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# **PLAYTERS NEW FARM, CHURCH ROAD, ELLOUGH, SUFFOLK**

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Report Number: 1090

February 2015

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**PLAYTERS NEW FARM, CHURCH ROAD,  
ELLOUGH, SUFFOLK**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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## **Abstract**

*In December 2014 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Playters New Farm, Church Road, Ellough (NGR: TM 439 883) to comply with an archaeological condition placed on planning application DC/14/1169/FUL for the construction of a solar farm. The works comprised the excavation of 55 trial trenches measuring 30.00 x 1.80m.*

*Background research for the project indicated that the site had a predominant potential for medieval archaeology; it was also topographically favourable for prehistoric activity.*

*The evaluation revealed a single discrete Iron Age/Anglo-Saxon pit containing sherds of a bowl that may have been used as a crucible. Post-medieval to modern agricultural activity was also present on site with evidence of potential small-scale quarry pitting from the same period.*



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

In December 2014 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Playters New Farm, Church Road, Ellough, Suffolk (NGR: TM 439 883) in response to a design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT), (Abraham, R. Dated 24<sup>th</sup> September 2014).

The work was commissioned by Sarah Hitchcox of Anesco Ltd as a condition of planning application reference DC/14/1169/FUL, in advance of the construction of a solar farm and associated works.

A 3.5% sample of an area covering 15.00 hectares was initially required in the brief which was subsequently reduced to a 2% sample with 1.5% being held in contingency. Trenches were targeted to investigate anomalies recorded on the preceding geophysical survey (Bartlett, ADH. 2014). In total fifty-five trial trenches each measuring 30.00 x 1.80m were excavated, two of which (50 and 52) were further extended to investigate features present outside their bounds; one was shortened (Trench 9) due to the presence of an underground service pipe (see Figures 5, 7 and 9). The remaining 1.5% contingency trenches were not required, due to the lack of archaeological features present.

## 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located in three arable fields currently given over to agriculture, along Church Road to the south-east of Beccles (Figure 1). The bedrock geology is described as Neogene and Quaternary Rocks (undifferentiated) gravels, sands, silts and clays formed up to 23 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene periods when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas (BGS, 2015).

Superficial deposits are described as Head clays, silts, sands and gravels formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary period when the local environment was dominated by subaerial slopes, and Lowestoft Formation Diamicton formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions (BGS, 2015).

## 3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be 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 replaced *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5, DCLG 2010) in March 2012. The relevant local development framework is *Waveney Local Development Framework (LDF, adopted Jan 2009)*.



### **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 Waveney Local Development Framework (LDF, adopted Jan 2009)**

This replaced the Waveney Local Plan in January 2009 and the relevant section relating to heritage is Policy CS17:

The District Council will work with partners and the community to protect and enhance the built and historic environment in the District. Proposals for development are expected to conserve or enhance the areas listed below :-

- the character and setting of the following conservation areas: Lowestoft (North and South), Beccles, Bungay, Halesworth, Southwold, Southwold Harbour, Holton, Homersfield, Somerleyton, Wangford, Wissett, Wrentham, and Walberswick (part) listed buildings and locally listed buildings;
- scheduled ancient monuments, sites of archaeological interest and their settings;
- the local distinctiveness of existing non-designated built environments.

In particular, proposals in conservation areas will be assessed against the relevant Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans.



#### **4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figures 2–4)**

The following archaeological background utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape ([www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)), and the Archaeological Data Service ([www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)) (ADS). There are 29 monument entries and five events within and just outside the 1km search radius. Three listed building entries were also returned within the 1km search area. Where possible, the SHER preferred reference is used.

The site is located to the south-east of Beccles, an historic market town in north-east Suffolk on the banks of the River Waveney. The origins of the modern settlement are Anglo-Saxon, when the town was a prosperous river port, the name is probably derived from Old English "bece læs" meaning 'pasture by the stream' (Mills, 2003). The size of the Saxon town is further attested in its Domesday Book entry, which records a large settlement of 120 households under the lordship of the Abbey of Bury St Edmunds in 1066 and 1086, with a sizable tax assessment of 4.8 geld units.

The SHER search returned six entries dating to the prehistoric period. Two of these entries (BCC007 and WGM002) were Neolithic. Approximately 800m to the north-west a partly polished grey flint axe head with possible re-chipping and traces of gloss on the sides (BCC007) is recorded. The discovery of a partly polished axe head (WGM002), found approximately 1km north of the site on land on Castle Lane, two further entries recorded here (BCC008 and WMG014) date to the Bronze Age. The most significant of which (WMG014) refers to an evaluation and excavation located approximately 1.3km north-east of the site at Land off Lowestoft Road respectively in 1998 and 1999. Bronze Age pits and features containing worked flint and beaker pottery sherds were recorded.

Three Roman entries were returned from the SHER search, the first (WGM008) relates to an evaluation on Land off Lowestoft Road in 2001 that revealed abraded Roman pottery. A second entry located 1.1km to the north (BCC002) records the discovery of some sherds from a grey ware cooking pot found at 52 Ellough Road, Beccles. The third record (BCC008) located approximately 900m north-west relates to excavations in the garden of 38 Petit Couronne Way, flagon sherds dating from AD100 – 200 were discovered.

The medieval is slightly better represented than the Roman period. Three Medieval coins (WGM016), one of which was clipped, were discovered 810m to the north. An evaluation in 1998 and subsequent excavation in 2000 (WGM006) at Land off Lowestoft Road, revealed a series of dispersed medieval and undated features across the site, medieval pottery and animal remains were recorded. An evaluation and excavation (ELO004) at Ellough Airfield 1.2km to the east, identified medieval remains in the vicinity of Potters Farm on the west side of Warrens Lane. Subsequent excavation phases predominantly revealed ditches dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, no structures were identified; the quantity of artefactual remains suggests that occupation is likely in the immediate vicinity. Features dating from the 15<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century were also recorded here; they include a 16<sup>th</sup> century brick kiln which suggests continuous occupation. The Church of St Mary, Ingate (BCC005) is located 1.3km north-west and is believed to date from c.AD 1205 – 1206. The structure was demolished on the order of Queen Elizabeth after a plea that the



parishes of Beccles and Endgate had for so many years been blended that the boundaries and limits of them could no longer be known. A 1783 map marks the site of the church with the legend "Endgate Church in ruins". A number of medieval pits and ditches were detected on the edge of the former Ellough Moor (ELO013) during an evaluation located 1km east of the site.

The post-medieval period returned three monument records from the SHER and three listed buildings. On Hodskinson's 1783 map there is a large rectangular building marked within a rectangular enclosure (ELO006) located approximately 400m to the east. Plot 60 (ELO007), located in Field Number 80 250m to the east on the Tithe Map is designated as "ruins". Weston Park (WSN011) located 850m from the site is a former impaled deer park recorded on Ogilby's road map of 1675. Of the three listed buildings returned the earliest is the Grade II Listed Worlingham Manor (282211). The former farmhouse is located 850m north-east of the development and dates from the late 16<sup>th</sup> to early 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Originally the structure was timber framed, however by 18<sup>th</sup> century it was built mostly from colour washed brick and was restored and enlarged in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The two storey building has a single long range and attics, a mutilated 17<sup>th</sup> century mullion and transom window is present in the rear staircase wing. Located 1km north-west along Sandy Lane is Castle Farmhouse, built in 1802 and possibly designed by Francis Sandys (363043) constructed from red brick with a slate roof. Built within the grounds of which is a three storey 19<sup>th</sup> century circular castellated "Folly" with alternating brick headers and round flint fillings. The final listed building refers to an 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century Serpentine Wall, located between Paddocks Green and The Bridles (282212), constructed of red brick it extends for 40m and is 3.5m tall. It joins a second serpentine wall that runs for another 40m behind No's 4, 5, 6 and 12 Paddock Green.

The most significant record dating from the modern period (ELO009) relates to the Beccles (Ellough) Airfield. Located 20m east of the site, the airfield was a Second World War USAAF airfield. It was built for the 8<sup>th</sup> USAAF and since the end of the war it has been used by various light aircraft. Most of the runways have now been broken up. The hangar at the eastern end of the airfield has been occupied by British Airways helicopters for offshore oil and gas rig operations in the North Sea. During the war this airfield was the most easterly in England and was the last one in Suffolk to be completed.

Two records (ELO014 and ELO015) are noted on or adjacent to the proposed site. The first (ELO014) was a geophysical survey conducted by Bartlett-Clark Consultancy (Bartlett, ADH. 2014) on behalf of Oxford Archaeology East which recorded anomalies indicative of agricultural land drains and cultivation, and a small number of discrete anomalies likely to be natural silted hollows or pits. The second was an inconclusive evaluation undertaken by John Newman Archaeology Services (ELO015).

Given the above records the site has a specific potential for medieval features and finds. Even though only three entries were returned within the 1km search radius for this period the site appears to be topographically favourable for prehistoric activity.



## 5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief states that an evaluation is required to enable archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified (Tipper, J. Brief Sec. 3.1).

Section 3.2 of the brief states that the archaeological evaluation is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Establish the potential for the survival and significance of geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental evidence (with reference to adjacent and regional sequences, and to national frameworks).

## 6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

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 (Medlycott, 2011).

The brief also states that the project will need to consider the following objectives:

- The characterisation of the sequence, and patterns of the accumulation of palaeo-environmental/geoarchaeological deposits across the development area, including the depth and lateral extent of major stratigraphic units, and the character of any potential land surfaces/buried soils within or pre-dating these sediments.
- Identify significant variations in the deposition sequences indicative of localised features, particularly in relation topographic variation and the presence of features such as palaeo-channels.
- Identify the location and extent of any waterlogged organic deposits and where appropriate and practical, to retrieve suitable samples in order to assess the potential for the preservation of environmental remains and material for scientific dating.
- Clarify the relationship between sediment sequences and other deposit types, including periods of 'soil', peat growth, and archaeological remains.
- To provide for the absolute dating of critical contacts.
- To focus academically upon the high potential for this site to produce palaeoenvironmental evidence, with the potential to inform on our understanding of past environments, palaeo-climates, sea-level changes and human interaction.
- To make the results of the investigation available through suitable reportage.



## 7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

A Leica Viva Smart Rover GS08 real time kinetic (RTK) global positioning system (GPS) was used to accurately set-out the evaluation trenches. The proposed trench locations were positioned by Matthew Adams following a review of the geophysical survey as well as the developer plans and agreed with the county archaeologist prior to the commencement of the evaluation. Geophysical anomalies that were targeted by the trial trenches are shown in Figure 4. The trenches were excavated using a 14 tonne 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under the control of a qualified professional archaeologist (Figures 4–7). Topsoil and subsoil layers were removed carefully down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation was undertaken by hand (Figures 4–7).

Topographic survey, trench edges, section locations, archaeological and natural feature survey points were accurately recorded using the GPS to produce a pre and post-excavation plan tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The archaeology was preserved by record using pro-forma sheets, plans and section drawings and appropriate photographic records, as agreed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Brook, 2014). All features, finds and samples were given unique context numbers assigned during the recording phases on site.

## 8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figures 4-18)

Evaluation Trenches 1, 2, 4 through 8, 10 - 19, 21 - 24, 26 - 36, 38 - 40, 42, 43, 45 - 49, 51, 53 - 55 were devoid of archaeological features and therefore will be combined under one heading below. Late post-medieval to modern land drains were present in the majority of all trenches and were cut into Natural Superficial Geology 1002.

Trench 3 contained an early modern quarry pit/ditch, Trenches 7, 9, 20, 25 and 52 contained large agricultural field division ditches, those within Trenches 20 and 52 (1021 and 1011) were hand sampled in order to ascertain function and date.

Trenches 20, 41, 44, 50, 52 contained smaller gullies, these are likely agricultural in origin; either forming smaller field boundary sub-divisions or post-medieval attempts at land drainage.

Trench 37 contained a large geological feature extending along almost the entire length of the trench and beyond its confines to the east.

Trench 50 medially contained one small Iron Age/Anglo-Saxon pit (1004) and an early modern agricultural ditch (1013).

The above features are described in trench order below; detailed information on all features and deposits can be found within Appendix 1.





### **8.1 Trenches 1, 2, 4-8, 10-19, 21-24, 26-36, 38-40, 42, 43, 45-49, 51, 53-55 (Figures 5-10)**

Trenches 1, 2, 4-8, 10-19, 21-24, 26-36, 38-40, 42, 43, 45-49, 51, and 53-55 contained no finds or features, however post-medieval to modern agricultural land drains were recorded (Figures 5-10). A sample of the trench sections from each of the three fields have been included along with digital photos in Figures 6, 8 and 10. The five trenches (9, 12, 13, 16 and 54) that contained subsoil 1001 layer have all been drawn, however the majority of trenches (1-8, 10-11, 14-15, 17-36, 38, 40-53 and 55) contained only ploughsoil 1000 above the natural superficial deposit 1002.

### **8.2 Trench 3 (Figure 11)**

Trench 3 was located to target a geophysical anomaly recorded during the preceding geophysical survey (see Figure 4 and Bartlett, ADH. 2014) in the south-eastern corner of the site, it was orientated north to south at a height of 23.35m at its northern end. It had a shallow ploughsoil depth (0.27m) that was comparable with most trenches on site.

One ditch/pit (1030), contained a small amount of early modern CBM fragments and pottery sherds within its fill (1031). This feature was present in the centre of the trench (see Fig. 11). A broad weak area of magnetic enhancement interpreted as a potential pit has been recorded in this exact location by the magnetometer survey (Bartlett, ADH. 2014). Comparatively on the Worlingham Estate Sales Particulars Map of 1849 a possible boundary can be viewed here orientated north to south before terminating in the centre of the field. No boundary is recorded on the 1882 OS Map in this location (Dawson and Holland, 2013).

One land drain of post-medieval to early modern date was recorded on an approximate north to south alignment.

### **8.3 Trench 7 (Figure 11)**

Trench 7 was located to target a discrete broad weak positive anomaly recorded during the geophysical survey (see Figure 4 and Bartlett, ADH. 2014) in the centre of the eastern most field. The trench was aligned south-west to north-east and lay at a height of 22.92m at its north-eastern end, the ploughsoil depth was 0.28m.

A large former post-medieval ditch (1026B) running approximately east to west (also present in Trench 9) that is not recorded on any OS maps, but is present 30m to the south of a boundary recorded on the 1883-84 OS Map was present in Trench 7. Post-medieval to early modern brick and pottery was present within its backfill (1027B). The anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey is discrete and not linear in nature. Therefore the magnetometer is likely to have picked up magnetically susceptible material deposited only within this segment of the backfilled ditch.

Four land drains aligned north to south and east to west were also present within the trench.





#### **8.4 Trench 9 (Figure 12)**

Trench 9 was shortened (23.00m) due to the presence of a live service trench. It was cut on an approximate north to south alignment and was 0.33m deep; it also contained a very shallow layer of subsoil (0.03m). This trench was also targeted over a weak broad discrete geophysical anomaly (see Figure 4 and Bartlett, ADH. 2014), however no related features were present.

A large remnant post-medieval ditch 1026A (also present in Trench 7) containing post-medieval to early modern brick within its fill (1027A) was recorded at the trenches southern end (see Figure 12).

#### **8.5 Trench 20 (Figure 12)**

Trench 20 was located in the north-eastern corner of the central field, orientated east to west at a height of 24.35m and was 0.30m in depth.

A large ditch cut (1021) was present in the centre of the trench, orientated north-west to south-east, it contained three fills (1024, 1023 and 1022). Basal Fill 1024 and Upper Fill 1022 both contained one fragment of post-medieval/early modern brick. However it is possible that this feature could be a large elongated quarry pit as its alignment does not seem to fit with the configurations of the post-medieval field boundaries present on the earlier cartographic sources (Dawson and Holland, 2013). No anomalies with similar characteristics to ditch 1021 were recorded on the geophysical survey (Bartlett, ADH. 2014).

A single post-medieval/modern land drain or gully aligned north-west to south-east was present to the east of the trench.

#### **8.6 Trench 25 (Figure 13)**

Trench 25 was located in the south central area of the central field, aligned east to west at a height of 26.74m, it was 0.31m in depth.

A large ditch 1028, orientated north to south was present at the eastern end of the trench (Figure 13). This ditch is recorded on the 1883-84 OS map and is also present on the 1982-89 OS map (Dawson and Holland, 2013). A linear anomaly was recorded on the geophysical survey in a similar location to ditch 1028 (Bartlett, ADH. 2014).

Two modern land drains were present to the west of the ditch, both of which were aligned north to south.

#### **8.7 Trench 37 (Figure 13)**

Trench 37 was located in the south-western corner of the central field, targeting a broad weak geophysical anomaly (see Figure 4 and Bartlett, ADH. 2014). It lay at a height of 28.54m at its western end, and was excavated to a depth of 0.24m.



A large geological layer 1025 occupied the majority of the trench and ran beyond the confines of the trenches eastern end. This has been interpreted as a sub-glacial scar deposit formed during the glacial retreat in the quaternary period, when material infilled the large scar. A sondage was dug through 1025 at the western end of the trench to a depth of 1.20m; the fill comprised an homogenous sterile light yellow brown, compact sand silt and clay with occasional rounded flint stones. This sub-glacial deposit was picked up by the magnetometer survey, and had a higher magnetic susceptibility than the surrounding natural superficial geology (see Figure 4 and Bartlett, ADH. 2014).

### **8.8 Trench 41 (Figure 14)**

Trench 41 was present centre east of the western field, orientated north to south at a height of 29.19m at its northern end and was excavated to a depth of 0.35m.

Narrow land drain/gully cut 1019 was present in the northern half of the trench, orientated north-east to south-west containing fill 1020 but no finds. This is likely to be the remains of a former agricultural land drain or gully, probably of post-medieval or early modern date and similar in character to gullies 1015 and 1017 (Trench 44).

Two post-med/modern land drains (one of which cuts 1019) were also present, orientated east to west, in the northern half of the trench.

### **8.9 Trench 44 (Figure 15)**

Trench 44 was present south and centre of the western field, orientated north to south at a height of 29.59m at its northern extreme; it was excavated to a depth of 0.30m.

Narrow gully cut 1016 was present in the northern half of the trench, orientated north-west to south-east; it contained fill 1015 but no finds. Similar in character to gullies 1019 (Trench 41) and 1017 (Trench 44) it is likely to be the remains of a former agricultural land drain/gully, probably of post-medieval or early modern date.

Narrow gully cut 1017 ran parallel to gully 1016 that was located to its south, gully 1016 contained Fill 1020; however no finds were present. It is also likely to be the remains of a former agricultural land drain or gully of post-medieval or early modern date.

One post-medieval/modern land drain was also present, orientated east to west in the centre of the trench.

### **8.10 Trench 50 (Figure 16)**

Trench 50 was located centre north of the western field, orientated east to west at a height of 29.99m and excavated to a depth of 0.30m.

Pit 1004 was located in the eastern half of the trench, and initially ran below the trenches southern baulk. It was decided that the trench should be extended to reveal the full



feature and ascertain if any associated features were present due to the burnt nature of pit 1004.

Small fragments of burnt degraded bone were present within charcoal rich fill 1003, and therefore it had the potential of being a cremation pit. Consequently the feature was fully excavated, however no human remains were present and only a few cow teeth (50g), 55 Iron Age/Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds (100g) and 10 fired clay fragments (27g) were recovered from the fill and Bulk Sample 1. This feature survived to a depth of c.0.40m. Ditch 1013 was located to the west of pit 1004, towards the centre of the trench, orientated north to south it is on a similar alignment to the current field boundary arrangement. It contained fill 1014 but no finds were present, and was cut by one post-medieval/modern agricultural land drain that was orientated approximately east to west. A second post-medieval/modern land drain running perpendicular was present close to the western limit of the trench. Recorded on the Worlingham Estate Sales Particulars Map of 1849 is a field division that is likely to be the same ditch, however this boundary no longer exists on the 1882 Ordnance Survey Map (Dawson and Holland, 2013).

### **8.11 Trench 52 (Figures 17 & 18)**

Trench 52 was located in the south-western corner of the western field, orientated north to south at a height of 30.26m and cut to a depth of 0.34m.

Ditch cut 1005 was present at the southern end of the trench, orientated north to south; it contained fill 1006, but no finds. Ditch 1005 cut larger ditch 1011 and was possibly used to channel surface water.

Large ditch cut 1011 was present to the south of Ditch 1005, orientated north-east to south-west it contained four fills (1010, 1009, 1008 and 1012) but no finds; it was cut by ditch 1005 on its northern edge. The trench was extended to try and locate the extent of ditch 1011; however the ditch ran beyond the limit of this extension. No anomalies with similar characteristics to ditch 1011 were recorded in the geophysical survey data (Bartlett, ADH. 2014).

## **9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs. 4-18)**

All of the trenches were excavated to a depth that exposed a full stratigraphic sequence. The majority of the trenches (1-8, 10-11, 14-15, 17-36, 38, 40-53 and 55) had a very simple sequence, at the top of which was ploughsoil 1000, comprising dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stones, ranging in depth from 0.20m in Trench 39 to 0.40m in Trench 53. Below this in all but five of the trenches (9, 12, 13, 16, and 54) was natural superficial geology 1002, which comprised a light yellow blue compact, boulder clay, with large flint stone inclusions.

In Trenches 9, 12, 13, 16 and 54, Subsoil 1001, a light yellow brown compact silty clay with occasional angular and rounded flint stones was present below Ploughsoil 1000 and above Natural Superficial Geology 1002. This layer ranged in depth from 0.03m in Trench



12 to 0.05m thick in Trench 54. The subsoil is derived from ploughing activity, causing a mixture between ploughsoil 1000 and natural superficial geology 1002.

Only Trench 37 contained large geological layer 1025, interpreted as a sub-glacial scar deposit formed during the glacial retreat in the quaternary period, when material infilled the large scar. The fill comprised an homogenous sterile light yellow brown, compact sand silt and clay with occasional rounded flint stones. A sondage was dug through the layer to a depth of 1.20m but the base of the deposit was not reached. This layer was recorded by the magnetometer survey, it had a higher magnetic susceptibility than the surrounding natural superficial geology (see Figures 4, 18 and Bartlett, ADH. 2014).

Overall there was little variation in the deposit model. The ploughsoil was relatively shallow and the subsoil (where present) was also very thin. The sticky/cohesive nature of the ploughsoil appears to have prevented large scale soil movement through plough action, with only a slight impact on the natural superficial geology.

## **10.0 SPECIALIST ASSESSMENTS**

A summary of the specialist reports are written below. The full reports can be found in Appendix 2.

### **10.1 Pottery Report**

Five sherds of pottery weighing 21g were collected from pit fill 1003 with a further fifty sherds (79g) recovered from Soil Sample 1 from the same context. All of which are handmade body sherds in fine and medium sandy fabrics of either Iron age or Anglo-Saxon date. Three sherds that form a bowl to which a globular patch of silver covered metal adheres to its external surface. This may have been used as a crucible in the smelting process (Anderson, S. Appendix 2, this report). Unfortunately the assemblage has no diagnostic features which allow this context to be dated with certainty.

### **10.2 Fired Clay**

Three fragments (21g) of fired clay were recovered from context 1003, all of which have a fine sandy micaceous fabric fired to a uniform pale orange colour that may be pieces of render or hearth lining (Anderson, S. Appendix 2, this report).

### **10.3 Burnt Flint and Heat-Affected Stone**

Twenty-three fragments of burnt flint (250g) and heat-affected stone were recovered from pitfill 1003, Sample 1. Nine of which are rounded heat-affected stone rather than flint. The assemblage may represent evidence of possible prehistoric occupation from the use of burnt stone as pot-boilers to heat water and in the cooking of food. Sandstone and quartzite having better thermal properties than flint, however flint is much more commonly available in East Anglia (Anderson, S. Appendix 2, this report).



## 10.4 Animal Bone

The fragmentary remains of several bovine molars were present in the pitfill 1003 (Anderson, S. Appendix 2, this report).

## 10.5 Plant Macrofossils and Other Remains

A single 40 litre bulk sample was taken from the single fill 1003 of pit 1004 during the evaluation. The 300ml of flot material was made up of wood charcoal fragments between 0-10mm in size; some fragments were identifiable as being from ring porous species. Fibrous rootlets were also common and can be considered modern contaminants. The preservation of the macrofossils within this sample was through charring and was poor. A single charred caryopsis of Barley was observed along three cereal grain fragments which were too puffed and abraded to identify to species at this stage. In general the sample was poor in terms of identifiable material, with only a small number of charred cereal grains being present. No other macrofossils were present other than the wood charcoal.

Some of this material was large enough to be used for radiocarbon dating if required, but is probably too small to be of use for species identification. It is likely that this represents material deliberately deposited within the archaeological feature during a single event. No further work is recommended on this sample at this stage, as it would add little information to the results of the evaluation (West, A. Appendix 2, this report).

## 11.0 DISCUSSION

The results of the evaluation show that there are two distinct phases, the first of which dates from the Iron Age/Anglo-Saxon period and the second from the post-medieval to modern periods.

A single discrete pit (1004) comprises the first and earliest phase of site activity. Iron Age or Early Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds, fired clay, burnt flint and bovine teeth fragments were recovered from fill 1003 along with charred cereal grains and charcoal from Sample 1 See Appendix 2. Perhaps the most interesting find is the small bowl with a globular patch of silver-coloured metal adhering to its external surface; if indeed it has been used as a crucible then it might explain a potential purpose for pit 1004 being a furnace. The fired clay, burnt flint and heat affected stones may also have come from the furnace area. Only flint scatters dating from the prehistoric period (BCC 021) have been recorded c.1km to the north-west of the site, and no Anglo-Saxon features or finds have been recorded within the search radius. Pit 1004 provides evidence that a settlement dating from the Iron Age/Anglo-Saxon may be present nearby.

The second phase relates to agricultural activity that commenced in the post-medieval through to the modern period. The cartographic sources (Dawson and Holland, 2013) reveal that the sites topography has not changed a great deal since 1849, with only a few boundaries being removed to enlarge the fields for more modern agricultural practices. Land drainage has been a problem in the past (and remains so today); at least two phases



of land drain activity were observed and recorded during the evaluation. The water retention on site may explain historically why settlement activity was not present on site. Small scale aggregate extraction (features 1021, and 1030) may have also taken place on site, further potential quarry pits are recorded on cartographic sources within the sites vicinity (Dawson and Holland, 2013).

## **12.0 CONCLUSIONS**

The trial trench evaluation has produced findings that are consistent with the desk-based assessment and geophysical survey, with post-medieval to modern agricultural practices predominating and only a single isolated Iron Age/Anglo-Saxon pit showing evidence of earlier activity.

## **13.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION**

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993. Deposition will be with the Suffolk Historic Environment Record subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned.

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 in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the Archaeological Archives Forum's *Archaeological Archives, A guide to best practice, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2007).

## **14.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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English Heritage PastScape [www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) [www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)

English Heritage National List for England



[www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england](http://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 & FEATURE TABLES

### TRENCH 1

#### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
1	W-E	23.76m	DP. 117-118
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	E End	S Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.30m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.30m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

### TRENCH 2

#### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
2	W-E	22.70m	DP. 115-116
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2	E End	S Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.26m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.26m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

### TRENCH 3

#### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
3	N-S	23.35m	DP. 113-114
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
3	N End	W Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.27m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.27m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

#### Feature Table

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (l x w x d in m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Other
1030	Pit/Ditch Cut (1.80+ x 6.46m)	1027	Light yellow brown, compact clay silt, with occasional angular and rounded flint stones	Post-medieval/early modern	Post-medieval/early modern brick not retained.	-



## TRENCH 4

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
4	NE-SW	24.17m	DP. 111-112
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
4	NE End	SW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.27m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.27m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 5

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
5	N-S	23.78m	DP. 109-110
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
5	S End	E Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.27m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.27m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 6

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
6	SW-NE	22.63m	DP. 107-108
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
6	NE End	NW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.28m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.28m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 7

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
7	SW-NE	22.92m	DP. 105-106
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
7	NE End	SE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.28m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.28m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

### Feature Table

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (l x w x d in m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Other
1026B	Ditch Cut (1.80+ x 6.00m)	1027B	Light yellow brown, compact clay silt, with occasional angular and rounded flint stones	Post-medieval/early modern	Post-medieval/early modern brick not retained.	-



## TRENCH 8

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
8	SW-NE	23.83m	DP. 103-104
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
8	NE End	NW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.22m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.22m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 9

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
9	N-S	21.88m	DP. 101-102
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
9	N End	E Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.27m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1001	0.30 - 0.33m	Subsoil. Light yellow brown, compact silty clay with occasional angular and rounded flint stones.	
1002	0.33m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

### Feature Table

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (l x w x d in m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Other
1026A	Ditch Cut (1.80+ x 3.75m+)	1027A	Light yellow brown, compact clay silt, with occasional angular and rounded flint stones	Post-medieval/early modern	Post-medieval/early modern brick not retained.	-

## TRENCH 10

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
10	E-W	23.49m	DP. 99-100
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
10	E Side	N Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.24m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.24m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	



## TRENCH 11

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
11	N-S	23.67m	DP. 97-98
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
11	S End	E Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.24m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.24m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 12

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
12	E-W	22.42m	DP. 95-96
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
12	E End	N Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.28m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1001	0.28 - 0.30m	Subsoil. Light yellow brown, compact silty clay with occasional angular and rounded flint stones.	
1002	0.30m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 13

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
13	N-S	22.71m	DP. 93-94
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
13	S End	E Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.28m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1001	0.28 - 0.30m	Subsoil. Light yellow brown, compact silty clay with occasional angular and rounded flint stones.	
1002	0.30m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 14

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
14	E-W	23.96m	DP. 91-92
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
14	E End	S Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.28m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.28m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	



## TRENCH 15

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
15	N-S	23.76m	DP. 89-90
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
15	S End	E Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.27m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.27m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 16

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
16	E-W	23.48m	DP. 87-88
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
16	W End	N Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.28m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1001	0.28 – 0.31m	Subsoil. Light yellow brown, compact silty clay with occasional angular and rounded flint stones.	
1002	0.31m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 17

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
17	E-W	23.52m	DP. 85-86
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
17	W End	N Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.30m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.30m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 18

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
18	N-S	24.28m	DP. 81-82
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
18	N End	W Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.29m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.29m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	



## TRENCH 19

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
19	N-S	24.26m	DP. 77-78
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
19	S End	W Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.32m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.32m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 20

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
20	E-W	24.35m	DP. 83-84
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
20	S Side	N Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.30m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.30m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

### Feature Table

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (l x w x d in m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Other
1021	Ditch Cut (1.80+ x 9.00 x 0.90m), aligned north-west to south-east. Moderately steep sides, flat base.	Upper Fill 1022	Light yellow brown, compact clay silt, with occasional angular and rounded flint stones	Post-medieval/early modern	Post-medieval/early modern brick not retained.	-
		Secondary Fill 1023	Mid orange brown, compact clay silt with occasional angular and rounded flint stones	Post-medieval/early modern	-	-
		Basal Fill 1024	Light grey blue, compact clay silt with occasional angular and rounded flint stones	Post-medieval/early modern	Post-medieval/early modern brick not retained.	-

## TRENCH 21

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
21	N-S	25.05m	DP. 79-80
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
21	S End	E Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.26m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.26m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	



## TRENCH 22

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
22	N-S	25.76m	DP. 75-76
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
22	N End	W Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.28m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.28m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 23

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
23	E-W	25.70m	DP. 73-74
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
23	W End	N Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.30m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.30m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 24

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
24	N-S	25.88m	DP. 71-72
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
24	S End	W Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.30m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.30m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 25

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
25	W-E	26.74m	DP. 59-60
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
25	W End	N Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.31m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.31m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

### Feature Table

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (l x w x d in m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Other
1028	Ditch Cut (1.80+ x 3.65m+)	1029	Light yellow brown, compact clay silt, with occasional angular and rounded flint stones	Post-medieval/early modern	Post-medieval/early modern brick not retained.	-



## TRENCH 26

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
26	N-S	26.79m	DP. 61-62
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
26	S End	E Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.21m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.21m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 27

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
27	E-W	26.93m	DP. 63-64
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
27	W End	S Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.27m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.27m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 28

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
28	E-W	26.69m	DP. 69-70
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
28	N End	E Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.28m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.28m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 29

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
29	N-S	27.37m	DP. 57-58
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
29	S End	W Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.27m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.27m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	





### TRENCH 30

#### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
30	E-W	27.66m	DP. 55-56
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
30	W End	S Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.21m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.21m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

### TRENCH 31

#### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
31	N-S	27.08m	DP. 65-66
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
31	S End	E Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.26m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.26m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

### TRENCH 32

#### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
32	E-W	27.40m	DP. 67-68
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
32	W End	S Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.28m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.28m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

### TRENCH 33

#### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
33	N-S	27.68m	DP. 53-54
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
33	N End	W Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.27m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.27m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	



## TRENCH 34

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
34	N-S	28.06m	DP. 47-48
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
34	S End	E Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.18m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.18m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 35

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
35	E-W	27.66m	DP. 55-56
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
35	W End	S Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.27m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.27m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 36

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
36	N-S	27.80m	DP. 51-52
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
36	N End	E Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.24m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.24m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 37

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
37	E-W	28.54m	DP. 45-46
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
37	W End	S Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.24m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.24m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

### Feature Table

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (l x w x d in m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Other
-	Sub-glacial Scar Deposit (24.38+ x 1.89 x 1.20m+)	1025	Homogenous, sterile, light yellow brown, compact sand silt and clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	Quaternary Period	-	-



## TRENCH 38

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
38	E-W	28.56	DP. 43-44
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
38	S End	W Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.24m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.24m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 39

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
39	E-W	28.37m	DP. 41-42
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
39	W End	S Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.20m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.20m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 40

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
40	E-W	29.01m	DP. 19-20
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
40	E End	N Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.30m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.30m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 41

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
41	N-S	29.19m	DP. 39-40
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
41	S End	W Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.35m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.35m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

### Feature Table

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (l x w x d in m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Other
1019	Gully Cut (6.75+ x 0.37 x 0.17m), aligned north-east to south-west. Steep sides, concave base	Fill 1020	Mid grey brown, compact silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint stones	Post-medieval?	-	-



## TRENCH 42

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
42	E-W	29.14m	DP. 21-22
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
42	W End	N Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.26m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.26m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 43

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
43	N-S	28.90m	DP. 23-24
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
43	S End	W Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.26m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.26m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 44

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
44	E-W	29.59m	DP. 36-37
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
44	N End	W Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.30m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.30m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

### Feature Table

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (l x w x d in m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Other
1017	Gully Cut (5.39+ x 0.55 x 0.16m), aligned north-east to south-west. Steep sides, concave base	Fill 1018	Mid brown grey, compact silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint stones	Post-medieval?	-	-
1016	Gully Cut (4.92+ x 0.55 x 0.16m), aligned north-east to south-west. Steep sides, concave base	Fill 1015	Mid brown grey, compact silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint stones	Post-medieval?	-	-



## TRENCH 45

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
45	E-W	29.61m	DP. 17-18
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
45	E End	N Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.25m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.25m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 46

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
46	N-S	29.56m	DP. 15-16
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
46	N End	E Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.30m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.30m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 47

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
47	E-W	29.58m	DP. 13-14
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
47	W End	N Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.35m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.35m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 48

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
48	E-W	30.10m	DP. 07-08
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
48	W End	N Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.35m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.35m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	



## TRENCH 49

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
49	N-S	30.38m	DP. 09-10
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
49	S End	W Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.30m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.30m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 50

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
50	E-W	29.99m	DP. 27+30
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
50	E End	N Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.30m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.30m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

### Feature Table

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (l x w x d in m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Other
1004	Burnt Pit Cut (1.02 x 0.66 x 0.40m), sub-rectangular, steep sides, flat base	Fill 1003, Soil Sample 1	Dark black brown, compact silty clay with occasional angular and rounded flint stones and charcoal flecks	Iron Age / Anglo-Saxon	55 Pottery sherds (100g), 10 fired clay fragments (27g), bovine molar fragments (50g)	-
1013	Ditch Cut (1.80+ x 1.10 x 0.60m), aligned north to south. Steep sides, flat base	Fill 1014	Mid grey brown, compact silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint stones	Post-medieval?	-	-

## TRENCH 51

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
51	N-S	29.96m	DP. 11-12
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
51	N End	W Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.28m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.28m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	



## TRENCH 52

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
52	N-S	30.28m	DP. 28
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
52	S End	W Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.34m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.34m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

### Feature Table

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (l x w x d in m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Other
1011	Ditch Cut (13.17+ x 5.90 x 1.18m), aligned north-east to south-west. Moderately steep sides, flat base, cut by Ditch 1006 on northern edge	Upper Fill 1012	Light orange brown, compact silt sand and clay, occasional sub-angular flint stones	Post-medieval?	-	-
		Quaternary Fill 1007	Mid grey brown orange, compact silty clay with occasional sub-angular and angular flint stones	Post-medieval?	-	-
		Tertiary Fill 1008	Mid yellow brown grey, compact silt sand and clay with occasional sub-angular flint stones	Post-medieval?	-	-
		Secondary Fill 1009	Dark grey brown with blue flecks, compact silty clay with occasional angular flint stones	Post-medieval?	-	-
		Basal Fill 1010	Mid yellow brown grey, compact silt sand and clay with occasional sub-angular flint stones	Post-medieval?	-	-
1005	Ditch Cut (4.96+ x 0.64+ x 0.42m), aligned north to south. Steep sides, concave base, cuts Ditch 1011 on northern edge through Fills 1010 and 1008	Fill 1006	Mid brown grey, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint stones	Post-medieval?	-	-

## TRENCH 53

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
53	E-W	30.63m	DP. 05-06
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
53	W End	N Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.40m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.40m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	



## TRENCH 54

### Deposit Tables

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
54	N-S	30.87m	DP. 01-02
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
54	W End	N Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.28m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1001	0.28 – 0.33m	Subsoil. Light yellow brown, compact silty clay with occasional angular and rounded flint stones.	
1002	0.33m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	

## TRENCH 55

### Deposit Table

Trench No	Orientation	Height OD	Shot No
55	E-W	30.78m	DP. 03-04
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
55	N End	E Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.35m	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional rounded flint stone inclusions.	
1002	0.35m+	Natural Superficial Geology. Light yellow and blue, compact boulder clay with large flint stone nodule inclusions.	





## APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

### The finds and environmental evidence

#### Pottery

Sue Anderson

Five sherds of pottery weighing 21g were collected from pitfill 1003. A further fifty sherds (79g) were recovered from soil sample <1> from the same context. All fragments are handmade body sherds in fine and medium sandy fabrics. Table 1 shows the quantities by fabric.

Description	Fabric	No	Wt/g
medium sandy with abundant mica, grey-orange, possibly fired clay	HMQ1	1	3
abundant medium sandy, few other inclusions (but small), dark red	HMQ2	2	5
fine sandy, shell impressions in surfaces, orange surfaces, black core, thin	HMQ3	2	5
fine sandy micaceous dark grey/black, hard	HMQ4	26	46
medium sandy with sparse coarse quartz and voids, oxidised surfaces	HMQ5	2	5
medium sandy with sparse fine calcareous and occasional flint inclusions, black with brownish surfaces	HMQ6	22	36
<b>Total</b>		<b>55</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 1. Pottery quantities by fabric

One sherd (HMQ1) is abraded and one surface is lost – it may be a fragment of fired clay similar to the larger fragments from this context (see below). Two fragments in HMQ2 were small; one was abraded without surfaces and the other had partial surfaces. Two small abraded sherds in HMQ3 are probably prehistoric, perhaps Iron Age. Two abraded sherds in HMQ5 may be of the same date. The other sherds are undiagnostic, but their irregularity also appears to suggest an early date.

The largest fabric group, HMQ4, comprises several dark grey or black sherds in a very fine fabric with few obvious inclusions, most of which appear to be overfired or burnt. At least three separate vessels are present, based on rim fragments. One small sherd has a short ?flaring tapered rim, a form common in both prehistoric and Early Anglo-Saxon assemblages. Two tiny joining fragments of a rounded rim, probably an upright form, are also present. A third vessel comprises two joining and one large sherds which appear to have a worn plain upright rim, although it may be a deliberately worn break. This small bowl may have been used as a crucible, as there is a small globular patch of silver-coloured metal adhering to the external surface. The pieces are too irregular to determine the rim size, although the two smaller joining fragments suggest a 40mm diameter rim, whilst the large piece has a much flatter curve.

The next largest group, HMQ6, comprises sherds of perhaps 2-3 vessels, all in a black fabric with brownish surfaces. All fragments are body sherds, and some of these also show signs of overfiring.

Unfortunately the assemblage has no diagnostic features which allow this context to be dated with certainty, but on balance it seems most likely to be Iron Age or possibly Early Anglo-Saxon.

#### Fired clay

Sue Anderson

Three fragments (21g) of fired clay were recovered from context 1003. All fragments are in the same fine sandy micaceous fabric, and were fired to a uniform pale orange colour. The largest piece had a smooth, flattish surface and was c.13mm thick, with an irregular underside. The fragments may be pieces of render or hearth lining.



Seven abraded fragments (6g) of fired clay from sample <1> are in medium sandy fabrics. All are amorphous lumps with no diagnostic features and their function is unknown.

#### **Burnt flint and heat-affected stone**

Twenty-three fragments of burnt flint and heat-affected stone were retained from Sample 1 from pitfill 1003. Nine of these are fragments of rounded heat-affected stone rather than flint. The assemblage may represent evidence of possible prehistoric occupation from the use of burnt stone for use as pot-boilers to heat water and in the cooking of food. Stone such as sandstone and quartzite has better thermal properties than flint, although flint is much more commonly available in East Anglia.

#### **Animal bone**

The fragmentary remains of several bovine molars were present in the pitfill 1003.

#### **Plant macrofossils and other remains**

Anna West

##### *Introduction and methods*

A single 40 litre bulk sample was taken from the single fill 1003 of pit 1004 during the evaluation. The sample was processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site.

The sample was processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. Once dried the flot was scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification.

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.

##### *Results*

The 300ml of flot material was made up wood charcoal fragments between 0-10mm in size; some fragments were identifiable as being from ring porous species. Fibrous rootlets were also common and can be considered modern contaminants. The preservation of the macrofossils within this sample was through charring and was poor.

A single charred caryopsis of Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) was observed along three cereal grain fragments which were puffed and abraded to identify to species at this stage.

##### *Conclusions and recommendations for further work*

In general the sample was poor in terms of identifiable material, with only a small number of charred cereal grains being present. No other macrofossils were present other than the wood charcoal. Some of this material was large enough to be used for radiocarbon dating if required, but is probably too small to be of use for species identification. It is likely that this represents material deliberately deposited within the archaeological feature during a single event. No further work is recommended on this sample at this stage, as it would add little information to the results of the evaluation.

If further interventions are planned at this site it is recommended that further bulk samples are taken from well-sealed and dated contexts in order to try and improve the quantity and quality of the macro fossil material available for interpretation.



Appendix 1. Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim	Abr	Notes	Spot date
1003	HMQ1	1	3			++	ms, abundant mica, one surface lost, may just be FC	preh?
1003	HMQ2	1	4			+	ms, burnt dark red, hard	preh?
1003	HMQ2	1	1			++	ms, small abraded lump, no surfaces	preh?
1003	HMQ3	1	1			+	fs, shell impressions in surfaces, oxid ext, black core, thin	IA?
1003 <1>	HMQ3	1	4			+	fs, shell impressions in surfaces, oxid ext, black core, thin	IA?
1003	HMQ4	1	12			+	hard, fsm, dark grey	preh?
1003 <1>	HMQ4	19	13			+	tiny frags, prob of the other 3 vessels in this fabric, all overfired/burnt	preh?
1003 <1>	HMQ4	2	1		UPPL?	+	2 tiny joining frags, rounded rim	preh?
1003 <1>	HMQ4	1	1		FLAR?	+	tiny frag with slightly tapered short rim, overfired/burnt	preh?
1003 <1>	HMQ4	3	19	CRUC?	UPPL?	+	overfired/burnt dark grey v fine, poss metallic deposit on one piece ext	preh?
1003 <1>	HMQ5	2	5			++	ms with cq inclusions and voids, oxid surfaces	preh
1003 <1>	HMQ6	22	36			+	black with brownish surfaces, ms with sparse fine calc and occ flint, some burnt?	preh?

Appendix 2. Fired clay catalogue

Context	Fabric	Colour	Type	No	Wt/g	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
1003	fsm	orange		3	21	flattish			13mm thick, irregular underside, occ flint, Fe, cp
1003 <1>	ms	brown/red		7	6			++	amorphous lumps



### APPENDIX 3 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

FEATURE CONTEXT	FEATURE TYPE	LAYER/FILL CONTEXT	LAYER/FILL DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE	POTTERY /g(sherds)	FIRED CLAY /g(number)	ANIMAL BONE /g(number)	BURNT FLINT /g(number)
1004	Burnt Pit	1003	Burnt Pit Fill	Iron Age/Anglo-Saxon	100g (55)	27g (10)	(50g) bovine molar fragments	250g (23)



## APPENDIX 4 OASIS SHEET (Copied from OASIS page)

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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### Printable version

OASIS ID: britanni1-206935

#### Project details

Project name	Playters New Farm, Church Road, Ellough, Suffolk - Trial Trench Evaluation
Short description of the project	In December 2014 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Playters New Farm, Church Road, Ellough (NGR: TM 439 883) to comply with an archaeological condition placed on planning application DC/14/1169/FUL for the construction of a solar farm. The works comprised the excavation of 55 trial trenches measuring 30.00 x 1.80m. Background research for the project indicated that the site had a predominant potential for medieval archaeology; it was also topographically favourable for prehistoric activity. The evaluation revealed a single discrete Iron Age/Anglo-Saxon pit containing sherds of a bowl that may have been used as a crucible. Post-medieval to modern agricultural activity was also present on site with evidence of potential small-scale quarry pitting from the same period.
Project dates	Start: 01-12-2014 End: 19-12-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	P1081 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	R1090 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ELO 014 - 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	PIT Late Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Solar Farm
Prompt	Planning condition



Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

#### Project location

Country England  
Site location SUFFOLK WAVENEY ELLOUGH Playters New Farm, Ellough, Suffolk  
Study area 15.00 Hectares  
Site coordinates TM 439 883 52.4375695705 1.588829962 52 26 15 N 001 35 19 E Point  
Height OD / Depth Min: 20.00m Max: 30.00m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation Britannia Archaeology Ltd  
Project brief originator Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)  
Project design originator Martin Brook  
Project director/manager Timothy Schofield  
Project supervisor Timothy Schofield  
Project supervisor Dan McConnell  
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer  
Name of sponsor/funding body ANESCO

#### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk HER  
Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"  
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER  
Digital Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"  
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"  
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER  
Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Stratigraphic","Survey"  
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

#### Project bibliography 1



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Site Boundary

NGR: TM 439 883

REPORT NUMBER:  
1090

PROJECT:  
PLAYERS NEW FARM, CHURCH ROAD,  
ELLOUGH, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:



DESCRIPTION:

SITE LOCATION PLAN

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SCALE: 1:5000



PLOT: A3

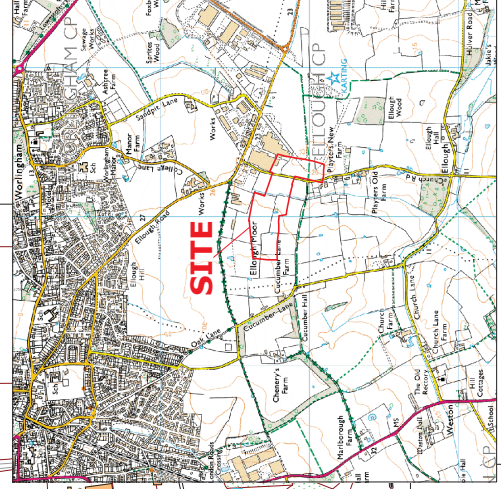
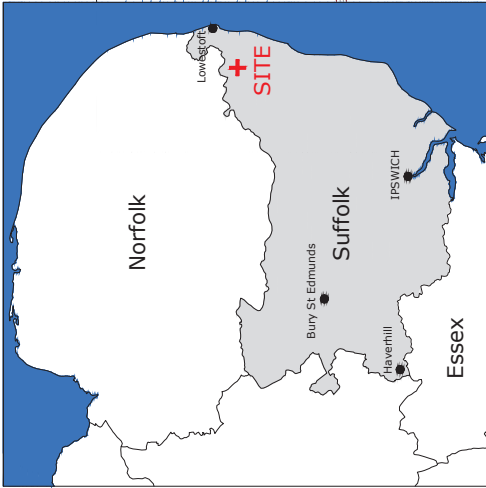
APPROVED: DPM

VERSION: 01

DATE: FEB 2015

AUTHOR: TPS

FIGURE: 01



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	HER Search Area
	Modern Monument Record
	Post-Medieval Monument Record
	Medieval Monument Record
	Roman Monument Record
	Prehistoric Monument Record
	Bronze Age Monument Record
	Neolithic Monument Record
	Site Boundary

NGR: TM 439 883  
 REPORT NUMBER: 1090

PROJECT: PLAYTERS NEW FARM, CHURCH ROAD, ELLOUGH, SUFFOLK



CLIENT:

DESCRIPTION: SHER DATA - MONUMENT RECORDS

**BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**



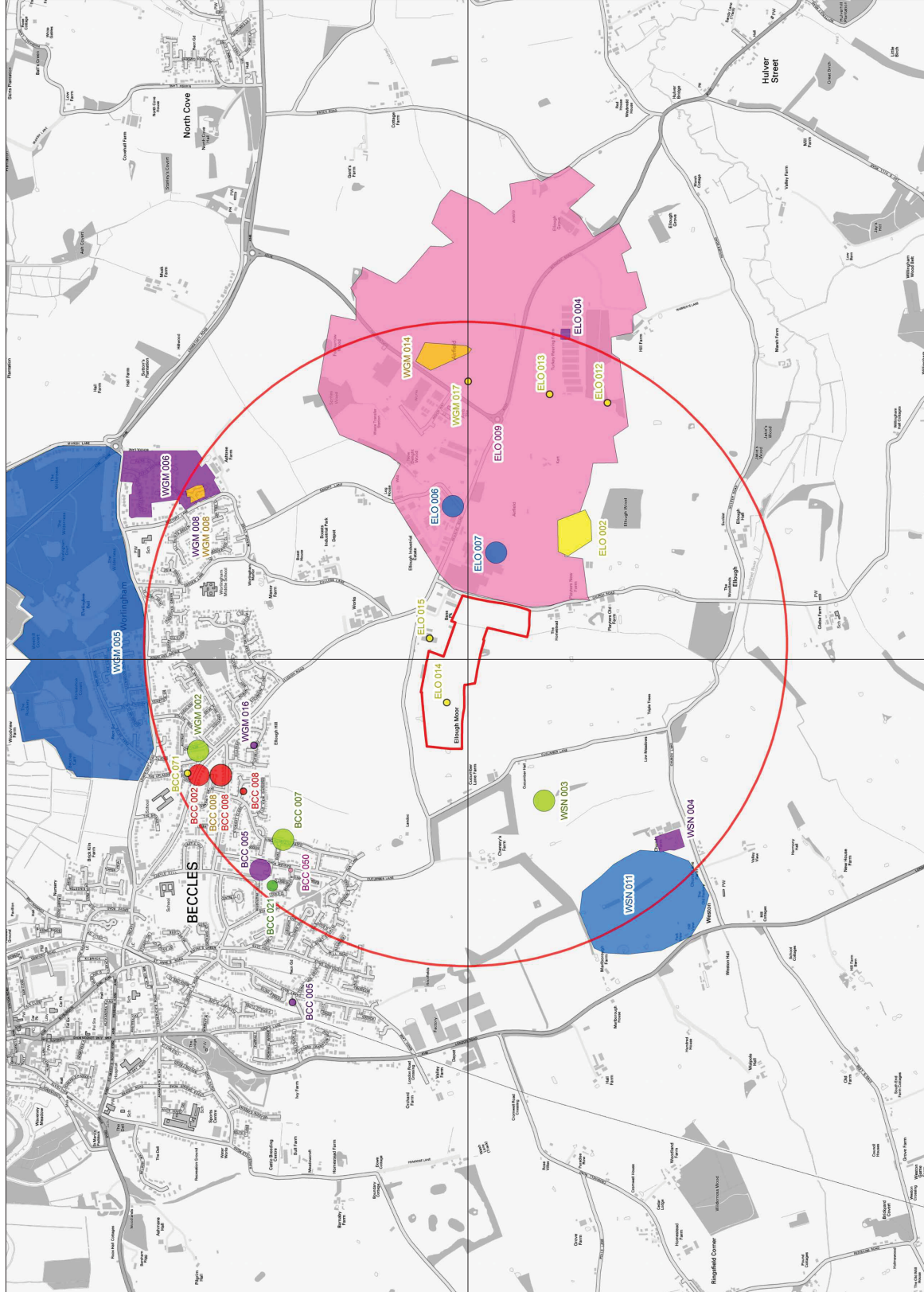
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SCALE: 1:20000  
 0 800m

APPROVED: DPM  
 PLOT: A3  
 VERSION: 01

AUTHOR: TPS  
 DATE: FEB 2015  
 FIGURE: 02



288300

644000

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	HER Search Area
	Grade II
	Archaeology Site
	Archaeology Site Area
	Site Boundary

NGR: TM 439 883      REPORT NUMBER: 1090

PROJECT:  
PLAYTERS NEW FARM, CHURCH ROAD,  
ELLOUGH, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:  
 Aresco

DESCRIPTION:  
SHER DATA - MONUMENT RECORDS

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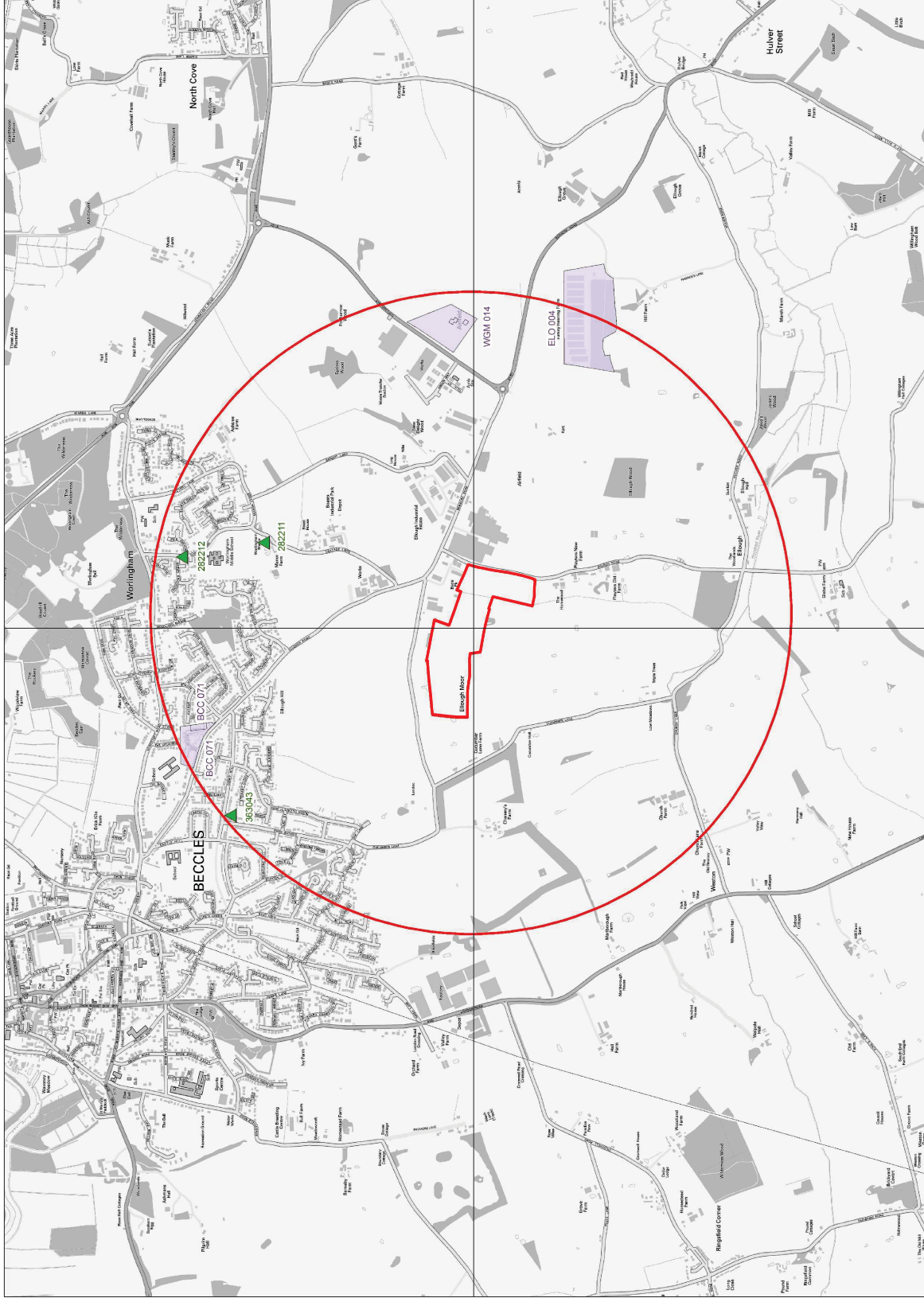
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SCALE: 1:20000      

PLOT: A3      APPROVED: DPM      VERSION: 01

DATE: FEB 2015      AUTHOR: TPS      FIGURE: 03



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	High Voltage Overhead Cable Exclusion Zone
	possible silted pits / hollows
	cultivation?
	strong magnetic disturbances (recent /non-archaeological)
	background magnetic anomalies natural/non-archaeological
	pipe (and associated magnetic disturbance)
	drain?
	Strong (ferrous) magnetic anomalies
	Proposed Trial Trench
	Site Boundary

NGR: TM 439 883 REPORT NUMBER: 1090

PROJECT: PLAYTERS NEW FARM, CHURCH ROAD, ELLOUGH, SUFFOLK



DESCRIPTION: TRENCH LOCATION & GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALY PLAN

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APPROVED: A3  
AUTHOR: TPS

VERSION: 02  
FIGURE: 04



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	Archaeological Feature
	Sampled Agricultural Feature
	Agricultural Feature
	Natural Feature
	Land Drain Location
	Sample Section Location
	Trial Trench Location
	Site Boundary

NGR: TM 439 883 PROJECT NUMBER: 1081

PROJECT: PLAYERS NEW FARM, CHURCH ROAD, ELLOUGH, SUFFOLK

CLIENT: Airesco

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PLAN, WEST FIELD

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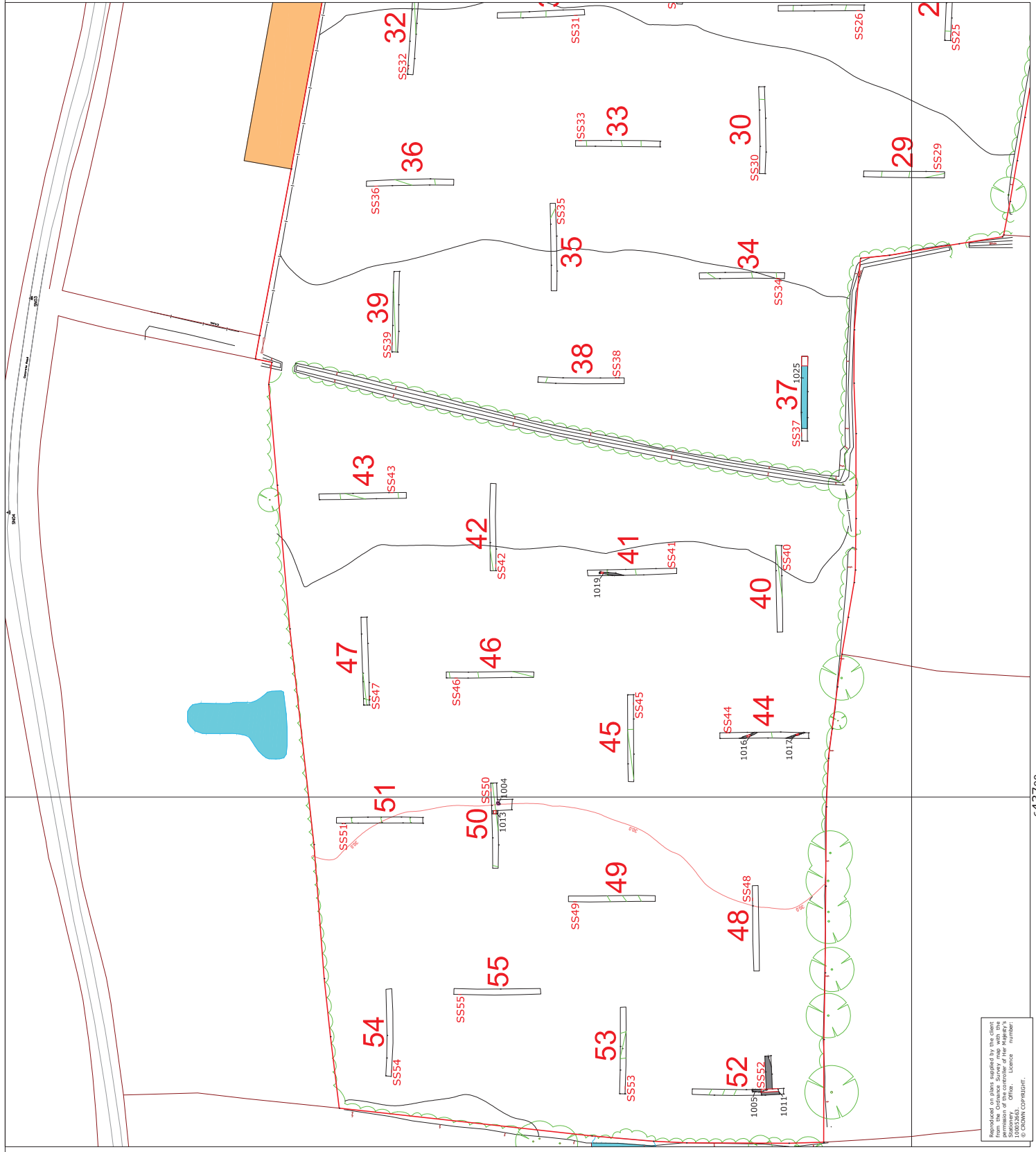
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SCALE: 1:1250

APPROVED: DPM

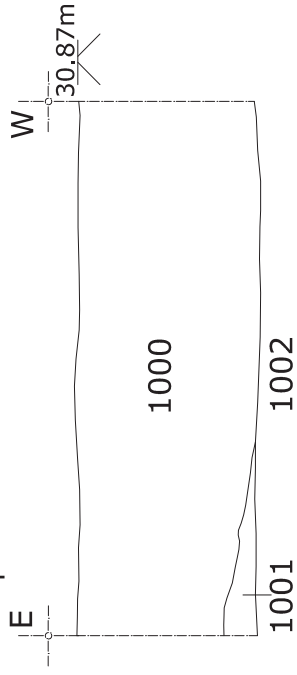
DATE: FEB 2015 AUTHOR: TPS

VERSION: 01 FIGURE: 05

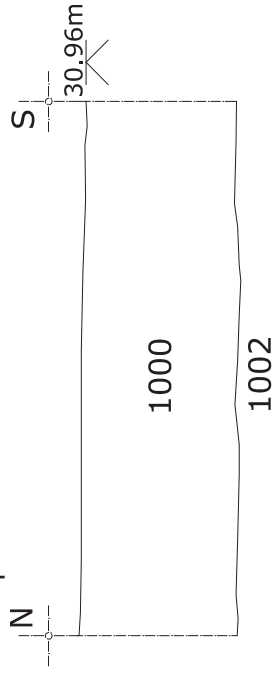


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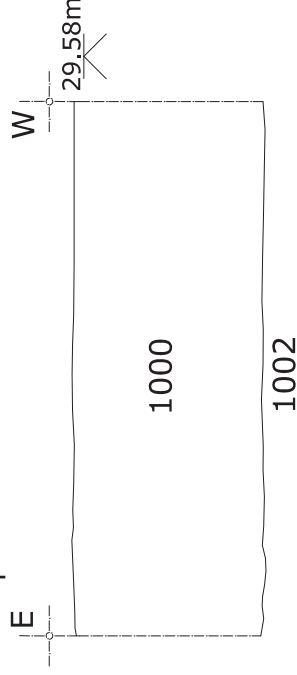
Sample Section 54



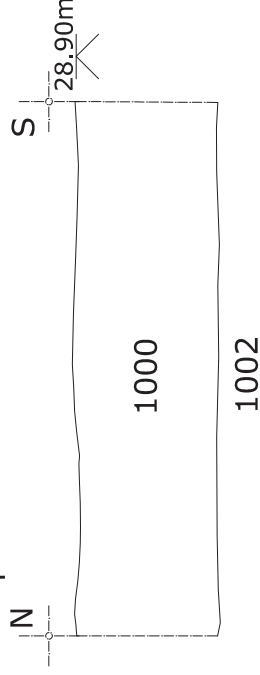
Sample Section 51



Sample Section 47



Sample Section 43



DP 01



Sample Section 54, Looking South

DP 02



Sample Section 51, Looking East

DP 03



Sample Section 47, Looking South

DP 04



Sample Section 43, Looking East

NGR: TM 439 883  
REPORT NUMBER: 1090

PROJECT:  
PLAYTERS NEW FARM, CHURCH ROAD,  
ELLLOUGH, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:



DESCRIPTION:

SAMPLE SECTIONS &  
DIGITAL PHOTOS, WEST FIELD

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PLOT: A3 APPROVED: DPM VERSION: 01

DATE: FEB 2015 AUTHOR: TPS FIGURE: 06





	1004	Archaeological Feature
	1019	Sampled Agricultural Feature
		Agricultural Feature
		Natural Feature
		Land Drain Location
	SS11	Sample Section Location
	31	Trial Trench Location
		Site Boundary

NGR: TM 439 883 PROJECT NUMBER: 1081

PROJECT: PLAYTERS NEW FARM, CHURCH ROAD, ELLOUGH, SUFFOLK



CLIENT: TRENCH PLAN, CENTRAL FIELD

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



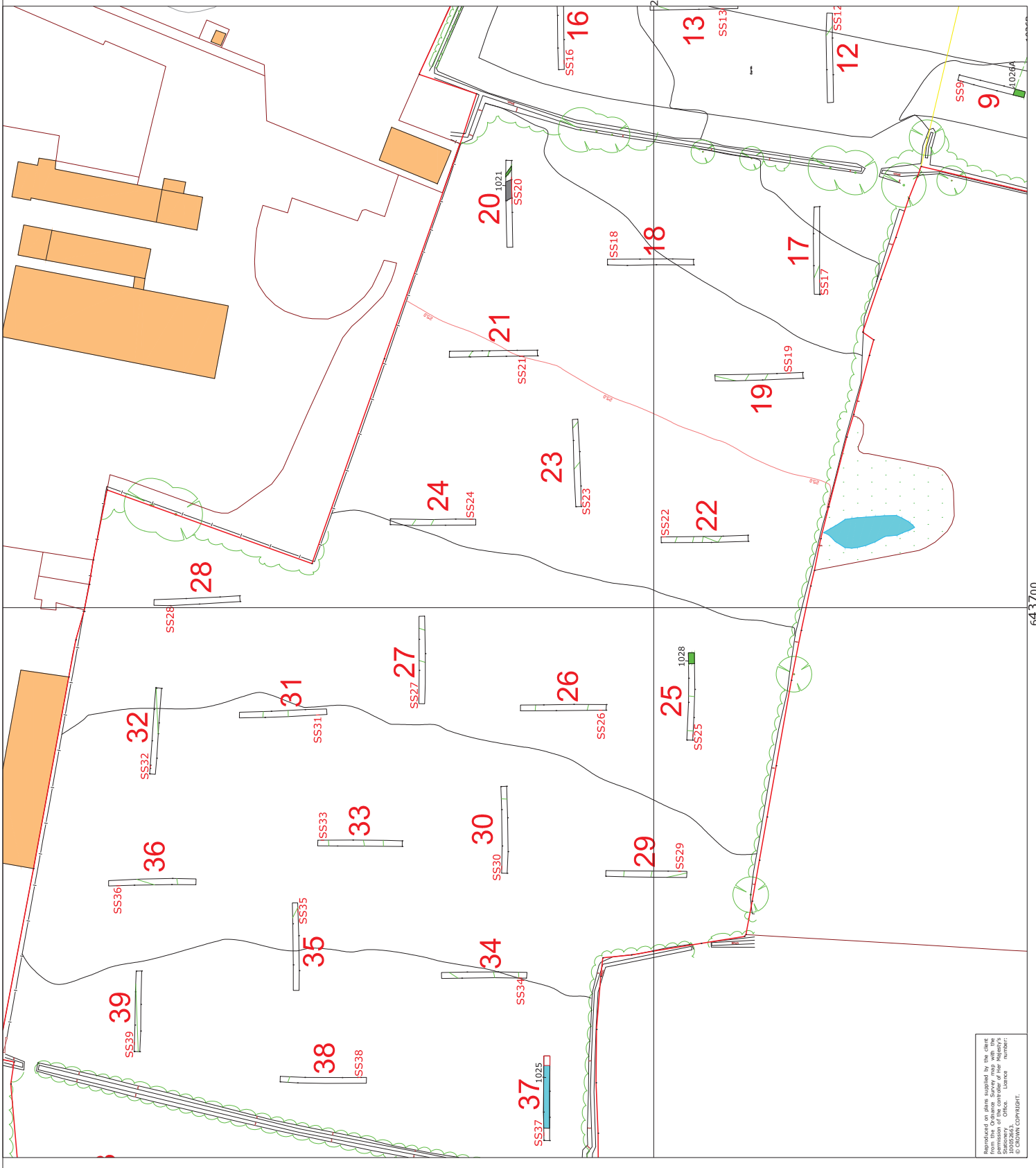
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APPROVED: DPM  
PLOT: A3

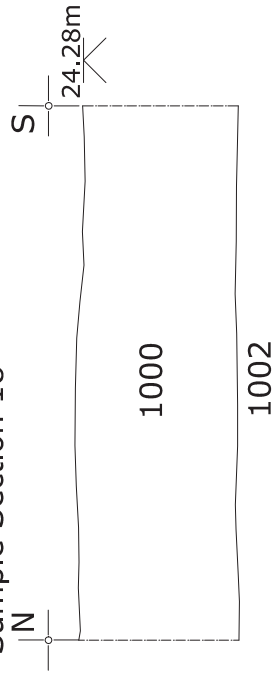
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AUTHOR: TPS  
VERSION: 01  
FIGURE: 07



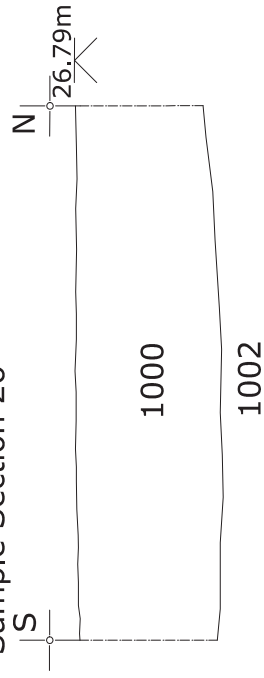
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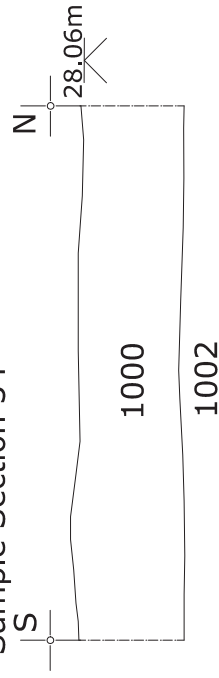
Sample Section 18



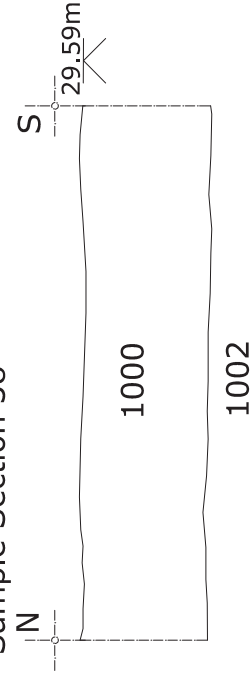
Sample Section 26



Sample Section 34



Sample Section 38



DP 05



Sample Section 18, Looking East

DP 06



Sample Section 26, Looking West

DP 07



Sample Section 34, Looking West

DP 08



Sample Section 38, Looking East

NGR: TM 439 883  
REPORT NUMBER: 1090

PROJECT:  
PLAYERS NEW FARM, CHURCH ROAD,  
ELLLOUGH, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:



DESCRIPTION:

SAMPLE SECTIONS &  
DIGITAL PHOTOS, CENTRAL FIELD

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PLOT: A3 APPROVED: DPM VERSION: 01

DATE: FEB 2015 AUTHOR: TPS FIGURE: 08



	1004	Archaeological Feature
	1019	Sampled Agricultural Feature
		Agricultural Feature
		Natural Feature
		Land Drain Location
		Sample Section Location
		Trial Trench Location
		Site Boundary

NGR: TM 439 883  
PROJECT NUMBER: 1081

PROJECT: PLAYERS NEW FARM, CHURCH ROAD, ELLOUGH, SUFFOLK

CLIENT: ANESCO

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PLAN, EAST FIELD

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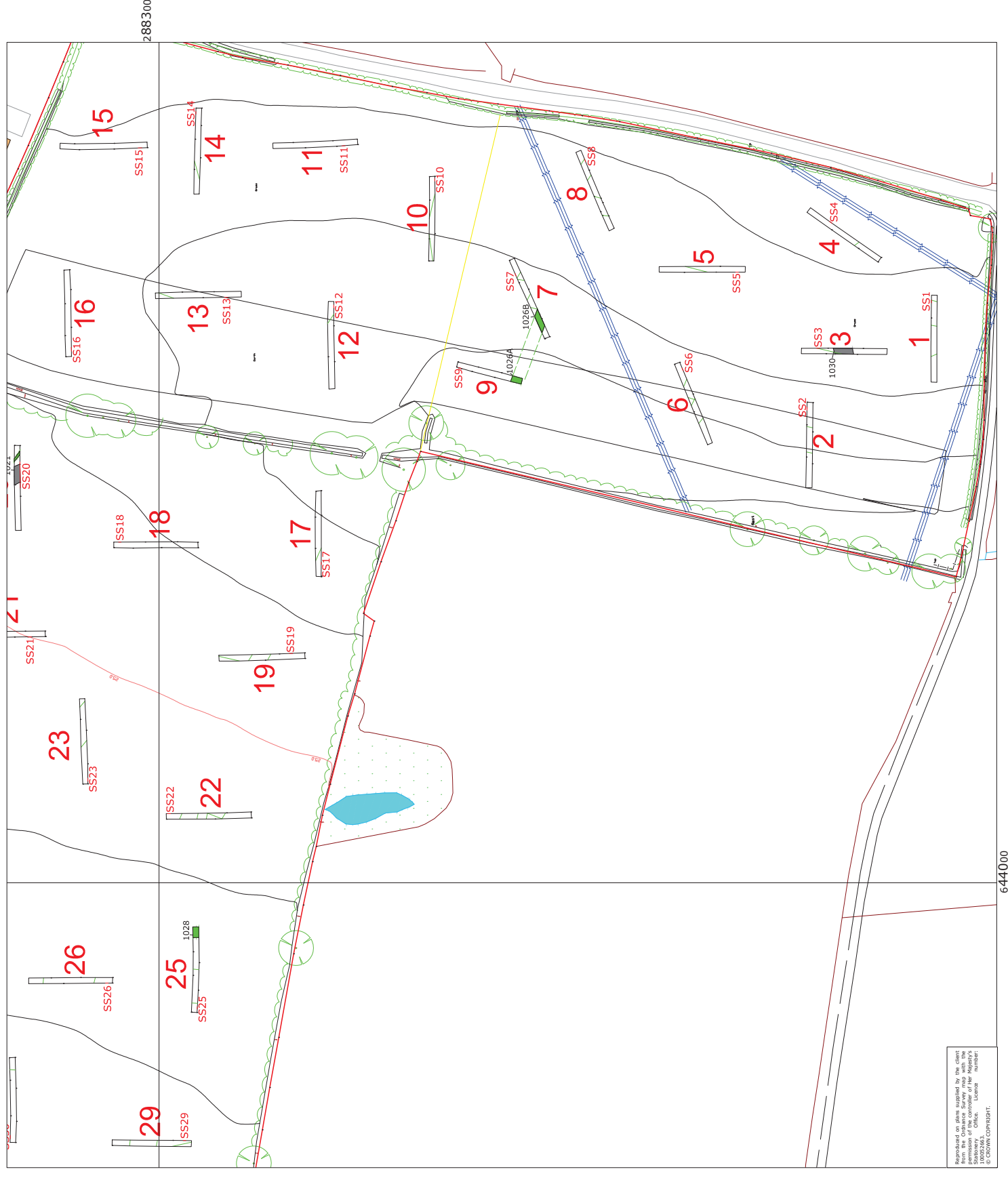


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SCALE: 1:1250  
APPROVED: DPM  
PLOT: A3  
VERSION: 01

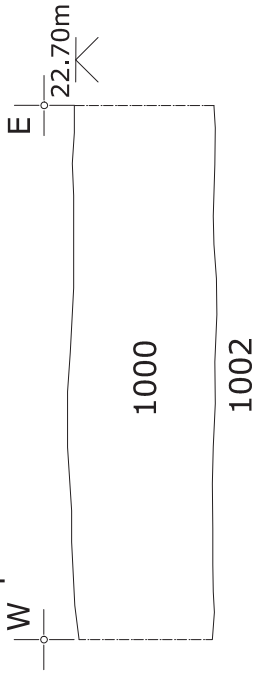
DATE: FEB 2015  
AUTHOR: TPS  
FIGURE: 09



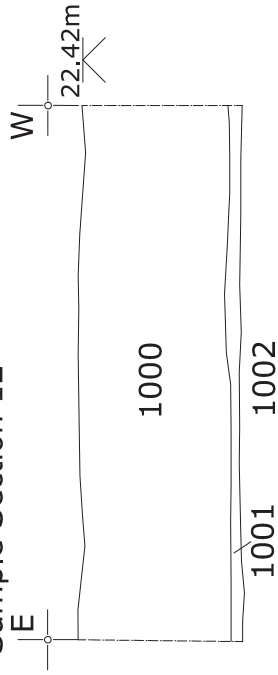
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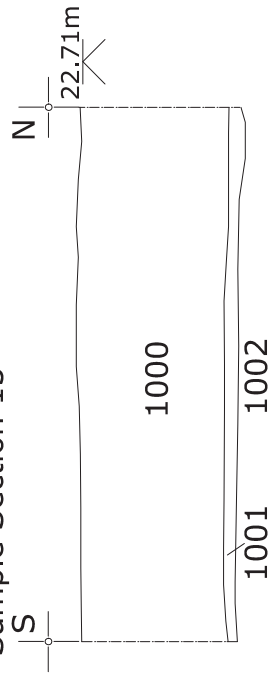
Sample Section 2



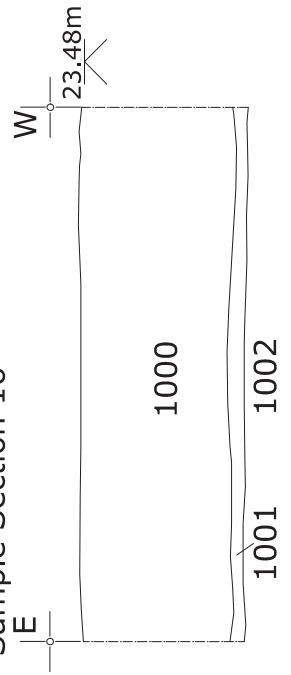
Sample Section 12



Sample Section 13



Sample Section 16



DP 09



Sample Section 2, Looking North

DP 10



Sample Section 12, Looking North

DP 11



Sample Section 13, Looking West

DP 12



Sample Section 16, Looking West

NGR: TM 439 883

REPORT NUMBER: 1090

PROJECT:

PLAYERS NEW FARM, CHURCH ROAD, ELLOUGH, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:



DESCRIPTION:

SAMPLE SECTIONS & DIGITAL PHOTOS, EAST FIELD

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SCALE: SECTIONS @ 1:20



PLOT: A3

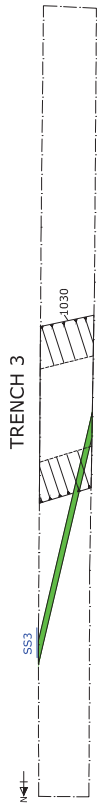
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VERSION: 01

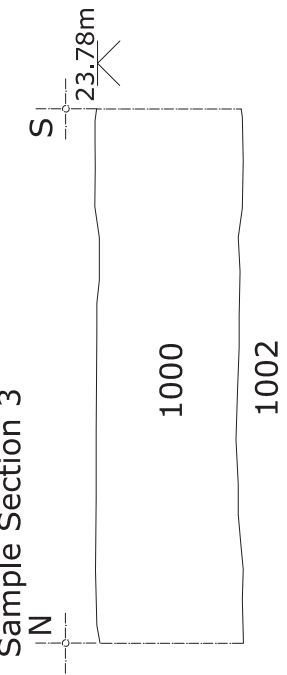
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AUTHOR: TPS

FIGURE: 10



Sample Section 3



DP 13



Sample Section 3, Looking East

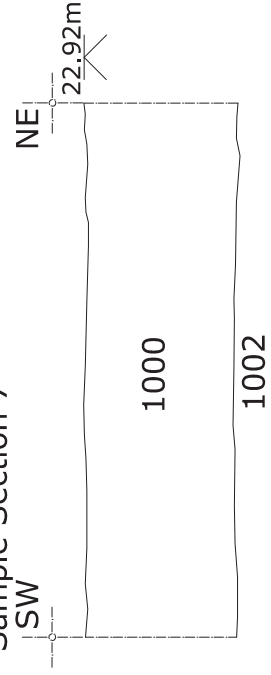
DP 14



Trench 3, Post-excavation, Looking South



Sample Section 7



DP 15



Sample Section 7, Looking North-West

DP 16



Trial Trench 7, Post-excavation, Looking South-West

<u>SSZ</u>	Sample Section Location
	Modern Land Drain

NGR: TM 439 883 REPORT NUMBER: 1090

PROJECT: PLAYTERS NEW FARM, CHURCH ROAD, ELLOUGH, SUFFOLK



DESCRIPTION: SECTIONS, PLANS & DIGITAL PHOTOS

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SECTIONS @ 1:10

PLOT: A3 APPROVED: DPM VERSION: 01

DATE: FEB 2015 AUTHOR: TPS FIGURE: 11

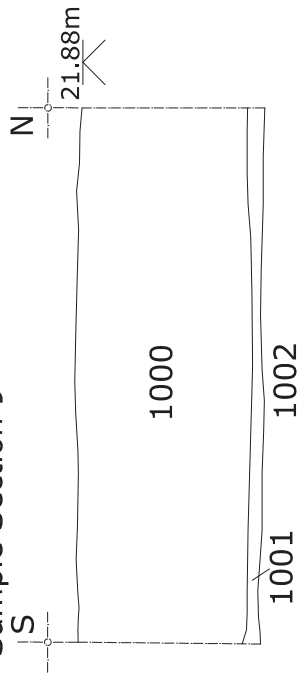
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TRENCH 9



Sample Section 9



DP 17



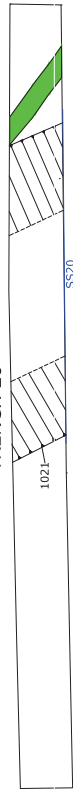
Sample Section 9, Looking West

DP 18

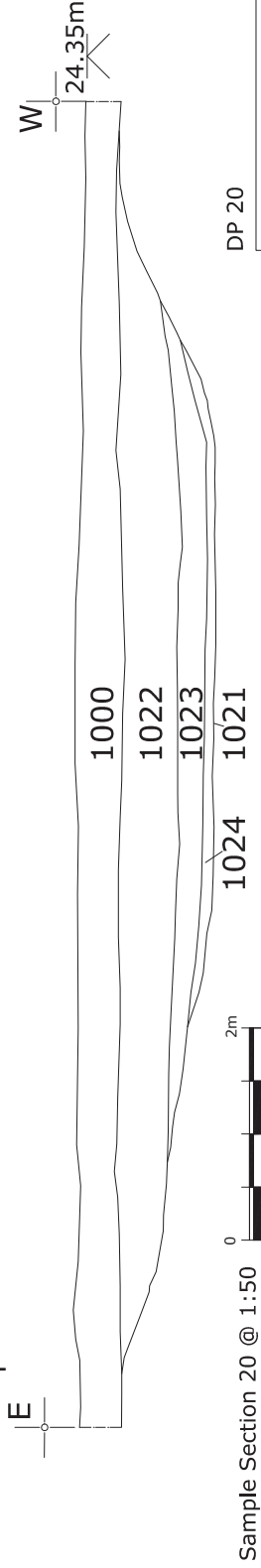


Trial Trench 9, Post-excavation, Looking South

TRENCH 20



Sample Section 20



DP 20



Trial Trench 20, Post-excavation,

DP 19



Sample Section 20, Looking South

<u>SSZ</u>	Sample Section Location
	Modern Land Drain

NGR: TM 439 883 REPORT NUMBER: 1090

PROJECT: PLAYERS NEW FARM, CHURCH ROAD, ELLOUGH, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:



DESCRIPTION:

SECTIONS, PLANS & DIGITAL PHOTOS

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SCALE: SECTIONS @ 1:10 0 0.40m

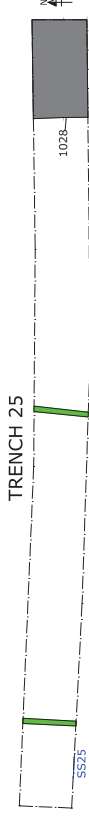
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PLOT: A3

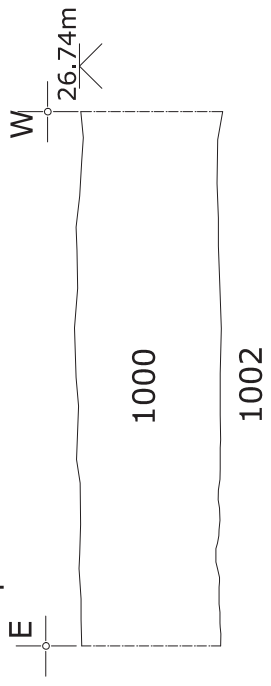
DATE: FEB 2015

AUTHOR: TPS

FIGURE: 12



Sample Section 25



DP 21



Sample Section 25, Looking South

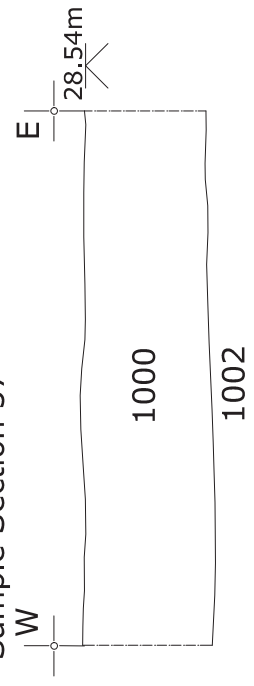
DP22



Trial Trench 25, Post-excavation, Looking East



Sample Section 37

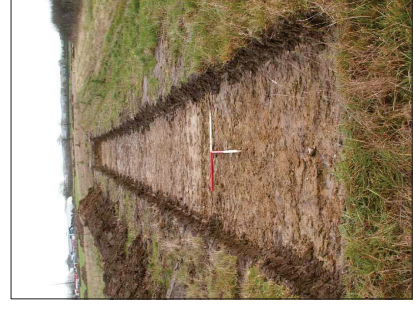


DP 23



Sample Section 37, Looking North

DP 24



Trial Trench 37, Post-excavation, Looking East



	Geological Deposit
	Sample Section Location
	Modern Land Drain

NGR: TM 439 883  
REPORT NUMBER: 1090

PROJECT: PLAYTERS NEW FARM, CHURCH ROAD, ELLOUGH, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:

DESCRIPTION: SECTIONS, PLANS & DIGITAL PHOTOS

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SCALE: 0 0.40m  
SECTIONS @ 1:10

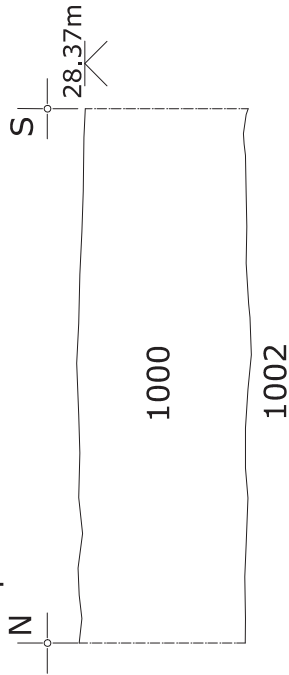
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PLOT: A3  
VERSION: 01

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AUTHOR: TPS  
FIGURE: 13

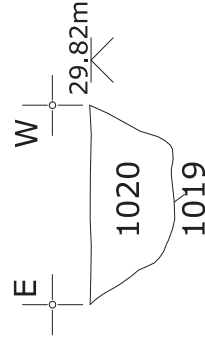




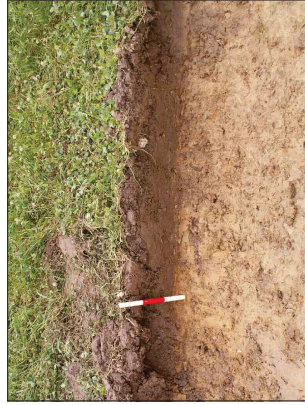
Sample Section 41



Gully 1019 - Section



DP 25



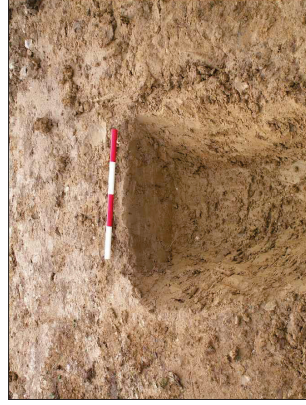
Sample Section 41, Looking East

DP 26



Trial Trench 41, Post-excavation,  
Looking North

DP 27



Gully 1019, Post-excavation,  
Looking South

SS7	Sample Section Location
Modern Land Drain	

MGR: TM 439 883

REPORT NUMBER: 1090

PROJECT: PLAYTERS NEW FARM, CHURCH ROAD, ELLOUGH, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:



DESCRIPTION:

SECTIONS, PLANS & DIGITAL PHOTOS

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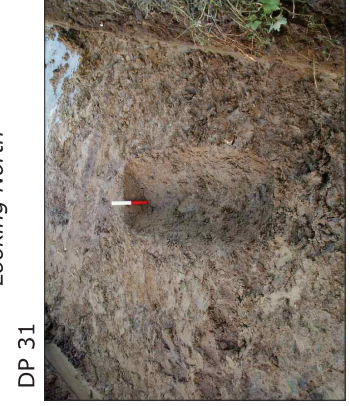
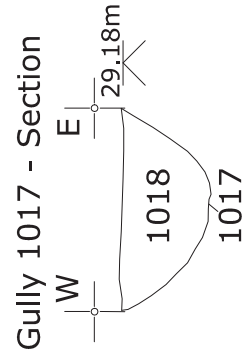
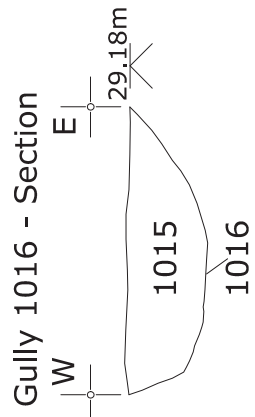
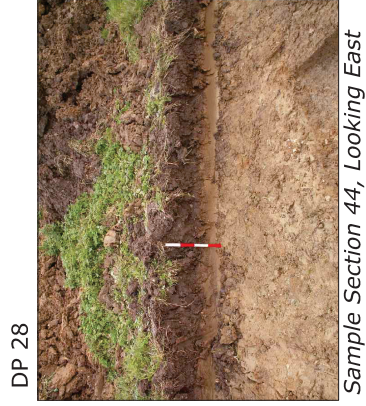
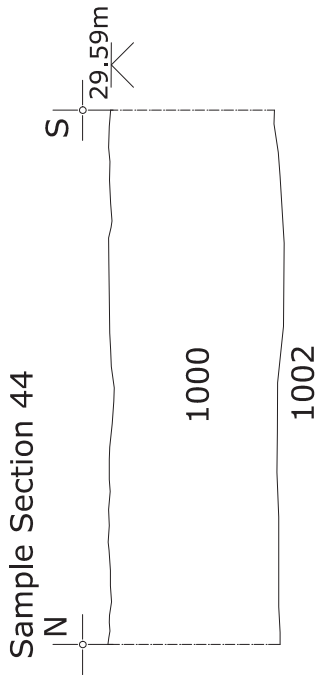
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VERSION: 01

DATE: FEB 2015

AUTHOR: TPS

FIGURE: 14



SS7	Sample Section Location
	Modern Land Drain

MGR: TM 439 883  
 REPORT NUMBER: 1090

PROJECT:  
 PLAYTERS NEW FARM, CHURCH ROAD,  
 ELLOUGH, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:

DESCRIPTION:  
 SECTIONS, PLANS &  
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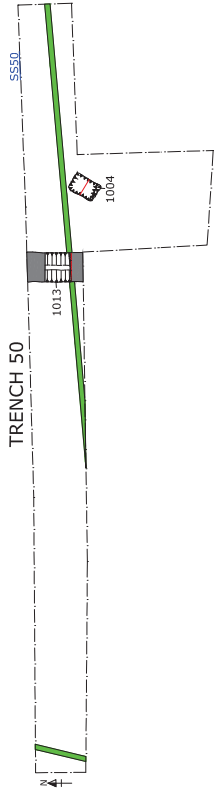
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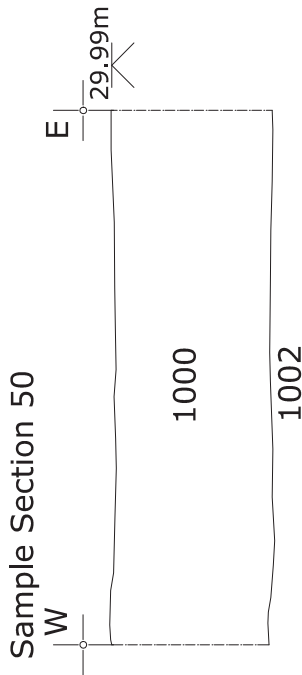
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 FIGURE: 15

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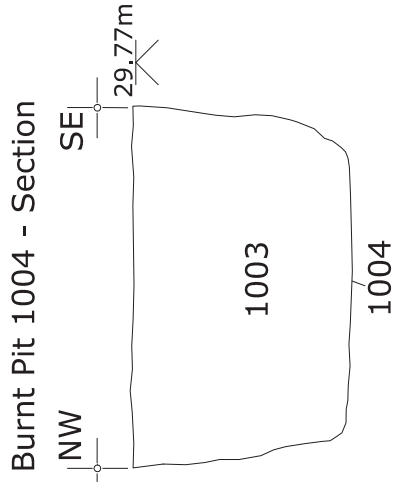




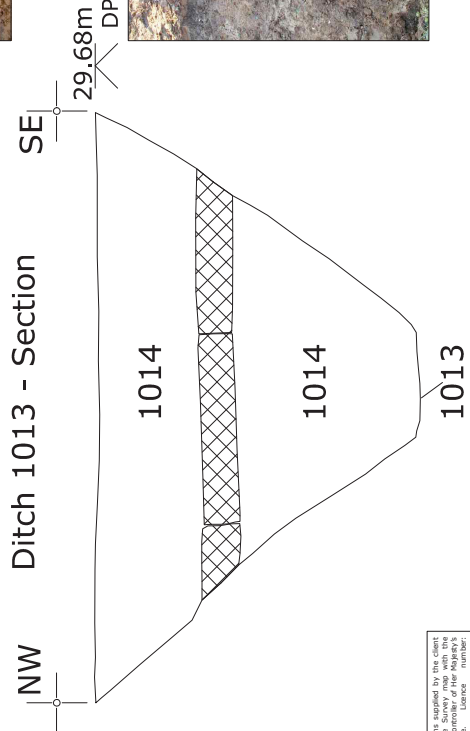
PLAN @ 1:200



Sample Section 50



Burnt Pit 1004 - Section



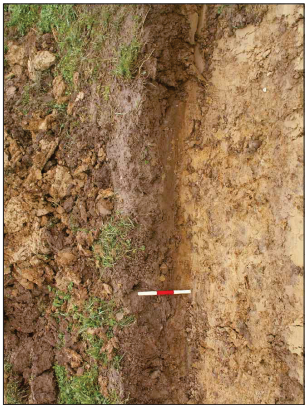
Ditch 1013 - Section

DP 33



Trial Trench 50, Post-excavation, Looking East

DP 32



Sample Section 50, Looking North

DP 34



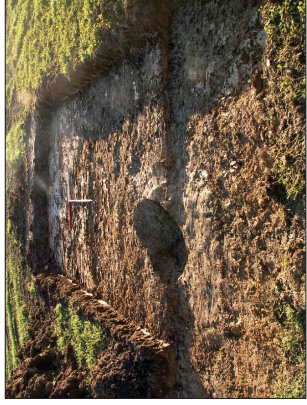
Pit 1004, Pre-excavation, Looking North-East

DP 35



Pit 1004, Post-excavation, Looking North-East

DP 37



Trial Trench 50 Extension, Post-excavation, Looking South

Ditch 1013, Post-excavation, Looking South

	Modern Ceramic Land Drain
	Sample Section Location
	Modern Land Drain

MGR: TM 439 883  
REPORT NUMBER: 1090

PROJECT:  
PLAYERS NEW FARM, CHURCH ROAD,  
ELLOUGH, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:

DESCRIPTION:  
SECTIONS, PLANS &  
DIGITAL PHOTOS

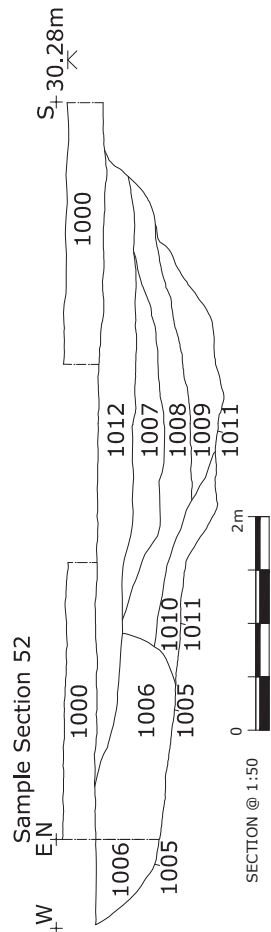
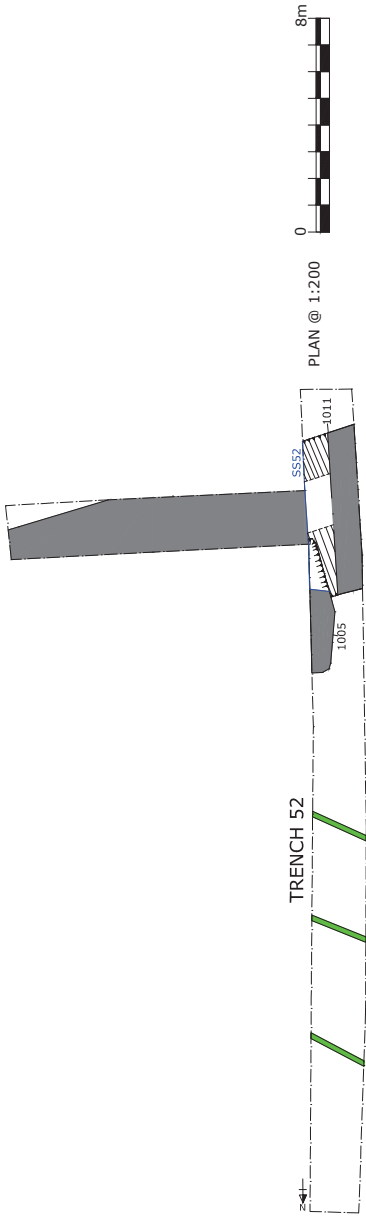
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SCALE: SECTIONS @ 1:10	APPROVED: DPM	VERSION: 01
PLANT: A3	AUTHOR: TPS	FIGURE: 16
DATE: FEB 2015		

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Sample Section 52, Looking East



Trial Trench 52, Post-excavation, Looking South

DP 40

<b>SS7</b>	Sample Section Location
	Modern Land Drain

MGR: TM 439 883  
REPORT NUMBER: 1090

PROJECT:  
PLAYTERS NEW FARM, CHURCH ROAD,  
ELLLOUGH, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:  
**Ariesco**  
archaeology

DESCRIPTION:  
SECTIONS, PLANS &  
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SCALE: 0 0.40m  
SECTIONS @ 1:10

APPROVED: DPM  
VERSION: 01

DATE: FEB 2015  
AUTHOR: TPS  
FIGURE: 17

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	High Voltage Overhead Cable Exclusion Zone
	possible silted pits / hollows
	cultivation?
	strong magnetic disturbances (recent / non-archaeological)
	background magnetic anomalies natural / non-archaeological
	pipe (and associated magnetic disturbance)
	drain?
	Strong (ferrous) magnetic anomalies
	Proposed Trial Trench
	Site Boundary

NGR: TM 439 883 REPORT NUMBER: 1090

PROJECT: PLAYTERS NEW FARM, CHURCH ROAD, ELLOUGH, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:

DESCRIPTION: FEATURE LOCATION & GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALY CORRELATION PLAN

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SCALE: 1:2500



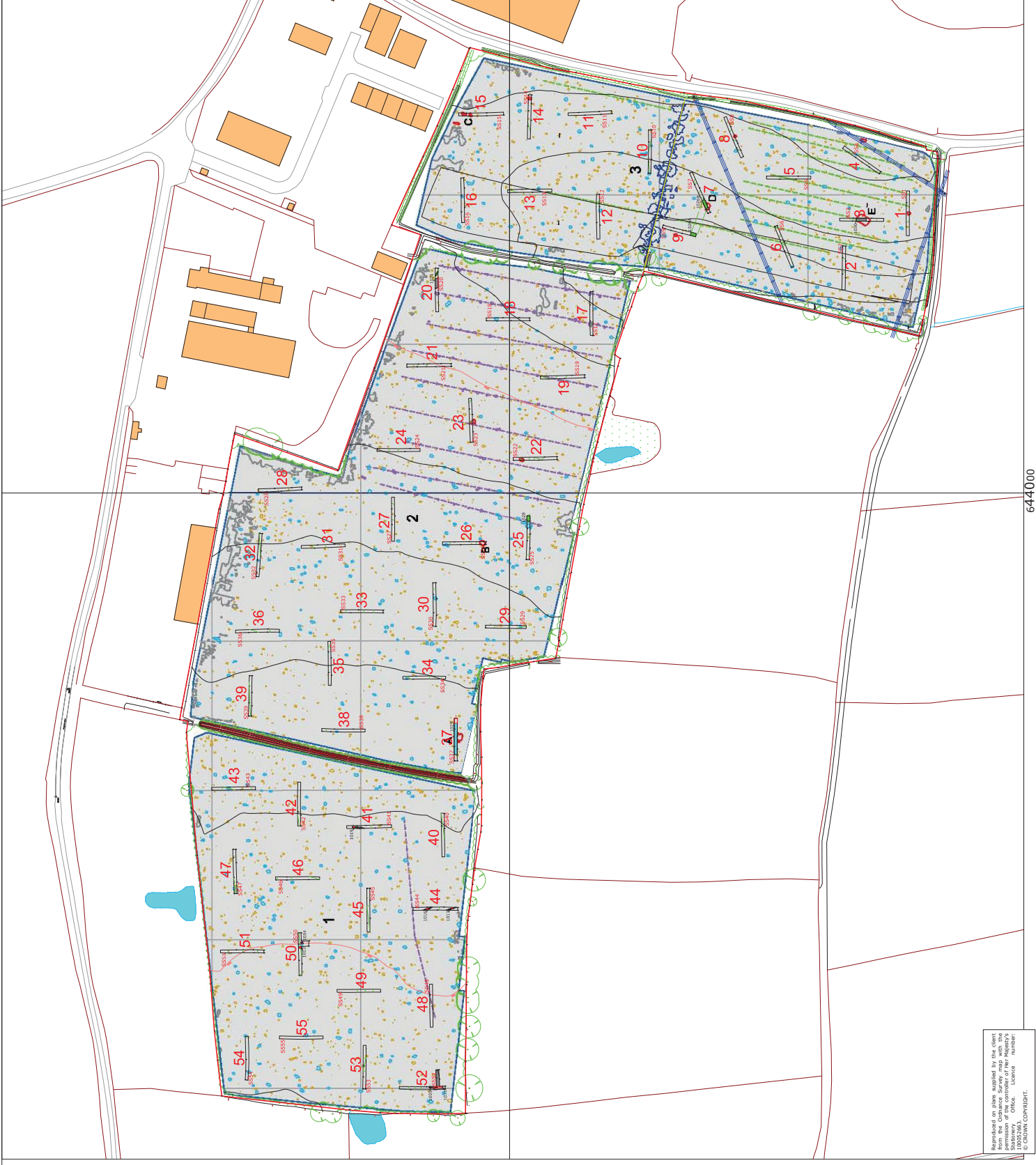
APPROVED: A3

VERSION: 01

DATE: FEB 2015

AUTHOR: TPS

FIGURE: 18



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