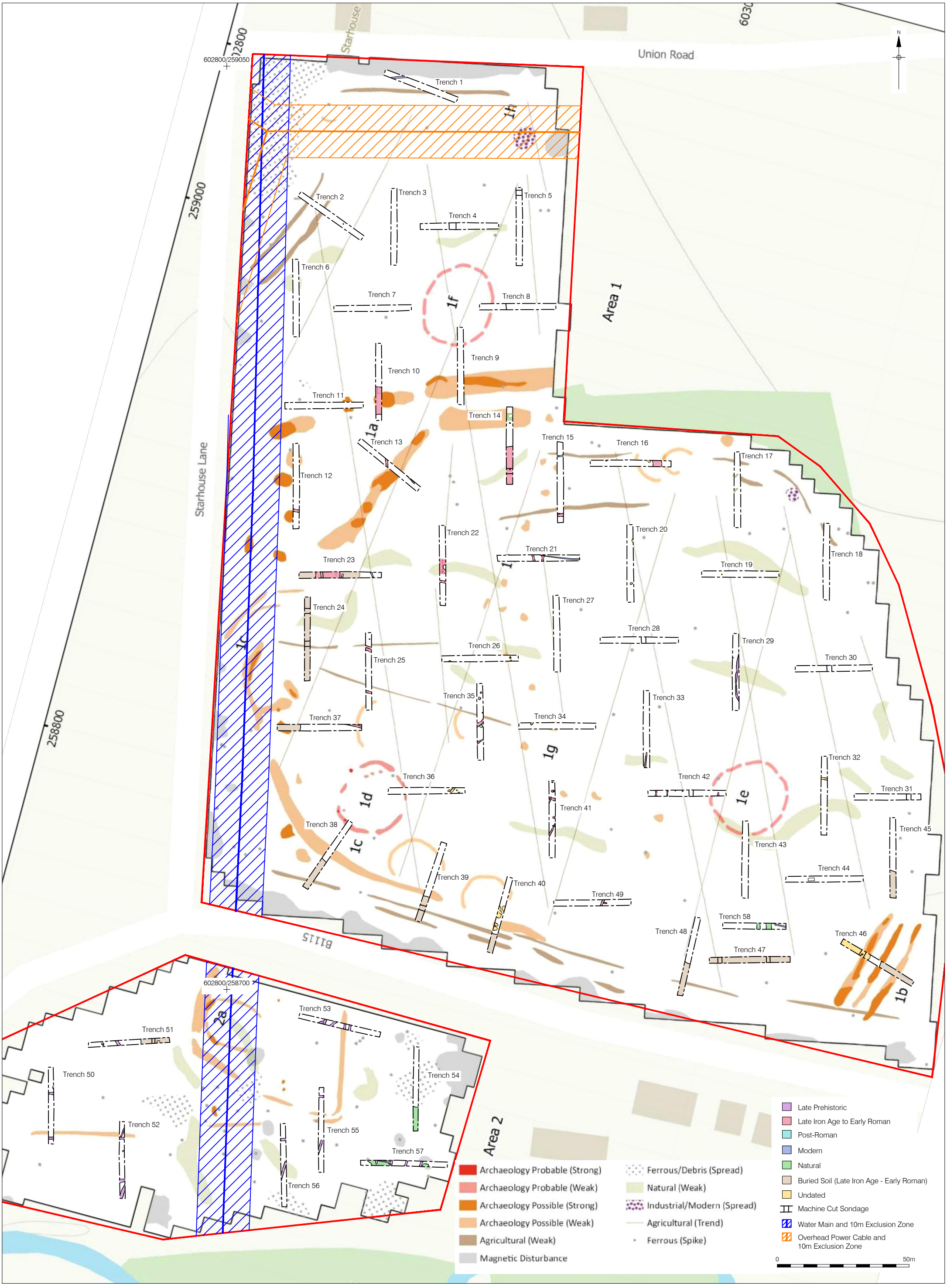
Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000, 1:250,000, 1:40,000 at A4



Geophysics kindly provided by Magnitude Surveys Ltd

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Figure 2
All Features Plan with Geophysics
1:1250 at A3

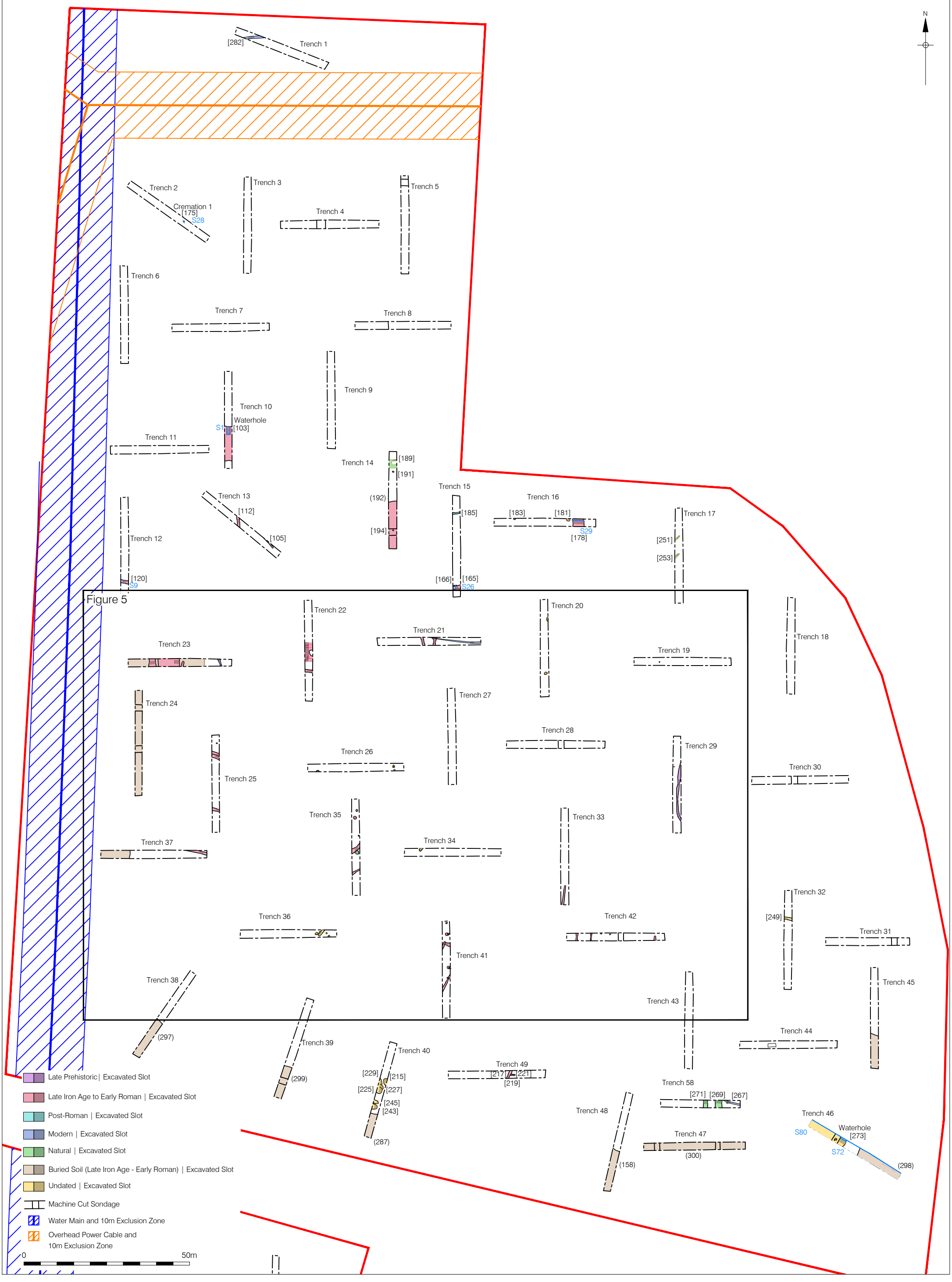

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Figure 3
All Features Plan, Area 1
1:1000 at A3

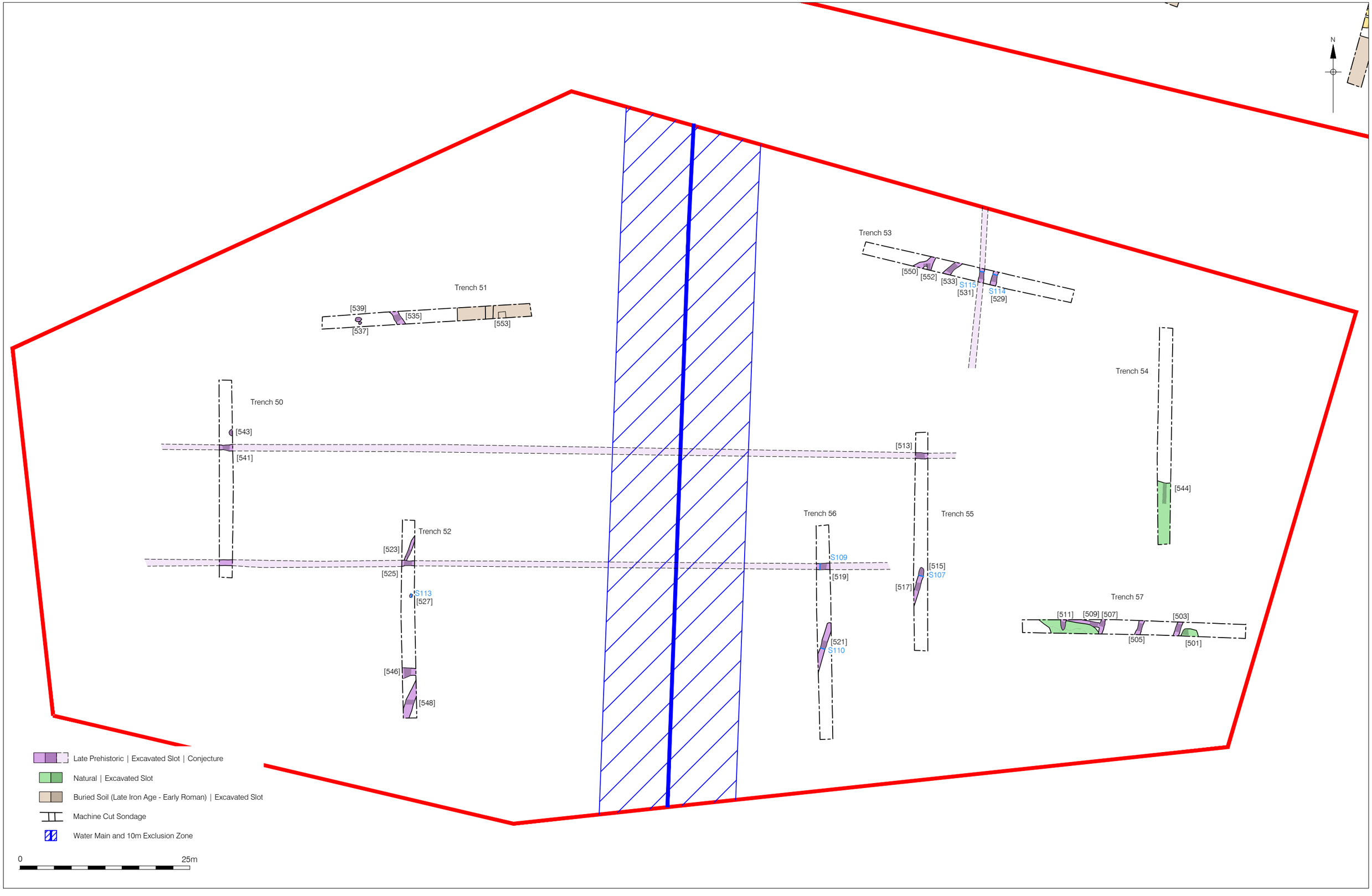

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Figure 4
All Features Plan, Area 2
1:500 at A3

Trench 12

Trench 15

Trench 17

N

Trench 22

Layer (280) S75
[275]
[277]
[279]
Layer (280) S76
[284]

Trench 21

[196] [161] [187]

Trench 20

[205]

[207]

Trench 19

[202]

Trench 23

S10
Waterhole [122]
[145]
S3
[110]
[108]
S2

Trench 24

(159)

S78

Trench 25

[124]
[126]
S12
[128]
[130]

Trench 27

Trench 26

[241] [247]
[223]
[213]

Trench 28

Trench 29

[200]
[114]
[116]
S8
[118]

Trench 35

[136]
S16
[138]
S22
[151]
[134]
[142]
[140]

Trench 34

[261]

Trench 33

[209]

Trench 37

S14
[132]

Trench 36

[257]
[259]
[265]
[255]
[263]

Trench 39

Trench 41

[198]
S40
[173]
S27
[179]
[157]
[155]
S24
S23
[153]
[163]
[169]
[147]
[149]

Trench 42

[231]
[235] [237]
[233]
[239]

Trench 43

Late Prehistoric | Excavated Slot
Late Iron Age to Early Roman | Excavated Slot
Modern | Excavated Slot
Natural | Excavated Slot
Buried Soil (Late Iron Age - Early Roman) | Excavated Slot
Undated | Excavated Slot
Machine Cut Sondage
Water Main and 10m Exclusion Zone

0 25m

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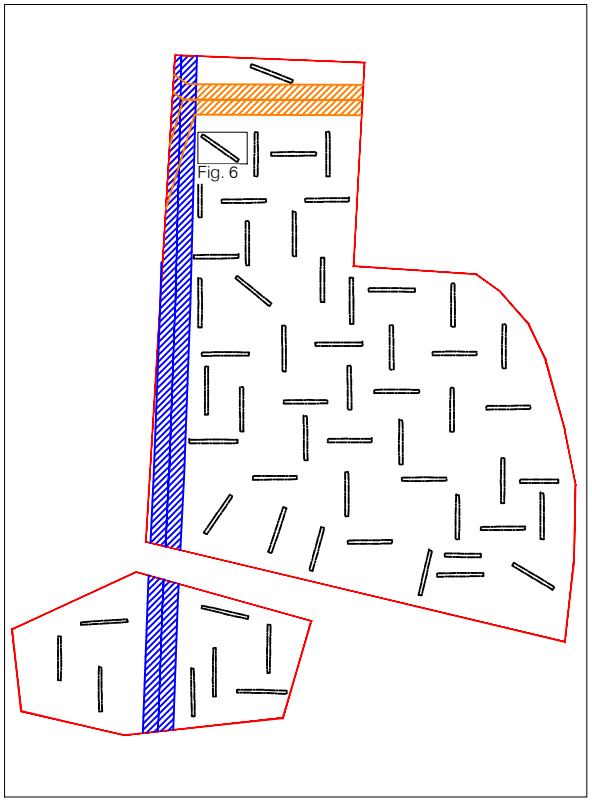
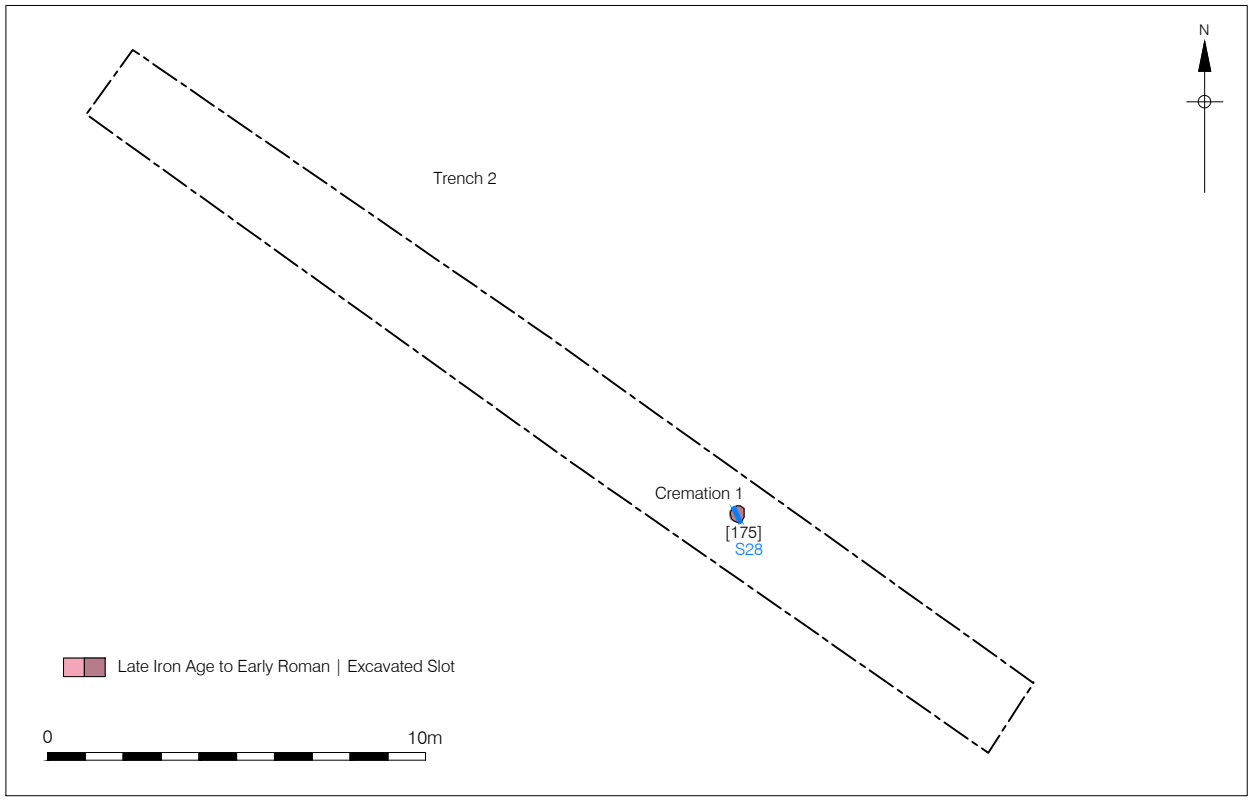
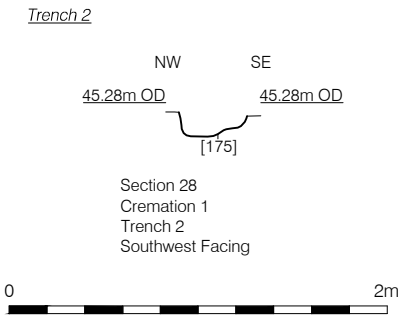
Figure 5
Late Iron Age to Early Roman Activity Focus
1:500 at A3







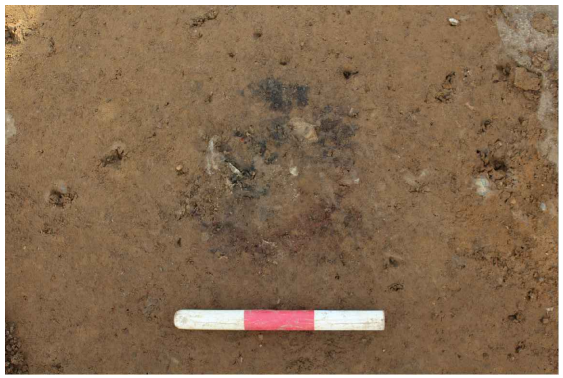


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Figure 6
Cremation 1
Inset 1:5000, Plan 1:200, Section 1:40 at A4

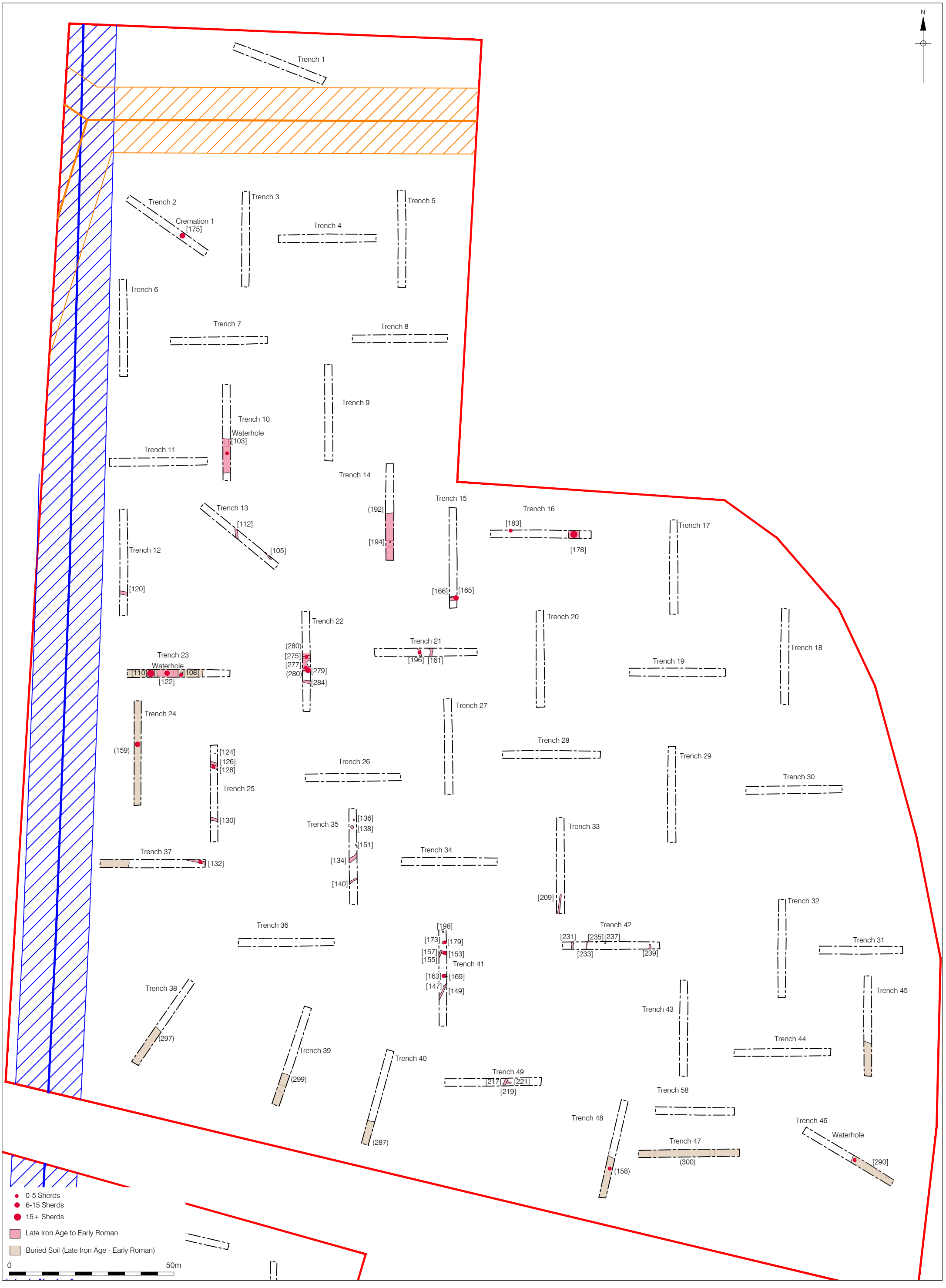

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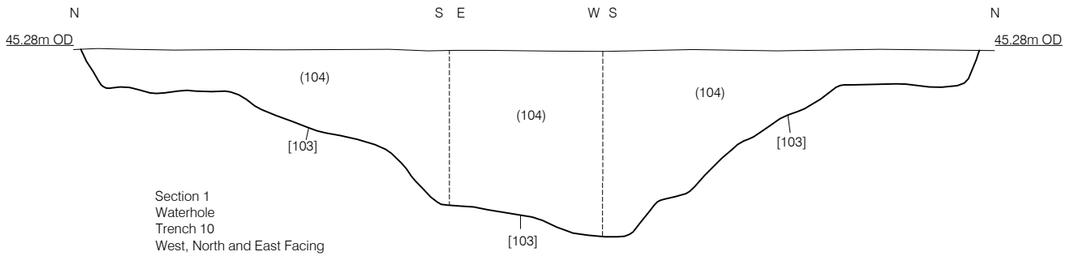
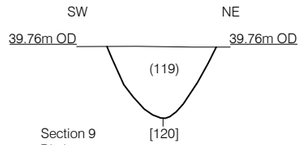
Figure 7
Roman Pottery Distribution Plan
1:1000 at A3

Trench 10



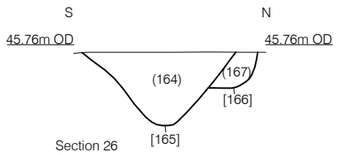
Section 1
Waterhole
Trench 10
West, North and East Facing

Trench 12



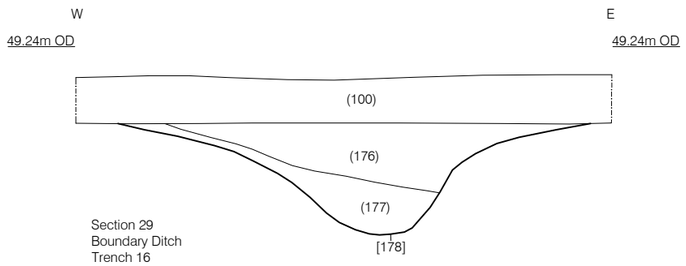
Section 9
Ditch
Trench 12
Southeast Facing

Trench 15



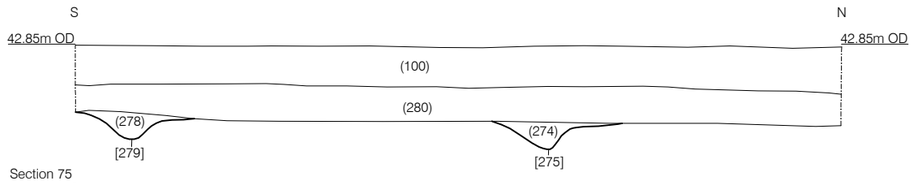
Section 26
Ditches
Trench 15
East Facing

Trench 16

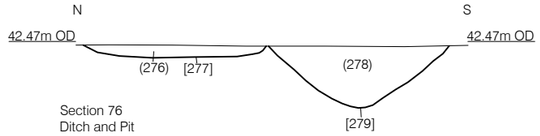


Section 29
Boundary Ditch
Trench 16
South Facing

Trench 22

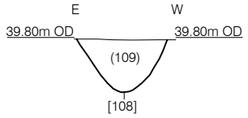


Section 75
Layer and Ditches
Trench 22
East Facing

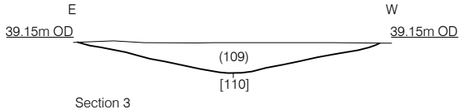


Section 76
Ditch and Pit
Trench 22
West Facing

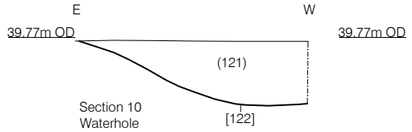
Trench 23



Section 2
Ditch
Trench 23
North Facing

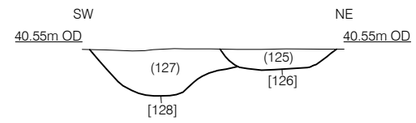


Section 3
Ditch
Trench 23
North Facing



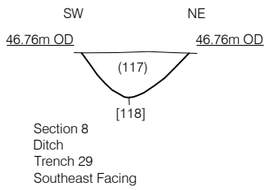
Section 10
Waterhole
Trench 23
North Facing

Trench 25



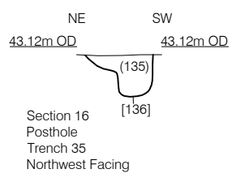
Section 12
Ditches
Trench 25
Southeast Facing

Trench 29

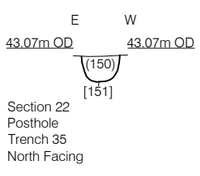


Section 8
Ditch
Trench 29
Southeast Facing

Trench 35

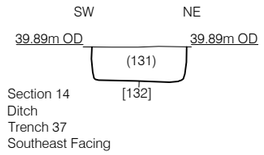


Section 16
Posthole
Trench 35
Northwest Facing



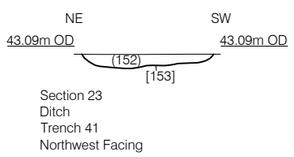
Section 22
Posthole
Trench 35
North Facing

Trench 37

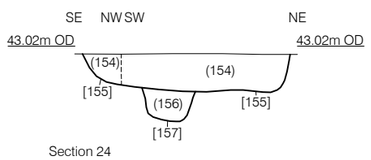


Section 14
Ditch
Trench 37
Southeast Facing

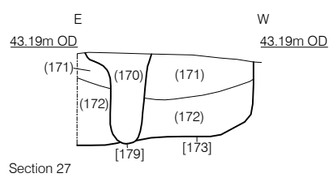
Trench 41



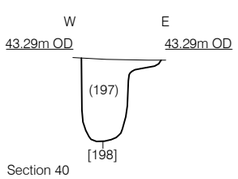
Section 23
Ditch
Trench 41
Northwest Facing



Section 24
Ditch [155] and Posthole [157]
Trench 41
Northeast and Southeast Facing

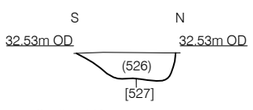


Section 27
Posthole
Trench 41
North Facing



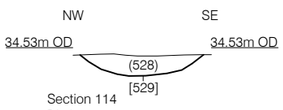
Section 40
Posthole
Trench 41
South Facing

Trench 52

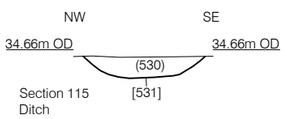


Section 113
Pit
Trench 52
East Facing

Trench 53

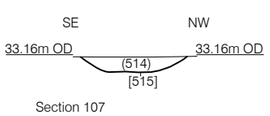


Section 114
Ditch
Trench 53
Southwest Facing



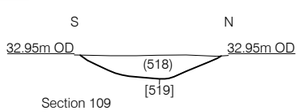
Section 115
Ditch
Trench 53
Southwest Facing

Trench 55

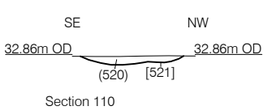


Section 107
Ditch
Trench 55
Northeast Facing

Trench 56



Section 109
Ditch
Trench 56
East Facing



Section 110
Ditch
Trench 56
Northeast Facing

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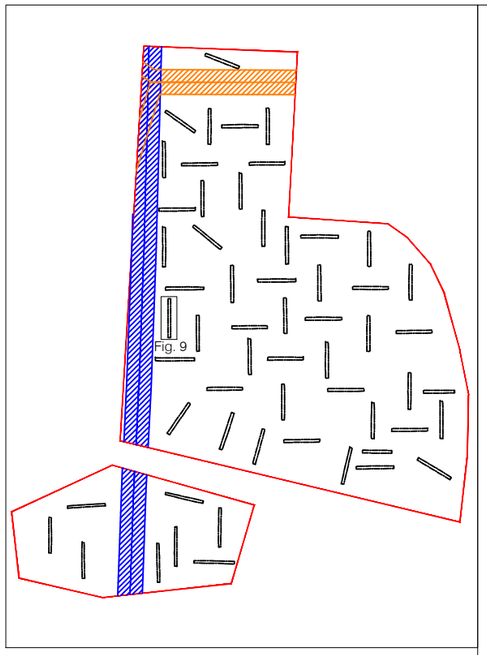
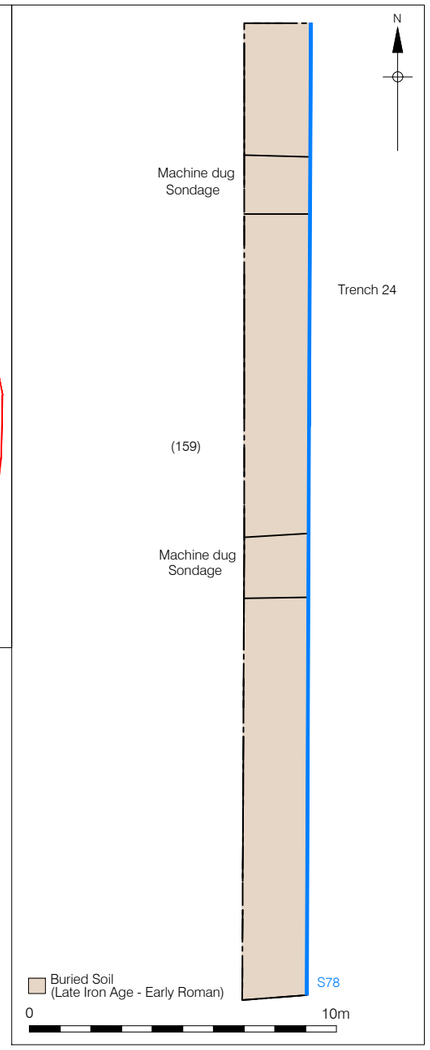
Figure 8
Selected Sections
1:40 at A3





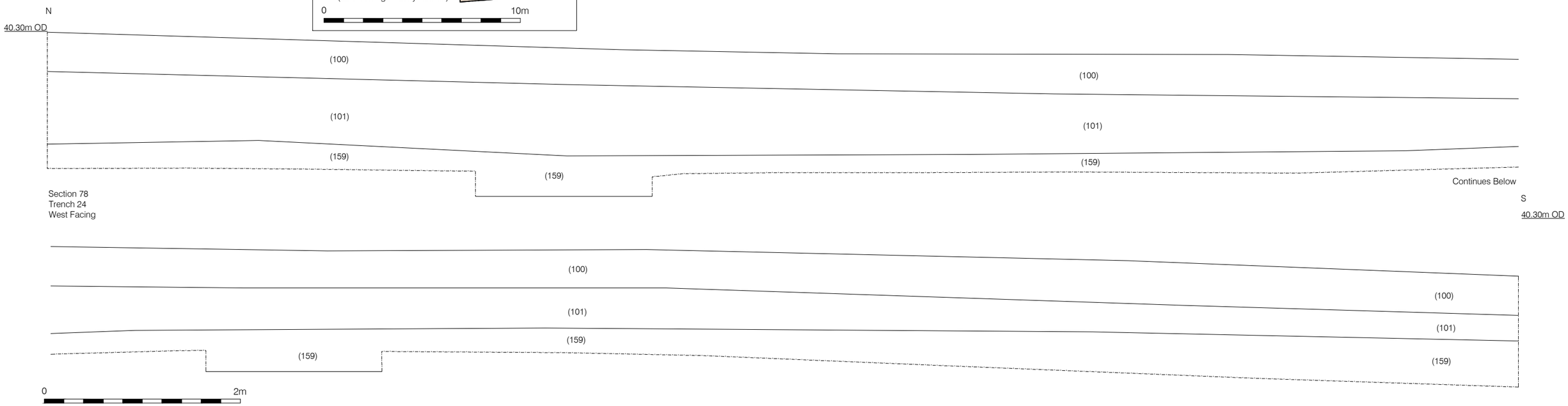


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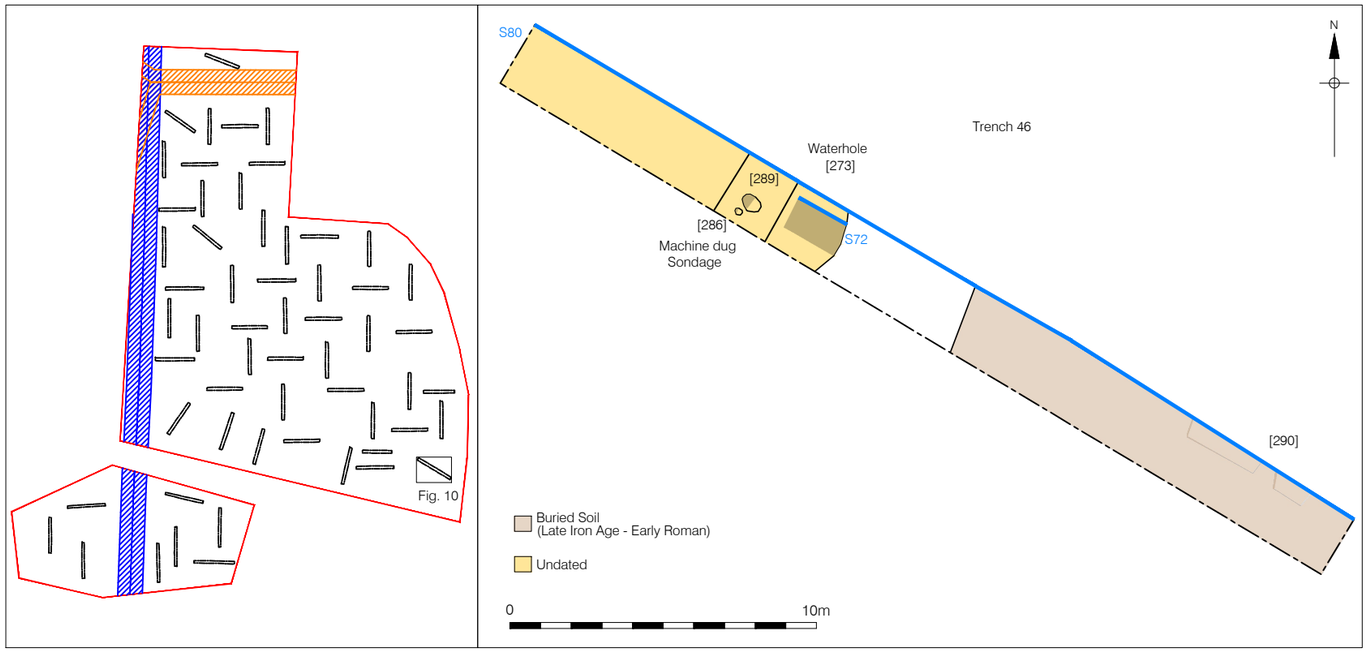
Figure 9
Trench 24
Inset 1:5000, Plan 1:200, Section 1:40 at A4



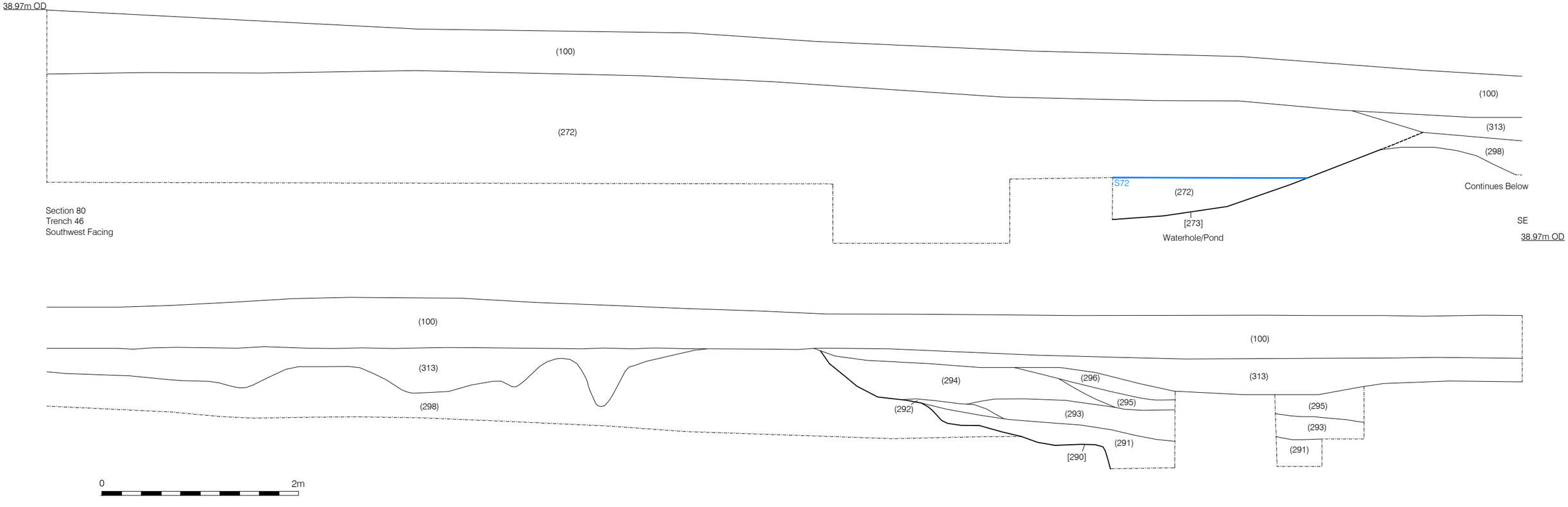


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Figure 10
Trench 46
Inset 1:5000, Plan 1:200, Section 1:40 at A4

PLATES

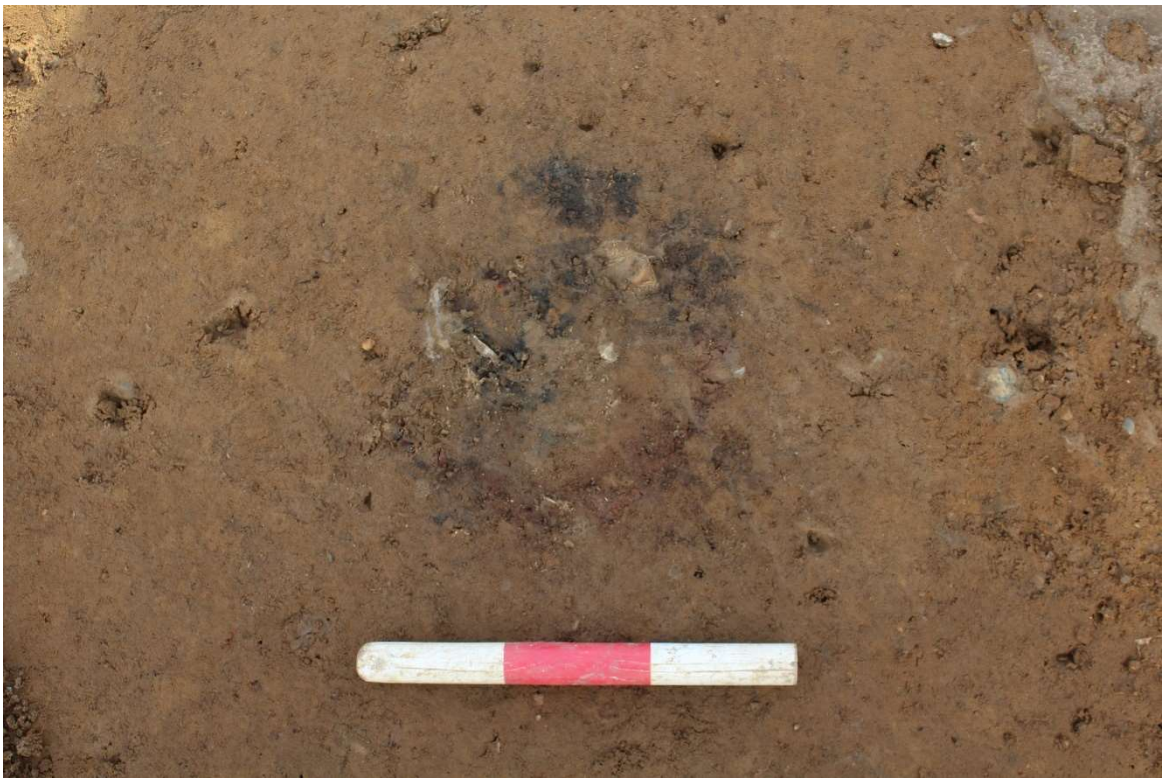

Plate 1: Trench 2, Cremation [175] before excavation, looking north

Plate 2: Trench 10, Waterhole [103], looking northeast

Plate 3: Trench 12, Ditch [120], looking west

Plate 4: Trench 14, test pit in buried soil layer (192), posthole [194], looking north

Plate 5: Trench 15, Ditch [178], looking north

Plate 6: Trench 23, Ditch [108], Waterhole [122], looking west

Plate 7: Trench 24, section with colluvium and buried soil layer (159), looking east

Plate 8: Trench 25, Ditches [126] and [128], looking west

Plate 9: Trench 37, Ditch [132], looking east

Plate 10: Trench 39, test pit in buried soil layer (299), looking north-northeast

Plate 11: Trench 40, pits [225], [227], [229], looking northwest

Plate 12: Trench 41, Ditches [153], [155], posthole [157], looking west

Plate 13: Trench 41, Posthole [173], postpipe [179], looking south

Plate 14: Trench 47, buried soil layer (300), looking west

Plate 15: Trench 51, test pit in buried soil layer (553), looking south

Plate 16: Trench 52, Pit [527], looking east

Plate 17: Trench 53, cleaning Ditches [529] and [531], looking east

Plate 18: Trench 55, Ditch [515], [517], looking southwest

Plate 19: Trench 57, looking east

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Plate 21: 'Eye' brooch from fill (160) of Ditch [161], Trench 21

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Section	Description	Period Name	Interpretation
100	0	0	Layer	Topsoil	0	0	0		Varies across site		
101	0	0	Layer	Colluvium					Varies across site		
102	0	0	Layer	Natural	0	0	0		Varies across site		
103	103	10	Cut	Waterhole	12.4	2	1.22	1	Sub-circular in plan, gently sloping to steep sides.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Waterhole or pond
104	103	10	Fill	Waterhole	12.4	2	1.22	1	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty sand, rare charcoal.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
105	105	13	Cut	Ditch	1	0.4	0.12	4	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE aligned.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
106	105	13	Fill	Ditch	1	0.4	0.12	4	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty sand, occasional charcoal.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
107	108	23	Fill	Ditch	1	0.6	0.34	2	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty clay, occasional charcoal.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Natural infill
108	108	23	Cut	Ditch	1	0.6	0.34	2	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, N-S aligned.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
109	110	23	Fill	Ditch	2	2	0.2	3	Firm, dark greyish-brown silty clay.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Natural infill
110	110	23	Cut	Ditch	2	2	0.2	3	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, N-S aligned.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
111	112	13	Fill	Ditch	1	0.9	0.13	5	Friable, dark reddish-brown silty clay.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
112	112	13	Cut	Ditch	1	0.9	0.13	5	Linear in plan, gently sloping sidesm concave base, NW-SE aligned.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
113	114	29	Fill	Ditch	1	0.65	0.15	6	Firm to friable, mid greyish brown silty clay.	Late Prehistoric	Natural infill
114	114	29	Cut	Ditch	1	0.65	0.15	6	Curvilinear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, N-S aligned.	Late Prehistoric	Enclosure ditch
115	116	29	Fill	Ditch	1	0.39	0.08	7	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty sand, rare charcoal.	Late Prehistoric	Natural infill
116	116	29	Cut	Ditch	1	0.39	0.08	7	Curvilinear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, N-S aligned.	Late Prehistoric	Enclosure ditch
117	118	29	Fill	Ditch	1	0.7	0.29	8	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty sand.	Late Prehistoric	Natural infill
118	118	29	Cut	Ditch	1	0.7	0.29	8	Curvilinear in plan, moderately sloping sides,	Late Prehistoric	Enclosure ditch

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Section	Description	Period Name	Interpretation
									concave base, NW-SE aligned.		
119	120	12	Fill	Ditch	1	0.7	0.46	9	Firm, dark greyish-brown silty clay, occasional charcoal.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
120	120	12	Cut	Ditch	1	0.7	0.46	9	Linear in plan, steep sides, concave base, E-W aligned.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
121	122	23	Fill	Waterhole	1	1.5	0.41	10	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional charcoal.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Natural infill
122	122	23	Cut	Waterhole	1	1.5	0.41	10	Moderately sloping sides.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Waterhole or pond
123	124	25	Fill	Posthole	0.31	0.3	0.22	11	Firm, mid brownish-grey silty clay, rare charcoal.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
124	124	25	Cut	Posthole	0.31	0.3	0.22	11	Sub-circular in plan, vertical sides, concave base.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Structural posthole
125	126	25	Fill	Ditch	1	0.75	0.13	12	Friable, mid greyish-brown silty sand.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
126	126	25	Cut	Ditch	1	0.75	0.13	12	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, WNW-ESE aligned.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
127	128	25	Fill	Ditch	1	0.9	0.3	12	Friable, mid greyish-brown silty sand.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
128	128	25	Cut	Ditch	1	0.9	0.3	12	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, WNW-ESE aligned.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
129	130	25	Fill	Ditch	1	0.8	0.17	13	Friable, mid greyish-brown silty clay.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
130	130	25	Cut	Ditch	1	0.8	0.17	13	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Drainage ditch?
131	132	37	Fill	Ditch	1	0.6	0.21	14	Firm, dark greyish-brown silty clay.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Natural infill
132	132	37	Cut	Ditch	1	0.6	0.21	14	Linear in plan, vertical sides, flat base, E-W aligned.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Beamslot?
133	134	35	Fill	Ditch	1	1.1	0.21	15	Friable, mid greyish-brown silty clay.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Natural infill
134	134	35	Cut	Ditch	1	1.1	0.21	15	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, ENE-WSW aligned.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
135	136	35	Fill	Posthole	0.45	0.45	0.28	16	Friable to loose, mid greyish-brown silty sand.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Natural infill

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Section	Description	Period Name	Interpretation
136	136	35	Cut	Posthole	0.45	0.45	0.28	16	Circular in plan, moderately sloping to steep sides, concave base.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Structural posthole?
137	138	35	Fill	Pit	0.8	0.8	0.29	17	Friable, mid reddish-brown silty sand.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Natural infill
138	138	35	Cut	Pit	0.8	0.8	0.29	17	Circular in plan, steep sides, concave base.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Function unknown
139	140	35	Fill	Ditch	1	0.4	0.15	18	Friable, mid greyish-brown silty clay, occasional charcoal.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Natural infill
140	140	35	Cut	Ditch	1	0.4	0.15	18	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, ENE-WSW aligned.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
141	142	35	Fill	Natural feature	1.3	0.8	0.14	19	Friable, mid greyish-brown silty sand.	undated	Natural infill
142	142	35	Cut	Natural feature	1.3	0.8	0.14	19	Irregular in plan, gently sloping, leaching sides, concave base.	undated	Natural hollow
143	143	23	Layer	Buried Soil	0	0	0.65	0	Friable, dark brownish-grey sandy silt.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Buried soil
144	145	23	Fill	Ditch	1	0.45	0.04	20	Firm, dark greyish-brown silty clay.	modern	Natural infill
145	145	23	Cut	Ditch	1	0.45	0.04	20	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, slightly concave base, N-S aligned.	modern	Drainage ditch?
146	147	41	Fill	Posthole	0.45	0.45	0.15	21	Friable, mid greyish-brown silty clay, moderate charcoal.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
147	147	41	Cut	Posthole	0.45	0.45	0.15	21	Circular in plan, vertical sides, concave base.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Structural posthole
148	149	41	Fill	Ditch	1	0.3	0.15	21	Friable, mid greyish-brown silty clay, occasional charcoal.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
149	149	41	Cut	Ditch	1	0.3	0.15	21	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, NE-SW aligned.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Drainage ditch?
150	151	35	Fill	Posthole	0.25	0.25	0.17	22	Friable, mid reddish-brown silty sand.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Natural infill
151	151	35	Cut	Posthole	0.25	0.25	0.17	22	Circular in plan, steep sides, concave base.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Structural posthole
152	153	41	Fill	Ditch	1	0.85	0.09	23	Friable, dark greyish-brown silty sand.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
153	153	41	Cut	Ditch	1	0.85	0.09	23	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
154	155	41	Fill	Ditch	1	0.5	0.25	24	Friable, mid reddish-brown silty sand.	Late Iron Age to	Natural infill

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Section	Description	Period Name	Interpretation
										Early Roman	
155	155	41	Cut	Ditch	1	0.5	0.25	24	Linear in plan, steep sides, concave base, NE-SW aligned.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
156	157	41	Fill	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.2	24	Loose, mid reddish-brown silty sand.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
157	157	41	Cut	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.2	24	Circular in plan, steep sides, concave base.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Structural posthole?
158	158	48	Layer	Buried Soil	0	0	0.7	0	Soft, dark brownish-grey silty sand, occasional charcoal.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Buried soil
159	159	24	Layer	Buried Soil	0	0	0.6	0	Friable, dark brownish-grey sandy silt.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Buried soil
160	161	21	Fill	Ditch	1	1	0.34	38	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty clay, moderate charcoal.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
161	161	21	Cut	Ditch	1	1	0.34	38	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, N-S aligned.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
162	163	41	Fill	Pit	0.76	0.7	0.2	25	Friable, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
163	163	41	Cut	Pit	0.76	0.7	0.2	25	Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping to steep sides, concave base.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Function unknown
164	165	15	Fill	Ditch	1	1	0.47	26	Friable, mid greyish-brown sandy silt.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Natural infill
165	165	15	Cut	Ditch	1	1	0.47	26	Linear in plan, steep sides, concave base, E-W aligned.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
166	166	15	Cut	Ditch	1	0.3	0.24	26	Linear in plan, steep sides, concave base, E-W aligned.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
167	166	15	Fill	Ditch	1	0.3	0.24	26	Friable, mid greyish-brown sandy silt.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Natural infill
168	169	41	Fill	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.2	0	Friable, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
169	169	41	Cut	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.2	0	Circular in plan, steep sides, concave base.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Structural posthole?
170	179	41	Fill	Posthole	0.5	0.5	0.6	27	Firm, dark greyish-brown sandy clay.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill after post removal
171	173	41	Fill	Posthole	1.5	1	0.3	27	Compact, dark brownish grey with yellow patches sandy clay.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Post packing

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Section	Description	Period Name	Interpretation
172	173	41	Fill	Posthole	1.5	0	0.3	27	Compact, dark greyish brown sandy clay.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Post packing
173	173	41	Cut	Posthole	1.5	1	0.6	27	Sub-rectangular in plan, vertical sides, flat base.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Structural posthole
174	175	2	Fill	Cremation	0.35	0.35	0.13	28	Firm, mixed dark grey and mid brown sandy clay.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Cremation backfill
175	175	2	Cut	Cremation	0.35	0.35	0.13	28	Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Cremation
176	178	16	Fill	Ditch	1	1.8	0.4	29	Hard, mid greyish-brown silty sandy clay.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
177	178	16	Fill	Ditch	1	1.8	0.4	29	Hard, dark greyish-brown silty sandy clay.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
178	178	16	Cut	Ditch	1	3.4	0.75	29	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, N-S oriented.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Boundary ditch
179	179	41	Cut	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.6	27	Circular in plan, vertical sides, concave base.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Post removal
180	181	16	Fill	Ditch terminus/ Pit	1	1.4	0.23	30	Firm, mid brownish-grey silty clay.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
181	181	16	Cut	Ditch terminus/ Pit	1	1.4	0.23	30	Sub-circular (?) in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, N-S aligned.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Ditch terminus or pit
182	183	16	Fill	Ditch terminus/ Pit	1	0.5	0.21	31	Hard, mid brownish-grey silty clay.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
183	183	16	Cut	Ditch terminus/ Pit	1	0.5	0.21	31	Sub-circular (?) in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, N-S aligned.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Rubbish pit or ditch terminus
184	185	15	Fill	Ditch	1	0.3	0.15	32	Firm, dark reddish-brown silty sand.	post-Roman	Natural infill
185	185	15	Cut	Ditch	1	0.3	0.15	32	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned.	post-Roman	Drainage ditch?
186	187	21	Fill	Modern drainage	1	0.7	0.2	33	Friable, mid reddish-brown silty clay.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Backfill?
187	187	21	Cut	Modern drainage	1	0.7	0.2	33	Linear in plan, steep sides, concave base, ENE-WSW aligned.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Modern drainage
188	189	14	Fill	Animal burrow	1	0.25	0.15	34	Friable, mid brownish-grey clayey sand.	undated	Natural infill
189	189	14	Cut	Animal burrow	1	0.25	0.15	34	Linear in plan, moderately loping sides, uneven base.	undated	Animal burrow
190	191	14	Fill	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.16	35	Friable, mid brownish-grey sandy silt.	undated	Natural infill

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Section	Description	Period Name	Interpretation
191	191	14	Cut	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.16	35	Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides concave base.	undated	Structural posthole or small pit
192	192	14	Layer	Buried Soil	0	0	0.25	36	Firm, dark brownish-grey (almost black) sandy silt.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Buried soil
193	194	14	Fill	Posthole	0.28	0.28	0.31	37	Firm, mid brownish-grey sandy silt.	undated	Natural infill
194	194	14	Cut	Posthole	0.28	0.28	0.31	37	Sub-circular in plan, vertical sides, concave base.	undated	Structural posthole?
195	196	21	Fill	Ditch	1	0.8	0.27	39	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty clay, moderate charcoal.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
196	196	21	Cut	Ditch	1	0.8	0.27	39	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, N-S aligned.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
197	198	41	Fill	Posthole	0.5	0.5	0.55	40	Firm, mid greyish-brown sandy clay.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
198	198	41	Cut	Posthole	0.5	0.5	0.55	40	Sub-circular in plan, vertical sides, concave base.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Structural posthole
199	200	29	Fill	Posthole	0.28	0.24	0.14	41	Firm, mid reddish-brown silty clay, frequent charcoal and fired clay.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Backfill
200	200	29	Cut	Posthole	0.28	0.24	0.14	41	Sub-circular in plan, steep sides, concave base.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Structural posthole
201	202	19	Fill	Posthole	0.23	0.2	0.07	42	Firm, mid brownish-grey silty clay.	undated	Natural infill
202	202	19	Cut	Posthole	0.23	0.2	0.07	42	Sub-circular in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base.	undated	Structural posthole
203	205	20	Fill	Pit	0	0.87	0.2	43	Firm, mid reddish-brown silty sand, rare charcoal.	undated	Natural infill
204	205	20	Fill	Pit	0	1.5	0.33	43	Firm, mid brownish-grey silty sand, rare charcoal.	undated	Natural infill
205	205	20	Cut	Pit	0.5	1.5	0.48	43	Sub-circular in plan, gently sloping sides, convex base.	undated	Function unknown
206	207	20	Fill	Pit	0.94	0.5	0.15	44	Firm, mid brownish-grey silty sand, rare charcoal.	undated	Natural infill
207	207	20	Cut	Pit	0.94	0.5	0.15	44	Sub-circular in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base.	undated	Function unknown
208	209	33	Fill	Ditch terminus	1	0.35	0.1	45	Friable, mid greyish-brown sandy silt.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
209	209	33	Cut	Ditch terminus	1	0.35	0.1	45	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides,	Late Iron Age to	Enclosure/ drainage

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Section	Description	Period Name	Interpretation
									concave base, N-S aligned.	Early Roman	ditch
210	211	32			0	0		46	duplicated numbers with (248) - void		void
211	211	32			0	0		46	duplicated numbers with [249] - void		void
212	213	26	Fill	Pit/ Posthole	0	0.58	0.17	47	Firm, mid yellowish-brown clayey silt.	undated	Natural infill
213	213	26	Cut	Pit/ Posthole	0	0.58	0.17	47	Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides, flat base.	undated	Structural posthole?
214	215	40	Fill	Pit	0.98	1.9	0.36	48	Loose, mid greyish-brown silty sand.	undated	Natural infill
215	215	40	Cut	Pit	0.98	1.9	0.36	48	Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base.	undated	Extraction pit
216	217	49	Fill	Ditch	1	0.87	0.39	49	Loose, mid yellowish-brown sandy silt.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
217	217	49	Cut	Ditch	1	0.87	0.39	49	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, flat base, SW-NE aligned.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
218	219	49	Fill	Pit	0.62	0.62	0.15	49	Loose, mid yellowish-brown sandy silt.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
219	219	49	Cut	Pit	0.62	0.62	0.15	49	Sub-circular in plan, gently sloping sides, flat base.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Function unknown
220	221	49	Fill	Pit	0.75	0.63	0.2	49	Loose, mid yellowish-brown sandy silt.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
221	221	49	Cut	Pit	0.75	0.63	0.2	49	Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Function unknown
222	223	26	Fill	Pit	0	0.98	0.21	56	Firm, mid greyish-brown clayey silt.	undated	Natural infill
223	223	26	Cut	Pit	0	0.98	0.21	56	Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides, sloping base.	undated	Function unknown
224	225	40	Fill	Pit	1.55	1.72	0.3	50	Loose, mid greyish-brown silty sand.	undated	Natural infill
225	225	40	Cut	Pit	1.55	1.72	0.3	50	Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base.	undated	Extraction pit
226	227	40	Fill	Pit	1.71	0.92	0.32	50	Loose, mid greyish-brown silty sand.	undated	Natural infill
227	227	40	Cut	Pit	1.71	0.92	0.32	50	Sub-circular in plan, steep sides, concave base.	undated	Extraction pit
228	229	40	Fill	Pit	0.88	1	0.32	50	Loose, mid greyish-brown silty sand.	undated	Natural infill
229	229	40	Cut	Pit	0.88	1	0.32	50	Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base.	undated	Extraction pit
230	231	42	Fill	Ditch	1	0.57	0.19	51	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty clay.	Late Iron Age to	Natural infill

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Section	Description	Period Name	Interpretation
										Early Roman	
231	231	42	Cut	Ditch	1	0.57	0.19	51	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, N-S aligned.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
232	233	42	Fill	Ditch	1	0.35	0.15	52	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty clay.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
233	233	42	Cut	Ditch	1	0.35	0.15	52	Linear in plan, steep sides, flat base, N-S aligned.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
234	235	42	Fill	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.09	53	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty clay.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
235	235	42	Cut	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.09	53	Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides, flat base.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Structural posthole?
236	237	42	Fill	Posthole	0.45	0.45	0.17	54	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty clay.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
237	237	42	Cut	Posthole	0.45	0.45	0.17	54	Sub-circular in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Structural posthole?
238	239	42	Fill	Ditch terminus	1	0.6	0.21	55	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty clay.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
239	239	42	Cut	Ditch terminus	1	0.6	0.21	55	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, N-S aligned.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
240	241	26	Fill	Posthole	0.8	0.8	0.22	57	Firm, mid greyish-brown clayey silt.	undated	Packing?
241	241	26	Cut	Posthole	0.8	0.8	0.22	57	Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides, flat base.	undated	Structural posthole?
242	243	40	Fill	Treethrow	0	1.5	0.6	58	Loose, mid brownish-grey silty sand, frequent gravel.	undated	Natural infill
243	243	40	Cut	Treethrow	0	1.5	0.6	58	Elongated in plan, steep, undercutting sides, concave base.	undated	Tree hollow
244	245	40	Fill	Treethrow	0	1.5	0.6	59	Loose, mid brownish-grey silty sand, frequent gravel.	undated	Natural infill
245	245	40	Cut	Treethrow	0	1.5	0.6	59	Elongated in plan, steep, undercutting sides, concave base.	undated	Tree hollow
246	247	26	Fill	Posthole	0	0.35	0.2	57	Firm, dark greyish-brown clayey silt.	undated	Natural infill after post removal
247	247	26	Cut	Posthole	0	0.35	0.2	57	Circular in plan, steep sides, concave base.	undated	Post removal
248	249	32	Fill	Ditch	1	0.48	0.27	60	Firm, mid yellowish-brown clayey silt.	undated	Natural infill

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Section	Description	Period Name	Interpretation
249	249	32	Cut	Ditch	1	0.48	0.27	60	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, E-W oriented.	undated	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
250	251	17	Fill	Natural feature	1	0.4	0.21	61	Friable, light reddish-brown silty sand.	undated	Natural infill
251	251	17	Cut	Natural feature	1	0.4	0.21	61	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, NE-SW aligned.	undated	Geology
252	253	17	Fill	Natural feature	1	0.5	0.27	62	Friable, light reddish-brown silty sand.	undated	Natural infill
253	253	17	Cut	Natural feature	1	0.5	0.27	62	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, NE-SW aligned.	undated	Geology
254	255	36	Fill	Pit	0	0.85	0.19	63	Loose, mid greyish-brown silty sand.	undated	Natural infill
255	255	36	Cut	Pit	0	0.85	0.19	63	Sub-circular in plan, steep sides, flat base.	undated	Function unknown
256	257	36	Fill	Ditch	1	0.46	0.22	63	Loose, mid greyish-brown silty sand.	undated	Natural infill
257	257	36	Cut	Ditch	1	0.46	0.22	63	Linear in plan, steep sides, concave base, NE-SW aligned.	undated	Drainage/ enclosure ditch
258	259	36	Fill	Pit	0	1.14	0.25	64	Loose, mid greyish-brown silty sand.	undated	Natural infill
259	259	36	Cut	Pit	0	1.14	0.25	64	Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base.	undated	Function unknown
260	261	34	Fill	Pit	0	0.75	0.23	65	Loose, mid greyish-brown silty sand.	undated	Natural infill
261	261	34	Cut	Pit	0	0.75	0.23	65	Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base.	undated	Function unknown
262	263	36	Fill	Pit	0	0.55	0.27	66	Loose, mid greyish-brown sandy silt.	undated	Natural infill
263	263	36	Cut	Pit	0	0.55	0.27	66	Circular in plan, moderately sloping sides, flat base.	undated	Function unknown
264	265	36	Fill	Animal burrow	0	0.4	0.17	67	Loose, mid greyish-brown clayey silt.	undated	Natural infill
265	265	36	Cut	Animal burrow	0	0.4	0.17	67	Irregular in plan, moderately sloping sides, irregular base.	undated	Animal burrow
266	267	58	Fill	Ditch	1	0.5	0.23	68	Loose, mid yellowish-brown sandy silt, frequent gravel.	modern	Backfill
267	267	58	Cut	Ditch	1	0.5	0.23	68	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE aligned.	modern	Modern ditch
268	269	58	Fill	Ditch or natural feature	1	2.1	0.14	69	Loose, mid yellowish-brown sandy silt, frequent gravel.	undated	Natural infill
269	269	58	Cut	Ditch or natural feature	1	2.1	0.14	69	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, flat base, N-S aligned.	undated	Drainage ditch/ natural channel
270	271	58	Fill	Ditch or natural	1	1.15	0.11	70	Loose, mid yellowish-bown sandy silt, frequent	undated	Natural infill

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Section	Description	Period Name	Interpretation
				feature					gravel.		
271	271	58	Cut	Ditch or natural feature	1	1.15	0.11	70	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, flat base, N-S aligned.	undated	Drainage ditch/ natural channel
272	273	46	Fill	Waterhole/ pond	1	1.9	0.42	72	Friable, dark greyish-brown (almost black) silty sand.	undated	Backfill?
273	273	46	Cut	Waterhole/ pond	1	1.9	0.42	72	Moderately sloping to steep sides.	undated	Waterhole or pond
274	275	22	Fill	Ditch	1	0.6	0.23	75	Firm, mid greyish-brown clayey silt, moderate charcoal.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
275	275	22	Cut	Ditch	1	0.6	0.23	75	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Enclosure ditch
276	277	22	Fill	Pit	0.6	0.6	0.04	76	Firm, mid greyish-brown clayey silt, moderate charcoal.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
277	277	22	Cut	Pit	0.6	0.6	0.04	76	Sub-circular in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Function unknown
278	279	22	Fill	Ditch	1	0.6	0.2	76	Firm, mid greyish-brown clayey silt, moderate charcoal.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
279	279	22	Cut	Ditch	1	0.6	0.2	76	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Enclosure ditch
280	280	22	Layer	Soil layer	0	0	0.2	75	Firm, mid greyish-brown clayey silt, moderate charcoal.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Soil layer
281	282	1	Fill	Ditch	1	0.5	0.25	0	Compact, light yellowish-brown silty clay, frequent chalk.	modern	Backfill
282	282	1	Cut	Ditch	1	0.5	0.25	0	Linear in plan, vertical sides, flat base, E-W aligned.	modern	Modern ditch
283	284	22	Fill	Ditch	1	0.75	0.18	77	Firm, mid greyish-brown clayey silt, moderate charcoal.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Natural infill
284	284	22	Cut	Ditch	1	0.75	0.18	77	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned.	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Enclosure ditch
285	286	46	Fill	Natural feature	0	0.5	0.1	0	Friable, mid reddish-brown silty sand.	undated	Natural infill
286	286	46	Cut	Natural feature	0	0.5	0.1	0	Sub-circular in plan, gently sloping sides, irregular base.	undated	Bioturbation
287	287	40	Layer	Buried Soil	0	0	1	0	Firm, dark brownish-grey sandy silt, rare charcoal.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Buried soil
288	289	46	Fill	Natural feature	0.1	0.1	0.08	0	Friable, mid brownish-grey silty sand, moderate charcoal.	undated	Rooting

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Section	Description	Period Name	Interpretation
289	289	46	Cut	Natural feature	0.1	0.1	0.08	0	Sub-circular in plan, steep sides, concave base.	undated	Bioturbation
290	290	46	Cut	Eroded channel	0	0	1.2	80	Moderately sloping stepped sides.	undated	Eroded channel?
291	290	46	Fill	Eroded channel	0	0	0.5	80	Friable, dark greyish-brown sandy silt.	undated	Backfill?
292	290	46	Fill	Eroded channel	0	0	0.1	80	Friable, mottled light brownish-yellow sandy silt.	undated	Backfill?
293	290	46	Fill	Eroded channel	0	0	0.4	80	Friable, light to mid yellowish-brown silty sand.	undated	Backfill?
294	290	46	Fill	Eroded channel	0	0	0.4	80	Friable, light yellowish-brown sandy silt.	undated	Backfill?
295	290	46	Fill	Eroded channel	0	0	0.2	80	Friable, light yellowish-brown sandy silt.	undated	Backfill?
296	290	46	Fill	Eroded channel	0	0	0.2	80	Friable, mottled light brownish-yellow sandy silt.	undated	Backfill?
297	297	38	Layer	Buried Soil	0	0	0.75	0	Firm, dark brownish-grey (almost black) sandy silt.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Buried soil
298	298	46	Layer	Buried Soil	0	0	0.75	0	Firm, dark brownish-grey sandy silt, rare charcoal.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Buried soil
299	299	39	Layer	Buried Soil	0	0	0.7	0	Soft, dark brownish-grey silty sand, occasional charcoal.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Buried soil
300	300	47	Layer	Buried Soil	0	0	0.7	0	Firm, dark brownish-grey (almost black) sandy silt.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Buried soil
301	301	15	Layer	Colluvium	50		0.15		Friable, light to mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		
302	302	12	Layer	Colluvium	50		0.3		Friable, light to mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		
303	303	16	Layer	Colluvium	50		0.25		Friable, light to mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		
304	304	21	Layer	Colluvium	15		0.1		Friable, light to mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		
305	305	22	Layer	Colluvium	50		0.12		Friable, light to mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		
306	306	23	Layer	Colluvium	50		0.3		Friable, light to mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		
307	307	24	Layer	Colluvium	50		0.6		Friable, light to mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		
308	308	31	Layer	Colluvium	10		0.3		Friable, light to mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		
309	309	37	Layer	Colluvium	20		0.6		Friable, light to mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		
310	310	39	Layer	Colluvium	15		0.2		Friable, light to mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		
311	311	40	Layer	Colluvium	25		0.45		Friable, light to mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		
312	312	45	Layer	Colluvium	50		0.2		Friable, light to mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		
313	313	46	Layer	Colluvium	50		0.6		Friable, light to mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		
314	314	47	Layer	Colluvium	50		0.32		Friable, light to mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Section	Description	Period Name	Interpretation
315	315	48	Layer	Colluvium	50		0.7		Friable, light to mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		
316	316	37	Layer	Buried Soil	0	0	0.6		Firm, dark brownish-grey sandy silt, rare charcoal.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Buried soil
317	317	45	Layer	Buried Soil	0	0	0.2		Firm, dark brownish-grey sandy silt, rare charcoal.	Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Buried soil
318	318	6	Layer	Subsoil			0.1		Friable, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.		Subsoil
500	501	57	Fill	Pit	2.1	1.6	0.28	100	Firm, mid brownish-grey silty sand, rare charcoal.	Late Prehistoric	Natural infill
501	501	57	Cut	Pit	2.1	1.6	0.28	100	Sub-circular in plan, gently sloping sides, flat base.	Late Prehistoric	Function unknown
502	503	57	Fill	Ditch	1	0.67	0.06	101	Soft, mid greyish-brown silty sand, rare charcoal.	Late Prehistoric	Natural infill
503	503	57	Cut	Ditch	1	0.67	0.06	101	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, flat base, N-S aligned.	Late Prehistoric	Boundary/ drainage/ enclosure ditch
504	505	57	Fill	Ditch	1	0.61	0.14	102	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty sand, rare charcoal.	Late Prehistoric	Natural infill
505	505	57	Cut	Ditch	1	0.61	0.14	102	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, N-S aligned.	Late Prehistoric	Boundary/ drainage/ enclosure ditch
506	507	57	Fill	Ditch	0.5	0.56	0.12	103	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty sand, rare charcoal.	Late Prehistoric	Natural infill
507	507	57	Cut	Ditch	0.5	0.56	0.12	103	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, N-S aligned.	Late Prehistoric	Boundary/ drainage/ enclosure ditch
508	509	57	Fill	Ditch	1	0.51	0.03	104	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty sand, rare charcoal.	Late Prehistoric	Natural infill
509	509	57	Cut	Ditch	1	0.51	0.03	104	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, flat base, E-W aligned.	Late Prehistoric	Boundary/ drainage/ enclosure ditch
510	511	57	Fill	Ditch	1	0.86	0.1	105	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty sand, rare charcoal.	Late Prehistoric	Natural infill
511	511	57	Cut	Ditch	1	0.86	0.1	105	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, N-S aligned.	Late Prehistoric	Boundary/ drainage/ enclosure ditch
512	513	55	Fill	Ditch	1	0.68	0.15	106	Firm, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.	Late Prehistoric	Natural infill
513	513	55	Cut	Ditch	1	0.68	0.15	106	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned.	Late Prehistoric	Boundary/ drainage/ enclosure ditch
514	515	55	Fill	Ditch	1	0.68	0.1	107	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty sand, rare charcoal.	Late Prehistoric	Natural infill

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Section	Description	Period Name	Interpretation
515	515	55	Cut	Ditch	1	0.68	0.1	107	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, flat base, NE-SW aligned.	Late Prehistoric	Boundary/ drainage/ enclosure ditch
516	517	55	Fill	Ditch	1	0.53	0.05	108	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty sand, rare charcoal.	Late Prehistoric	Natural infill
517	517	55	Cut	Ditch	1	0.53	0.05	108	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, NE-SW aligned.	Late Prehistoric	Boundary/ drainage/ enclosure ditch
518	519	56	Fill	Ditch	1	0.91	0.15	109	Firm, mid yellowish-brown silty clay.	Late Prehistoric	Natural infill
519	519	56	Cut	Ditch	1	0.91	0.15	109	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned.	Late Prehistoric	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
520	521	56	Fill	Ditch	1	0.66	0.06	110	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty sand.	Late Prehistoric	Natural infill
521	521	56	Cut	Ditch	1	0.66	0.06	110	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, NE-SW aligned.	Late Prehistoric	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
522	523	52	Fill	Ditch	1	0.4	0.14	111	Firm, dark greyish-brown silty clay.	Late Prehistoric	Natural infill
523	523	52	Cut	Ditch	1	0.4	0.14	111	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, NE-SW aligned.	Late Prehistoric	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
524	525	52	Fill	Ditch	1	0.85	0.25	112	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty clay.	Late Prehistoric	Natural infill
525	525	52	Cut	Ditch	1	0.85	0.25	112	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned.	Late Prehistoric	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
526	527	52	Fill	Pit	0.7	0.65	0.18	113	Friable, black silty sand.	Late Prehistoric	Backfill of burnt waste
527	527	52	Cut	Pit	0.7	0.65	0.18	113	Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base.	Late Prehistoric	Waste pit
528	529	53	Fill	Ditch	1	0.8	0.14	114	Loose, mid greyish-brown sandy silt.	Late Prehistoric	Natural infill
529	529	53	Cut	Ditch	1	0.8	0.14	114	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, N-S aligned.	Late Prehistoric	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
530	531	53	Fill	Ditch	1	0.8	0.14	115	Loose, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.	Late Prehistoric	Natural infill
531	531	53	Cut	Ditch	1	0.8	0.14	115	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, N-S aligned.	Late Prehistoric	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
532	533	53	Fill	Ditch	1	0.8	0.19	116	Loose, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.	Late Prehistoric	Natural infill
533	533	53	Cut	Ditch	1	0.8	0.19	116	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, NE-SW aligned.	Late Prehistoric	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
534	535	51	Fill	Ditch	1	1.2	0.35	117	Loose, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.	Late Prehistoric	Natural infill
535	535	51	Cut	Ditch	1	1.2	0.35	117	Linear in plan, steep sides, concave base, NE-SW aligned.	Late Prehistoric	Tree hollow
536	537	51	Fill	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.18	118	Loose, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.	Late Prehistoric	Natural infill

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Section	Description	Period Name	Interpretation
537	537	51	Cut	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.18	118	Circular in plan, steep sides, concave base.	Late Prehistoric	Structural posthole
538	539	51	Fill	Pit	1	0.6	0.14	119	Loose, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.	Late Prehistoric	Natural infill
539	539	51	Cut	Pit	1	0.6	0.14	119	Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base.	Late Prehistoric	Function unknown
540	541	50	Fill	Ditch	1	0.8	0.21	120	Friable, mid greyish-brown sandy silt.	Late Prehistoric	Natural infill
541	541	50	Cut	Ditch	1	0.8	0.21	120	Linear in plan, steep sides, concave base, E-W aligned.	Late Prehistoric	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
542	543	50	Fill	Pit	1.1	0.5	0.16	121	Friable, mid greyish-brown sandy silt.	Late Prehistoric	Natural infill
543	543	50	Cut	Pit	1.1	0.5	0.16	121	Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base.	Late Prehistoric	Function unknown
544	544	54	Layer	Natural layer	4	2	0.25	0	Soft, mid greyish-brown sandy silt, frequent gravel.		Alluvium
545	546	52	Fill	Ditch	1	1.4	0.12	122	Firm, light greyish-brown silty sand.	Late Prehistoric	Natural infill
546	546	52	Cut	Ditch	1	1.4	0.12	122	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, flat base, E-W aligned.	Late Prehistoric	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
547	548	52	Fill	Ditch	1	1.45	0.22	123	Firm, dark greyish-brown silty clay.	Late Prehistoric	Natural infill
548	548	52	Cut	Ditch	1	1.45	0.22	123	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, flat, NE-SW aligned.	Late Prehistoric	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
549	550	53	Fill	Ditch	1	0.4	0.2	124	Loose, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.	Late Prehistoric	Natural infill
550	550	53	Cut	Ditch	1	0.4	0.2	124	Linear in plan, moderately sloping to steep sides, concave base, NE-SW aligned.	Late Prehistoric	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
551	552	53	Fill	Ditch	1	0.4	0.22	124	Loose, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.	Late Prehistoric	Natural infill
552	552	53	Cut	Ditch	1	0.4	0.22	124	Linear in plan, moderately sloping to steep sides, concave base, N-S aligned.	Late Prehistoric	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
553	553	51	Layer	Buried Soil	5	1.8	0.3	125	Friable, dark greyish-brown sandy silt.	Late Prehistoric	Buried soil
554	554	51	Layer	Colluvium	20		0.4		Friable, light to mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		
555	555	52	Layer	Colluvium	50		0.15		Friable, light to mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		
556	556	53	Layer	Colluvium	50		0.3		Friable, light to mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		
557	557	54	Layer	Colluvium	25		0.7		Friable, light to mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		
558	558	55	Layer	Colluvium	50		0.5		Friable, light to mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		
559	559	56	Layer	Colluvium	50		0.3		Friable, light to mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		
560	560	57	Layer	Colluvium	50		0.3		Friable, light to mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		
561	561	50	Layer	Colluvium	50		0.2		Friable, light to mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		

APPENDIX 2: TRENCH TABLE

Trench Number	Alignment	Length (m)	Max Machine depth (m)	Topsoil depth End 1 (m)	Subsoil depth End 1 (m)	**Colluvium depth 1 (m)**	Natural depth End 1 (mOD)	Topsoil depth End 2 (m)	Subsoil depth End 2 (m)	**Colluvium depth 2 (m)**	Natural depth End 2 (mOD)	Summary of Archaeological Features
1	WNW-ESE	30	0.44	0.34			0.1	0.2			0.05	Modern ditch [282]
2	WNW-ESE	30	0.4	0.3			0.1	0.3			0.1	Cremation [175]
3	N-S	30	0.4	0.3			0.1	0.3			0.1	No archaeological features or deposits present
4	E-W	30	0.4	0.3			0.1	0.3			0.1	No archaeological features or deposits present
5	N-S	30	0.55	0.4			0.15	0.3			0.1	No archaeological features or deposits present
6	N-S	30	0.4	0.3	0.1		0	0.3	0.1		0	No archaeological features or deposits present
7	E-W	30	0.4	0.3			0.1	0.3			0.1	No archaeological features or deposits present
8	E-W	30	0.4	0.3			0.1	0.3			0.1	No archaeological features or deposits present
9	N-S	30	0.45	0.3			0.05	0.3			0.15	No archaeological features or deposits present
10	N-S	30	0.4	0.35			0.1	0.3			0.1	Waterhole or pond [103]

Trench Number	Alignment	Length (m)	Max Machine depth (m)	Topsoil depth End 1 (m)	Subsoil depth End 1 (m)	**Colluvium depth 1 (m)**	Natural depth End 1 (mOD)	Topsoil depth End 2 (m)	Subsoil depth End 2 (m)	**Colluvium depth 2 (m)**	Natural depth End 2 (mOD)	Summary of Archaeological Features
11	E-W	30	0.4	0.3			0.1	0.3			0.1	No archaeological features or deposits present
12	N-S	30	0.7	0.3		0.3	0.1	0.3		0.3	0.1	Ditch [120]
13	NW-SE	30	0.7	0.3			0.1	0.3		0.3	0.1	Ditches [105] and [112]
14	N-S	30	0.45	0.3			0.1	0.3				Postholes [191] and [194], buried soil (192), animal burrow [198]
15	N-S	30	0.5	0.3		0.15	0.05	0.3		0.15	0.05	Ditches [165], [166], [185]
16	E-W	30	0.6	0.3		0.25	0.05	0.3		0.25	0.05	Ditch [178], Pits [181], [183]
17	N-S	30	0.3	0.25			0.05	0.25			0.05	Ditches or natural features [251] and [253]
18	N-S	30	0.35	0.3			0.05	0.3			0.05	No archaeological features or deposits present
19	E-W	30	0.35	0.3			0.05	0.3			0.05	Pit or posthole [202]
20	N-S	30	0.35	0.3			0.05	0.3			0.05	Pits [205] and [202]
21	E-W	30	0.45	0.3			0.05	0.3		0.05	0.01	Ditches [161] and [196], modern drainage [187]
22	N-S	30	0.45	0.3		0.12	0.03	0.3		0.08	0.03	Ditches [275], [279], [284], Pit [277], Soil layer (280)
23	E-W	30	1	0.32		0.3	0.05	0.3		0.3		Ditches [108], [110] and [145], possible

Trench Number	Alignment	Length (m)	Max Machine depth (m)	Topsoil depth End 1 (m)	Subsoil depth End 1 (m)	**Colluvium depth 1 (m)**	Natural depth End 1 (mOD)	Topsoil depth End 2 (m)	Subsoil depth End 2 (m)	**Colluvium depth 2 (m)**	Natural depth End 2 (mOD)	Summary of Archaeological Features
												waterhole [122], buried soil (143)
24	N-S	30	1.6	0.4		0.6	0.05	0.4		0.6		Buried soil (159)
25	N-S	30	0.35	0.3			0.05	0.3			0.05	Ditches [126], [128], [130], posthole [124]
26	E-W	30	0.35	0.3			0.05	0.3			0.05	Pit or posthole [213], posthole [241], pit [247]
27	N-S	30	0.28	0.3			0.05	0.27			0.05	No archaeological features or deposits present
28	E-W	30	0.3	0.3			0	0.3			0	No archaeological features or deposits present
29	N-S	30	0.35	0.25			0	0.35			0	Ditch [114], [116], [118], pit/posthole [200]
30	E-W	30	0.4	0.4			0	0.4				No archaeological features or deposits present
31	E-W	30	0.58	0.28		0.3	0	0.3			0.05	No archaeological features or deposits present
32	N-S	30	0.35	0.26			0.05	0.28			0.05	Ditch [249]
33	N-S	30	0.36	0.31			0.05	0.25			0.05	Ditch [209]
34	E-W	30	0.38	0.32			0.05	0.28			0.05	Pit [261]
35	N-S	30	0.35	0.3			0.05	0.3			0.05	Ditches [134] and [140], pit [138], posthole [136], natural feature [142]

Trench Number	Alignment	Length (m)	Max Machine depth (m)	Topsoil depth End 1 (m)	Subsoil depth End 1 (m)	**Colluvium depth 1 (m)**	Natural depth End 1 (mOD)	Topsoil depth End 2 (m)	Subsoil depth End 2 (m)	**Colluvium depth 2 (m)**	Natural depth End 2 (mOD)	Summary of Archaeological Features
36	E-W	30	0.35	0.3			0.05	0.3			0.05	Ditch [257], pits [255], [257], [263], animal burrow [265]
37	E-W	30	0.9	0.3			0.05	0.3		0.6		Ditch [132]
38	E-W	30	0.9	0.3			0.05	0.3				Buried soil (297)
39	NNE-SSW	30	1.25	0.35			0.05	0.3		0.2	0.05	Buried soil (299)
40	NNE-SSW	30	0.8	0.3			0	0.3		0.2		Buried soil (287)
41	N-S	30	0.28	0.28			0	0.28			0	Ditches [149], [153], [155], postholes [147], [157], [169], pit [163]
42	E-W	30	0.35	0.35			0	0.35			0	Ditches [231], [233], [239], postholes [235], [237]
43	N-S	30	0.28	0.28			0	0.28			0	No archaeological features or deposits present
44	E-W	30	0.28	0.28			0	0.28			0	No archaeological features or deposits present
45	N-S	30	0.48	0.28		0.2	0	0.28		0.2	0	Buried soil
46	WNW-ESE	30	1.2	0.3		0.3		0.3		0.3		Buried soil (298), waterhole or pond [273], eroded channel [290], natural features [286], [289]
47	E-W	30	0.94	0.32		0.32		0.32		0.16		Buried soil (300)

Trench Number	Alignment	Length (m)	Max Machine depth (m)	Topsoil depth End 1 (m)	Subsoil depth End 1 (m)	**Colluvium depth 1 (m)**	Natural depth End 1 (mOD)	Topsoil depth End 2 (m)	Subsoil depth End 2 (m)	**Colluvium depth 2 (m)**	Natural depth End 2 (mOD)	Summary of Archaeological Features
48	N-S	30	0.9	0.28		0.43		0.4		0.5		Buried soil (158)
49	E-W	30	0.33	0.33			0	0.33			0	Ditch [217], pits [219], [221]
50	N-S	30	0.5	0.3		0.2	0	0.3		0.2	0	Ditch, [541], pit [543], unexcavated ditch
51	E-W	30	1	0.35		0.4		0.35				Ditch [535], posthole [537], pit [539], soil layer (553)
52	N-S	30	0.45	0.3		0.15	0	0.3		0.1	0	Ditches [523], [525], 546], [548], pit [527]
53	E-W	30	1	0.7		0.3	0	0.7		0.2	0	Ditches [529], [531], [533], [550], [552] Treethrow [535]
54	N-S	30	1.1	0.3		0.7	0.1	0.3			0.1	Soil layer (544)
55	N-S	30	0.85	0.3		0.5	0.05	0.2		0.2	0.1	Ditches [[513], [515], [517]
56	N-S	30	0.6	0.3		0.3	0	0.2		0.2	0	Ditches [519], [521]
57	E-W	30	0.7	0.3		0.3	0.1	0.3		0.3	0.1	Ditches [503], [505], [507], [509], pits [501], [511]
58	E-W	30	0.45	0.35			0	0.35			0	Modern ditch [267], natural features [269], [271]

APPENDIX 3: LITHIC CATALOGUE

Context	Ref.	Feature	Location	Decortication flake	Decortication blade	Flake	Blade-like flake	Blade: prismatic	Blade: non-prismatic	Flake fragment	Blade core	Retouched implement	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Recortication	Suggested date range	Comments
100		Topsoil			1										Translucent dark brown	Thin, rough, weathered	Slightly chipped	No	Meso/ENeo	Small but well struck
104		103	Tr 10										4	66	Unknown	Battered	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments
107		108	Tr 23					1							Translucent black	None	Slightly chipped	No	Meso/ENeo	Proximal end of systematically produced blade
107		108	Tr 23					1							Translucent black	None	Good	No	Meso/ENeo	Systematically produced blade, distal tip missing
110		109	Tr 23	1											Translucent dark brown	Thin, rough, weathered	Burnt	No	Preh.	Poorly detached, struck from a heated nodule
176		178	Tr 16	1											Unknown	Thermal scar	Slightly chipped	Blue-white	Meso-EBA	Well struck primary flake
502		503	Tr 57									1			Translucent dark brown	Thin, rough, weathered	Chipped	No	Meso/ENeo	Large thick blade with fine retouch / heavy use-wear cf cutting along both lateral margins. Distal tip missing. Moderate wear. >67x32x11mm
504		505	Tr 57			1									Translucent dark brown	Thin, rough, weathered	Slightly chipped	No	Meso-EBA	Poorly detached but struck from a carefully worked core
504		505	Tr 57							1					Translucent dark brown	None	Slightly chipped	No	Preh.	Distal end of a largish flake
504		505	Tr 57	1											Translucent black	Hard worn	Slightly chipped	No	Preh.	Undiagnostic
504		505	Tr 57				1								Translucent dark brown	Thermal scar	Good	No	Meso/ENeo	Decortication of an already well worked blade core
508		509	Tr 54			1									Translucent dark brown	Thin, rough, weathered	Slightly chipped	Blue-white	Meso/ENeo	Large core modification flake removing severe step and hinged fractures on the core face.
508		509	Tr 54			1									Translucent dark brown	Thin, rough, weathered	Slightly chipped	Blue-white	Meso-EBA	Well struck flake, probably Meso / ENeo
528		529	Tr 53				1								Unknown	None	Slightly chipped	Blue-white	Meso/ENeo	Small with parallel dorsal scars
528		529	Tr 53							1					Translucent black	Thermal scar	Chipped	No	Preh.	Distal end of a flake
534		535	Tr 51								1				Unknown	Thin, rough, weathered	Slightly chipped	Blue-white	Meso/ENeo	Very carefully worked 'front' type single platformed blade core
534		535	Tr 51												Translucent dark brown	None	Good	Blue-white	Meso/ENeo	Large core modification flake removing severe step and hinged fractures on the core face. 86xx38x17mm
534		535	Tr 51				1								Unknown	Thin, rough, weathered	Slightly chipped	Blue-white	Meso/ENeo	Wide, thin but parallel dorsal scars
534		535	Tr 51	1											Translucent dark brown	Thin, rough, weathered	Slightly chipped	Incipient	Meso/ENeo	Well struck, possibly utilized, almost blade-like
534		535	Tr 51					1							Unknown	None	Slightly chipped	Blue-white	Meso/ENeo	Core modification struck from blade core
534		535	Tr 51			1									Translucent dark brown	None	Good	Incipient	Meso/ENeo	Narrow almost blade-like flake
534		535	Tr 51					1							Unknown	None	Slightly chipped	White	Meso/ENeo	Small
534		535	Tr 51					1							Unknown	None	Slightly chipped	Blue-white	Meso/ENeo	Distal end of a blade
540		541	Tr 50		1										Translucent dark brown	Thermal scar	Good	No	Meso-EBA	Well struck although proximal end missing
540		541	Tr 50						1						Translucent dark brown	Thin, rough, weathered	Good	Incipient	Meso/ENeo	Well struck, core modification
540		541	Tr 50						1						Translucent dark brown	Thermal scar	Good	No	Meso/ENeo	Well struck, core modification
540		541	Tr 50	1											Translucent dark brown	Thin, rough, weathered	Slightly chipped	No	Meso-EBA	Well struck
540		541	Tr 50			1									Semi-translucent mid brown	Thermal scar	Good	No	Meso-EBA	Almost blade-like
540		541	Tr 50			1									Translucent black	Thin, rough, weathered	Good	No	Preh.	Thick core modification flake
540		541	Tr 50			1									Translucent dark brown	Thermal scar	Slightly chipped	No	Meso-EBA	Well struck
540		541	Tr 50							1					Translucent dark brown	None	Slightly chipped	No	Meso-EBA	Proximal end of a probable narrow flake / blade
540		541	Tr 50							1					Translucent dark brown	Thin, rough, weathered	Slightly chipped	No	Preh.	Laterally split possible decortication flake
542		543	Tr 50					1							Semi-translucent mid brown	None	Good	No	Meso/ENeo	Small, very narrow
542		543	Tr 50		1										Translucent dark brown	Thermal scar	Slightly chipped	No	Meso-EBA	Proximal end missing, possibly deliberately truncated
542		543	Tr 50										8	84	Unknown	Thin, rough, weathered	Burnt	Unknown	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments
u/s		Unstrat				1									Translucent black	Thermal scar	Chipped	No	Preh.	Thick flake, undiagnostic
u/s		Unstrat				1									Translucent black	None	Slightly chipped	No	Meso-EBA	Thin, narrow, well struck
u/s		Unstrat		1											Translucent black	Thermal scar	Chipped	No	Meso-EBA	Thick but quite narrow

APPENDIX 4: QUANTIFICATION OF STONE AND CBM ASSEMBLAGE

Stone

ID	CONTEXT	PHASE	FEATURE	Fabric	Type	Suffix	No	Wt (g)	Abraded	Residual	Intrusive	Re-used	COMMENTS
1289	104		Fill (104) of [103] Trench 10 SF 1 prehist Roman	3120A	S	WHET	1	148	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	bar shaped hone red garnet green metamorphic
1288	110		Fill (110) of [109] Trench 23 Roman	3130	S	QUERN	1	295	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Millstone Grit quern rotary tool marks under
1304	110		Fill (110) of [109] Trench 23 Roman	3120B	S	RUBB	2	24	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Fragments of mica sandstone bronw bedrock
1287	127		Fill (127) of [128] Trench 25 Roman	STOW1	R	TEG	1	307	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Flange profile 1 gritty milk qz, grey-gr clay, rio
1292	152		Fill (152) of [153]	STOW2	R	TEG	1	85	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Flange profile 2 finer grit mlk qz small gry-grey
1293	158		Layer (158) Trench 48	3123	S	QUERN	4	37	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Degraded lavastone fragments
1305	159		Buried soil layer (159) Trench 24 Env 24	3102	FC		5	3	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	V GRITYY fired clay glacial

ID	CONTEXT	PHASE	FEATURE	Fabric	Type	Suffix	No	Wt (g)	Abraded	Residual	Intrusive	Re-used	COMMENTS
1294	159		Buried soil layer (159) Trench 24	3102	FC		3	28	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	V GRITYY fired clay glacial
1295	162		FILL (162) f163	STOW3	RB		1	295	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Very large pedalis/sesquidpedlis
1306	162		Fill (162) of 163	3120C	S	NOD	2	64	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Septarina nodule green grey same as inlcusoins
1307	164		Fill (164) iof [166]	3102	fc		2	20	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	V gritty fired clay glacial
1298	170		Fill (170) of [179] sample 10	3102	FC		5	64	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	V GRITYY fired clay glacial
1296	170		Fill (170) of [179] sample 10	3102	FC		3	7	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	V GRITYY fired clay glacial
1297	170		Fill (170) of [179]	3102	FC		1	28	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	V GRITYY fired clay glacial
1299	174		Fill (174) of [175] Cremation	3102	FC		3	8	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	V GRITYY fired clay glacial
1300	176		Fill (176) of [178]	3120D	S	PW			FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Possibly part of laminated calc mica silt
1301	177		Fill (177) of [178]	3102	FC		4	32	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	V GRITYY fired clay glacial
1302	180		Fill (180) of [181]	3102	FC		1	6	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	VV GRITYY fired clay glacial

ID	CONTEXT	PHASE	FEATURE	Fabric	Type	Suffix	No	Wt (g)	Abraded	Residual	Intrusive	Re-used	COMMENTS
1303	195		Fill (185) [196] Trench 21	3102	FC		2	117	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	V GRITTY Fired clay glacial lar
							42	1568					

CBM

ID	CONTEXT	PHASE	FEATURE	Fabric	Type	Suffix	No	WGHT	Abraded	Residual	Intrusive	Re-used	COMMENTS
1287	127		Fill (127) of [128] Trench 25 Roman	STOW1	R	TEG	1	307	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Flange profile 1 gritty milk qz, grey-gr clay, rio
1292	152		Fill (152) of [153]	STOW2	R	TEG	1	85	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Flange profile 2 finer grit mlk qz small gry-grey
1295	162		FILL (162) f163	STOW3	RB		1	295	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	Very large pedalis/sesquidpedlis
							3	687					

Firedclay

ID	CONTEXT	PHASE	FEATURE	Fabric	Type	Suffix	No	WGHT	Abraded	Residual	Intrusive	Re-used	COMMENTS
1305	159		Buried soil layer (159) Trench 24 Env 24	3102	FC		5	3	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	V GRITYY fired clay glacial
1294	159		Buried soil layer (159) Trench 24	3102	FC		3	28	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	V GRITYY fired clay glacial
1307	164		Fill (164) iof [166]	3102	fc		2	20	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	V gritty fired clay glacial

ID	CONTEXT	PHASE	FEATURE	Fabric	Type	Suffix	No	Wt (g)	Abraded	Residual	Intrusive	Re-used	COMMENTS
1298	170		Fill (170) of [179] sample 10	3102	FC		5	64	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	V GRITYY fired clay glacial
1296	170		Fill (170) of [179] sample 10	3102	FC		3	7	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	V GRITYY fired clay glacial
1297	170		Fill (170) of [179]	3102	FC		1	28	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	V GRITYY fired clay glacial
1299	174		Fill (174) of [175] Cremation	3102	FC		3	8	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	V GRITYY fired clay glacial
1301	177		Fill (177) of [178]	3102	FC		4	32	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	V GRITYY fired clay glacial
1302	180		Fill (180) of [181]	3102	FC		1	6	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	VV GRITYY fired clay glacial
1303	195		Fill (185) [196] Trench 21	3102	FC		2	117	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	V GRITTY Fired clay glacial lar
							29	313					

APPENDIX 5: ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1: Quantification of animal bone by context

Context	Cut	Trench	Type	Pot date	Species	Bone	Side	Sex	Age	Eroded
152	153	41	Ditch	LBA-EIA?	BOS	MAN	R	Indet.	SA	MOD RE
170	179	41	Posthole		MOUS	MAN		Indet.		
170	179	41	Posthole		SSZ	VER	B	Indet.		
170	179	41	Posthole		SSZ	IND		Indet.		
170	179	41	Posthole		CSZ	IND		Indet.		
176	178	16	Ditch		CSZ	LBF		Indet.		H'VY RE
176	178	16	Ditch		BOS	MNT	R	Indet.	SA	HV'Y RE
177	178	16	Ditch	LaIA	CSZ	LBF		Indet.		H'VY RE
177	178	16	Ditch	LaIA	CSZ	RIB		Indet.		MOD RE
177	178	16	Ditch	LaIA	CSZ	LBF		Indet.		POOR

Table 2: Animal bone assemblage assessment results

Context	Cut	BN	SMP	Tr	Type	Pot date	Species	Bone	Part	N1	N2	Prop	Side	Sex	Age	Comments	Eroded	Butchered	Pathology
152	153	43500	0	41	Ditch	LBA-EIA?	BOS	MAN	S	10	1	2	R		SA	153:10: DPM4-M3	MOD RE		
170	179	43501	10	41	PH		MOUS	MAN	W	1	1	4				179:1:			
170	179	43502	10	41	PH		SSZ	VER	VEN	1	1	1	B			179:1:			
170	179	43503	10	41	PH		SSZ	IND	S	35	35	1				179:35:			
170	179	43504	10	41	PH		CSZ	IND	S	3	3	1				179:3:			
176	178	43505	0	16	Ditch		CSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1				178:1:	H'VY RE		
176	178	43506	0	16	Ditch		BOS	MNT	W	1	1	3	R		SA	178:1: ?M2JW	HV'Y RE		
177	178	43507	0	16	Ditch	LaIA	CSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1				178:1:	H'VY RE		
177	178	43508	0	16	Ditch	LaIA	CSZ	RIB	S	2	1	1				178:2:	MOD RE		
177	178	43509	0	16	Ditch	LaIA	CSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1				178:1: EPI FRG ?HUM P OR FEM P/D	POOR		

Table 3: Quantification of environmental remains by context

Sample Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	20	21	22	23	24	26	27
Context Number	**113**	**115**	**111**	**119**	**131**	**121**	**104**	**160**	**170**	**174**	**506**	**514**	**518**	**164**	**176**	**177**	**127**	**123**	**199**	**526**	**159**	**287**	**272**
Cut Number	114	116	112	120	132	122	103	161	179	175	507	515	519	165	178	178	128	124	200	527	159	287	273
Trench Number	29	29	13	12	37	23	10	21	41	2	57	55	56	15	16	16	25	25	29	52	24	40	46
Context Type	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Layer	Layer	Fill
Feature Type	D	D	D	D	D	WH	WH	D	PH	CREM	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	PH	PH	P	BS	BS	WH/P
Volume of flot (millilitres)	35	26	9	8	32	9	6	50	46	18	36	55	42	15	25	22	26	5	11	300	4	30	21
Volume of bulk (litres)	11	14	29	28	29	32	29	28	32	8	31	32	29	24	12	11	23	6	6	15	29	34	16
Method of Processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
RETENT																							
Charcoal																							
Charcoal >4 mm	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	3		1	1			1		2	3	4	3	1	
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm			1	1	3	3	1	1			1		1	1				3	2	4		2	3
Bone																							
Human bone										4													
Animal bone								1	3					2	1	1	2	1				1	

Sample Number		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**10**	**11**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**26**	**27**
Context Number		**113**	**115**	**111**	**119**	**131**	**121**	**104**	**160**	**170**	**174**	**506**	**514**	**518**	**164**	**176**	**177**	**127**	**123**	**199**	**526**	**159**	**287**	**272**
Cut Number		114	116	112	120	132	122	103	161	179	175	507	515	519	165	178	178	128	124	200	527	159	287	273
Finds																								
Pottery			1	1	1	1	2	1	1		2				1			1	1	1		1	1	3
Building Material																								
CBM				3	1	1				1							1	2		4			1	
Mortar										1														
Burnt clay																				3		1		
Other																								
Coal												1												
Struck flint														1				1	1	1			1	3
Burnt flint																		2	1	3			1	3
FLOT																								
Charcoal																								
Charcoal >4 mm						1				1	1						1	1		2	4		1	
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm			1			4	3		2	2	3		1		1	2	1	2		3	4	1	2	1
Charcoal <2 mm		3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		2		3	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4
Burnt Seeds																								
Anthemis cotula	Stinking chamomile																						1	
cf. *Allium* sp.	Onion																						1	
Chenopodium sp.	Goosefoots	1	1					1		1											1		1	
Galium spp.	Bedstraws									1	1													
Plantago sp.	Plantains																				1			
Poaceae sp. (medium)	Grasses																						1	
Poaceae sp. (small)	Grasses																						1	
Silene sp.	Campions																					1	1	
Vicia/Lathyrus sp.	Vetch/Pea																						1	
Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum sp.	Vetch/Pea				1																			
Cereals																								
GRAINS																								
Hordeum vulgare	Barley								1														1	
Triticum sp.	Wheat indet.																						1	
Triticum aestivum/durum	Free-threshing wheat																						1	
Cereal - Broken/distorted		1								1					1							1	1	
Intrusive seeds																								
Alnus glutinosa	Black alder																				1			
Anagallis arvensis	Scarlet pimpernel	1	1						1															
Atriplex spp.	Oraches	1		1		1	1		1	1					1									1
Chenopodium spp.	Goosefoots	1	1					1		1									1	1	1			
Fallopia convolvulus	Black-bindweed																						1	1
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort plantain																						1	
Polygonum sp.	Knotgrasses	1	1		1	1		1		1	1				1					1			1	
Rubus sp.	Brambles												1											
Sambucus sp.	Elder																				1			
Silene spp.	Campions																				1			

Sample Number		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**10**	**11**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**26**	**27**
Context Number		**113**	**115**	**111**	**119**	**131**	**121**	**104**	**160**	**170**	**174**	**506**	**514**	**518**	**164**	**176**	**177**	**127**	**123**	**199**	**526**	**159**	**287**	**272**
Cut Number		114	116	112	120	132	122	103	161	179	175	507	515	519	165	178	178	128	124	200	527	159	287	273
Solanum spp.	Nightshades																				1			
Veronica spp.	Speedwells						1		1															
Viola spp.	Violets										1													
Other Plant Macrofossils																								
Modern plant material		2		2			1	1	1	1	1			1	1		2						1	1
Roots/tubers		2	3	1	1	2		1	3	3	2	1	3	1	2	3	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	
Terrestrial Molluscs	**Habitat**																							
Acanthinula aculeata	Deciduous woodland																1							
Aegopinella/Oxychilus spp.	Moist places												1			1	1							
Carychium minimum/tridentatum	Moist/wet places								1							2	4							
Cecilioides acicula	Subterranean	1														1								
Clausilia sp.	Shaded areas, woods																1							
Discus rotundatus	Moist, sheltered places																1							
Lymnaea cf. *truncatula*	Marshy grass/ponds																1							
Trochulus hispidus/striolatus	Various																1							
Vallonia sp.	Various															2	3			1				
Vertigo sp.	Various																2							
Shell fragments - indet.													1			4	4							
Snail eggs																	2							
Juveniles - indeterminate		1				1											4			1				
Biological Remains																								
Insect remains/puparia		2				1			1				2		1		1					1	1	
Small animal/bird bone										1														
Bone - indet. fragments											1										1			
Industrial Waste																								
Vitreous material		1	1	1			1	1		1											2	2		
Slag																					3	1		
Coal		2					1	1		1											1	1		

APPENDIX 6: OASIS FORM

12.1 OASIS ID: preconst1-370684

Project details

Project name	Union Road and Finborough Road, Onehouse, Stowmarket, Suffolk: An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-construct Archaeology between the 11th of November and 3rd of December 2019 at Union Road and Finborough Road, Onehouse, Stowmarket, Suffolk. The work was commissioned through Pegasus Group by Endurance Estates. The earliest evidence of human activity on site relates to residual finds of Mesolithic and Neolithic struck flints. These were contained within Later Prehistoric ditches. A Late Prehistoric field system and settlement related activity has been identified in Area 2. This was represented by a series of shallow ditches, few pits and postholes and a buried soil layer. Residual Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery was also found in later, Roman features in Area 1. The evaluation has identified a Late Iron Age and Early Roman small settlement or farmstead in Area 1. The presence of structures was indicated by postholes as well as finds of burnt clay, daub and tegula tiles. The well fired pieces of burnt clay may also be an indicator of the presence of kilns or ovens. Three potential waterholes or ponds and several pits were also identified. A variety of ditches suggests enclosures spread over most of the evaluated area. A single cremation picked up in Trench 2 might suggest a burial ground associated with the settlement.
Project dates	Start: 11-11-2019 End: 03-12-2019
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	SKT093 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	POSTHOLE Roman

Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	CREMATION BURIAL Roman
Monument type	BURIED SOIL HORIZON Roman
Monument type	PIT Late Prehistoric
Monument type	POSTHOLE Late Prehistoric
Monument type	DITCH Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	FIBULA Roman
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Mesolithic
Significant Finds	TEGULA Roman

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK ONEHOUSE Land at Union Road/Finborough Road, Onehouse, Suffolk
Study area	1.73 Kilometres
Site coordinates	TM 02906 58780 52.189372613948 0.968799619459 52 11 21 N 000 58 07 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Rachael Abraham
Project design originator	PCA Central
Project director/manager	Simon Carlyle
Project supervisor	Judyta Mlynarska
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Endurance Estates

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Union Road and Finborough Road, Onehouse, Stowmarket, Suffolk: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Mlynarska, J.
Other bibliographic details	R13972
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	Pampisford, Cambridge

Entered by	Judy Mlynarska (Jmlynarska@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	18 December 2019

APPENDIX 7: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND AT UNION ROAD/FINBOROUGH ROAD, ONEHOUSE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
MID SUFFOLK DISTRICT COUNCIL

PARISH CODE: SKT 093

NOVEMBER 2019

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Written Scheme of Investigation for a Program of Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Union Road/Finborough Road, Onehouse, Stowmarket, Suffolk

Local Planning Authority:	**Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council**
Planning Reference:	**N/A**
Parish Code:	**SKT 093**
OASIS No.:	**Preconst1-370684**
NGR:	**TM 02906 58780 (c)**
Written and researched by:	**B. P. Hobbs**
Project Manager:	**Simon Carlyle**
Commissioning Client:	**Pegasus Group on behalf of Endurance Estates**
Contractor:	**Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd** **Central Office** **The Granary, Rectory Farm** **Brewery Road** **Pampisford, Cambridgeshire** **CB22 3EN**
Tel:	**01223 845522**
E-mail:	**SCarlyle@pre-construct.com**

November 2019

CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) has been commissioned by Pegasus Group on behalf of Endurance Estates to undertake a program of archaeological evaluation of the proposed development of land at Union Road/Finborough Road, Onehouse, Stowmarket, Suffolk (TM 02906 58780) This was in response to a brief for an archaeological evaluation issued by Gemma Stewart of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS).

1.1.2 The c.84500 squared metre proposed development is for residential housing. A condition for pre-determination archaeological work is required due to the high archaeological potential of the site. This is in line with National Planning Policy Framework 2019, paragraphs 189 and 190.

1.1.3 This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation only. This document alone will not result in the discharge of the archaeological condition.

1.1.4 Upon the receipt of a signed Transfer of Title from the landowner, the site archive will be deposited within SCCAS Archaeological Store.

1.2 Archaeological Background

The archaeological background detailed below has been taken from a site assessment produced by Pegasus Group, May 2019 utilising the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. The proposed development area (PDA) lies in an area of archaeological interest, as recorded by information held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER).

1.3 Prehistoric

1.3.1 There has been prehistoric activity recorded in the vicinity of the site, generally of find spots of artefactual material but also evidence of Bronze Age domestic activity and early to Middle Iron Age agricultural activity has been revealed during a 2017 archaeological intervention in fields

immediately to the east of the site. There was no indication from this work that any features extended into the current site (SHER MSF248).

1.3.2 A geophysical survey of the proposed development site undertaken by Magnitude Surveys in 2019 located several undated anomalies in the north-east of the northern part of the site suggesting multiple earthworks including three possible ring ditch monuments, at least one of which has also been identified by aerial photography. In addition, the survey identified an enclosure feature and further linear anomalies in the part of the proposed development area to the south of the Finborough Road.

1.4 Roman/Anglo Saxon

1.4.1 Roman activity in the area of the site is identified by generally isolated findspots, however scatters of artefactual evidence have been found at locations west of the site at c.600m (SHER MSF32717) and c.945m (SHER MSF19147). Additionally, Roman kilns were identified during archaeological trenching c. 650m north-east of the site; on the same site an Anglo-Saxon cemetery was recorded. (SHER MSF31297).

1.5 Medieval/Post-medieval

1.5.1 Recorded medieval assets in the area have largely been confined to individual findspots of minor artefacts and coins. An archaeological evaluation undertaken to the north of the site in 2016 identified linear features relating to enclosures of probable medieval date along with post-medieval field boundaries and trackway to the south nearest the proposed development area. It was not ascertained that these features extended into the PDA.

1.5.2 The scale of this development is such that judging from the features previously recorded in the immediate vicinity there is a high potential for the discovery of further hitherto unknown features and deposits relating to settlement, agricultural activity and possible funerary sites, particularly those of Prehistoric date. The presence, extent, identification and significance of any archaeological remains on the site would only be possible by intrusive

archaeological work.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The bedrock geology of the proposed development area is Crag Group - Sand, detrital sedimentary coarse to fine-grained material of shallow-marine origin bedrock forming interbedded sequences, formed in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods, the local environment previously dominated by shallow seas (British Geological Survey).

2.1.2 The superficial geological deposits are Lowestoft Formation - Sands and Gravels, detrital sedimentary deposits, glacigenic in origin created by the action of ice and meltwater during glacial and inter-glacial intervals in the Quaternary Period, in a local environment previously dominated by Ice Age conditions (BGS).

2.1.3 The borehole survey undertaken nearest to the site is located at Star House Farm, 360m to the north-west of the centre of the site. A well sunk in 1983 to a depth of 76m found 0.90m of topsoil over sand and Brick Earth to 12m, Crag sand and clay to 42m and chalk with flint at 76m (BGS ref. TM05NW101).

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The proposed development area to the north of Finborough Road is currently undeveloped open farmland, previously under crop at a height of 42m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). To the north, east and west is agricultural land at 52m AOD, 46m AOD and 44m AOD respectively. The land to the south of Finborough road is open grass or scrubland at 36m AOD, with the River Rattlesden adjacent to the south of the area. with residential properties to the west and east and agricultural land to the south.

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 of Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 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 scheme will comprise of a single phase of work, comprising of 57 no. x 30 m long evaluation trenches (Fig 1).

4.2.2 The requirement from SCCAS for Pre-Determination archaeological works comprises a series of evaluation trenches to consist of a 4% sample of the site with 1% contingency for judgemental trench extension.

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 a 2m toothless ditching bucket under direct archaeological control down to the archaeological horizon or geological horizon, whichever comes first. Upon encountering any archaeological features the procedure followed is detailed below. Trenches will not be back-filled without the consent of SCCAS.

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 carried out of any stripped deposits and all archaeological features and spoil heaps will be surveyed by metal-detector as they are encountered.

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 1200 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 (18 MP) 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 (CIfA 2014; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).

4.4.9 Prior to the mechanical excavation of the trenches, the area of each trench will be scanned by Dave Curry, an experienced metal detectorist. Once the trenches are open, the spoil heaps and any features exposed in the trenches will be scanned for finds. The metal detector 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 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 PCA / 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 SCCAS officers are responsible for monitoring all archaeological work within Suffolk and will need to inspect site works at an appropriate time during the fieldwork and review the progress of reports and/or archive preparation.

4.5.4 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS. The archaeological contractor must give SCCAS ten working days' notice of the commencement of ground works on the site and a monitoring visit must be booked with SCCAS prior to works commencing on site. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to agreed locations and techniques in the WSI.

4.5.5 Any changes to the specifications that the project manager may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS for approval.

4.5.6 SCCAS should be kept regularly informed about developments both during the site works and subsequent post-excavation work.

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. Human remains must be left in situ except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. 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 Access/ egress to the trenches will be enabled by a safely battered or stepped access ramp.

5.1.4 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.

5.1.5 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 10 days with a projected start date on site of 11/11/19.

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 Simon Carlyle Project Manager of PCA Central who will ensure all staff are familiarised with the site, the archaeological background of the area and the ground conditions to maximise the effectiveness of the monitoring programme.

6.2.2 Key team members will include Simon Carlyle Project Manager of PCA Central and a PCA Supervisor. Additional Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff if required.

6.2.3 The following staff will form the project team:

1x Project Manager
1x Supervisor
4x Site Assistant (as 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 the Event Number/Parish Code SKT093. This reference will be used to identify the archive.

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

7.3 A copy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, will be sent to SCCAS for approval. Following approval a final digital copy of the report will be uploaded to OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations). The OASIS summary form will be included in the evaluation report. 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 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 PCA will recommend that 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.

8.4 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with SCCAS/CT guidelines (SCCAS Conservation Team 2019; 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).

8.5 Every effort will be made to get the agreement of the landowner to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the Archaeological Service or designated Suffolk museum. If this is not achievable for all parts

of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.

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

8.7 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 Hiscox Underwriting Ltd 9446188; Public & Products Liability £5,000,000 Aviva Insurance Ltd, 000133; Employers Liability £10,000,000 Aviva 000133.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

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

Magnitude Surveys, 2019; Geophysical Survey Report of Land at Union Road, Stowmarket, Suffolk. Ref. MSTM448

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

Pegasus Group, 2019; Land at Onehouse, Stowmarket: Note on Heritage. Ref P18-2767

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

SCCAS, 2019; Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition, May 2019. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Figure 1: Proposed Trench Locations

APPENDIX 1: FINDS, ENVIROMENTAL AND OTHER SPECIALIST SERVICES

Prehistoric Pottery: Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne (in house), Matt Brudenell, Sarah Percival, Adam Tinsley, Louise Rayner, Jon Cotton, Mike Seager Thomas
Roman Pottery: Katie Anderson (in house), Eniko Hudak (in house), Alice Lyons, Kayt Hawkins, 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), Lucy Robinson (in house), Luke Barber (Sussex)
Clay Tobacco Pipe: Chris Jarrett (in house)
CBM: Berni Seddon (in house), Kevin Hayward (in house), Amparo Valcarcel (in house), Su Pringle, Ian Betts
Stone & Petrological Analysis: Kevin Hayward (in house), Amparo Valcarcel (in house), Mark Samuel (moulded stone), Chris Green
Glass: John Shepherd (Medieval and Post-medieval Glass), Hugh Wilmott (Medieval Window Glass), Jill Channer, Harriet Foster
Coins: Murray Edwards (in house), James Gerrard (in house), Ruth Beveridge, Mike Hammerson
Inscriptions & Graffiti: Roger Tomlin
Animal Bone: Kevin Rielly (in house), Karen Deighton (in house), Ryan Desrosiers (in house), Philip Armitage (fish and microfauna), Robin Bendrey
Lithics (inc Palaeolithic): Barry Bishop
Osteology: James Gerrard (in house)
Timber: Damian Goodburn, Nigel Nayling (Wales)
Leather: Quita Mould
Small Finds: Ruth Beveridge, 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, Sue Anderson
Conservation: Karen Barker, Pieta Greaves (Drakon Heritage)
Dendrochronology: Ian Tyers
Archaeomagnetic dating: Mark Noel

Environmental: Kate Turner (in house), Kath Hunter, 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, David Starley

Finds Illustration: Cate Davies (in house), Vicki Herring, Heidi Hauser

P C A

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