

**LAND TO THE NORTH AND EAST
OF BOBBIT'S LANE, WHERSTEAD
SUFFOLK**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

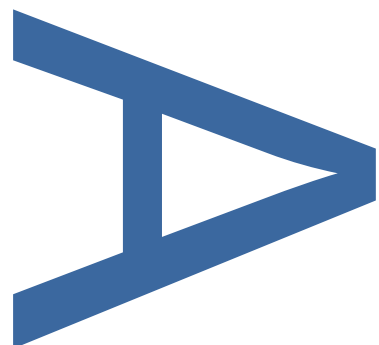
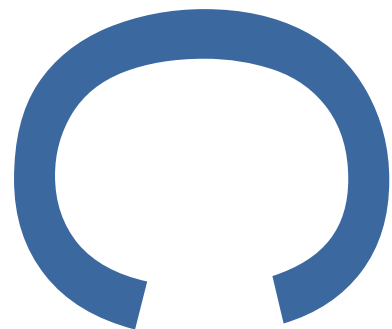
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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Land to the North and East of Bobbit's Lane, Wherstead, Suffolk: An Archaeological Evaluation

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ABSTRACT

In January 2020, an archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land to the north and east of Bobbit's Lane, Wherstead, Suffolk. The evaluation was commissioned by RPS Consulting Ltd on behalf of Pigeon (Wherstead) Ltd in order to inform determination of the current planning application for the commercial development of the site.

The evaluation identified part of a rectilinear ditch system, probably the remains of Bronze Age field boundaries. One of the ditches in the south-eastern part of the site was more substantial, suggesting that it may be part of a stock enclosure. Potential Bronze Age activity was identified in the northern part of the evaluation area, in the form of a storage pit and several possible postholes.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In January 2020, an archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land to the north and east of Bobbit's Lane, Wherstead, Suffolk (site centred on NGR Ref. TM 15443 41102; Fig. 1, Plate 1). The evaluation was commissioned by RPS Consulting Ltd (RPS) on behalf of Pigeon (Wherstead) Ltd in order to inform determination of the current planning application for the commercial development of the site (Babergh District Council (BDC) planning ref. DC/19/05093).
- 1.2 BDC were advised to request this archaeological evaluation by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS), providers of archaeological advice on planning matters to local planning authorities in the county. This was in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework* paragraphs 189 and 190 (DCLG 2018), as the site was considered to lie within an area of archaeological potential.
- 1.3 The scope of the evaluation was agreed following consultation between RPS and SCCAS, the discussions informed by the results of a geophysical survey of the site (Allen Archaeology 2018). It was agreed that the evaluation would consist of forty 30m trial trenches at 2.0m wide (a total of 1200 linear metres, an approximate 5% sample of the site; Fig. 2). The requirements for the evaluation were set out in a *Brief for Trenched Evaluation* issued by SCCAS (SCCAS 2019).
- 1.4 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) that was prepared by PCA (PCA 2019a) and approved by SCCAS prior to the commencement of fieldwork. It also abided by the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2017) 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 Following Transfer of Title the site archive, including the approved version of this report, will be deposited with the SCCAS museum store (site code **WHR 134**).

2 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 Site location, topography and geology

2.1.1 The site is located to the north of Junction 56 of the A14 and approximately 0.5km northwest of Wherstead, a small village that lies c. 4km south of Ipswich city centre (Fig. 1; Plate 1). The site, which covers an area of c. 4.3ha, consists of part of an irregular-shaped arable field to the north and east of Bobbit's Lane, bounded by the A137 to the east, woodland to the west and the remainder of the field to the south. The redline boundary for the proposed development also includes a pasture field to the north of the arable field where no development is yet planned to take place and which, with the agreement of SCCAS, has been excluded from the evaluation.

2.1.2 The solid geology of the site consists of Neogene and Quaternary deposits of sand and gravel of the Red Crag Formation, overlain by superficial deposits of glacial sand and gravel of the Lowestoft Formation (BGS 2019).

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

2.2.1 The historical and archaeological background of the site has been prepared with reference to records held by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER), the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) (PCA 2019a) and the results of the geophysical survey of the site (Allen Archaeology 2018). Reference to these sources demonstrates that the site is located within an archaeologically significant area, with many sites, predominately of prehistoric and Roman date, within a radius of 1km.

2.2.2. An aerial photograph shows a curvilinear feature, possibly a trackway, on the site, along with several field boundaries (Suffolk HER (SHER) Reference: WHR 032). The presence of these features was confirmed by the results of the geophysical survey (Allen Archaeology 2018), which also showed two potential large circular features that could have represented enclosures or possibly even barrow ditches. The recent evaluation of the area immediately to the south of the current site, also covered by the geophysical survey, demonstrated that many of these anomalies were of natural origin, although a small prehistoric pit and elements of an undated field system were encountered (PCA 2019b).

2.2.3 Fieldwalking in 1991 recovered burnt flints in the southeast corner of the field, as well as 29 prehistoric flint flakes and two scrapers, five sherds of Roman pottery and three pieces of medieval/post-medieval pottery.

2.2.4 Excavations in advance of the A14 construction to the south of the site exposed a 20m

diameter ring ditch that contained a large pit within its centre, although no burial was encountered (SHER Reference: WHR 028). Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery was recovered, with Iron Age and Roman pottery found in the uppermost fills of the ring ditch.

2.2.5 A further two possible ring ditches were identified during a geophysical survey close to the eastern boundary of the site (SHER Reference: WHR 075).

2.2.6 An excavation at Bourne Hill, c. 1km to the northeast of the site, investigated ditches of potential late Iron Age and Roman date (Gill et al. 2001). Two twin-flued Roman pottery kilns, in use sometime between AD 50 and AD 70, were excavated and provided good evidence for the production of cups and platters stamped with a maker's mark.

2.2.7 Immediately to the northeast of the site there is a possible medieval or post-medieval windmill site that is visible on aerial photographs (SHER Reference: WHR 026). It is also acknowledged that there is a possibility it is a ploughed-out prehistoric round barrow.

2.2.8 The recent evaluation of the southern part of the field, undertaken by PCA in 2019, identified a small pit containing five sherds of probable Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery (PCA 2019b). The remains of a field system, elements of which corresponded with linear anomalies shown on the results of a geophysical survey of the site, was also encountered. There was no conclusive dating evidence by which to date the field system as the only finds were two small sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and fragments of post-medieval peg tile from the upper fill of two of the ditches. Environmental soil samples taken from these features produced generally poor results with few charred seeds or grains and a high degree of bioturbation evident in the form of intrusive material. Other features investigated by the evaluation, several of which corresponded with geophysical anomalies, were shown to be geological in origin or naturally-formed features such as tree throws and rooting.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The main aim of the investigation, as stated in the WSI (PCA 2019a), was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site by trial trenching. This was achieved through the identification, sample excavation and recording of any archaeological remains that were encountered by the evaluation and determining their location, extent, date, character and state of preservation. The results will assist SCCAS in determining if archaeological mitigation will be required.
- 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

4.1 General

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation consisted of the excavation of forty 30m by 2m trial trenches (a total of 1200 linear metres; Fig. 2). These were distributed evenly across the site in order to provide a representative sample of the development area and to target geophysical anomalies identified by a geophysical survey of the proposed development area (Allen Archaeology 2018; Fig 3a).

4.2 Excavation methodology

4.2.1 The trenches were excavated using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 2.0m wide toothless bucket (Plate 3). Topsoil and subsoil were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded.

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

4.3 Recording and finds recovery

4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica GPS system with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better (Plate 2).

4.3.2 All hand-excavation, investigation and recording were 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).

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

4.4 Environmental sampling

4.4.1 A total of 12 bulk samples (generally 20-40 litres in volume) were taken to extract and identify micro- and macro-botanical remains. The aim of this sampling was to

investigate the past environment and economy of the site, the diet of the ancient inhabitants and the agricultural basis of the settlement. An additional aim of the sampling was to recover small objects that are not readily recovered by hand-collection, such as metalworking debris and bones of fish and small animals. These samples were taken from sealed deposits.

4.5 Metal-detecting

4.5.1 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. The metal detector was not set to discriminate against iron. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. Only objects of modern date were found and were not retained for accession.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper archive

Context register sheets	12
Context sheets	229
Section register sheets	1
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	100
Trench record sheets	40
Photo register sheets	11
Environmental register sheets	1

5.2 Digital archive

Digital photos	812
GPS survey files	7
Digital plans	1
Access database	1

5.3 Physical archive

Struck flint	35
Burnt flint	4 (65g)
Prehistoric pottery	7 (45g)
Roman pottery	3 (1g)
Environmental bulk samples	12 (35no. 10 litre buckets)

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 The archaeological evaluation consisted of the excavation of forty 30m by 2m trial trenches (a total of 1200 linear metres; Fig. 2). Archaeological features were recorded in Trenches 1-3, 5-7, 10, 11, 13, 15-22, 24, 26-28, 31 and 33-40. In these trenches, a total of 67 archaeological features were identified, mostly ditches (48). Of the remainder, there were two definite pits and a small number of postholes. There were no archaeological features in Trenches 4, 8, 12, 14, 23, 25, 29, 30 and 32. All feature descriptions and trench details are presented in the context index in Appendix 1. Unless otherwise stated in the text below, there were no artefactual finds were recovered from the excavated sections.

6.1.3 The earliest evidence of activity at the site dates from the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and comprises a small assemblage of residual worked flint. There were no features within the site that dated to this period.

6.1.4 Extending across the site was part of a rectilinear ditch system. Very little dating evidence was recovered from the ditches, but they are probably the remains of Bronze Age field boundaries. One of the ditches in the south-eastern part of the site was more substantial, suggesting that it may be part of a stock enclosure. Potential Bronze Age activity was identified in the northern part of the evaluation area, in the form of a storage pit and several possible postholes. Some of these features had been detected by the geophysical survey (Allen Archaeology 2018; Fig. 3a), but there was a generally poor correlation between these results and the features encountered by the evaluation (see Figs 3a and 3b).

6.2 General stratigraphy

6.2.1 The geology consisted of orangey yellow sand with gravel and bands of light orangey brown clay (101), the variability in the substrate characteristic of the glacial deposits of the Lowestoft Formation. The subsoil was generally thin and intermittent and in those areas where it was recorded it occurred as mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional pebbles (145). The overlying ploughsoil (100) was dark greyish brown sandy silt (100) with occasional pebbles.

6.2.2 There were many discrete, poorly defined features recorded in the trenches that, where investigated, were shown to be shallow and irregular in profile, with occasional undercutting. Where the stratigraphic relationship with archaeological features could

be established, these features were earlier. The features were interpreted as tree throws and could provide evidence for woodland clearance in the prehistoric period. Some of the more shapely of these features appear as 'possible' pits in the text below, though none contained any artefactual or ecofactual material.

6.2.3 In Trench 30 there was a colluvial deposit that had accumulated in a broad, natural hollow near the western edge of the field, the full extent of which is shown on the geophysical survey results. It consisted of mid greyish brown sandy silt (218) and a hand dug test pit showed that it was up to 0.32m thick. Where excavated, it contained no finds.

6.3 Archaeological features (Figs 3a and 3b)

Trench 1

6.3.1 Passing through the centre of the trench on a northwest to southeast alignment was ditch [282]. It measured 1.0m wide by 0.30m deep (Plate 12), had moderately steep sides and a concave base and was filled with mid greyish brown silty sand (281). The continuation of the ditch [266] was recorded in Trenches 11 and 13 to the southeast.

6.3.2 Adjacent and to the northeast of the ditch was pit [280]. This was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.55m long by 0.85m wide by 0.4m deep (Fig. 7, Section 82). It contained a single fill (279) which contained a few crumbs (2g) of prehistoric pottery.

Trench 2

6.3.3 Towards the northeastern end of the trench was ditch [297], which was aligned northwest to southeast and measured 0.7m wide by 0.23m deep. It was filled with stony mid brownish grey silty sand (296).

6.3.4 Approximately 5m to the northeast of the ditch was a possible pit [295], which was 1.6m long, 1.0m wide and 0.21m deep and filled with mid greyish brown silty sand (294).

6.3.5 At the southwestern end of the trench was a group of three possible postholes, [314], [316] and [318] (Fig. 7, Sections 98, 99 and 100; Plate 9), although they were very shallow (c. 0.1m deep) and irregular and may have been formed by relatively recent ground disturbance.

Trench 3

6.3.6 At the western end of the trench was a steep-sided circular pit [310] with a diameter of approximately 2.0m and a depth of 0.9m (Fig. 7, Section 96; Plates 10 and 11). It was filled with three deposits, two of which, (308) and (322), contained sherds of Bronze

Age pottery. The shape and size of the pit suggests that it may have been used to store grain.

Trench 5

- 6.3.7 Passing through the northeastern end of the trench on an approximate east to west alignment was ditch [254]. It measured 0.8m wide by 0.2m deep, had moderately steep sides and a flat base and was filled with light greyish brown silty sand (253).
- 6.3.8 It was cut at right angles by ditch [252], which was 1.0m wide, 0.45m deep and filled with mid reddish brown silty sand (251).

Trench 6

- 6.3.9 At the eastern end of the trench was ditch [272], which was aligned north to south and measured 0.8m wide by 0.15m deep. The ditch was similar in size to ditch [254] in Trench 5, but it had a darker, stonier fill and the alignment of the ditches doesn't correspond closely. However, it could veer slightly eastwards and be part of the same ditch.

Trench 7

- 6.3.10 At the southern end of the trench were two parallel ditches, spaced c. 3m apart. The geophysical survey results show these ditches extending across the entire site, from east to west, for c. 200m. The ditches were also encountered in Trenches 16-20.
- 6.3.11 The southernmost ditch [225] measured 1.0m wide by 0.55m deep (Plate 8) and it was filled with mid greyish brown silty sand (224). Cut into the base of the ditch was a possible posthole [227], which had a diameter of c. 0.65m and depth of 0.2m.
- 6.3.12 The opposing ditch [229] to the north was of the same width and had a similar fill (228), but it had a depth of only 0.2m.

Trench 10

- 6.3.13 At the southwestern end of the trench was the northeastern terminal of a possible ditch [326]. It was over 0.7m wide and up to 0.38m deep and filled with stony dark greyish brown silty sand (325).
- 6.3.14 Ditch [326] was truncated by ditch [324], which cut the terminal at right angles. It measured 0.8m wide by 0.28m deep and was filled with stony light greyish brown silty sand (323).
- 6.3.15 Approximately 6.5m to the northeast of ditch [324] and on a more northerly alignment was ditch [307]. This measured 0.4m wide by 0.5m deep and it was filled with dark greyish brown silty sand (306).

6.3.16 Parallel with ditch [324] and passing through the centre of the trench was ditch [305]. This measured 1.0m wide by 0.4m deep, it had steeply sloping sides and a concave base and was filled with light greyish brown silty sand (304).

Trench 11

6.3.17 Passing through the northeastern end of the trench on a northwest to southeast alignment was ditch [268] (Fig. 7, Section 76). It measured 1.4m wide by 0.4m deep, had moderately steep sides and a flat base and was filled with mid greyish brown silty sand (267).

Trench 13

6.3.18 In the northeastern half of the trench was ditch [286], which was a continuation of ditch [282] in Trench 1 and of a similar size and profile. Parallel and c. 13.5m to the southwest of this ditch was ditch [291], which measured 0.85m wide by 0.20m deep and was filled with stony mid brownish grey silty sand.

Trench 15

6.3.19 At the northeastern end of the trench was ditch [199], which was aligned northwest to southeast and measured 1.5m wide by 0.6m deep. Its basal fill was mottled yellowish brown silty sand (198) and its upper fill was mid greyish brown silty sand.

6.3.20 Approximately 7.5m to the southwest of the ditch was a possible pit [190], which measured 0.9m long by 0.6m wide by 0.2m deep and was filled with mid greyish brown silty sand (189).

Trench 16

6.3.21 At the southern end of the trench was ditch [164], which was aligned east to west, measured 1.0m wide by 0.37m deep and had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. This ditch is likely to be the westwards continuation of ditch 207 in Trench 17.

6.3.22 On the same alignment at the northern end of the trench was ditch [166]. This ditch continued eastwards and was also recorded in Trenches 17 [172] and 18 [176]. In this trench, the ditch measured 1.05m wide by 0.21m deep and it was filled with mid greyish brown silty sand (165).

Trench 17

6.3.23 The continuation of ditch [166] in Trench 16 was identified at the northern end of the trench as ditch [172], where it was recorded as being of a similar size and to have a similar fill.

6.3.24 At the southern end of the trench were parallel ditches [205] and [207], which were spaced c. 5.5m apart and aligned approximately west to east. Ditch [205] measured

1.2m wide by 0.4m deep; ditch [207] was slightly wider but not as deep, measuring 1.5m wide by 0.3m deep. The ditches continued to the east for at least 90m and were also recorded in Trenches 18 and 19.

Trench 18

6.3.25 In the northern half of the trench were three ditches. The northernmost ditch [176] was a continuation of the boundary ditch that was also investigated in Trenches 16 [166] and 17 [172]. The other two ditches, [180] and [184], were a continuation of the parallel ditches seen in Trenches 17 [205/207], 19 [233/235] and 20 [239/241].

Trench 19

6.3.26 The parallel ditches encountered in Trenches 17 [205/207] and 18 [180/184] continued eastwards into Trench 19 as ditches [231] (Fig. 7, Section 59) and [233] (Fig. 7, Section 60; Plate 7), where they were spaced c. 5m apart. Approximately 6m to the north of ditch [233] was another parallel ditch [235] that measured 0.5m wide by 0.1m deep and was filled with stony mid reddish brown silty sand (234).

6.3.27 Immediately to the south of ditch [231] was an elongated pit or ditch terminal [250]. This was at least 1.6m long, 0.94m wide and 0.28m deep and it was filled with stony mid reddish brown silty sand (249).

Trench 20

6.3.28 In the northern half of the trench were parallel ditches [239] and [241], which were spaced c. 5m apart. They are the continuation of the parallel ditches seen in Trenches 7, 17, 18 and 19 and are shown on the geophysical survey results crossing the site from east to west.

6.3.29 At the southern end of the trench was ditch [244], the geophysical survey results indicating that it is probably a continuation of ditch [248] in Trench 22 to the west. It measured 1.3m wide by 0.6m deep and had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Its basal fill was stony light greyish brown silty sand (243); this was overlain by a similar though slightly darker deposit (242). A possible pit had been cut into the top of the ditch, although this is more likely to have been formed by animal burrowing.

Trench 21

6.3.30 Aligned north to south, ditch [211] measured 0.7m wide by 0.18m deep. It may extend northwards into Trench 6, where it was recorded as ditch [272].

6.3.31 Approximately 6m to the east of the ditch was a tree throw [213], from which was recovered three small fragments (1g) of Romano-British pottery. The fragmented nature of the pottery indicates that these sherds are likely to be residual or intrusive.

Trench 22

6.3.32 Ditch [301] was 2.6m wide and 1.2m deep and aligned east to west (Fig. 7, Section 93; Plates 5 and 6). It contained three fills (298) (299) (300), the uppermost of which (298) contained two sherds of Bronze Age pottery.

6.3.33 At the northern end of the trench was ditch [248], a probable westwards continuation of ditch [244] in Trench 20, although it was smaller in size, measuring 0.9m wide by 0.18m deep.

Trench 24

6.3.34 At the northwestern end of the trench was a possible pit [194]. It was aligned northeast to southwest and was at least 1.5m long, 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled with mid brownish grey silty sand (193).

Trench 26

6.3.35 Passing through the centre of the trench on a north-northwest to south-southeast alignment was shallow ditch [138], which measured 0.88m wide by 0.1m deep. It was filled with mid greyish brown silty sand (137).

Trench 27

6.3.36 In the central part of the trench were parallel ditches [155] and [158]. They were spaced c. 6.5m apart, aligned northwest to southeast and were of a similar size, measuring c. 0.6m wide by 0.3m deep.

6.3.37 In the southwestern half of the trench was an extensive layer of mid brownish grey silty sand (159). A test pit was hand-dug in this deposit, which showed it to be c. 0.10m thick and to be of natural origin, possibly a buried soil layer. A possible posthole [221], with a diameter of c. 0.4m and depth of 0.18m, was cut into this deposit.

Trench 28

6.3.38 Passing through the eastern end of the trench on a roughly north to south alignment was ditch [147]. It measured 1.2m wide by 0.3m deep and was filled with a manganese flecked mid greyish brown silty sand (146). The ditch may veer westwards and pass through Trench 27 as ditch [158].

Trench 31

6.3.39 Extending along the southeastern half of the trench for c. 12m was ditch [144]. It was aligned north-northwest to south-southeast and measured 0.3m wide by 0.07m deep. It was filled with mid brownish grey silty sand (143). No corresponding anomaly is shown on the results of the geophysical survey.

Trench 33

6.3.40 Near the centre of the trench was a possible pit [126], which measured 0.75m long by 0.65m wide by 0.30m deep and was filled with mid brownish grey sandy clay (125).

Trench 34

6.3.41 Ditch [260] passed through the central part of the trench on a north to south alignment. It measured 1.1m wide by 0.6m deep and it had moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with mid brownish grey sandy silt (259). The ditch extends to the south and passes through Trench 35 as ditch [124] and a westward return may pass through Trench 22 as ditch [301], although this is less certain. Although it was one of the largest and deepest features encountered by the evaluation, the ditch was not detected by the geophysical survey.

6.3.42 Parallel and c. 4m to the east of ditch [260] was ditch [113]. This measured 0.5m wide by 0.18m deep and it was filled with mid greyish brown silty sand (112).

6.3.43 Approximately 2m to the west of ditch [260] was a possible pit [115], which was 0.8m long, 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base and was filled with mid greyish brown silty sand (114).

Trench 35

6.3.44 Ditch [260] in Trench 34 extended southwards through this trench, where it was recorded as ditch [124]. Here, it measured 1.9m wide by 0.9m deep, it had steep-sided V-shaped profile and it was filled with three silty sand deposits, (123), (121) and (120) (Fig. 7, Section 9; Plate 4).

Trench 36

6.3.45 Near the centre of the trench was oval pit [106], which measured 1.3m long by 0.7m wide by 0.3m deep. It was filled with mid greyish brown silty sand (105) and contained very occasional charcoal flecks.

Trench 37

6.3.46 Passing through the eastern end of the trench on a north to south alignment was ditch [132]. It measured 0.92m wide by 0.34m deep and was filled with mid greyish brown silty sand (131). The ditch does not correspond with any of the linear geophysical anomalies shown on the geophysical survey results.

Trench 38

6.3.47 Near the centre of the trench and corresponding with a linear geophysical anomaly that crosses the site from east to west was ditch [128]. It measured 0.55m wide by 0.15m deep and was filled with mid brownish grey silty sand.

6.3.48 Approximately 9m to the south of the ditch was a possible oval pit [130], which

measured 0.75m long by 0.65m wide by 0.35m deep.

Trench 39

6.3.49 Possibly a southwards continuation of the ditch recorded in Trenches 34 [260] and 35 [124], ditch [108] was on roughly the same alignment and measured 1.2m wide by 0.34m deep. It was filled with mid brownish grey silty sand (107).

Trench 40

- 6.3.50 Near the centre of the trench were two adjacent ditches on a northwest to southeast alignment, neither of which correspond closely with anomalies shown on the geophysical survey results. Ditch [110] measured 2.2m wide by 0.43m deep and had a gentle slope on its southern edge, a steep slope on its northern edge and a flat base.
- 6.3.51 Ditch [136] was located c. 2.5m to the south of ditch [110] and measured 2.4m wide by 0.85m deep (Fig. 7, Section 14). It had a splayed, steep-sided, U-shaped profile and it was filled with mid greyish brown silty sand (135) that contained occasional flecks of charcoal.

7 THE FINDS

7.1 Flint by Barry Bishop

Introduction

7.1.1 The archaeological investigations at the above site resulted in the recovery of small assemblages of struck flint and unworked burnt stone. The assemblages have been comprehensively catalogued by context and this includes further descriptive details of each piece. 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 (e.g. Bamforth 1985; Healy 1988) and largely follows the methodology of Inizan *et al* (1999) with modifications and additions as indicated in the text by the author. Measurements were taken following the methodology of Saville (1980).

Quantification and distribution

Type	Decortication flake	Decortication blade	Chip (<15mm)	Flake	Flake fragment <15mm	Flake fragment >15mm	Retouched	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)
No.	4	1	21	2	4	2	1	4	65

Table 1: Quantification of the lithic material from Bobbit's Lane

7.1.2 A total of 35 pieces of struck flint were recovered during the investigations of which ten measured in excess of 15mm (macro-debitage), the remainder consisting of micro-debitage (flakes, flake fragments and pieces of shatter measuring less than 15mm in maximum diameter) (Table 1). Six features within six of the trenches (Trenches 3, 6, 10, 13, 19 and 35) produced struck flint; the larger part of the assemblage, amounting to 21 pieces, came from pit [310] in Trench 3, with the remainder being found singly or in small quantities. The assemblage from pit [310] is dominated by small pieces of undateable knapping waste and the only two larger pieces are both undiagnostic decortication flakes. The condition and size of the assemblages from the other features would suggest that they are all residually deposited.

7.1.3 Three trenches produced unworked burnt stone (Trenches 13, 19 and 35) which all consists of flint that had been heavily burnt, to the extent that it had changed colour and become fire-crazed. The quantities present suggest it is likely to represent residual material deriving from the use of ground-set hearths in the vicinity. Unfortunately, the burnt stone cannot be dated although it is most commonly recovered from prehistoric contexts.

Description

7.1.4 The struck assemblage was made from a 'glassy' semi-translucent grey / brown or translucent black flint. Cortex is either smooth worn or rough but weathered, indicating that it was gathered from derived deposits, most probably the glacial deposits that underlie the site or the near-by terrace gravels. The assemblages condition is poor with most pieces showing some post-depositional attrition and in some cases this is quite severe, indicating a high degree of residuality.

7.1.5 No truly diagnostic pieces are present although the technological traits of the assemblage overall suggests it was produced over a long period of time. The earliest pieces are the product of a blade-based reduction strategy that can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. This includes a large systematically produced prismatic blade from topsoil deposits which has a notch cut into one its lateral margins which also exhibits evidence of rounding and smoothing caused through it being used as a knife or light sawing implement. The opposed lateral margin is cortical which would have aided its handling. A broken possible blade from ditch [266] in Trench 13 and a flake from tree-throw [303] in Trench 10 are also possibly of this date. The latter flake is also the only piece from the site that has started to recorticated, suggesting that it may be older than the others. A few pieces are more reminiscent of later prehistoric industries, particularly those of the later second and first millennia BC. These include a thick 'squat' flake (see Martingell 1990; 2003) from ditch [126] in Trench 35 and a similar flake from ditch [231] in Trench 19.

Significance

7.1.6 The main significance of the struck flint is that it demonstrates prehistoric occupation at the site during the Mesolithic / Early Neolithic and during the later prehistoric period. However, the assemblage is small, contains few diagnostic pieces and is largely if not entirely residually deposited, which limits its interpretation value and it can contribute little to understandings of the precise chronology or nature of the activities represented.

7.1.7 Due to the low interpretative potential of the assemblage, this report and accompanying

catalogue is all that is required for the purposes of archiving and no further analytical work is warranted. The assemblage does, however, provide evidence for prehistoric activity at the site and can contribute to wider appreciations of prehistoric landscape use in the area. It is therefore recommended that it is recorded in the Historic Environment Record and a brief mention included in any published account of the fieldwork.

7.2 Prehistoric pottery by Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne

Introduction

7.2.1 A small assemblage comprising seven sherds (45g) of handmade prehistoric pottery was recovered from the evaluation, displaying a low mean sherd weight (MSW) of 6.42g. The pottery derived from five contexts, relating to two pits, a ditch and the subsoil. The assemblage can be assigned to three periods: the Bronze Age; the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (LBA-EIA); and the broad Later Iron Age (LalA) period (Table 2). No other phases of work have been undertaken on the site, as such this report encompasses the totality of the site assemblage (Appendix 2). The ceramics are in a stable condition.

Table 2: Pottery by context

Context	Cut	Feature type	Trench	No. of sherds	Wt(g)	Overall context spot date	Fabrics	Reason for date
150	0	Subsoil	-	1	4	LalA	QUFL1	Fabric
265	266	Ditch	13	0	1	PH	FL1 (cumbs)	Fabric
279	280	Pit	1	0	2	PH/LPH	FL1, QU1 (crumbs)	Fabric
298	301	Ditch	22	2	9	LBA-EIA	FLQU1	Fabric
308	310	Pit	3	1	2	BA	FL1	Fabric, decoration
322	310	Pit	3	3	30	BA	FL2, FLGR1	Fabric, decoration

Methodology

7.2.2 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the *Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group* (2009). After a full inspection of the assemblage,

fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Fabric groups are designated based on abbreviated codes, recorded as INCLUSIONTYPE-frequency-size (Table 3). Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric type (sherds broken in excavation were refitted and counted as a single sherd). Sherds weighing less than 1g were classified as crumbs and were recorded by context and weight in the catalogue (2g) but are not discussed further in this report. Sherd type was recorded, along with technology (all sherds in the assemblage were handmade), evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (85.7% by SC); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (14.3% by SC), and sherds over 8cm in diameter were classified as 'large' (0% by SC).

Table 3: Pottery by fabric

SSFabric code	Fabric type	Description
FL1	FL-rs-fc	Rare to sparse, fine to coarse calcined flint
FL2	FL-sm-fc	Sparse to moderate, fine to coarse calcined flint
FLGR1	FL-sm-fcGR-rs-	Sparse to moderate, fine to coarse calcined flint, rare to sparse,
FLQU1	FL-sm-fcQU-r-f	Sparse to moderate, fine to coarse calcined flint, rare, fine
QU1	QU-rs-f	Rare to sparse, fine sand
QUFL1	QU-rs-fFL(u)-r-	Rare to sparse, fine sand, rare, fine to moderate flint

Bronze Age

- 7.2.3 The period assemblage was recovered from a single feature in Trench 3, Pit [310]. The assemblage comprised four sherds, three of which were calcined flint tempered. The remaining refitted sherd was composed of a calcined flint and grog fabric. This sherd was decorated with two horizontal lines of closely spaced fingertip impressions, creating informal cordons. One of the other sherds was also decorated, in this case by narrow incised lines. The fabrics and decoration used on the sherds of the feature assemblage could be accommodated in a variety of pottery traditions, leading to the wide date range assigned. Although a narrower conclusive date cannot be assigned, the use of fingertip/nail on raised cordons is most commonly seen in Deverel-Rimbury (MBA, Brown 1995, 1999) and Post-Deverel-Rimbury (LBA-EIA, Brudenell 2012) ceramic traditions. As such, a date in the latter half of the broad range assigned is more plausible.

Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

7.2.4 The period assemblage was recovered from the uppermost fill of Ditch [301] in Trench 22. The assemblage comprised two sherds, both of which were tempered with calcined flint and sand. Both sherds were small and had been slightly abraded, raising the possibility the feature assemblage was residual. As the sherds were undiagnostic, the date could only be assigned based on fabric composition. Unfortunately, this fabric recipe is commonly used throughout various periods of prehistory in the region and therefore the date assigned is not conclusive. Having stated these limitations, the well-fired, hard nature of the sherds, when combined with the fabric recipe suggests the sherds derive from the Post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition of the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age.

Later Iron Age

7.2.5 The period assemblage was recovered from subsoil (150) and consisted of a single sherd of sand and flint-tempered pottery. As with the previous period assemblage the sherd was abraded and may not be in its primary context. The flint inclusions within the sherd were not burnt and were quite irregular, indicating they may have been included incidentally. The fine fabric and well-finished nature of the sherd suggests it dates to the Later Iron Age.

Summary and discussion

7.2.6 The small assemblage can be assigned to three periods: the Bronze Age (BA; 2200-800 BC); Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (LBA-EIA 1150-400/350 BC); and the broad Later Iron Age (LaIA; 400/350 BC-AD 43) period. However, the dating of several of the sherds is inconclusive and most of the material appears to be residual.

7.3 Roman pottery by Katie Anderson

7.3.1 Three very small fragments of pottery (1g) were recovered from context (212)/[213] Trench 21. The sherds are from a single coarse sandy greyware vessel, which can only be broadly dated as Romano-British due to the size and condition. Given the fragmented nature of the pottery it is likely that these sherds are residual or intrusive.

8 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

8.1 Environmental remains *by Tegan Abel*

Introduction

8.1.1 This report summarises the findings from the assessment of 12 bulk environmental samples taken during the archaeological evaluation. The samples ranged in volume from 7 to 40 litres, and were extracted from three pits, seven ditches and two postholes (Appendix 3).

Aims

8.1.2 The aims of this report are: to give an overview of the ecofacts and artefacts extracted from the bulk samples; to evaluate the potential of any environmental remains; and to make recommendations for additional analysis.

Methodology

8.1.3 Twelve samples were retrieved during this evaluation; prior to being processed, the sediment volume was measured and recorded, the data for which is presented in Appendix 3. Samples were processed using a modified siraf floatation system; the flot residue was collected using a 300 µm mesh and the heavy residue, a 3mm mesh. After being left to dry naturally, the residue was sieved through 2mm, 5mm and 10mm sieves, and sorted to remove ecofacts and artefacts; material was recorded using a non-linear scale, as follows: 1- occasional (1-10), 2- fairly frequent (11-30), 3- frequent (31-100) and abundant (31-100).

8.1.4 The light residue was examined under a low-power binocular microscope and the contents recorded (Appendix 3), with abundances being quantified as above.

Results

Postholes: [182] and [221]

8.1.5 Samples were taken from two possible postholes; sample <100> from posthole [182], context (181) and sample <103> from posthole [221], context (220). Both samples were fairly abundant in charcoal, with each containing fragments which could be identified to species level (>4mm). A small amount of nutshell was also retrieved from <103> (<10 fragments). Modern plant material was apparent in both samples, with frequent uncharred seeds and a low abundance of rooting in <100>; the presence of these materials suggest that these contexts suffered from bioturbation. In addition to plant remains, sample <100> contained small abundances of animal bone, black vitrified material and coal.

Table 4: Summary of features sampled

Context No.	Feature No.	Environmental Sample No.	Context category	Feature Type	Interpretation
181	182	100	Fill	Posthole	Friable, dark brownish grey, silty sand, frequent charcoal and rare small stones
135	136	101	Fill	Ditch	Soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand, occasional small stones and charcoal flecks
123	124	102	Fill	Ditch	Friable, mid orange-brown, silty sand, occasional flints
220	221	103	Fill	Posthole	Friable, mid grey brown, sandy silt, moderately frequent charcoal and flecks of burnt clay
230	231	104	Fill	Ditch	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, moderately frequent small stones
232	233	105	Fill	Ditch	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, frequent small stones
271	272	106	Fill	Ditch	Loose, dark greyish brown, silty sand, frequent small stones
279	280	107	Fill	Pit	Friable, mid grey brown, sandy silt, occasional small stones and charcoal flecks
299	301	108	Fill	Ditch	Friable, dark brownish grey, silty sand, frequent charcoal
308	310	109	Fill	Pit	Firm, dark reddish brown, silty sand, frequent small stones
322	310	110	Fill	Pit	Friable, mid brownish grey, silty sand, moderately frequent small stones
365	266	111	Fill	Ditch	Soft, mid brownish grey, silty sand, moderately frequent small stones

Ditches: [124], [136], [231], [233], [266], [272], [301]

8.1.6 Seven bulk samples were taken from ditches: <101>, <102>, <104>, <105>, <106>, <108> and <111> (Appendix 3). All of these samples contained moderate to abundant quantities of charcoal, including fragments of a suitable size for species identification (>4mm), along with small amounts of charred seeds/cereals. Contexts showed signs of bioturbation, evident through the presence of modern plant material, found in all but sample <111>, and rooting, in all but <108> and <111>. Uncharred seeds, insect remains and insect eggs/worm cases were noted in 3 of the 7 samples, providing further evidence of disturbance. Black vitrified material and/or coal were present in all the assessed samples in fairly frequent abundances. Struck/burnt flint was present in all aside from <100> and <108> (<10 pieces), and CBM was recovered from sample <106>.

Pits: [280], [310]

8.1.7 Three samples were extracted from pits, two of which were from the same feature, [310]. All three samples contained charcoal, with fragments of identifiable size (>4mm) recovered from <107> and <109>, the latter of which also contained a single unidentifiable cereal grain. Alongside this, a small number of charred cereal/seeds were present in each of the samples from pit [310]. Both features showed signs of bioturbation, with the inclusion of modern plant material, roots and uncharred seeds, however, the abundance of these materials was higher in the fill of [280], sample <107>. Black vitrified material was present in samples <107> and <109>, with more fragments recovered from the former than the latter, and coal was additionally found in <107>. CBM, pottery and/or struck flint were extracted from these contexts in low amounts, with the samples from [310] also containing a low frequency of animal bone and nutshell.

Conclusions

8.1.8 Environmental remains were preserved in both the flots and heavy residue of these samples, including small quantities of burnt seeds and cereals, and a moderate amount of charcoal. Due to the lack of any significantly sized deposits (>100 specimens), no further work is suggested on these samples, however there is the potential for radiocarbon dating of individual features to be undertaken on carbonised plant material, especially charred seeds and cereals where these do not obviously contain intrusive material.

8.1.9 The uncharred seeds recovered from this sample-set are likely to be intrusive examples, as indicated by the degree of preservation of these specimens. This, along with the presence unburnt plant material, roots and insect remains, may suggest that these contexts suffered from post-depositional disturbance.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 Overview

9.1.1 The evaluation identified features in thirty-seven out of the forty trenches, although many of the investigated features were shown to be of natural origin (tree throws, rooting, variations in the geological substrate) and definite archaeological features were only encountered in thirty trenches. Many of the anomalies shown on the results of the geophysical survey (Allen 2018; Fig. 3a) were shown to be geological in nature, though ten of the linear anomalies corresponded with archaeological features. It is important to consider this evaluation alongside the adjacent evaluation (PCA 2019b) as some of these linear anomalies have been tested in both evaluations (Fig. 3), and when studied together better characterises the nature and morphology of these ditches.

9.1.2 The evaluation of the adjacent part of the field (*ibid.*) identified several ditches that formed part of a Bronze Age field system and one definite small pit. Dating evidence was sparse and included possible Neolithic pottery, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, prehistoric worked flint and post-medieval tile/brick. The results of the current evaluation broadly support the findings of the earlier evaluation.

9.2 Natural features

9.2.1 The evaluation encountered a high density of tree throws across the proposed development area, occurring as poorly defined, shallow oval or C-shaped features with irregular, occasionally undercutting profiles. Where there were stratigraphic relationships the tree throws were earlier than the archaeological features. This may represent prehistoric land clearance, prior to the establishment of field systems for agricultural purposes.

9.3 Middle-Later Bronze Age

9.3.1 The results of the geophysical survey show a pattern of linear anomalies extending across the field (Allen 2018). Whilst many of these anomalies were found to be of geological origin, some of them did correspond with ditches encountered in the trial trenches. The evaluation also identified ditches that were not detected by the geophysical survey. When these results are assessed, they show a rectilinear pattern of ditches that roughly divide the modern field into three rectangular blocks, approximately 120m wide and aligned east to west, with double-ditched boundaries in between. There is a paucity of finds to date the ditch system, but the rectilinear strip-like layout is characteristic of Middle to Late Bronze Age field systems. Examples

include Ipswich Academy (Stump and Woolhouse 2013), Ravenswood (Woolhouse 2014; Jones 2015), Felixstowe Academy (Woolhouse 2013) and Martlesham (Woolhouse 2016a).

9.3.2 In Trenches 22, 34 and 35, within the central block or field, were two more substantial ditches that may form the northern and eastern boundaries of an enclosure, the larger size of the ditches suggesting that it may have been used to corral livestock.

9.3.3 The pits in Trenches 1 and 3 and the upper fill of ditch [301] in Trench 22 were the only features that contained sherds of prehistoric pottery, with the sherds from the pit in Trench 1 being little more than crumbs. No evidence was found to indicate settlement within the site during the prehistoric period, during which time it formed part of the local agricultural landscape.

9.4 Later Iron Age

9.4.1 A small, abraded sherd of later Iron Age pottery was recovered from the subsoil. The absence of evidence for Iron Age activity on the site suggests that this sherd found its way onto the site from manuring during or after this period.

9.5 Roman

9.5.1 No features or deposits of Roman date were encountered within the site and the only evidence found by the evaluation for a Roman presence in the general vicinity was three small sherds of pottery recovered from a tree throw in Trench 21. This material is either residual or intrusive and may have entered the site with manure used to fertilise the field.

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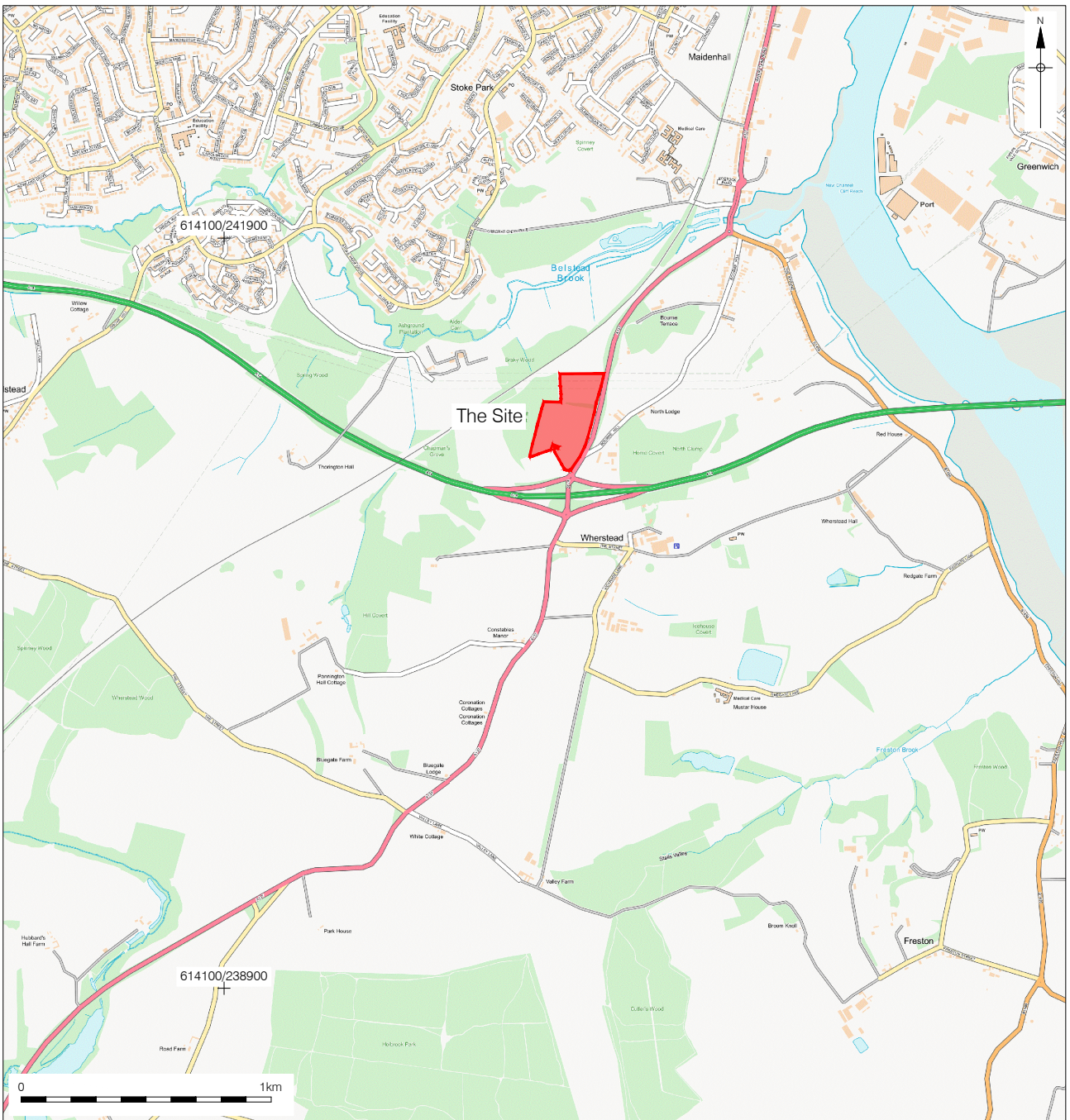
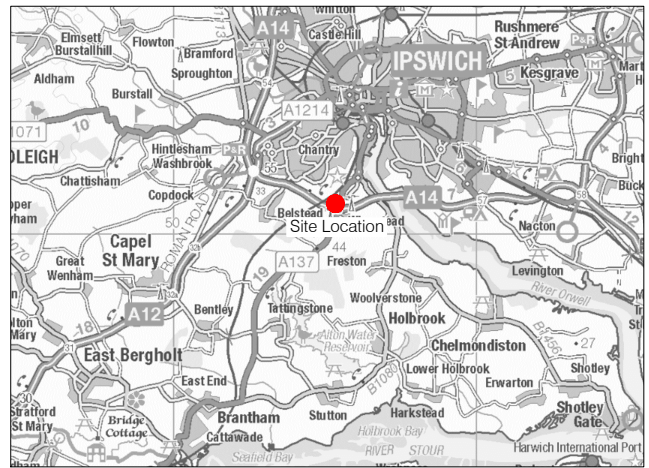
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Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Sandpit Covert

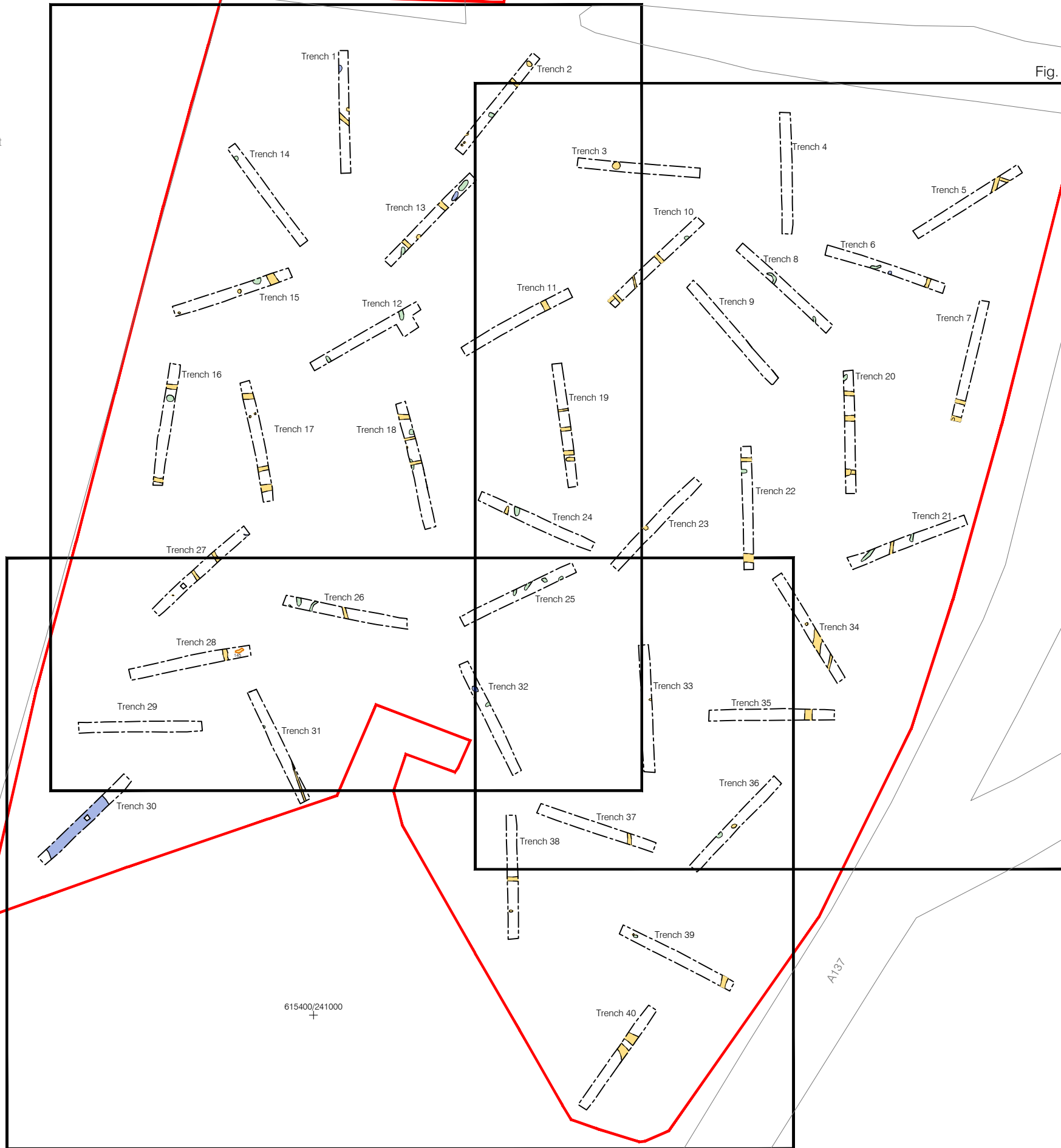



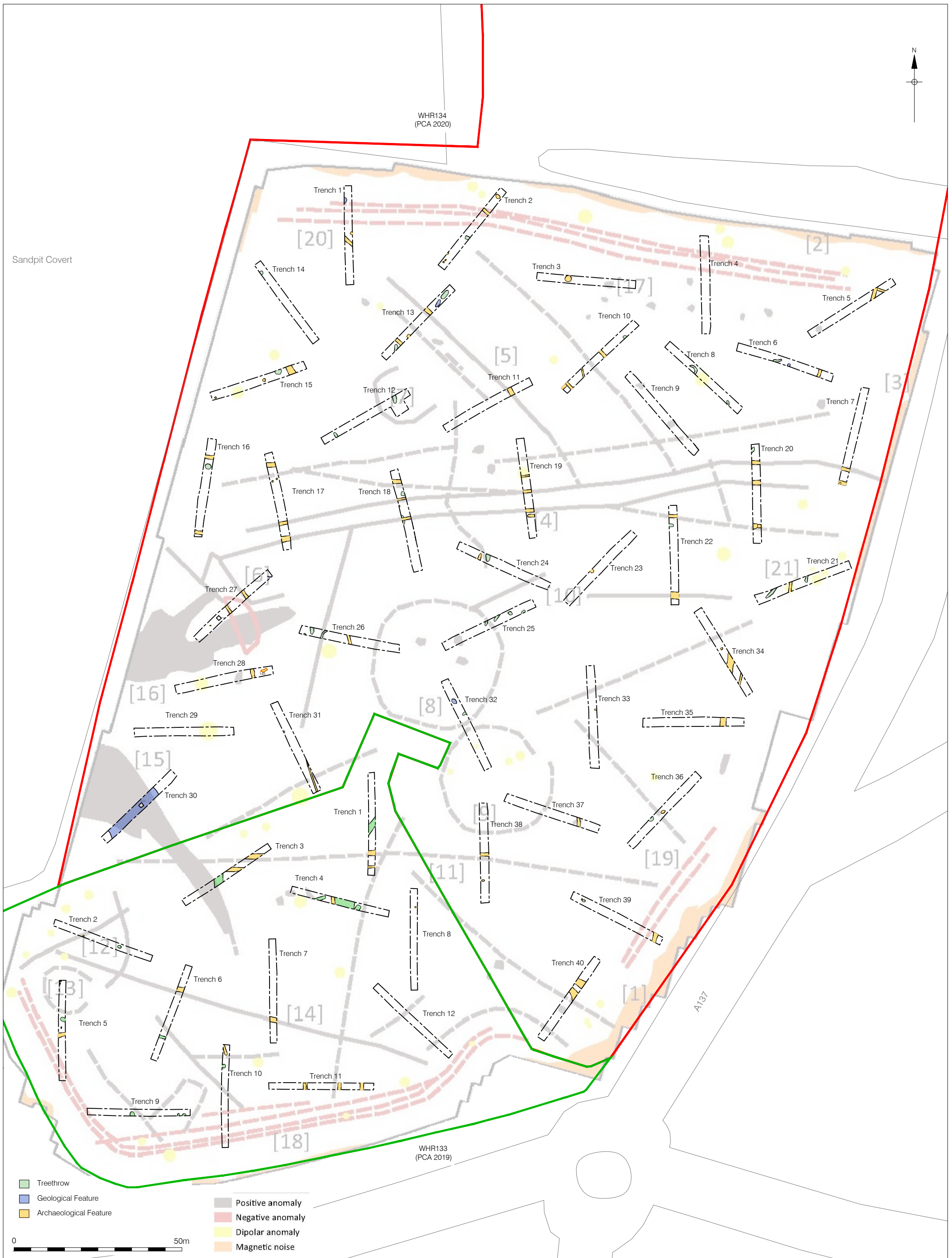
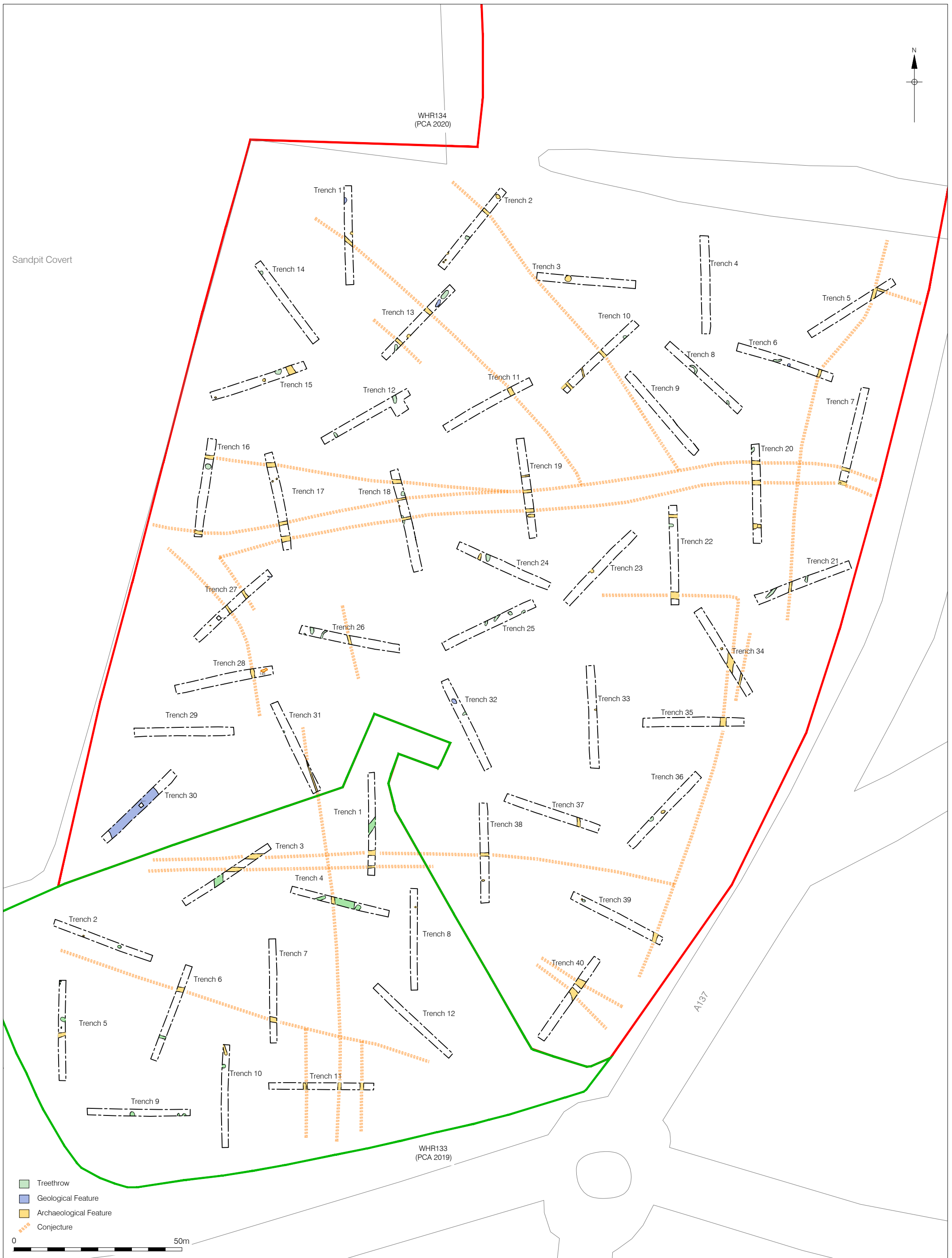


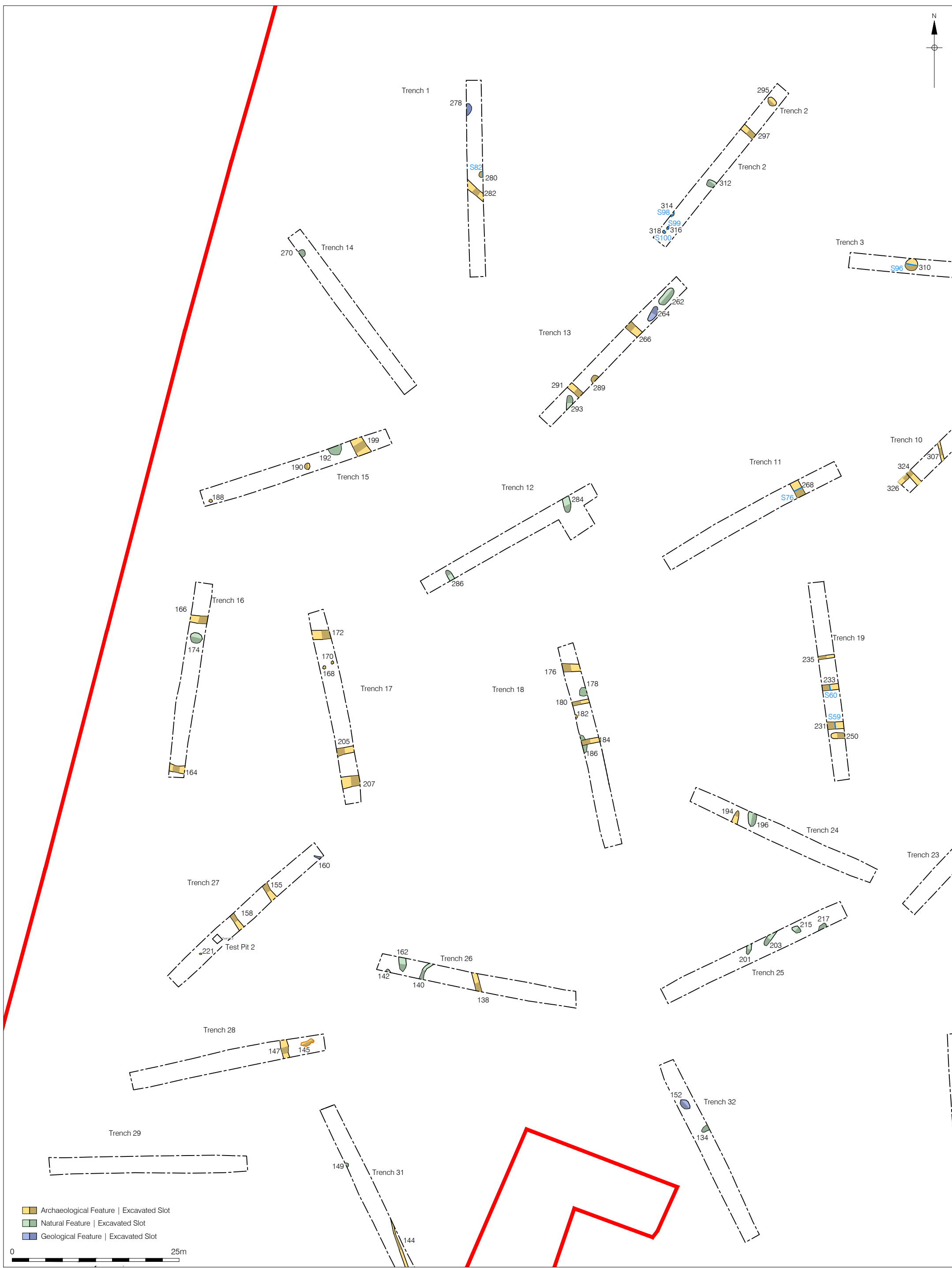
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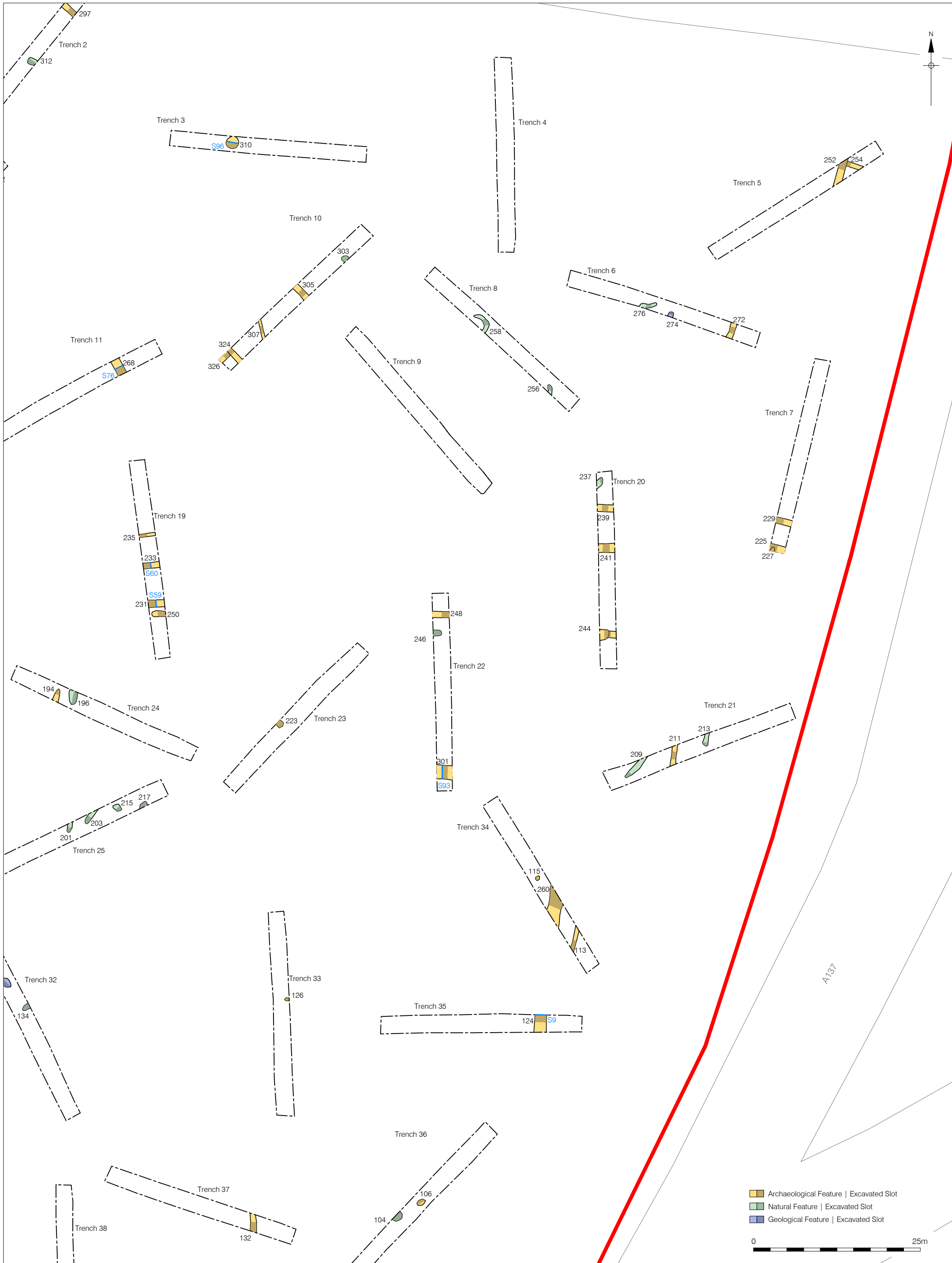
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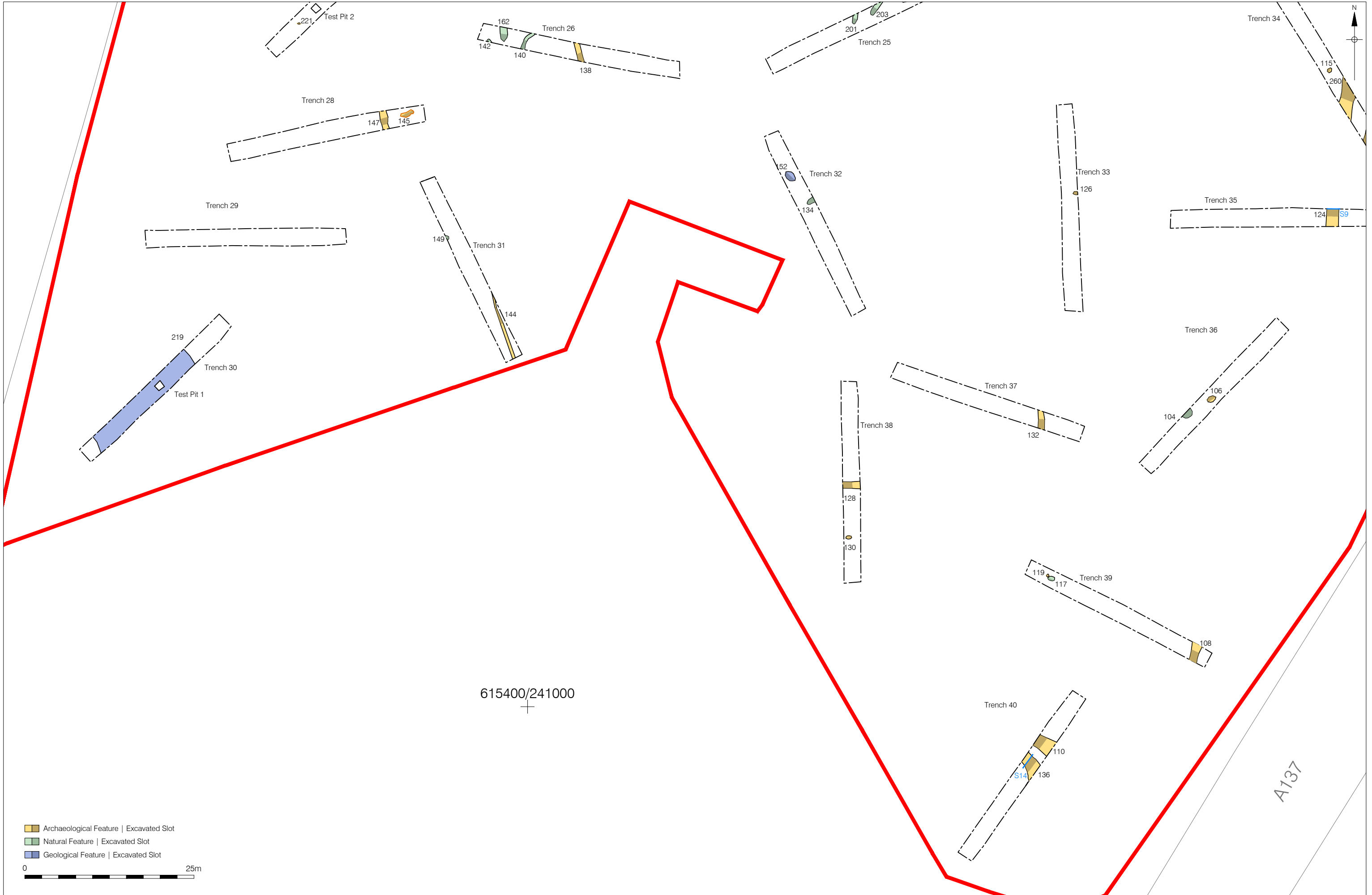
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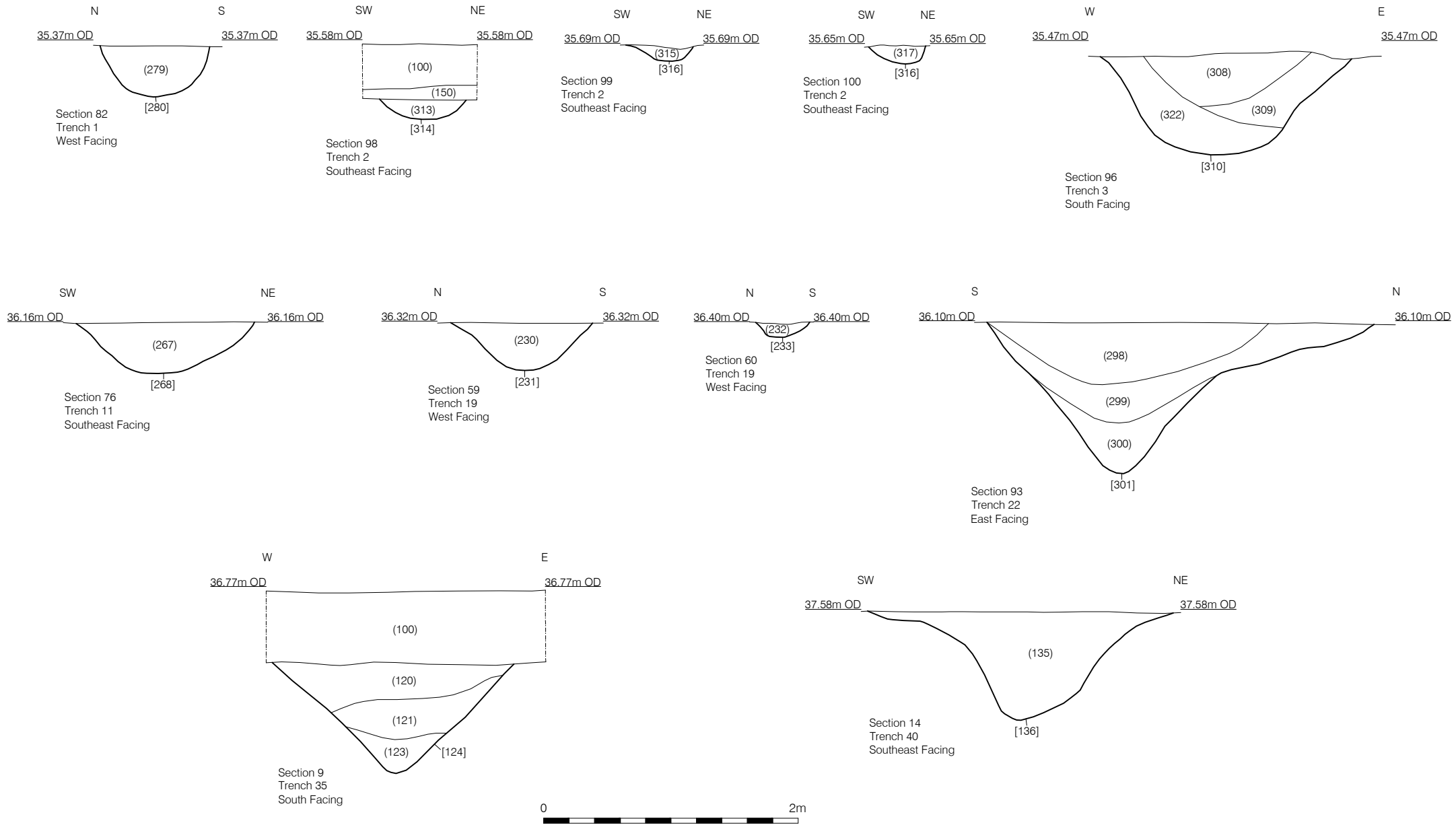


Figure 7
 Selected Sections
 1:40 at A4

PLATES



Plate 1: The site prior to trenching



Plate 2: Setting out the trenches and giving a morning briefing



Plate 3: Machine excavation of the trenches



Plate 4: Trench 35, Ditch [124], looking north



Plate 5: Trench 22, recording Ditch [301]



Plate 6: Trench 22, Ditch [301], looking west



Plate 7: Trench 19, Ditch [231], looking west



Plate 8: Trench 7, Ditches [225] and [229], looking south-west



Plate 9: Trench 2, Postholes [314], [316] and [318], looking north-west



Plate 10: Trench 3, cleaning Pit [310]



Plate 11: Trench 3, Pit [310], looking north



Plate 12: Trench 1, Pit [280] and Ditch [282], looking south-east

APPENDIX 1: CONTENTS INDEX

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
100	0	0	Layer	Topsoil	0	0	0	Friable, dark grey brown, sandy silt, occasional small sub-rounded stones and flints
101	0	0	Layer	Natural	0	0	0	Orange-yellow sand with gravel, and bands of light orange-brown clay
102	104	36	Fill	Treethrow	0.8	1.6	0.2	Loose, light grey brown, silty sand, rare stones
103	104	36	Fill	Treethrow	0.8	1.25	0.15	Soft, light brownish grey, silty sand, rare stones
104	104	36	Cut	Treethrow	0.8	1.6	0.32	Sub-circular, moderate sloping sides, concave base
105	106	36	Fill	Pit	0.7	1.3	0.3	Soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand, rare charcoal and stones
106	106	36	Cut	Pit	0.7	1.3	0.3	Sub-circular, steep sloping sides, concave base
107	108	39	Fill	Ditch	1	1.2	0.34	Loose, mid brownish grey, silty sand, rare small stones
108	108	39	Cut	Ditch	1	1.2	0.34	Linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base, N-S aligned
109	110	40	Fill	Ditch	1	2.17	0.26	Soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand, occasional small stones
110	110	40	Cut	Ditch	1	2.17	0.43	Linear, gentle slope on southern edge and a steep slope on the northern edge, flat base, NW-SE aligned
111	110	40	Fill	Ditch	1	2.17	0.17	Soft, mottled grey brown silty sand, occasional small stones and charcoal flecks
112	113	34	Fill	Ditch	1	0.5	0.18	Soft, mid grey brown, silty sand, rare stones
113	113	34	Cut	Ditch	1	0.5	0.18	Linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base, N-S aligned
114	115	34	Fill	Pit	0.5	0.8	0.3	Soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand, rare stones and charcoal flecks
115	115	34	Cut	Pit	0.5	0.8	0.3	Sub-circular, steep sloping sides, concave base
116	117	39	Fill	Treethrow	0.9	1.2	0.2	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, moderately frequent small to medium stones
117	117	39	Cut	Treethrow	0.9	1.2	0.2	Sub-circular, gentle sloping sides, concave base
118	119	39	Fill	Posthole	0.38	0.38	0.16	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, rare stones
119	119	39	Cut	Posthole	0.38	0.38	0.16	Sub-circular, moderate sloping sides, concave base
120	124	35	Fill	Ditch	1	1.9	0.35	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, occasional flints
121	124	35	Fill	Ditch	1	1.35	0.3	Friable, mid reddish brown, silty sand, occasional flint
122	0	0			0	0	0	VOID
124	124	35	Cut	Ditch	1	1.9	0.9	Linear, steep sloping sides, concave base, N-S aligned
125	125	33	Fill	Pit	0.65	0.75	0.3	Soft, mid brownish grey, sandy clay, rare stones
126	126	33	Cut	Pit	0.65	0.75	0.3	Sub-circular, moderate sloping sides, concave base

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
127	128	38	Fill	Ditch	1	0.55	0.15	Friable, mid brownish grey, silty sand, rare stones
128	128	38	Cut	Ditch	1	0.55	0.15	Linear, steep sloping sides, flat base, E-W aligned
129	130	38	Fill	Pit	0.65	0.75	0.25	Soft, mid grey brown, clayey silt, moderate small stones
130	130	38	Cut	Pit	0.65	0.75	0.25	Sub-circular, steep sloping sides, concave base
131	132	37	Fill	Ditch	1	0.92	0.34	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, moderately frequent small stones
132	132	37	Cut	Ditch	1	0.92	0.34	Linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base, N-S aligned
133	134	32	Fill	Treethrow	1	1	0.3	Friable, mid orange-brown, silty sand, gravel
134	134	32	Cut	Treethrow	1	1	0.3	Crescentic in plan, moderate sloping sides, concave base
136	136	40	Cut	Ditch	1	2.4	0.85	Linear, steep sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE aligned
137	138	26	Fill	Ditch	1	0.88	0.1	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, moderately frequent stones
138	138	26	Cut	Ditch	1	0.88	0.1	Linear, gentle sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE aligned
139	140	26	Fill	Treethrow	1	0.54	0.06	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, moderately frequent stones
140	140	26	Cut	Treethrow	1	0.54	0.06	Crescentic in plan, gentle sloping sides, irregular base
141	142	26	Fill	Treethrow	0.6	0.32	0.42	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, rare stones
142	142	26	Cut	Treethrow	0.6	0.32	0.42	Irregular in plan, steep sloping sides, irregular base
143	144	31	Fill	Ditch	1	0.3	0.07	Soft, mid brownish grey, silty sand, rare stones
144	144	31	Cut	Ditch	1	0.3	0.07	Linear, gentle sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE aligned
145	0	28	Layer	Subsoil	2.26	0.8	0.04	Soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand, occasional small stones
146	147	28	Fill	Ditch	1	1.17	0.3	Soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand, frequent manganese
147	147	28	Cut	Ditch	1	1.17	0.3	Linear, moderate sloping sides, flat base, N-S aligned
148	149	31	Fill	Treethrow	0.5	0.9	0.2	Friable, mid grey brown, clayey silt, rare stones
149	149	31	Cut	Treethrow	0.5	0.9	0.2	Sub-circular, gentle sloping sides, flat base
150	0	0	Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0	Friable, mid grey brown, clayey silt, moderate stones
151	152	32	Fill	Natural	1.7	0.8	0.3	Friable, mid orange-brown, silty sand, occasional gravel
152	152	32	Cut	Natural	1.7	0.8	0.3	Sub-circular, moderate sloping sides, concave base
153	155	27	Fill	Ditch	1	0.55	0.1	Soft, greyish brown, silty sand, moderate stones
154	155	27	Fill	Ditch	1	0.3	0.1	Soft, light yellowish-grey, silty sand, frequent stones
155	155	27	Cut	Ditch	1	0.55	0.2	Linear, steep sloping sides, concave, NW-SE aligned

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
156	158	27	Fill	Ditch	1	0.7	0.16	Soft, mid grey brown, sandy silt, frequent stones
157	158	27	Fill	Ditch	1	0.4	0.12	Firm, mid whitish grey, clayey silt, rare stones
158	158	27	Cut	Ditch	1	0.7	0.3	Linear, steep sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE aligned
159	160	27	Fill	Natural	1	0.4	0.1	Soft, mid brownish grey, silty sand, moderate stones
160	160	27	Cut	Natural	1	0.4	0.1	Linear, gentle sloping sides, flat base
161	162	26	Fill	Treethrow	1	1.04	0.66	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, rare stones
162	162	26	Cut	Treethrow	1	1.04	0.66	Sub-circular, steep sloping sides, concave base
163	164	16	Fill	Ditch	1	1.03	0.37	Soft, mid greyish-brown, silty sand, occasional small stones
164	164	16	Cut	Ditch	1	1.03	0.37	Linear, steep sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned
165	166	16	Fill	Ditch	1	1.05	0.21	Soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand, occasional small stones
166	166	16	Cut	Ditch	1	1.05	0.21	Linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned
167	168	17	Fill	Posthole	0.5	0.27	0.23	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, occasional gravel
168	168	17	Cut	Posthole	0.5	0.27	0.23	Sub-circular, steep sloping sides, concave base
169	170	17	Fill	Posthole	0.65	0.25	0.18	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, occasional gravel
170	170	17	Cut	Posthole	0.65	0.25	0.18	Sub-circular, steep sloping sides, concave base
171	172	17	Fill	Ditch	1	1	0.35	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, occasional gravel
172	172	17	Cut	Ditch	1	1	0.35	Linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned
173	174	16	Fill	Treethrow	1.9	1.6	0.4	Soft, dark greyish-brown, silty sand, occasional stones
174	174	16	Cut	Treethrow	1.9	1.6	0.4	Sub-circular, irregular sides, uneven base
175	176	18	Fill	Ditch	1	1.24	0.24	Loose, mid reddish brown, silty sand, moderately frequent small stones
176	176	18	Cut	Ditch	1	1.24	0.24	Linear, gentle sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned
177	178	18	Fill	Treethrow	1.1	1.22	0.34	Friable, mid reddish brown, silty sand, moderately frequent small stones
178	178	18	Cut	Treethrow	1.1	1.22	0.34	Irregular in plan, moderate sloping sides, concave base
179	180	18	Fill	Ditch	1	1.02	0.24	Loose, mid reddish brown, silty sand, frequent small stones
180	180	18	Cut	Ditch	1	1.02	0.24	Linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned
182	182	18	Cut	Posthole	0.3	0.56	0.24	Circular in plan, steep sloping sides, concave base
183	184	18	Fill	Ditch	1	1.2	0.68	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, frequent small to medium stones
184	184	18	Cut	Ditch	1	1.2	0.68	Linear, steep sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
185	186	18	Fill	Treethrow	0.5	2.9	0.9	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, moderately frequent small stones
186	186	18	Cut	Treethrow	0.5	2.9	0.9	Irregular in plan, steep sloping sides, irregular base
187	188	15	Fill	Posthole	0.52	0.52	0.17	Loose, mid greyish brown, silty sand, frequent small stones
188	188	15	Cut	Posthole	0.52	0.52	0.17	Circular, steep sloping sides, concave base
189	190	15	Fill	Pit	0.95	0.6	0.2	Soft, mid greyish-brown, silty sand, occasional small stones
190	190	15	Cut	Pit	0.95	0.6	0.2	Sub-circular, moderate sloping sides, flat base
191	192	15	Fill	Treethrow	1.25	2.1	0.5	Soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand, occasional small stones
192	192	15	Cut	Treethrow	1.25	2.1	0.5	Sub-circular, moderate sloping sides, irregular base
193	194	24	Fill	Ditch	1	0.9	0.3	Soft, mid brownish grey, silty sand, occasional stones
194	194	24	Cut	Ditch	1	0.9	0.3	Linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base, NE-SW aligned
195	196	24	Fill	Treethrow	1.9	0.9	0.4	Soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand, moderately frequent small to medium stones
196	196	24	Cut	Treethrow	1.9	0.9	0.4	Sub-circular, steep sloping sides, irregular base
197	199	15	Fill	Ditch	1	1.2	0.6	Soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand, occasional small stones
198	199	15	Fill	Ditch	1	0.7	0.28	Soft, mottled yellowish-brown, silty sand
199	199	15	Cut	Ditch	1	1.52	0.6	Linear, steep sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE aligned
200	201	25	Fill	Treethrow	1.25	0.72	0.48	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, moderately frequent small stones
201	201	25	Cut	Treethrow	1.25	0.72	0.48	Sub-circular, steep sloping sides, concave base
202	203	25	Fill	Treethrow	1	0.72	0.5	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, moderately frequent small stones
203	203	25	Cut	Treethrow	1	0.72	0.5	Linear, steep sloping sides, concave base
204	205	17	Fill	Ditch	1	1.2	0.4	Friable, mid orange brown, silty sand, occasional small stones
205	205	17	Cut	Ditch	1	1.2	0.4	Linear, steep sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned
206	207	17	Fill	Ditch	1	1.5	0.3	Friable, mid reddish brown, silty sand, occasional small stones
207	207	17	Cut	Ditch	1	1.5	0.3	Linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base, E-W alignment
208	209	21	Fill	Treethrow	1	0.7	0.1	Loose, mid grey brown, silty sand, frequent stones
209	209	21	Cut	Treethrow	1	0.7	0.1	Curvi-linear, steep sloping sides, concave base
210	211	21	Fill	Ditch	1	0.7	0.18	Loose, dark brown-grey, silty sand, frequent small stones
211	211	21	Cut	Ditch	1	0.7	0.18	Linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base, N-S aligned

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
212	213	21	Fill	Treethrow	1	0.8	0.28	Loose, dark grey brown, silty sand, frequent small stones
213	213	21	Cut	Treethrow	1	0.8	0.28	Irregular in plan, moderate sloping sides, irregular base
214	215	25	Fill	Treethrow	1.5	0.84	0.22	Friable, light greyish brown, silty sand, rare stones
215	215	25	Cut	Treethrow	1.5	0.84	0.22	Irregular in plan, moderate sloping sides, irregular base
216	217	25	Fill	Treethrow	0.6	1.4	0.34	Friable, mid reddish brown, silty sand, moderately frequent small stones
217	217	25	Cut	Treethrow	0.6	1.4	0.34	Irregular in plan, moderate sloping sides, irregular base
218	219	30	Fill	Natural	1	1	0.3	Friable, mid grey brown, sandy silt, occasional small stones
219	219	30	Cut	Natural	1	1	0.3	Linear, sides unclear, flat base, NW-SE aligned
221	221	27	Cut	Posthole	0.45	0.35	0.18	Sub-circular, steep sloping sides, flat base
222	223	23	Fill	Treethrow	1.25	0.53	0.1	Friable, mid grey brown, clayey silt, rare stones
223	223	23	Cut	Treethrow	1.25	0.53	0.1	Irregular in plan, irregular sides, irregular base
224	225	7	Fill	Ditch	1	1	0.55	Friable, mid grey brown, silty sand, occasional small stones
225	225	7	Cut	Ditch	1	1	0.55	Linear, moderate sloping sides, flat base, E-W aligned
226	227	7	Fill	Pit	1	0.65	0.2	Firm, mid reddish brown, silty sand, occasional small stones
227	227	7	Cut	Pit	1	0.65	0.2	Sub-circular, moderate sloping sides, concave base
228	229	7	Fill	Ditch	1	1	0.25	Friable, mid grey brown, silty sand, occasional small stones
229	229	7	Cut	Ditch	1	1	0.25	Linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned
231	231	19	Cut	Ditch	1	1.12	0.38	Linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned
233	233	19	Cut	Ditch	1	0.84	0.2	Linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned
234	235	19	Fill	Ditch	1	0.5	0.1	Loose, mid reddish brown, silty sand, frequent small stones
235	235	19	Cut	Ditch	1	0.5	0.1	Linear, gentle sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned
236	237	20	Fill	Treethrow	1	0.5	0.15	Loose, dark grey brown, silty sand, frequent small stones
237	237	20	Cut	Treethrow	1	0.5	0.15	Sub-circular, steep sloping sides, flat base
238	239	20	Fill	Ditch	1	1.1	0.1	Loose, mid greyish brown, silty sand, frequent small stones
239	239	20	Cut	Ditch	1	1.1	0.1	Linear, moderate sloping sides, flat base, E-W aligned
240	241	20	Fill	Ditch	1	1.3	0.4	Loose, mid greyish brown, silty sand, frequent small stones
241	241	20	Cut	Ditch	1	1.3	0.4	Linear, steep sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned
242	244	20	Fill	Ditch	1	1.3	0.3	Loose, dark greyish brown, silty sand, frequent small stones

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
243	244	20	Fill	Ditch	1	1.05	0.3	Loose, light greyish brown, silty sand, frequent small stones
244	244	20	Cut	Ditch	1	1.3	0.6	Linear, steep sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned
245	246	22	Fill	Treethrow	1.15	1	0.5	Friable, mid orange brown, silty sand, frequent small stones
246	246	22	Cut	Treethrow	1.15	1	0.5	Linear, irregular sides, irregular base
247	248	22	Fill	Ditch	1	0.9	0.18	Friable, mid orange brown, silty sand, frequent gravel
248	248	22	Cut	Ditch	1	0.9	0.18	Linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned
249	250	19	Fill	Ditch	1	0.94	0.28	Friable, mid reddish brown, silty sand, frequent small stones
250	250	19	Cut	Ditch	1	0.94	0.28	Linear, moderate sloping sides, flat base, E-W aligned
251	252	5	Fill	Ditch	1	1	0.45	Friable, mid reddish brown, silty sand, occasional small stones
252	252	5	Cut	Ditch	1	1	0.45	Linear, moderate sloping sides, flat base, N-S aligned
253	254	5	Fill	Ditch	1	0.8	0.2	Friable, light grey brown, silty sand, occasional small stones
254	254	5	Cut	Ditch	1	0.8	0.2	Linear, moderate sloping sides, flat base, E-W aligned
255	256	8	Fill	Treethrow	1	0.6	0.16	Loose, dark grey brown, silty sand, frequent small stones
256	256	8	Cut	Treethrow	1	0.6	0.16	Linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base,
257	258	8	Fill	Treethrow	1	0.8	0.5	Loose, dark grey brown, silty sand, frequent small stones
258	258	8	Cut	Treethrow	1	0.8	0.5	Curvi-linear, steep sloping sides, flat base
259	260	34	Fill	Ditch	1	1.1	0.6	Soft, mid brownish grey, sandy silt, moderately frequent small stones
260	260	34	Cut	Ditch	1	1.1	0.6	Linear, moderately sloping sides, concave base, N-S aligned
261	262	13	Fill	Treethrow	3.2	1.5	0.5	Friable, mid brown grey, silty clay, occasional small stones
262	262	13	Cut	Treethrow	3.2	1.5	0.5	Sub-circular, moderate sloping sides, irregular base
263	264	13	Fill	Natural	2	1	0.3	Soft, light brownish grey, moderately frequent small stones
264	264	13	Cut	Natural	2	1	0.3	Sub-circular, moderate sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE aligned
266	266	13	Cut	Ditch	1	1	0.5	Linear, steep sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE aligned
267	268	11	Fill	Ditch	1	1.4	0.4	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, moderately frequent small-medium stones
268	268	11	Cut	Ditch	1	1.4	0.4	Linear, moderate sloping sides, flat base, NW-SE aligned
269	270	14	Fill	Treethrow	0.8	1.2	0.58	Friable, light reddish brown, silty sand, frequent small stones
270	270	14	Cut	Treethrow	0.8	1.2	0.58	Irregular in plan, steep sloping sides, concave base
272	272	6	Cut	Ditch	1	0.8	0.15	Linear, steep sloping sides, concave base, NE-SW

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
273	274	6	Fill	Natural	1	0.8	0.15	Loose, light greyish brown, silty sand, rare small stones
274	274	6	Cut	Natural	1	0.8	0.15	Sub-circular, steep sloping sides, irregular base
275	276	6	Fill	Treethrow	1	0.71	0.45	Loose, dark greyish brown, silty sand, frequent small stones
276	276	6	Cut	Treethrow	1	0.71	0.45	Irregular in plan, steep sloping sides, concave base
277	278	1	Fill	Natural	1	1.7	0.55	Firm, light grey brown, clayey silt, moderately frequent gravel
278	278	1	Cut	Natural	1	1.7	0.55	Sub-circular, moderate sloping sides, concave base
280	280	1	Cut	Pit	0.55	0.85	0.4	Sub-circular, moderate sloping sides, concave base
281	282	1	Fill	Ditch	1	1	0.3	Friable, mid grey brown, silty sand, occasional small stones
282	282	1	Cut	Ditch	1	1	0.3	Linear, moderate sloping sides, concave, NW-SE aligned
283	284	12	Fill	Treethrow	1	1.22	0.66	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, frequent small stones
284	284	12	Cut	Treethrow	1	1.22	0.66	Curvi-linear, steep sloping sides, concave base
285	286	12	Fill	Treethrow	1	0.74	0.4	Friable, mid reddish brown, silty sand, moderately frequent small stones
286	286	12	Cut	Treethrow	1	0.74	0.4	Linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base
287	262	13	Fill	Treethrow	3.2	0.9	0.15	Soft, light grey, silty sand, frequent small stones
288	289	13	Fill	Pit	1	0.7	0.4	Soft, mid grey brown, silty sand, frequent small stones
289	289	13	Cut	Pit	1	0.7	0.4	Sub-circular, moderate sloping sides, concave base
290	291	13	Fill	Ditch	1	0.85	0.2	Soft, mid brownish grey, moderately frequent stones
291	291	13	Cut	Ditch	1	0.85	0.2	Linear, gentle sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE aligned
292	293	13	Fill	Treethrow	1.7	0.95	0.5	Soft, mid yellowish grey, silty sand, frequent stones
293	293	13	Cut	Treethrow	1.7	0.95	0.5	Irregular in plan, irregular edges, concave base
294	295	2	Fill	Pit	1.6	1	0.2	Soft, mid grey brown, silty sand, rare stones
295	295	2	Cut	Pit	1.6	1	0.2	Sub-circular, gentle sloping sides, concave
296	297	2	Fill	Ditch	1	0.7	0.23	Soft, mid brown grey, silty sand, frequent stones
297	297	2	Cut	Ditch	1	0.7	0.23	Linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE aligned
298	301	22	Fill	Ditch	1	2.6	1.2	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, frequent large flints
300	301	22	Fill	Ditch	1	1.4	0.4	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand
301	301	22	Cut	Ditch	1	2.6	1.2	Linear, steep sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned
302	303	10	Fill	Treethrow	1	0.92	0.6	Loose, light greyish brown, silty sand, frequent small stones

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
303	303	10	Cut	Treethrow	1	0.92	0.6	Sub-circular, steep sloping sides, concave
304	305	10	Fill	Ditch	1	1	0.4	Loose, light grey brown, silty sand, occasional small stones
305	305	10	Cut	Ditch	1	1	0.4	Linear, steep sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE aligned
306	307	10	Fill	Ditch	1	0.4	0.5	Loose, dark greyish brown, silty sand, frequent small stones
307	307	10	Cut	Ditch	1	0.4	0.5	Linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE aligned
309	310	3	Fill	Pit	2.54	1.16	0.56	Friable, light greyish brown, silty sand, moderately frequent small stones
310	310	3	Cut	Pit	2.54	2.54	0.9	Circular, steep sloping sides, concave base
311	312	2	Fill	Treethrow	0.7	1.2	0.3	Soft, mid brownish grey, clayey silt, frequent small stones
312	312	2	Cut	Treethrow	0.7	1.2	0.3	Irregular in plan, moderate sloping sides, irregular base
313	314	2	Fill	Posthole	0.6	0.6	0.12	Friable, mid grey brown, silty sand
314	314	2	Cut	Posthole	0.6	0.6	0.12	Circular, moderate sloping sides, concave base
315	316	2	Fill	Posthole	0.5	0.5	0.1	Soft, mid brown grey, silty sand, moderately frequent stones
316	316	2	Cut	Posthole	0.5	0.5	0.1	Circular, moderate sloping sides, concave base
317	318	2	Fill	Posthole	0.45	0.45	0.32	Soft, mid brown grey, silty sand, frequent small stones
318	318	2	Cut	Posthole	0.45	0.45	0.1	Circular, moderate sloping sides, concave base
319	262	13	Fill	Treethrow	3.2	1.5	0.2	Soft, light yellowish grey, sandy silt, frequent stones
320	262	13	Fill	Treethrow	3.2	1.2	0.18	Firm, dark grey, silty clay, frequent stones
321	262	13	Fill	Treethrow	3.2	1.4	0.4	Soft, mid yellow brown, sand, frequent gravel
323	324	10	Fill	Ditch	1	0.8	0.28	Loose, light grey brown, silty sand, frequent small stones
324	324	10	Cut	Ditch	1	0.8	0.28	Linear, steep sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE aligned
325	326	10	Fill	Ditch	1	0.75	0.38	Loose, dark grey brown, silty sand, frequent small stones
326	326	10	Cut	Ditch	1	0.75	0.38	Linear, steep sloping sides, concave base, NE-SW aligned
327	328	20	Fill	Ditch	1	1	0.26	Friable, mid reddish brown, silty sand, occasional small stones
328	328	20	Cut	Ditch	1	1	0.26	Linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned
181	182	18	Fill	Posthole	0.3	0.56	0.24	Friable, dark brownish grey, silty sand, frequent charcoal and rare small stones
135	136	40	Fill	Ditch	1	2.4	0.85	Soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand, occasional small stones and charcoal flecks
123	124	35	Fill	Ditch	1	0.8	0.28	Friable, mid orange-brown, silty sand, occasional flints

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
220	221	27	Fill	Posthole	0.45	0.35	0.18	Friable, mid grey brown, sandy silt, moderately frequent charcoal and flecks of burnt clay
230	231	19	Fill	Ditch	1	1.12	0.38	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, moderately frequent small stones
232	233	19	Fill	Ditch	1	0.84	0.2	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, frequent small stones
271	272	6	Fill	Ditch	1	0.8	0.15	Loose, dark greyish brown, silty sand, frequent small stones
279	280	1	Fill	Pit	0.55	0.85	0.4	Friable, mid grey brown, sandy silt, occasional small stones and charcoal flecks
299	301	22	Fill	Ditch	1	2.6	0.3	Friable, dark brownish grey, silty sand, frequent charcoal
308	310	3	Fill	Pit	2.54	1.3	0.4	Firm, dark reddish brown, silty sand, frequent small stones
322	310	3	Fill	Pit	2.54	1.94	0.9	Friable, mid brownish grey, silty sand, moderately frequent small stones
265	266	13	Fill	Ditch	1	1	0.5	Soft, mid brownish grey, silty sand, moderately frequent small stones

APPENDIX 2: PREHISTORIC POTTERY CATALOGUE

Context	Cut	Initial sherd spot date	Sample	SSFabric code	Fabric group	Number of sherds	Crumbs (g)	Small <4cm	Medium 4-8cm	Refits	Wt (g)	Wear	Sherd type	Dec tech	Dec motif	Dec position
150	0	LalA		QU-rs- fFL(u)- r-fm	QUFL1	1		1			4	1	o			
265	266	PH	111	FL-rs- fc	FL1		1									
279	280	PH	107	FL-rs- fc	FL1		1									
279	280	LPH		QU-rs- f	QU1		1									
298	301	LBA- EIA		FL-sm- fcQU- r-f	FLQU1	1		1			6	1	o			
298	301	LBA- EIA		FL-sm- fcQU- r-f	FLQU1	1		1			3	1	o			

308	310	EBA-LBA		FL-rs-fc	FL1	1		1			2	1	o	incised	horizontal and diagonal lines	o ext
322	310	EBA-LBA	110	FL-sm-fc	FL2	1		1			3	1	o			
322	310	EBA-LBA	110	FL-sm-fc	FL2	1		1			4	1	o			
322	310	EBA-LBA		FL-sm-fcGR-rs-fc	FLGR1	1			1	3	23		o	impressed	two horizontal lines of fingertip, forming cordons	o ext
						7	3	6	1		45					

APPENDIX 3: ENVIRONMENTAL RESIDUES AND FLOTS

Context No.	Feature No.	Environmental Sample No.	Context category	Feature Type	Interpretation
181	182	100	Fill	Posthole	Friable, dark brownish grey, silty sand, frequent charcoal and rare small stones
135	136	101	Fill	Ditch	Soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand, occasional small stones and charcoal flecks
123	124	102	Fill	Ditch	Friable, mid orange-brown, silty sand, occasional flints
220	221	103	Fill	Posthole	Friable, mid grey brown, sandy silt, moderately frequent charcoal and flecks of burnt clay
230	231	104	Fill	Ditch	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, moderately frequent small stones
232	233	105	Fill	Ditch	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty sand, frequent small stones
271	272	106	Fill	Ditch	Loose, dark greyish brown, silty sand, frequent small stones
279	280	107	Fill	Pit	Friable, mid grey brown, sandy silt, occasional small stones and charcoal flecks
299	301	108	Fill	Ditch	Friable, dark brownish grey, silty sand, frequent charcoal
308	310	109	Fill	Pit	Firm, dark reddish brown, silty sand, frequent small stones
322	310	110	Fill	Pit	Friable, mid brownish grey, silty sand, moderately frequent small stones
365	266	111	Fill	Ditch	Soft, mid brownish grey, silty sand, moderately frequent small stones

Sample Number	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111
Context Number	181	135	123	220	230	232	271	279	299	308	322	265
Feature Number	182	136	124	221	231	233	272	280	301	310	310	266
Volume of flot (millilitres)	6	9	11	2	3	78	7	31	2	1	10	15
Volume of residue (litres)	7	40	38	17	36	40	18	20	33	18	18	40

FLOT RESIDUE:

Charcoal												
Charcoal >4mm	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2		3
Charcoal 2-4mm	3	1	2	3	1	3	2	3	3	3		3
Charcoal <2mm	4	2	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	3
Seeds												
Uncharred seeds	3	1	2		2			2		1		
Charred seeds		1			1	1	1					1
Unidentifiable											1	
Cereals												
Charred cereal			1									
Unidentifiable			1							1		
Other plant macrofossils												
Modern plant material	1	2	3	2	3	2	1	2	4	1		
Roots/ tubers	1	2	2		1	1	2	3			1	
Other remains												
Insect remains					1	1	1					
Insect eggs/ worm cases			1									
Animal Bone	1											
Shell				1								
Black vitrified material	1	2	2		2	1	1	2	1	1		
Coal	1	1	1		1	1	2	2				1
HEAVY RESIDUE:												
Charcoal												
Charcoal >4mm			1	2	1				2			2
Charcoal 2-4mm		1	1	3	1	2	1	2	4	1	3	4
Plant Macrofossils												
Burnt seeds		1							1			1
Building Material												
Burnt Clay												
CBM							2	1		1		
Finds												

Pottery								1			1	1
Struck Flint			1			1	1	1		2		1
Burnt Flint			1		1	1						1
Animal Bone										1	1	
Shell												
Nut				1							1	

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

APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: preconst1-377368

Project details

Project name	Bobbits Lane, Wherstead, Suffolk
Short description of the project	The evaluation identified part of a rectilinear ditch system, probably the remains of Bronze Age field boundaries. One of the ditches in the south-eastern part of the site was more substantial, suggesting that it may be part of a stock enclosure. Potential Bronze Age activity was identified in the northern part of the evaluation area, in the form of a storage pit and several possible postholes.
Project dates	Start: 13-01-2020 End: 24-01-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WHR 134 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Bronze Age
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH WHERSTEAD Bobbits Lane, Wherstead
Postcode	IP2 8NQ
Study area	4.32 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 15454 41129 52.026119457355 1.14093814331 52 01 34 N 001 08 27 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA
Project brief originator	SCC Archaeological Service
Project design originator	Simon Carlyle
Project director/manager	Simon Carlyle
Project supervisor	Tom Revell
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	RPS Consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Environmental", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Survey", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text", "Database"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Environmental", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey ", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	

Land to the North and East of Bobbit's Lane, Wherstead, Suffolk: An Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s)	Revell, T
Other bibliographic details	R14049
Date	2020
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OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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