LAND AT MAIN ROAD, MARTLESHAM, WOODBRIDGE, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

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LAND AT MAIN ROAD, MARTLESHAM, WOODBRIDGE, SUFFOLK

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Prepared for:
Bacton Gospel Hall Trust
113 Bixley Road
Ipswich
IP3 8NP

By:
Timothy Schofield HND BSc PIfA

Britannia Archaeology Ltd
4 The Mill, Clovers Court,
Stowmarket, Suffolk,
IP14 1RB
T: 01449 763034
info@britannia-archaeology.com
www.britannia-archaeology.com
Registered in England and Wales: 7874460

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CONTENTS

	Abstract	**Page 2**
1.0	**Introduction**	**Page 2**
2.0	**Site Description**	**Page 2**
3.0	**Planning Policies**	**Page 2**
4.0	**Archaeological Background**	**Page 4**
5.0	**Project Aims**	**Page 7**
6.0	**Project Objectives**	**Page 7**
7.0	**Fieldwork Methodology**	**Page 7**
8.0	**Presentation of Results**	**Page 8**
9.0	**Deposit Model**	**Page 9**
10.0	**Specialist Report**	**Page 9**
11.0	**Discussion & Conclusions**	**Page 12**
12.0	**Acknowledgments**	**Page 12**
13.0	**Archive Deposition**	**Page 12**
	Bibliography	**Page 13**
	Appendix 1 Deposit Model Tables & Feature Data	**Page 14**
	Appendix 2 OASIS Data	**Page**

Figure 1	**Trench & Site Location Plan**	**1:2000**
Figure 2	**HER Data Plot**	**1:20000**
Figure 3	**Sample Section & Archaeological Feature Location Plan**	**1:500**
Figure 4	**Archaeological Feature DP's, Sections and Plans**	**1:10, 1:20**
Figure 5	**Archaeological Feature DP's, Sections and Plans**	**1:10, 1:20**
Figure 6	**Archaeological Feature Plan, Section, DP & Sample Sections**	**1:10, 1:20**
Figure 7	**Sample Sections**	**1:10**
Figure 8	**Sample Sections**	**1:10**

Abstract

The evaluation was successful in identifying dispersed features of probable prehistoric origin located towards the centre and southern half of the site. One curvilinear possible barrow ditch and four linear ditches, two of which were perpendicular forming a probable enclosure were present. Only one tiny fleck of probable prehistoric pottery was present that crumbled to dust on inspection. All of the features showed signs of truncation.

The Archaeological features recorded during this evaluation are representative of the prehistoric landscape in which the site is located. Similar enclosure ditches and other barrows are present within the immediate vicinity.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 13th to the 17th of August, 2012, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation on land at Main Road, Martlesham, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 4TE (NGR TM 24200 46400). This project was carried out on behalf of Bacton Gospel Hall Trust as a condition of planning application reference C/12/0547.

The design Brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT), (Tipper, J. dated 16th May 2012) comprising the excavation of eight trial trenches covering 5% of the development area (Figures 1 & 3). Trenches were laid out in a systematic grid pattern to best establish the presence of archaeological remains, while concentrating on areas where the development would significantly disturb underlying deposits.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is a *c.*1ha square parcel of land located within a 2ha plot at the eastern extent of Martlesham, 8km ENE from the centre of Ipswich. It is bounded to the west by the A12, to the south by Main Road, to the east by residential housing and to the north by a playing area and fields. The River Deben lies *c.*3km west of the site and a small tributary of the main river is located 700m north. Trees, gorse, heath and grassland cover the site which lies between 33m and 34m AOD.

The underlying solid geology comprises Red Crag Formation sandstones, while the superficial geology is dominated by glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel dating to the mid Pleistocene (British Geological Survey – BGS).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation was carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5, DCLG 2010). The relevant local planning policy is the *Suffolk Coastal Local Plan; incorporating First and Second Amendments* (March 2006)

which is due to be replaced with the *Suffolk Coastal Local Development Framework* in the near future.

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012)

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
- The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
- Significance (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;
- Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

3.2 Suffolk Coastal Local Plan; Incorporating First & Second Amendments, Section AP7 (March 2006).

The local plan for the Suffolk Coastal District deals with development on archaeological sites in section AP7, this states the following:

In considering planning applications, outline or detailed, for development that might affect sites that are known or are likely to contain archaeological remains, the Council will require the following. Where necessary, these should be preceded by a professional archaeological assessment as to the likelihood that remains might be encountered and their importance.

- a field evaluation in those cases where the assessment suggests that important archaeological remains may exist but it is unable to be precise about their nature or extent. The field evaluation shall be carried out by an approved archaeological contractor in accordance with a specification agreed with the Council;
- the preservation of archaeological remains in situ where the assessment and/or field evaluation indicate that the remains are important. Even where lesser remains exist, consideration must be given to the desirability of preserving them in situ;

- adequate arrangements for "preservation by record" - a recording of the archaeological remains that would be lost in the course of works for which permission is being sought - in those cases where arguments in favour of the development outweigh the significance of the remains;
- Development that would adversely affect a Scheduled Ancient Monument, its setting or remains will not be permitted.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The following archaeological background utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER), Suffolk Record Office, English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), Heritage Gateway (www.heritagegateway.org.uk) and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS).

4.1 *Archaeological/Historical Sources*

Martlesham is a small village in eastern Suffolk located close to Woodbridge and Ipswich. It is thought to have Roman origins and was established by a least 1086AD having an entry in Doomsday as *Merlesham*. The village name is thought to be Old English in origin meaning 'homestead by a woodland clearing frequented by martens', or alternatively the first element may relate to a Saxon name *Mertle* (Mills, A. D. 2003). The historic core of the village lies on high ground overlooking the River Deben and its tributary the River Finn. However the settlement shifted from the high ground towards the west during the medieval period where the main London to Great Yarmouth road bridged the River Finn by the middle 15th century. All that remains of the village core is the Church and Martlesham Hall, the main village now lying 1 – 2km to the west. The village remained largely agricultural until the 20th century when an RAF base and subsequent residential and commercial development at Martlesham Heath and also along the A12 corridor significantly altered its character.

The HER search returned 3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM's), 3 Listed Buildings, 44 HER entries and 12 Events (Figure 2).

Evidence of Mesolithic activity is sparse with two records present. A flint microlith was recovered during excavations of a quarry extension at Hall Road in 1992 (BEL018 - MSF10319) 480m to the west. The second entry comprises a large assemblage of struck flints within a ditch like feature recorded during excavations at Sinks Pit in 1992 (BEL022 – MSF13417) also 480m west of site.

The Neolithic is represented by six entries in the HER record. Upper and lower stones of a saddle quern (BEL004 – MSF3348) were recovered 450m to the north-west at Bealing Holt. Neolithic settlement and pottery sherds were found during a watching brief at Hall Road (BEL018 – MSF10320) 480m to the west. During the Sinks Pit excavations of 1992, Neolithic to Early Bronze Age features containing worked flint and pottery sherds were recorded (BEL022 – MSF13418) 480m to the west. Two evaluation phases undertaken at Firecrest Nursery in Little Bealings 500m to the west revealed pits and post-holes containing pottery and burnt flint (BEL024 – MSF19530). A Neolithic adze

findspot (MRM027 – MSF3628) is located just 85m north-east from the centre of site near Blacktiles Lane. The last Neolithic entry is a grey flint axe (MSF3638) found 420m west on the junction of Main Road and Felixstowe Road.

Three bowl barrow Scheduled Ancient Monuments dating from the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age are located nearby. The closest (21259) is present less than 100m due south and is 30m in diameter, standing 2.6m high with Second World War (WWII) slit trench damage to one side. Five hundred metres south-west lies the second (21266) measuring 20m in diameter and 0.80m high, it has also suffered recent (WWII) damage by slit trenching. The third bowl barrow (21265) is sited *c.*100m south of the second, it is 25m in diameter and 1m high. There are a further four well preserved examples situated 2km further south.

Evidence of Bronze Age activity in a 1km radius around the site is substantial. At Dunnetts Hill Plantation fragments of four Late Bronze Age urns (BEL005 – MSF3349) were found on the drive of a house 420m to the north. During a watching brief at Hall Road in 1992 (BEL018 – MSF10321) 480m to the west, Beaker pottery was recovered from six postholes or pits. A Bronze Age palstave (BEL019 – MSF10442) was found by metal detector 370m to the north-west. At the Sinks Pit excavations in 1992 Early Bronze Age features containing pottery sherds, a quern and a worked object (BEL022 – MSF13419) were recovered 480m to the west. An evaluation at Firecrest Nursery uncovered a Bronze Age pit containing Beaker pottery (BEL024 – MSF19529), located 500m to the west. Beaker sherds, an arrowhead and a worked object (MRM002 – MSF3600) were present during construction of a new build 150m to the west. An evaluation in 2003 on the park and ride site immediately adjacent to the west of the A12 and 85m west of the site, revealed pits containing Beaker pottery and ditches of a contemporary field system (MRM075 – MSF21320). Two more potential barrows are present on aerial photographs (MRM120/MRM121) located 480-500m to the south. The last Bronze Age entry within the radius is located 200m to the east, it comprises flint tools and burnt flints (MRM144 – MSF24901) recovered during fieldwalking and metal detecting and is possibly associated with enclosure type anomalies recorded by a magnetometer survey.

Iron Age activity is not as well represented within the 1km search radius. A watching brief at Hall Road on a quarry site recorded a small pit containing Iron Age pottery (BEL018 – MSF10322) located 480m to the west. Excavations at Sinks Pit 450m west (BEL022 – MSF13420) most notably revealed a possible Iron Age roundhouse. One Iron Age ditch (BEL024 – MSF19531) was recorded during the evaluation At Firecrest Nursery 500m to the west. An Iron Age pottery rim sherd was also recorded in the garden of St Mary's (MRM005 – MSF3605) 200m to the east.

Roman activity is relatively sparse throughout the majority of the search radius with more substantial activity present to the east and north-east of the site. Roman pottery sherds (BEL009 – MSF3354) were recovered from the garden of Finntoft at Little Bealings 480m to the north-west. A watching brief at the gravel quarry revealed 1st to 3rd Century AD ditches, pits and postholes (BEL018 – MSF10323). Roman field boundary ditches were recorded at Sinks Pit in 1992 (BEL022 – MSF13421) 480m to the west. One Roman coin (MSF22465) was found by metal detector 480m to the west. An up-

draught kiln (MRM007 – MSF3607) was recorded 240m to the east. A Roman bronze vase, pottery and a coin were recovered from St Mary's garden (MRM008 – MSF3608) 330m to the east. One blue glass bead was recovered from a mole hill (MRM020 – MSF3619) 115m to the south-east of site and south of Main Road. Roman Tesserae and tile (MRM039 – MSF11033) were recovered at Mill Farm 330m to the east. A pit containing Roman pottery was recorded during a watching brief (MRM066 – MSF19632) 500m to the north-east. During the evaluation at the park and ride (MRM075 – MSF21327) 85m to the west of site, one Roman ditch was recorded. The final entry is a watching brief at the Blue Triangle Café, 330m to the east (MSF12361) where two sherds of grey ware were recovered.

Saxon activity is rare within the search radius. At Firecrest Nursery in Little Bealings 430m to the west (BEL024 – MSF19532) a large pit with pottery and a copper alloy brooch, strap and a pin were recorded. Three Saxon round barrows containing primary inhumations are present 240m to the south-east (MRM016 – MSF3615).

There are only two entries for medieval activity in the 1km search area. The possible location of a gallows, recorded as a field name on the 1840 tithe map (MSF22239) and a few sherds of pottery present during archaeological monitoring (ESF18943) 420m to the east and south of Creek Hill.

There are three listed buildings that are all post-medieval in date. Grade II listed Beaconhill House (DSF11991 – 285031) and associated stables (DSF10416 – 285032) are present 480m to the north-east dating to the early 19th century. Also associated with Beaconhill House is a broad ditch type anomaly or landscaped gulley located on an air photograph (MRM114 – MXS22616). The large country house Kesgrave Hall, a Grade II listed building dating from 1812 (DSF10071 – 286174) lies 480m to the west, and is now a school. Probable post-medieval field boundary type anomalies are present on air photographs on the southern side of Martlesham village (MRM124 – MXS22626) 430m to the east.

Two second world war sites are present 170m and 250m to the north-east (MRM 116/117) that comprise slit trenches and a camp for possible outlying defensive positions. A Second World War anti-aircraft battery (MRM119) is also present 360m to the south-east. One pill-box or battle headquarters (MRM152 – MSF26517) is recorded 280m to the east.

Undated entries in the HER record include many features at the multi-phased site at Firecrest Nursery (BEL024 – MSF19533). Tumuli (KSG012 – MSF17013) located during excavations of a carriageway at Kesgrave Hall were located in 1852, 415m to the west. At 45 Nunn Close, one undated pit was recorded during monitoring of the foundation trenches (MRM138 – MSF24110).

4.2 *Cartographic Sources*

Both the first and second edition OS Maps (1891 and 1927) reveal the site as an open plot of land, probably used for agriculture or as an extension of the heathland that lies to the south. The plot itself was located in a much larger field which is now occupied by the

A12 and residential/commercial buildings. There is no evidence of buildings or structures on the earlier OS maps and the surrounding *tumuli* are clearly visible. The wooded Martlesham plantation bounds the site to the west.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The specific aim of the evaluation is to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified (Brief, Section 3.1).

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England,* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24, Maria Medlycott, 2011.

The specific objectives are set out in the SCCAS/CT brief and are summarised below (Brief Section 3.2):

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits;
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence;
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief required the excavation of 8 trial trenches comprising 5% of the total site area, in advance of the construction of a new Gospel Hall (Figure 3). A 14 tonne 360° rubber tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth bladed ditching bucket was employed to excavate the trenches, under the direct supervision of a suitably qualified professional archaeologist. Topsoil and subsoil overburden was mechanically removed to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation was undertaken by hand.

Archaeological features were recorded using pro-forma record sheets, plans, section drawings and appropriate photographs were taken. A pre/post-excavation base plan accurately plotting all features was produced employing a Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) with all drawings tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map and indicating site north was also prepared and supplemented with the site plan showing the area of investigation in relation to the proposed development.

Five soil samples were taken from archaeological features, one was coarse sieved on site and four were taken for flotation wet sieving (see section 10.0 Specialist Report below).

8.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS (See Appendix 1)

Five features of archaeological origin were present during the evaluation, all of which were ditches (Figure 3). Ditch [1013] in Trench 4, ditches [1005] and [1009] in Trench 6 and ditches [1007] and [1011] in Trench 8 are all of probable prehistoric date. Natural tree wind throws, hollows, root channels and modern features were also located within the trenches. Detailed feature descriptions can be found at Appendix 1 below.

Ditch [1013] (Figure 6) was located in Trench 4 and together with Ditch [1007] (Figure 5) represent the two most truncated features on site. Plough marks were present within the subsoil horizon that sealed the archaeological features and are the likely cause of truncation. Like all of the ditches it contained one fill (1014), no finds were recovered.

The best preserved feature on site was Curvilinear Ditch [1005] located in Trench 6 (Figures 3 & 4), that may have functioned as a round barrow ditch, three other round barrows are present within close proximity of the site. Its Fill (1006) contained no finds. Unfortunately no mound remains or internal features were present within the trench that would give credence to the barrow hypothesis. Ditch [1009] terminated in Trench 6 (Figures 3 & 4) and its Fill (1010) contained no finds. Samples from both Fills were taken for environmental processing.

Ditch [1011] (Trench 8, Figure 5), orientated north-south, was cut by a tree wind throw, its Fill (1012) contained one tiny sherd of fragmented probable prehistoric pottery. The Fill was coarse sieved on site, but no further finds were recovered.

Running perpendicular to Ditch [1011] was Ditch [1007] (Figures 3 and 5), that together may form the corner of an enclosure estimated to be situated 20m to the east of Trench 8. Its Fill (1012) contained no finds, 40 litres was taken for environmental sampling.

Natural tree hollows, tree wind throws and root channels were situated within Trenches 1, 4, 5, 7 and 8, all of which were excavated by hand. No finds were present within the fills and therefore they were recorded in plan only (Figure 3).

Modern Features were present in Trenches 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8 (Figure 3). A large rectangular sand extraction pit in Trenches 2 and 3 contained modern brick, concrete and tile fragments within its dark re-deposited topsoil fill. Two modern pits in Trench 6 contained concrete and tarmacadam pieces testament to the site's previous use as a compound during the construction of the A12. The Rectangular pit present in Trench 7 appears to have been excavated by a toothed mechanical excavator bucket, possibly a sondage to test the superficial geological deposits. A large modern rectangular pit was also located in the south-eastern end of Trench 8 that was backfilled with topsoil and large concrete blocks.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL

The deposit model was fairly uniform across site apart from one area in the north-eastern corner where earth had been moved and evenly spread across the area, it was also relatively level at a height ranging from 33 to 34m (AOD).

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence was Topsoil (1000), comprising mid to light brown grey loose sandy silt with occasional flint gravel stones. It varied from 0.09m deep in Trench 4 to 0.38m in the ENE end of Trench 6. It was obvious during the evaluation that this layer had been altered by earthmoving equipment when the site was in use as a compound for the construction of the A12.

Below Topsoil (1000) was Subsoil (1001), it comprised mid grey yellow firm silty sand with occasional flint gravel stones. It ranged in depth from 0.10m in Trench 2 to 0.54m in Trench 8.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence was Natural Drift Geology (1002), comprising light orange yellow sandy gravel with lenses of light white yellow chalky sand. It was present from a depth of 1.27m in Trench 1 to 0.25m below ground level in Trench 8.

Trench 1 had a different stratigraphic sequence starting with Topsoil (1000), below this was Made Ground Layer (1004) comprising mid grey brown, firm silty sand, derived from topsoil moved from the area to the south by earthmoving machinery. Below this was Buried Topsoil Layer (1003), comprising mid to dark brown grey compact silty sand. Subsoil layer (1001) was present below (1003) and finally Natural Drift Geology Layer (1002) was at the base of the sequence in Trench 1.

The north end of Trench 3 was located close to Trench 1 and therefore had a similar stratigraphic sequence, but without Buried Topsoil Layer (1003) that is probably part of the soil that makes up Made Ground (1004). Below Topsoil Layer (1000) was Made Ground Layer (1004), underlying (1004) was Subsoil Layer (1001) and at the base of the sequence in Trench 3 was Natural Drift Geology (1002).

10.0 SPECIALIST REPORT

An assessment of the plant macrofossils from an evaluation at Land at Main Road, Martlesham.

By Anna West

Introduction and Methods

A total of four samples were taken from archaeological features during an evaluation of land at Main Road, Martlesham. All four samples were processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. The contexts sampled all came from ditches which are likely to be prehistoric in date.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted in Table 1. Identification of plant remains is with reference to New Flora of the British Isles (C. Stace).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Quantification

For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance;

+ = *rare,* ++ = *moderate,* +++ = *abundant*

Results

SS No	Context No	Feature / cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot Contents
1	1006	1005	Ditch	Prehistoric	Modern roots +++, un-charred seeds ##, charcoal +
2	1008	1007	Ditch	Prehistoric	Modern roots +++, un-charred seeds ##, charcoal +
3	1010	1009	Ditch Terminus	Prehistoric	Modern roots ++, un-charred seeds ###
4	1014	1013	Ditch	Prehistoric	Modern roots ++, un-charred seeds ##, charred cereal #, charcoal +

Table 1. Results

Modern contaminants in the form of rootlets were abundant in all of the flots and represent the majority of the material.

Cereal grain fragments were only present within Sample 4 (1014), the preservation is by charring and is generally poor. The grain caryopsis are fragmented and/or abraded making identification difficult to impossible, no chaff or processing materials were present that would aid the identification.

Un-charred seeds were relatively common and consist mainly of *Betula sp*. *Fabaceae*, *Chenopodiaeae*, *Rosaceae*, and *Poaceae* species within all of the samples processed.

Discussion

Sample 1 (1006), contained the un-charred seeds of *Betula sp*. (Birch), *Medicago sp*. (Medicks), *Chenopodium sp*. (Goosefoot) and *Holcus sp*. (Soft grass). Charcoal fragments of 0-3mm were rare within this sample.

Sample 2 (1008), contained un-charred *Rubus sp.* (Bramble), *Medicago sp*. (Medicks) and *Holcus sp*. (Soft grass) seeds and occasional charcoal fragments of 0-5mm.

There were 45 *Betula sp*. (Birch) fruits within Sample 3 (1010), along with small numbers of *Sambucus sp*. (Elder), *Rubus sp*. (Bramble), *Ulex sp*. (Gorse), *Rumex sp*. (Sorrel), *Chenopodium sp*. (Goosefoot) and *Polygunum sp*. (Knotgrass).

Charred cereals were only present within Sample 4 1014, in the form of two fragmented caryopsis. These were tentatively identified as *Triticum sp.* possibly *aestivum/durum* which were puffed and abraded with the characteristic honeycomb structure resulting from combustion at high temperatures. There were also a small number of un-charred seeds of *Chenopodium sp*. (Goosefoot), *Medicago sp.* (Medicks), *Trifolium sp*. (Clover), *Persicaria sp*. (Knotgrass) and *Rubus sp*. (Bramble). Charcoal fragments 0-5mm were rare with occasional fragments 5-10mm in size.

The majority of the seeds present were from the same suite of species. They seem to represent a rough grassland or open woodland, a heath land type environment on an acidic sandy soil. They were all un-abraded and it is likely that they represent the immediate local environment of the site and are intrusive within the archaeological deposits.

All of the samples processed produced small quantities of charcoal although this may be due to sampling bias (sampling of productive-looking deposits). The small number of cereal grains recovered were charred and abraded but remained broadly identifiable, although no chaff elements were recovered that would have aided positive identification at this stage. These remains possibly represent waste material from a stage in cereal grain processing or domestic refuse.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general the samples were fair to good in terms of identifiable material. Charcoal is common in all of the samples in varying quantities. It may be possible in the future to obtain radiocarbon dates from charcoal for those deposits that remain undated. The cereal grains and weed seeds recovered were all reasonably well preserved and identifiable to an Archaeobotanist.

If further excavation is planned, it is recommended that further sampling should be carried out with a view to investigating the nature of the cereal waste. The accompanying weed assemblage could provide an insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site. It is recommended that any further samples taken are combined with the flots from the

samples taken during this evaluation and submitted to an Archaeobotanist for full species identification and interpretation.

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11.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

The evaluation was successful in identifying dispersed features of probable prehistoric origin located towards the centre and southern half of the site. Only one tiny sherd of probable prehistoric pottery that crumbled to dust on inspection, was present within Ditch Fill (1012). All of the features exhibited varying degrees of truncation with Ditch [1013] being most affected. Possible Barrow Ditch [1005] was the best preserved feature.

Substantial modern disturbance was present in the north-western area of the site, recent sand extraction resulting in the complete removal of the natural drift geology and presumably any surviving archaeology was recorded in localised areas. This is also the location of the northern end of the proposed building development.

Environmental sampling was successful in identifying cereal remains within Fill (1014) and varying quantities of charcoal within all of the flots. The charred cereal grains recorded within Ditch Fill (1014) are likely to represent either waste material from a processing stage, or the remains of domestic refuse. The limited presence of any other finds associated with domestic refuse would suggest the former.

Archaeological features recorded during this evaluation are representative of the prehistoric landscape in which the site is located. The enclosure represented by Ditches [1007] and [1011] is similar to those present to the west of the A12 at the proposed park and ride site, and the possible Barrow Ditch [1005] fits well within the funerary landscape.

12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology Ltd wish to thank Mr Alistair Bush for commissioning the project and Dr Jess Tipper of SCCAS/CT for his advice and input.

13.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The material will be catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage and deposited with SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

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The British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council) – Geology of Britain Viewer - www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps

English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Heritage Gateway www.heritagegateway.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic

APPENDIX 1 DEPOSIT MODEL TABLES AND FEATURE DATA

GENERAL SITE SHOTS

DP1 Site Shot, Looking East

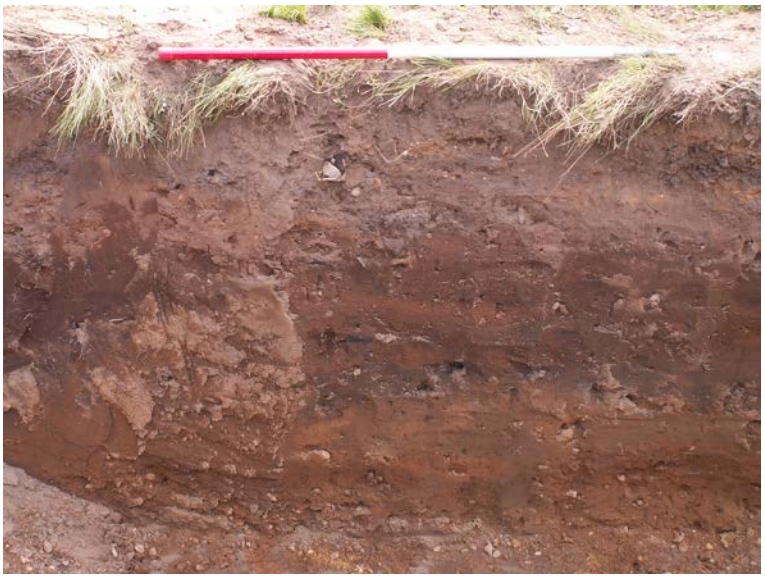
DP2 Site Shot, Showing Spoil Heaps, Looking North

TRENCH 1 *DP3 Trench 1 Post Excavation, Looking ENE*

Trench No	**Orientation**	**Height AOD**	**Shot No**
1	WSW – ENE	0.00 = 34.33m	DP4

Sample Section No	**Location**	**Facing**
1A	ENE End	NNW Facing

Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**
(1000)	0.00 – 0.24m	Topsoil. Mid to light brown grey, loose silt sand.
(1004)	0.24 – 0.81m	Made Ground. Mid grey brown, firm silty sand
(1003)	0.81 – 0.91m	Buried Topsoil. Mid to dark brown grey, compact silt sand.
(1001)	0.91 – 1.27m	Subsoil. Mid grey yellow, firm silt sand.
(1002)	0.36m+	Natural Drift Geology. Light orange yellow, loose sand and gravel with occasional patches of light white yellow chalk sand.

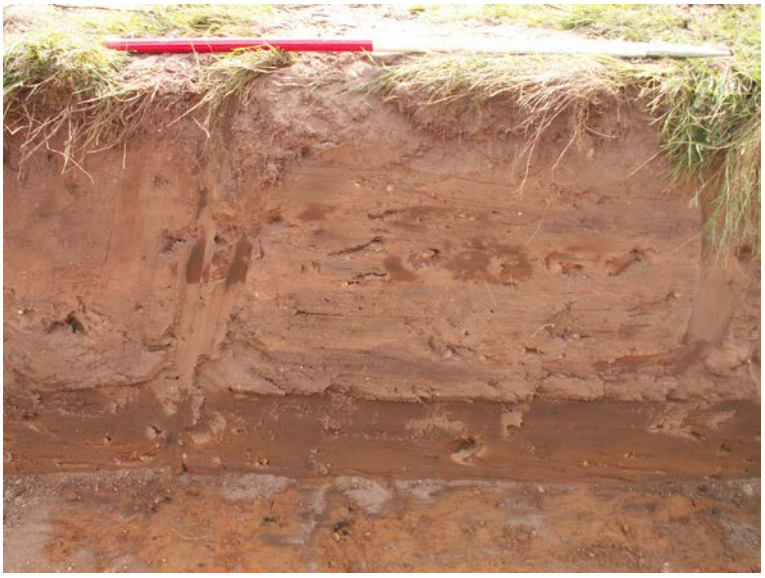


DP4 Sample Section 1A, Looking SSE

Trench No	**Orientation**	**Height AOD**	**Shot No**
1	WSW – ENE	0.00 = 34.22m	DP5

Sample Section No	**Location**	**Facing**
1B	WSW End	NNW Facing

Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**
(1000)	0.00 – 0.20m	Topsoil. As above SS1A.
(1004)	0.20 – 0.56m	Made Ground. As above SS1A.
(1003)	0.56 – 0.60m	Buried Topsoil. As above SS1A.
(1001)	0.60 – 0.89m	Subsoil. As above SS1A.
(1002)	0.27m+	Natural Drift Geology. As above SS1A.



DP5 Sample Section 1B, looking SSE

Trench 1 contained two tree hollows (DP1) located at the WSW end, they were irregular in plan and contained one fill. The tree hollows were recorded in plan only, no finds were present.

TRENCH 2 *DP6 Trench 2 Post Excavation, Looking SSE*

Trench No	**Orientation**	**Height AOD**	**Shot No**
2	NNW – SSE	0.00 = 34.46m	DP7

Sample Section No	**Location**	**Facing**
2A	NNW End	WSW Facing

Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**
(1000)	0.00 – 0.23m	Topsoil. As above SS1A.
(1001)	0.23 – 0.36m	Subsoil. As above SS1A.
(1002)	0.36m+	Natural Drift Geology. As above SS1A.

DP7 Sample Section 2A, Looking NNE

Trench No	**Orientation**	**Height AOD**	**Shot No**
2	NNW – SSE	0.00 = 33.71m	DP8

Sample Section No	**Location**	**Facing**
2B	SSE End	WSW Facing

Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**
(1000)	0.00 – 0.22m	Topsoil. As above SS1A.
(1001)	0.22 – 0.48m	Subsoil. As above SS1A.
(1002)	0.48m+	Natural Drift Geology. As above SS1A.

DP8 Sample Section 2B, Looking NNE

Trench 2 contained one large rectangular modern sand extraction pit (DP4), it was recorded in plan only and is also present within Trench 3. Brick fragments, tile and concrete were present in the dark topsoil fill. No other features or finds were present in the trench.

TRENCH 3 *DP9 Trench 3 Post Excavation, Looking NNW*

Trench No	**Orientation**	**Height AOD**	**Shot No**
3	NNW – SSE	0.00 = 33.07m	DP10

Sample Section No	**Location**	**Facing**
3A	NNW End	WSW Facing

Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**
(1000)	0.00 – 0.10m	Topsoil. As above SS1A.
(1004)	0.10 – 0.37m	Made Ground. As above SS1A.
(1001)	0.37 – 0.70m	Subsoil. As above SS1A.
(1002)	0.70m+	Natural Drift Geology. As above SS1A.

DP10 Sample Section 3A, Looking NNE

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
3	NNW – SSE	0.00 = 33.79m	DP11

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
3B	SSE End	WSW Facing

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
(1000)	0.00 – 0.24m	Topsoil. As above SS1A.
(1001)	0.24 – 0.46m	Subsoil. As above SS1A.
(1002)	0.46m+	Natural Drift Geology. As above SS1A.

DP11 Sample Section 3B, Looking NNE

Trench 3 contained the same modern sand extraction pit present in Trench 2, the feature was recorded in plan only and contained modern brick and tile. No other features or finds were present in Trench 3.

TRENCH 4

DP12 Trench 4 Post Excavation, Looking NNW

Trench No	**Orientation**	**Height AOD**	**Shot No**
4	ENE – WSW	0.00 = 33.84m	DP13

Sample Section No	**Location**	**Facing**
4A	ENE End	SSE Facing

Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**
(1000)	0.00 – 0.10m	Topsoil. As above SS1A.
(1001)	0.10 – 0.49m	Subsoil. As above SS1A.
(1002)	0.49m+	Natural Drift Geology. As above SS1A.

DP13 Sample Section 4A, Looking NNW

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
4	ENE – WSW	0.00 = 33.91m	DP14

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
4B	WSW End	SSE Facing

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
(1000)	0.00 – 0.09m	Topsoil. As above SS1A.
(1001)	0.09 – 0.48m	Subsoil. As above SS1A.
(1002)	0.48m+	Natural Drift Geology. As above SS1A.

DP14 Sample Section 4B, Looking NNW

Located in the centre of Trench 4 was Ditch [1013], one tree throw was also recorded in plan 4.75m to the south-west of the ditch.

Ditch [1013] was linear in plan (1.85+ x 0.88 x 0.15m) orientated NNW-SSE with gently sloping sides and a concave base (DP25). Its Fill (1014) was mid orange brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint gravel inclusions. No finds were present. Sample 4 was taken for environmental wet sieving and finds recovery from the base of the ditch. The ditch appears to have been truncated.

The tree wind throw was irregular and curvilinear in plan, no finds were present within the fill, the feature was recorded by plan only.

TRENCH 5

DP15 Trench 5 Post Excavation, Looking NNW

Trench No	**Orientation**	**Height AOD**	**Shot No**
5	NNW – SSE	0.00 = 33.85m	DP16

Sample Section No	**Location**	**Facing**
5A	NNE End	WSW Facing

Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**
(1000)	0.00 – 0.11m	Topsoil. As above SS1A.
(1001)	0.11 – 0.50m	Subsoil. As above SS1A.
(1002)	0.50m+	Natural Drift Geology. As above SS1A.

DP16 Sample Section 5A, Looking NNE

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
5	NNW – SSE	0.00 = 33.85m	DP17

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
5B	SSE End	WSW Facing

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
(1000)	0.00 – 0.11m	Topsoil. As above SS1A.
(1001)	0.11 – 0.37m	Subsoil. As above SS1A.
(1002)	0.37m+	Natural Drift Geology. As above SS1A.

DP17 Sample Section 5B, Looking NNE

Trench 5 contained one tree root channel and one tree hollow both located in the SSE third of the trench, no other finds or features were present.

The tree root channel had irregular sides and was curvilinear in plan, no finds were present within the fill, it was recorded in plan only.

A tree hollow was present SSE of the tree root channel, it had irregular sides and base and no finds were present in the fill, it was recorded in plan only.

TRENCH 6

DP18 Trench 6 Post Excavation, Looking ENE

Trench No	**Orientation**	**Height AOD**	**Shot No**
6	WSW – ENE	0.00 = 33.88m	DP19

Sample Section No	**Location**	**Facing**
6A	ENE End	SSE Facing

Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**
(1000)	0.00 – 0.38m	Topsoil. As above SS1A.
(1001)	0.38 – 0.63m	Subsoil. As above SS1A.
(1002)	0.63m+	Natural Drift Geology. As above SS1A.

DP19 Sample Section 6A, Looking NNW

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
6	WSW – ENE	0.00 = 33.72m	DP20

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
6B	WSW End	SSE Facing

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
(1000)	0.00 – 0.27m	Topsoil. As above SS1A.
(1001)	0.27 – 0.57m	Subsoil. As above SS1A.
(1002)	0.57m+	Natural Drift Geology. As above SS1A.

DP20 Sample Section 6B, Looking NNW

Located at the WSW end of Trench 6 were Ditches [1005] and [1009], in the ENE half of the trench were two modern pits.

Ditch [1005] was curvilinear in plan (1.85+ x 1.06 x 0.47m), it had steep sides and a concave base (DP26). Its Fill (1006) was mid orange brown, friable sandy silt with occasional rounded flint gravel inclusions, no finds were present. Sample 1 was taken from the base of the ditch and retained for environmental wet sieving and finds recovery. The ditch appears to have been truncated.

Ditch Terminal [1009] was linear in plan (2.48 x 0.96 x 0.36m), orientated north-east to south-west, it had steep sides and a concave base (DP27). Its Fill (1010) was mid orange brown, friable sandy silt with occasional rounded flint gravel inclusions, no finds were present. Sample 3 was taken from the base of the ditch and retained for environmental wet sieving and finds recovery. The ditch appears to have been truncated.

Two modern pits were present in the ENE third of the trench, both contained pieces of tarmacadam and concrete. They were recorded in plan only.

TRENCH 7

DP21 Trench 7 Post Excavation, Looking SSE

Trench No	**Orientation**	**Height AOD**	**Shot No**
7	NNW – SSE	0.00 = 33.84m	DP22

Sample Section No	**Location**	**Facing**
7A	ENE End	WSW Facing

Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**
(1000)	0.00 – 0.12m	Topsoil. As above SS1A.
(1001)	0.12 – 0.37m	Subsoil. As above SS1A.
(1002)	0.37m+	Natural Drift Geology. As above SS1A.

DP22 Sample Section 7A, Looking ENE

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
7	NNW – SSE	0.00 = 33.91m	DP23

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
7B	SSE End	WSW Facing

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
(1000)	0.00 – 0.25m	Topsoil. As above SS1A.
(1001)	0.25 – 0.52m	Subsoil. As above SS1A.
(1002)	0.52m+	Natural Drift Geology. As above SS1A.

DP23 Sample Section 7B, Looking ENE

One tree wind throw was present in the centre of Trench 7, a modern pit was also present located 14m to the south of the tree wind throw.

The tree wind throw was crescent shaped in plan with irregular sides and base, no finds were present within the fill, it was recorded by plan only.

The modern pit appears to have been excavated by a toothed machine bucket, it was rectangular in plan, no finds were present and it was recorded in plan only.

TRENCH 8

DP24 Trench 8 Post Excavation, Looking SE

Trench No	**Orientation**	**Height AOD**	**Shot No**
8	NW – SE	0.00 = 33.68m	DP25

Sample Section No	**Location**	**Facing**
8A	NW End	SW Facing

Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**
(1000)	0.00 – 0.13m	Topsoil. As above SS1A.
(1001)	0.13 – 0.67m	Subsoil. As above SS1A.
(1002)	0.67m+	Natural Drift Geology. As above SS1A.

DP25 Sample Section 8A, Looking NE

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
8	NW – SE	0.00 = 33.25m	DP26

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
8B	SE End	SW Facing

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
(1000)	0.00 – 0.15m	Topsoil. As above SS1A.
(1001)	0.15 – 0.25m	Subsoil. As above SS1A.
(1002)	0.25m+	Natural Drift Geology. As above SS1A.

DP26 Sample Section 8B, Looking NE

Trench 8 contained Ditch [1007] in the NW end, Ditch [1011] and one tree wind throw in the centre, and a modern rubbish pit in the south-eastern end of the trench.

Ditch [1007] was linear in plan (2.20+ x 0.78 x 0.19m) orientated NW-SE, it had moderately steep sides and a concave base (DP28). Its Fill (1008) was mid grey brown, firm silty sand with occasional flint stones, no finds were present. Sample 2 was taken from the base of the ditch and retained for environmental wet sieving and finds recovery. The ditch appeared to have been truncated.

Ditch [1011] was linear in plan (2.20m+ x 0.86 x 0.34m) orientated NE-SW, it had steep sides and a concave base (DP29). Its Fill (1012) was mid grey brown, firm silty sand with occasional flint stones, no finds were present. Sample 5 was taken for coarse sieving only on site, due to the presence of the tree wind throw cutting the feature, no finds were present. The ditch was also truncated.

An irregular shaped tree wind throw was present cutting the north-western edge of Ditch [1011]. No finds were present within the fill and the feature was recorded in plan only.

A modern rectangular pit was present in the south-eastern end of the trench, large concrete slabs were present within the fill that was recorded in plan only.

See Figures 4 to 6 for DP's 27 to 31.

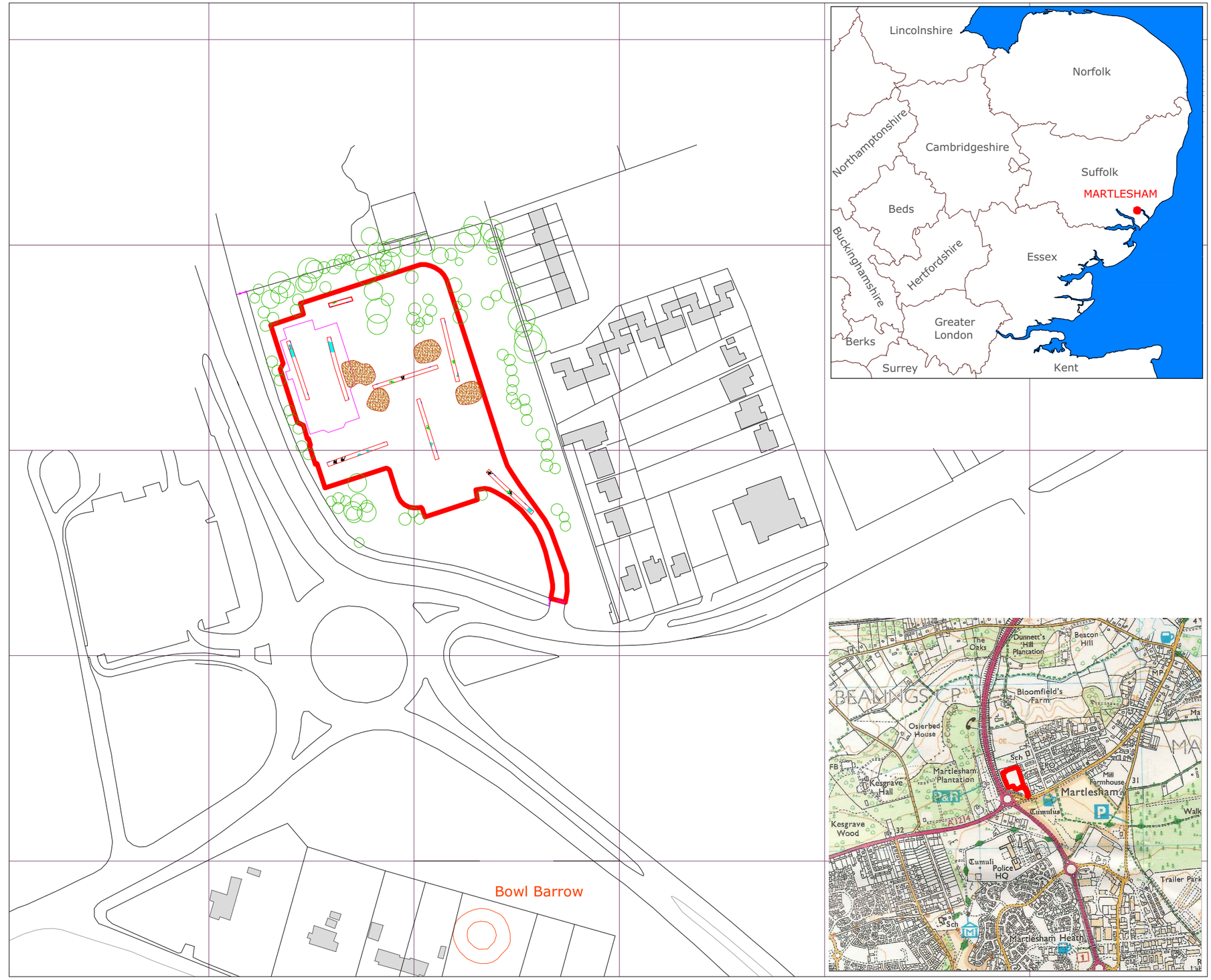
APPENDIX 2 OASIS DATA

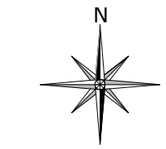
OASIS ID: britanni1-130919

Project details	
Project name	Land at Main Road, Martlesham, Woodbridge, Suffolk
Short description of the project	The archaeological evaluation was successful in identifying dispersed features of probable prehistoric origin located towards the centre and southern half of the site. One curvilinear possible barrow ditch and four linear ditches, two of which were perpendicular forming a probable enclosure were present. Only one tiny fleck of probable prehistoric pottery was present that crumbled to dust on inspection. All of the features showed signs of truncation. The Archaeological features recorded during this evaluation are representative of the prehistoric landscape in which the site is located. Similar enclosure ditches and other barrows are present within the immediate vicinity.
Project dates	**Start:** 13-08-2012 **End:** 17-08-2012
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	P1008 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	MRM 154 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	R1010 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	DITCHES Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'''Sample Trenches'''
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project Location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL MARTLESHAM Land at Main Rd, Martlesham, Woodbridge, Suffolk
Postcode	IP12 4TE
Study area	1.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 2420 4636 52 1 52 04 10 N 001 16 17 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 33.00m Max: 34.00m
Project creators	

Name of Organisation	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Matthew Adams
Project director/manager	Timothy Schofield
Project supervisor	Timothy Schofield
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Bacton Gospel Hall Trust
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	SCCAS/CT
Physical Archive ID	MRM 154
Physical Contents	''Environmental''
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	''Environmental'',''Stratigraphic'',''Survey''
Digital Media available	''Database'',''Images raster / digital photography'',''Images vector'',''Survey'',''Text''
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	''Environmental'',''Stratigraphic'',''Survey''
Paper Media available	''Context sheet'',''Drawing'',''Map'',''Microfilm'',''Photograph'',''Plan'',''Report'',''Section'',''Survey'',''Unpublished Text''
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Main Road, Martlesham, Woodbridge, Suffolk; Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Schofield, T.P.
Other bibliographic details	R1010
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Stowmarket, Suffolk
Description	Bound A4 report with folded A3 figures.
URL	www.britannia-archaeology.com

Entered by	Tim Schofield (tim@britannia-archaeology.com)
Entered on	24 September 2012





	Evaluation Trench
	Spoilheaps
	Gates
	Proposed Building
	Site Boundary

NGR: TM 24197 46416

R. NUMBER: 1010

PROJECT: LAND AT MAIN ROAD, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

CLIENT: BACTON HALL GOSPEL TRUST

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH & SITE LOCATION PLAN

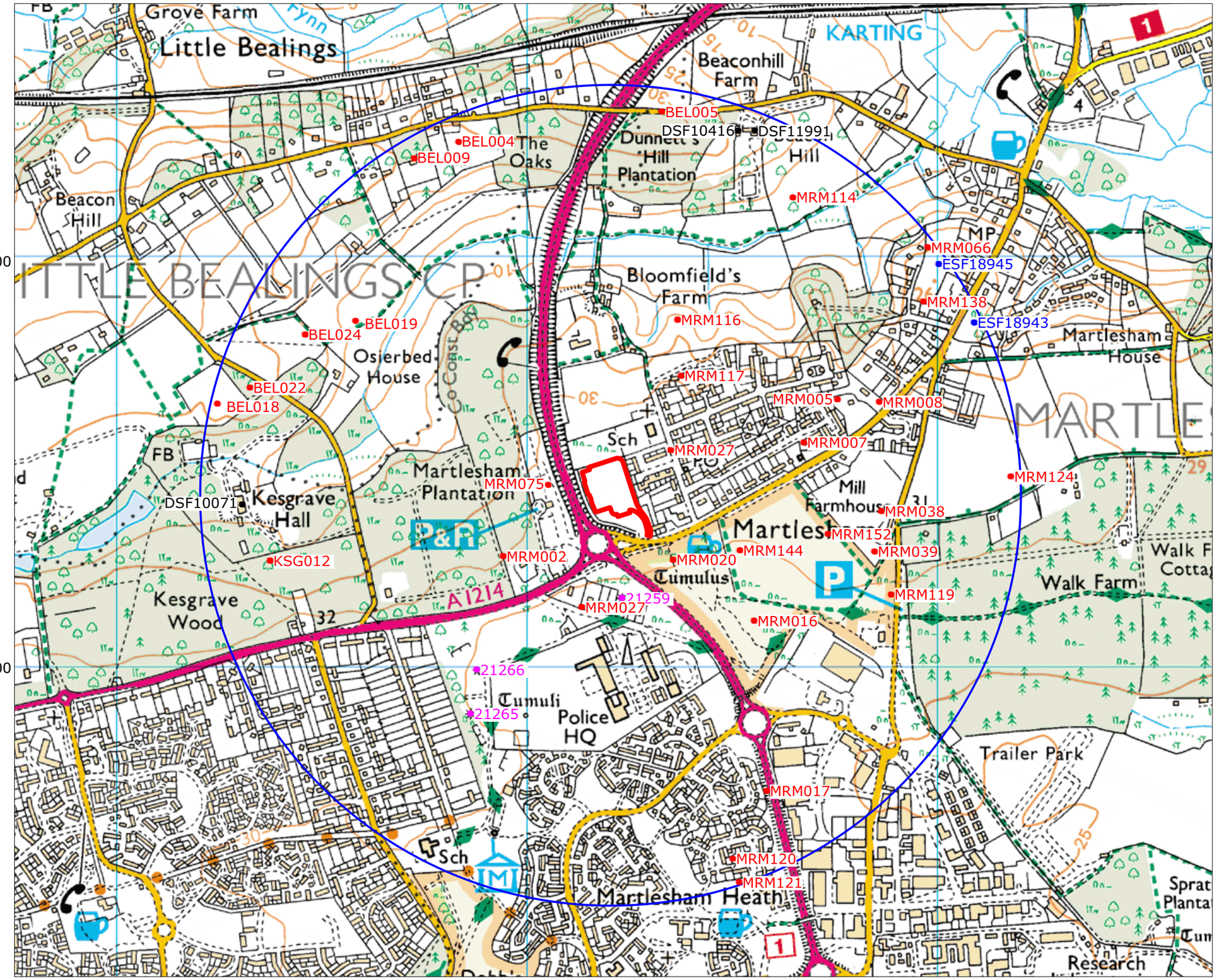
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

4 THE MILL, CLOVERS COURT, SUFFOLK
IP14 1RB

T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE: 1:2000 (0 – 100m)

PLOT:	APPROVED:	VERSION:
A3	MCA	02
DATE: AUG 2012	AUTHOR: TPS	FIGURE: 01



◯	1km HER Search Radius
21266	Scheduled Ancient Monuments
ESF18945	Events
MRM124	HER Entries
DSF10071	Listed Buildings
	Site Boundary

NGR: TM 24197 46416	R. NUMBER: 1010
PROJECT: LAND AT MAIN ROAD, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK	
CLIENT: BACTON HALL GOSPEL TRUST	
DESCRIPTION: HER DATA PLOT	

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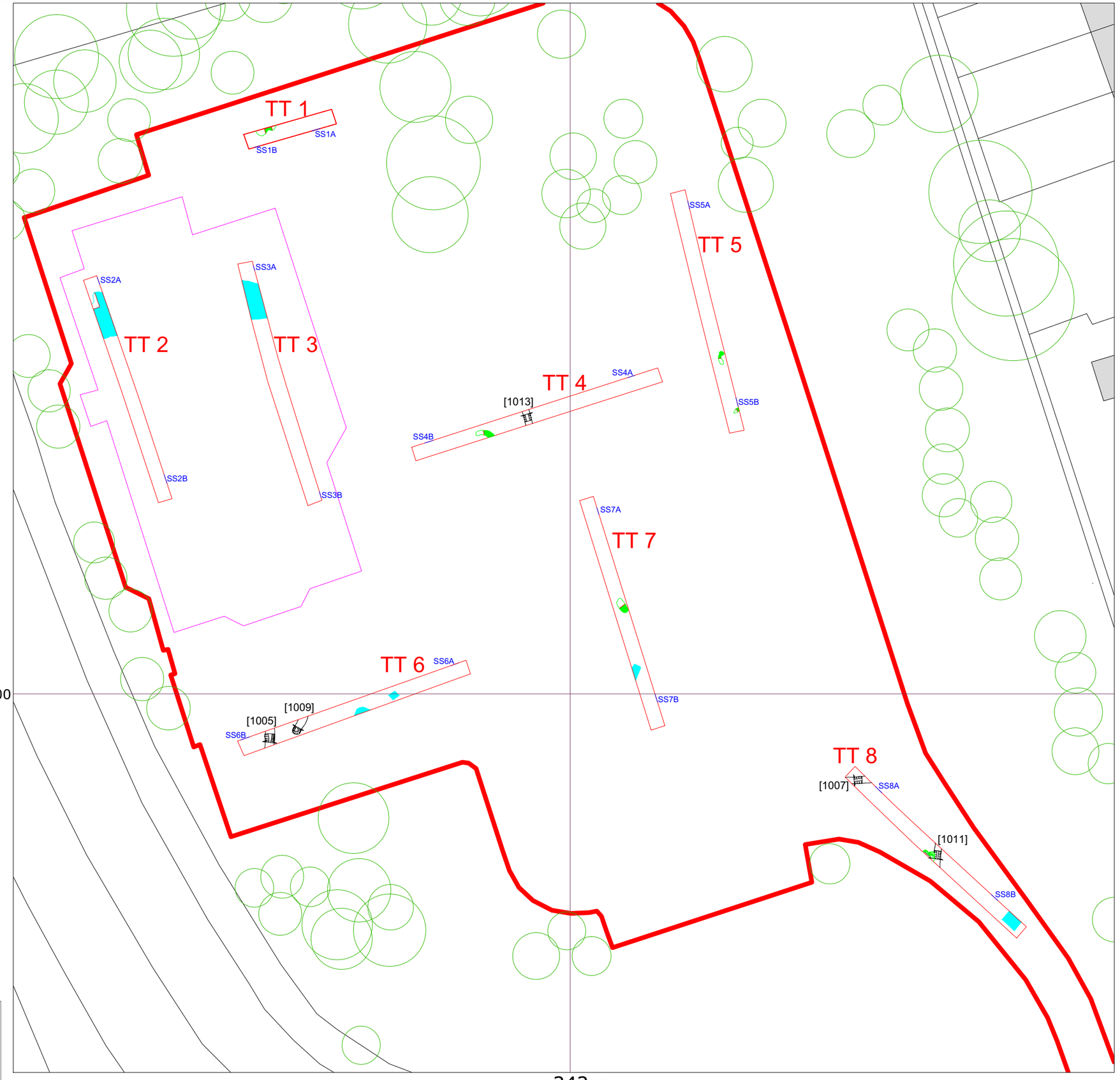
4 THE MILL, CLOVERS COURT, SUFFOLK
IP14 1RB
T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE: 1:20000	0 — 500m	
PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MCA	VERSION: 01
DATE: AUG 2012	AUTHOR: TPS	FIGURE: 02



N

[1009]	Archaeological Feature
	Natural Feature
	Modern Feature
	Proposed Building
TT 5	Evaluation Trial Trench
	Site Boundary

NGR:	R. NUMBER:
TM 24197 46416	1010

PROJECT:
LAND AT MAIN ROAD, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:
BACTON HALL GOSPEL TRUST

DESCRIPTION:
SAMPLE SECTION & ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE LOCATION PLAN

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

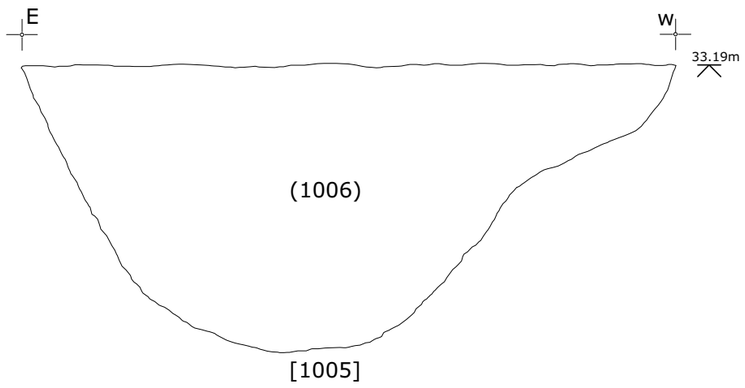
4 THE MILL, CLOVERS COURT, SUFFOLK
IP14 1RB

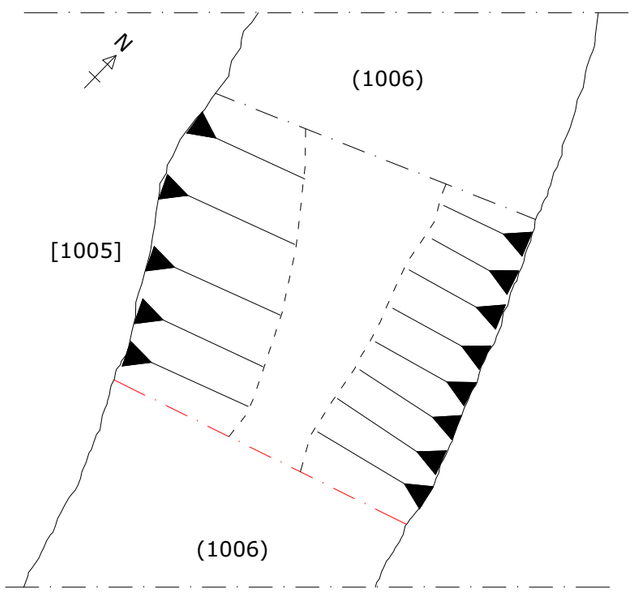
T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE: 1:500 (0 – 20m)

PLOT:	APPROVED:	VERSION:
A3	MCA	02
DATE: AUG 2012	AUTHOR: TPS	FIGURE: 03

DP27 Ditch [1005] post-excavation, Looking SE





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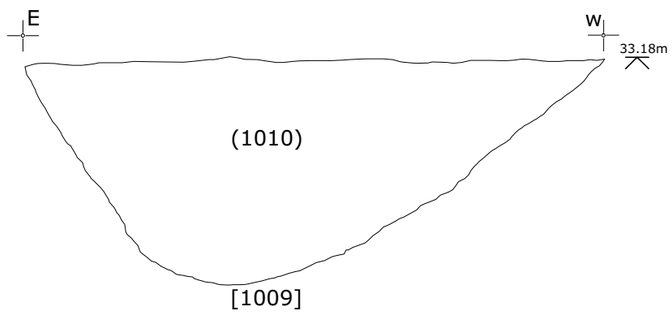
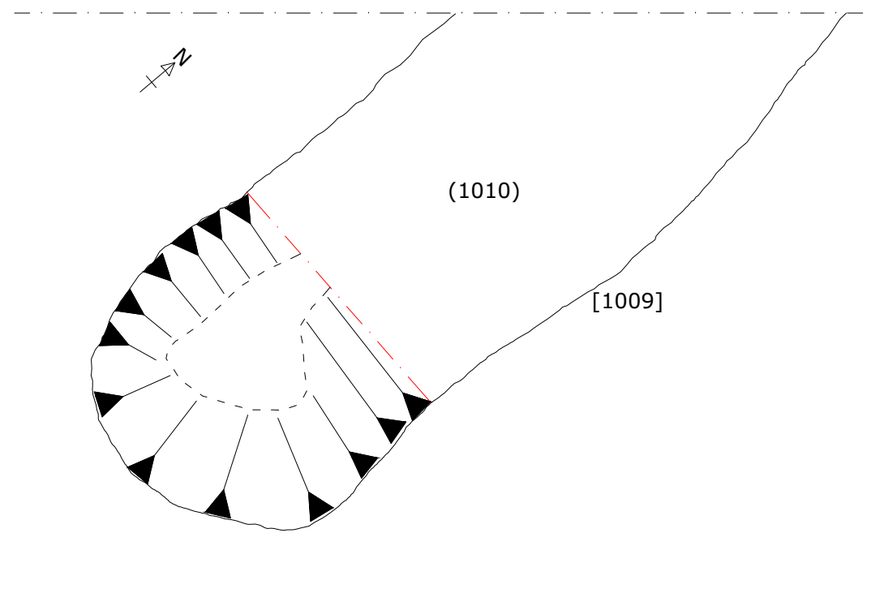




NGR: TM 24197 46416	R. NUMBER: 1010

PROJECT:
LAND AT MAIN RD, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:
BACTON HALL GOSPEL TRUST

DESCRIPTION:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE DP'S, SECTIONS & PLANS

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

4 THE MILL, CLOVERS COURT, SUFFOLK
IP14 1RB

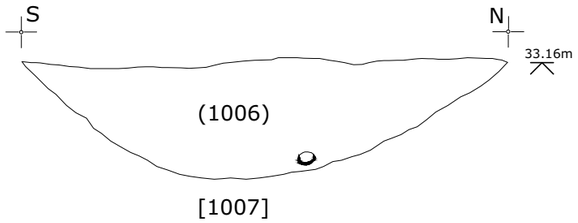
T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

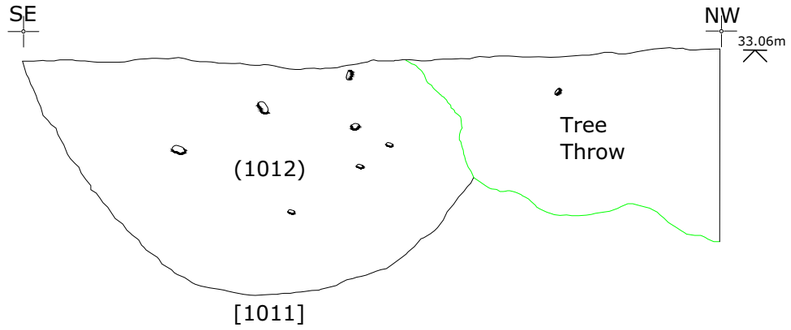
SCALE:
PLANS AT 1:20, SECTIONS AT 1:10

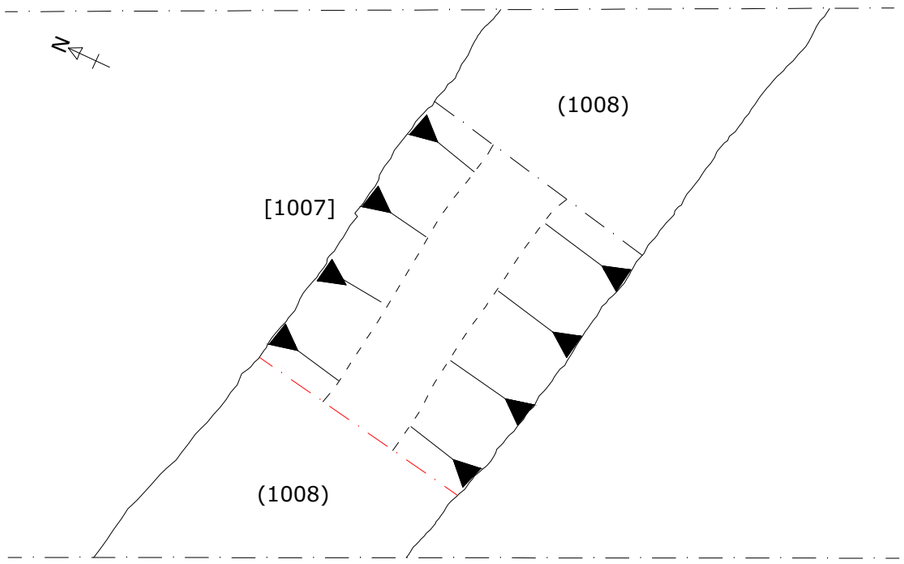
PLOT:	APPROVED:	VERSION:
A3	MCA	02
DATE: AUG 2012	AUTHOR: TPS	FIGURE: 04

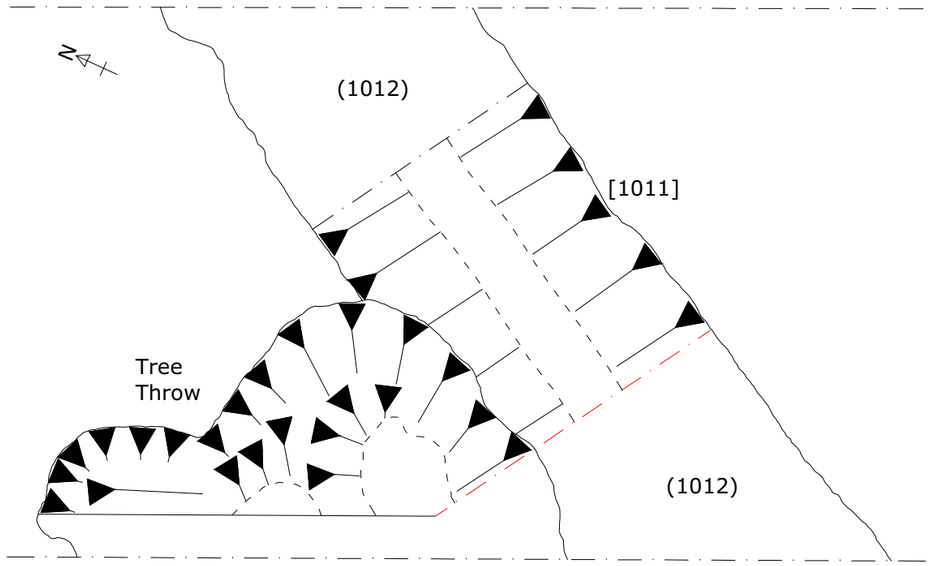
DP29 Ditch [1007] post-excavation, Looking NW

DP30 Ditch [1011] post-excavation, Looking SW









Flint Gravel Stones

NGR: TM 24197 46416

R. NUMBER: 1010

PROJECT: LAND AT MAIN ROAD, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

CLIENT: BACTON HALL GOSPEL TRUST

DESCRIPTION: ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE DP'S, SECTIONS & PLANS

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

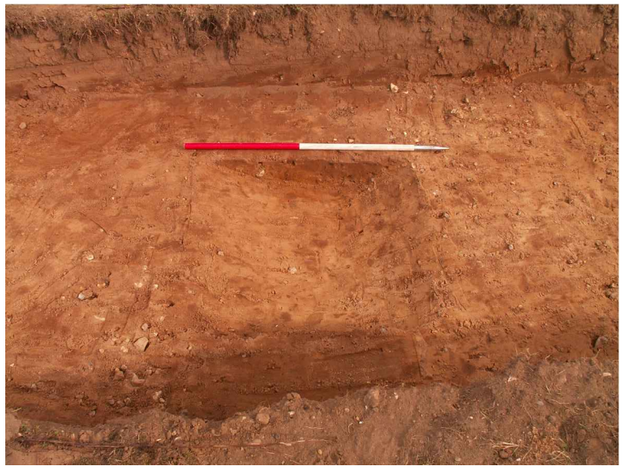
4 THE MILL, CLOVERS COURT, SUFFOLK
IP14 1RB

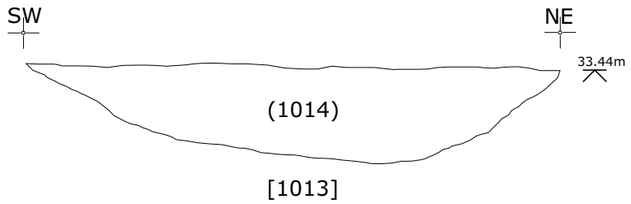
T: 01449 763034
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

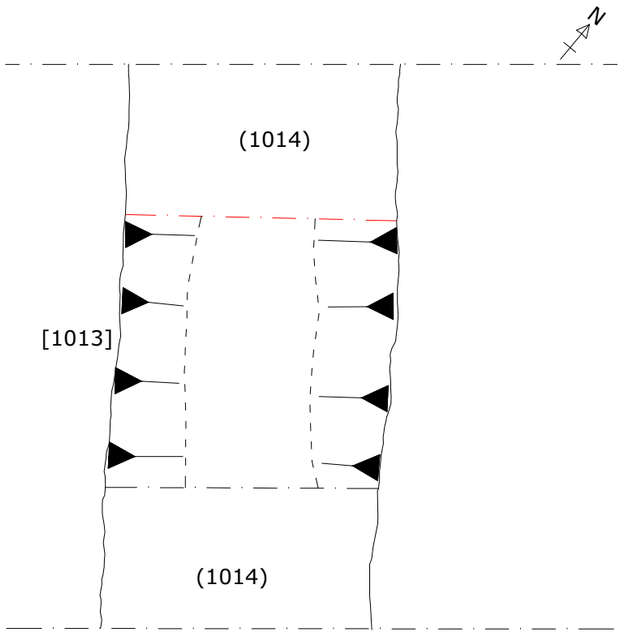
SCALE: PLANS AT 1:20, SECTIONS AT 1:10

PLOT:	APPROVED:	VERSION:
A3	MCA	02
DATE:	AUTHOR:	FIGURE:
AUG 2012	TPS	05

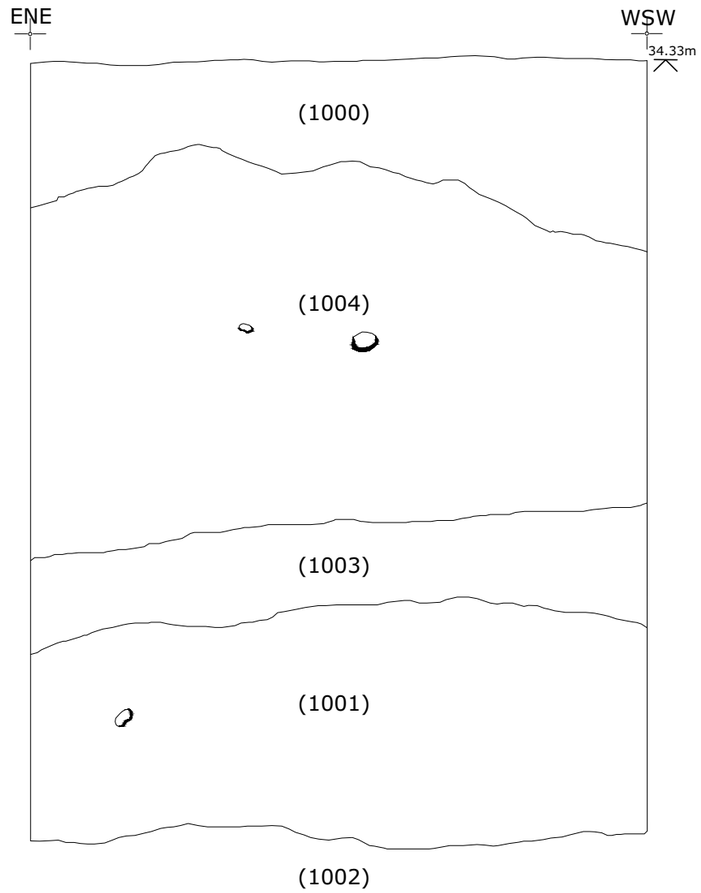
DP31 Ditch [1013] post-excavation, Looking NW



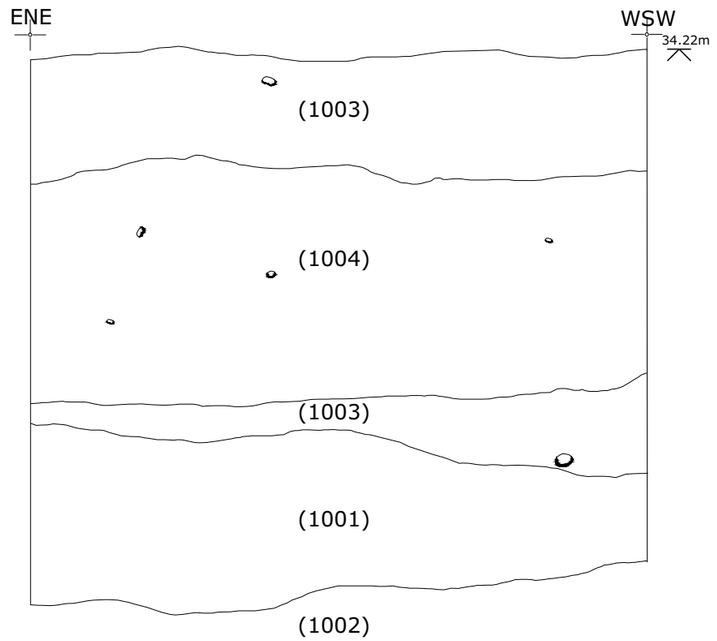




SAMPLE SECTION 1A



SAMPLE SECTION 1B



Flint Gravel Stones

NGR: TM 24197 46416

R. NUMBER: 1010

PROJECT: LAND AT MAIN ROAD, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

CLIENT: BACTON HALL GOSPEL TRUST

DESCRIPTION: ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE PLAN, SECTION, DP & SAMPLE SECTIONS

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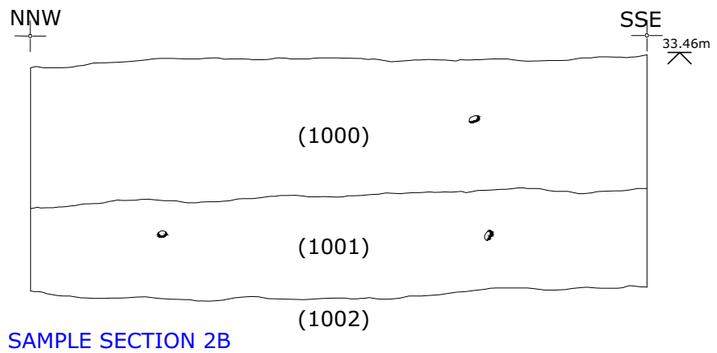
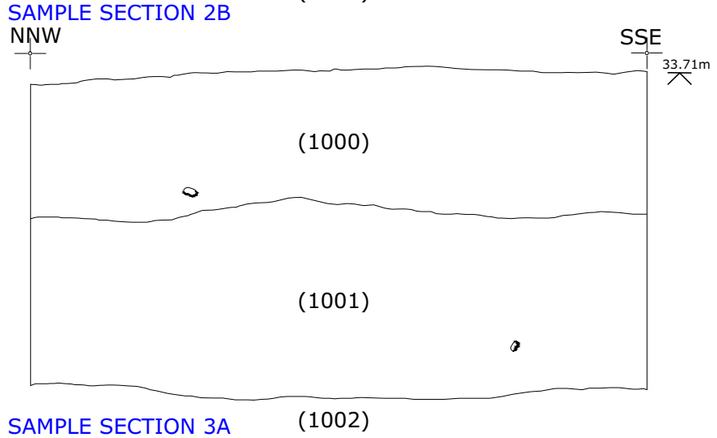
SCALE: PLANS AT 1:20, SECTIONS AT 1:10

PLOT:	APPROVED:	VERSION:
A3	MCA	02
DATE: AUG 2012	AUTHOR: TPS	FIGURE: 06

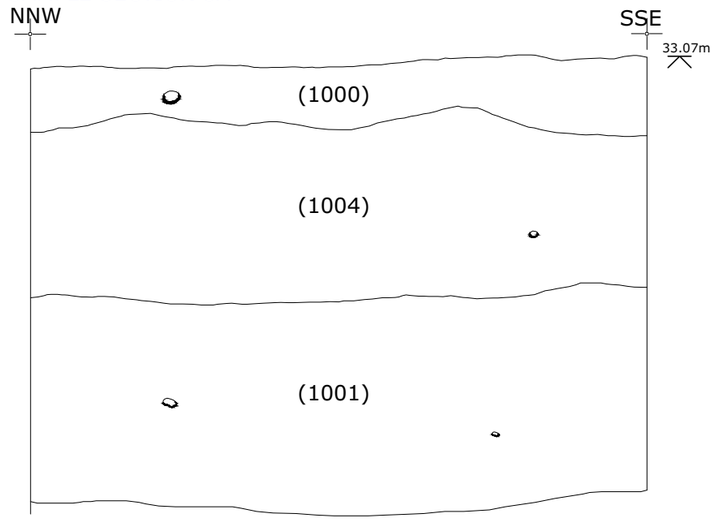
SAMPLE SECTION 2A



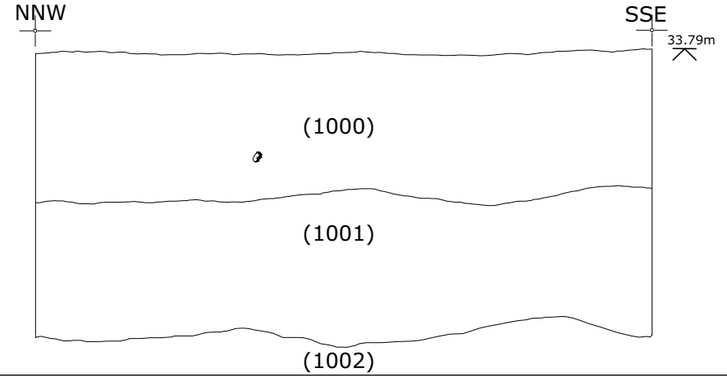
SAMPLE SECTION 2B



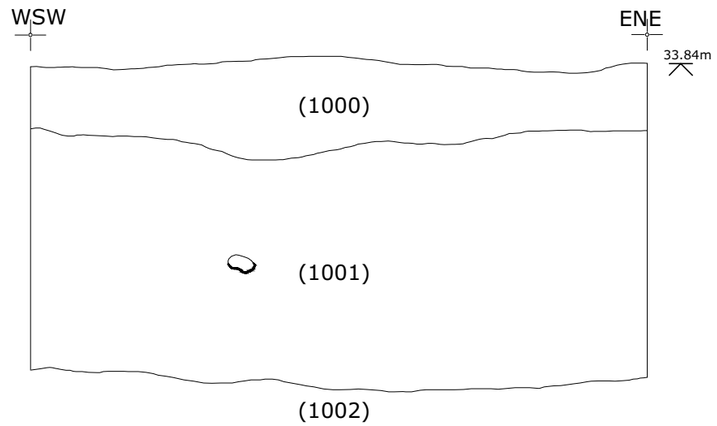
SAMPLE SECTION 3A



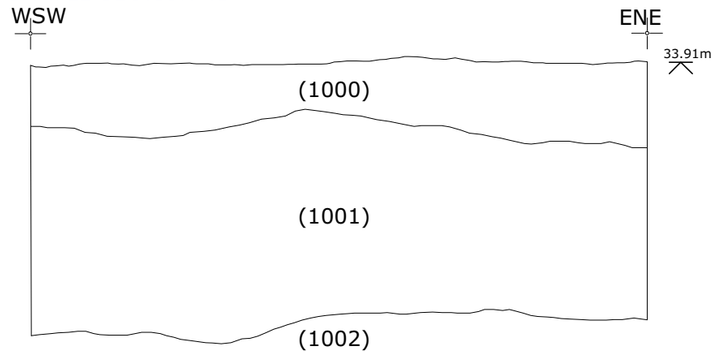
SAMPLE SECTION 3B



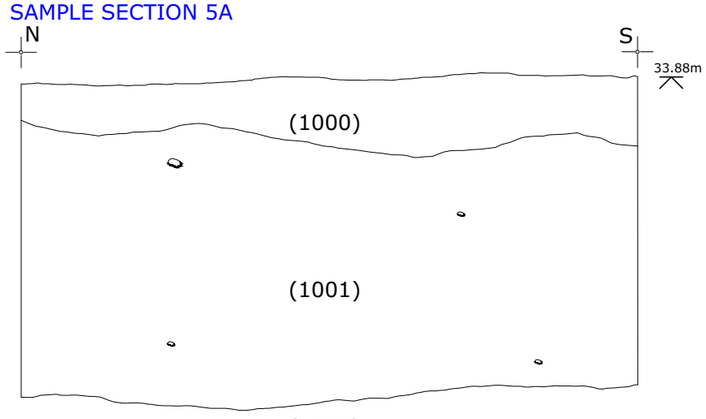
SAMPLE SECTION 4A



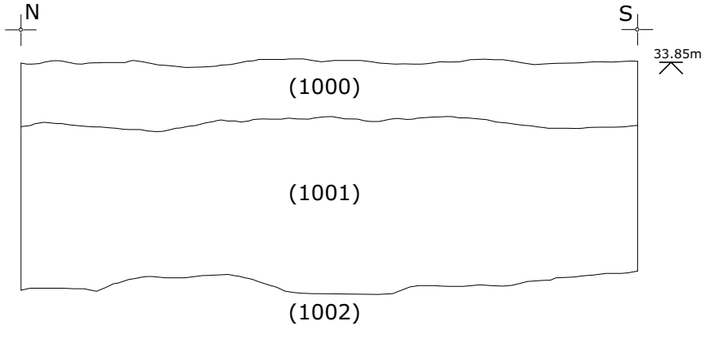
SAMPLE SECTION 4B



SAMPLE SECTION 5A



SAMPLE SECTION 5B



Flint Gravel Stones

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PROJECT: LAND AT MAIN ROAD, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

CLIENT: BACTON HALL GOSPEL TRUST

DESCRIPTION: SAMPLE SECTIONS

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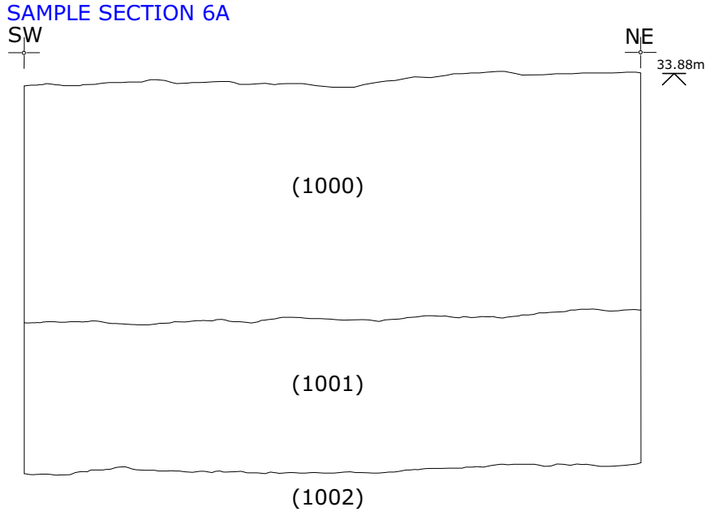
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE: 1:10

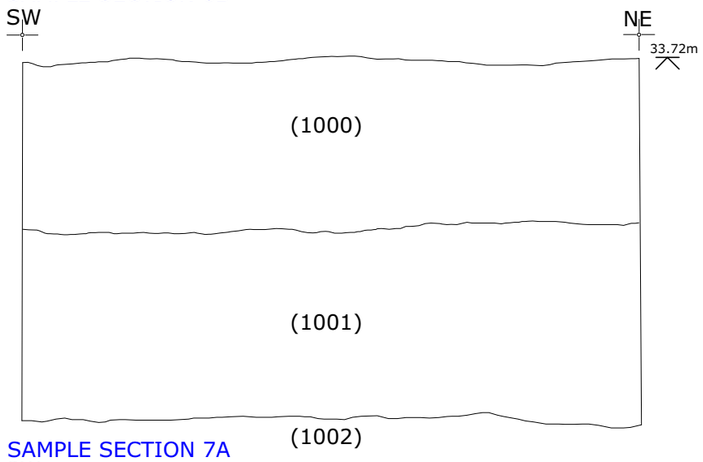
0 0.40m

PLOT:	APPROVED:	VERSION:
A3	MCA	01
DATE: AUG 2012	AUTHOR: TPS	FIGURE: 07

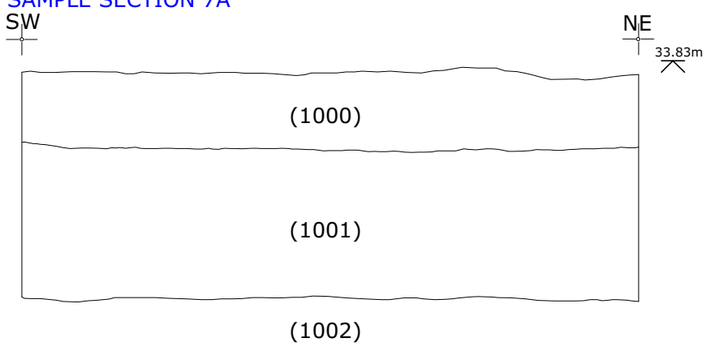
SAMPLE SECTION 6A



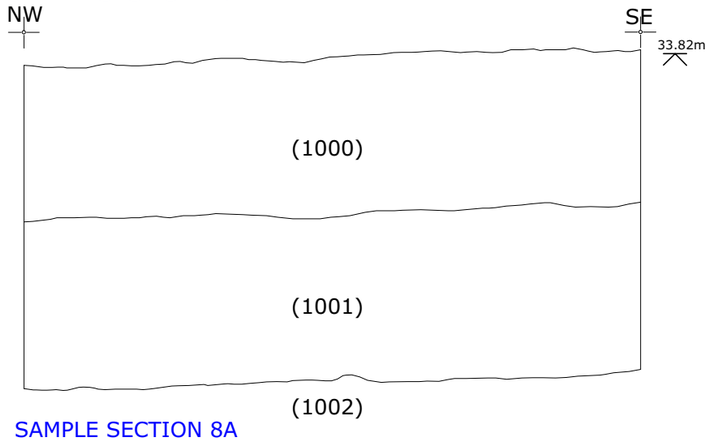
SAMPLE SECTION 6B



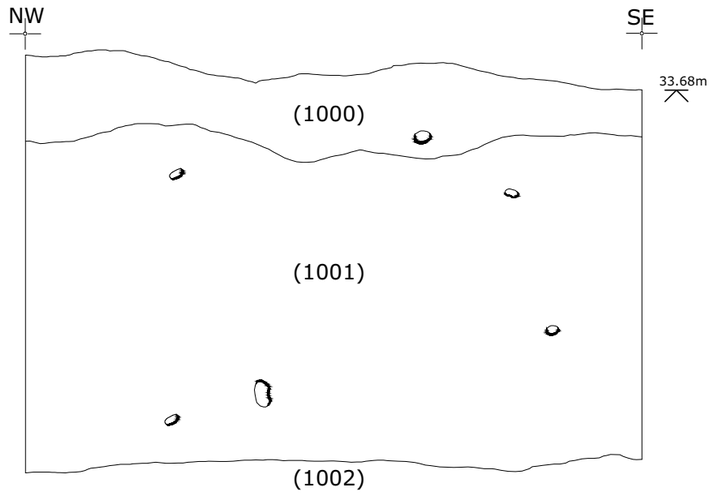
SAMPLE SECTION 7A



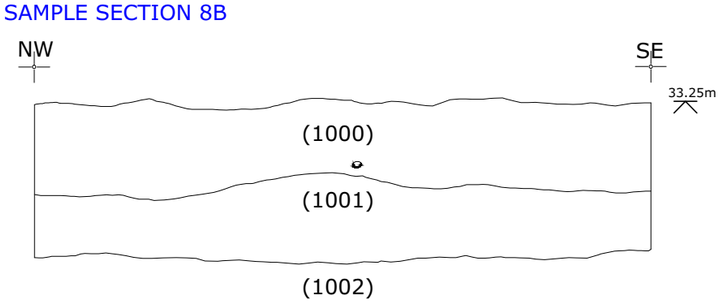
SAMPLE SECTION 7B



SAMPLE SECTION 8A



SAMPLE SECTION 8B



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SCALE: 1:10 (0 – 0.40m)

PLOT: A3

APPROVED: MCA

VERSION: 01

DATE: AUG 2012

AUTHOR: TPS

FIGURE: 08