LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Report Number: 1222

February 2019

LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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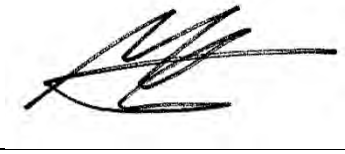
Approved By:		**Date**	February 2019

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The site had a moderate to high potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric period, a moderate potential for Romano-British archaeology, and a low to moderate potential for features and finds relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods particularly in the form of agricultural activity.

The evaluation revealed a high volume of archaeological features. Four possible phases of activity were identified with the predominant phase dating to the early Roman period.
*Phase **I** is best represented in the western portion of the site. All the dated Roman features are located in trenches 1, 2 and 3. These three trenches also have the highest concentration of features across the site (65% of all investigated features were present in these trenches). The western portion of the site also sits at the crest of the hill which slopes up from the east and Blacktiles Lane.*

*Phase **II** was represented by a single posthole in Trench 1 dated to the mid/late 3rd – 4th century. The presence of activity dating to the later roman period should not be surprising and adds to our overall understanding of the wider historic landscape.*

*Phase **III** assigned to the post medieval period relates to former agricultural subsoil **1001**.*

***Undated** represents features that were unable to be dated by material culture and have been assigned to this phase. It may be possible to assign these features to a phase given their location and potential relationship to other features; however, the lack of material culture and the relative short time period represented on the site makes assigning these to a phase difficult and potentially misleading.*

The number of finds recovered was unusually low considering the volume of archaeology present. The ceramic assemblage was slightly abraded, but in a predominantly

fragmentary state suggesting deposition occurred in small quantities and had not been moved significantly by later disturbance.

A relatively coherent site narrative can be constructed from the results of the evaluation, however the low density of finds present and the nature of archaeological evaluation leaves significant questions unanswered.

The overall results of the trenching went well beyond the potential suggested in the background research and the preceding geophysical survey, even with the lack of dating evidence.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

From 29th October to 15th November 2018 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation at Land off Blacktiles lane, Martlesham, Suffolk (NGR TM 2419 4668) on behalf of Hastoe Homes Ltd ahead of redevelopment of the site.

The evaluation was undertaken in response to a design brief issued by Suffolk County Council (Batt, K. 13th December 2017) which required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 4% of the area under threat from development.

Twenty-two 30.00m x 1.80m trenches, one 50.00 x 1.80m trench, and one 20.00m x 1.80m trench were proposed and a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to excavate the trenches.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located 8km north east of Ipswich, on the western edge of the village of Martlesham. The site itself is currently an arable field, bound to the north by fields and agricultural buildings. The east of the site is partially bound by Blacktiles Lane, houses and agricultural fields, to the south the site is bound by further fields and the Martlesham Christian Fellowship Centre, while the A12 forms the western boundary of the site.

2.1 Site Geology

The Bedrock geology is described as Red Crag Formation – Sand. A Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 2 to 4 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods, when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow seas (BSG, 2018).

There are two superficial deposits within the site; the northern part of the site is described as Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup – Sand and Gravel. A Superfical Deposit formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, when the local environment was previously dominated by rivers (BSG, 2018). Whereas the southern portion is described as Lowestoft Formation – Sand and Gravel. Which is a Superficial Deposit formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, when the local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions (BSG, 2018).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with 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 plan is the *Suffolk Coastal District Local Plan (2013)*.

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

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

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

3.2 Suffolk Coastal District Local Plan (2013)

The relevant section in the local plan states the following aims and objectives:

> 3.149 The importance of buildings and places is recognised as contributing to peoples' general quality of life. The district contains a rich historic legacy. Its historic market towns and villages together with their landscape settings, archaeology, individual buildings and groups of, and historic street patterns all add to the social and cultural history of the area.
>
> 3.150 In relation to the built environment, the designation of conservation areas, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parklands and the listing of buildings are all issues that can be addressed outside of the Local Plan process. The role of the Core Strategy in relation to these topics will be to provide general advice supporting their retention and enhancement whilst minimising any significant adverse impacts upon them. Section 12 of the NPPF supports this aim and will be applied rigorously. More generally, decisions on development proposals affecting heritage assets will be informed as appropriate by Conservation Area Appraisals, information from the Historic Environment Record and Archaeological Assessments.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2 & 3)

Martlesham is a small village in eastern Suffolk located close to Woodbridge and Ipswich. It is thought to have Roman origins and was established by a least 1086AD having an entry in Doomsday as Merlesham. The historic core of the village lies on high ground overlooking the River Deben and its tributary the River Finn. However, the settlement shifted from the high ground towards the west during the medieval period where the main London to Great Yarmouth road bridged the River Finn by the middle 15th century. All that remains of the village core is the Church and Martlesham Hall, the main village now lying 1 – 2km to the west.

4.1 Prehistoric

Evidence of Mesolithic activity is sparse. A flint microlith was recovered during excavations of a quarry extension at Hall Road in 1992 (BEL018) 900m to the west. The second entry comprises a large assemblage of struck flints within a ditch like feature recorded during excavations at Sinks Pit in 1992 (BEL022) also 900m west of site.

The Neolithic is represented by six entries in the SHER search area. Upper and lower stones of a saddle quern (BEL004) were recovered 650m to the north-west at Bealing Holt. Neolithic settlement and pottery sherds were found during a watching brief at Hall Road (BEL018) 900m to the west. During the Sinks Pit excavations of 1992, Neolithic to Early Bronze Age features containing worked flint and pottery sherds were recorded (BEL022) 900m to the west. Two evaluation phases undertaken at Firecrest Nursery in Little Bealings 800m to the west revealed pits and post-holes containing pottery and burnt flint (BEL024). A Neolithic adze findspot (MRM027) is located just 200m south-east from the centre of site near Blacktiles Lane.

Three bowl barrow Scheduled Ancient Monuments dating from the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age are located nearby. The closest (MRW018) is present c.500m south of the site and is 30m in diameter, standing 2.6m high with Second World War (WWII) slit trench damage to one side. The second (MRW014) is located c.730m southwest of the site measuring 20m in diameter and 0.80m high, it has also suffered recent (WWII) damage by slit trenching. The third bowl barrow (MRW015) is sited c.830m south of the site, it is 25m in diameter and 1m high. Another round barrow was present 700m south of the site

but was excavated in 1905 where some cremated bone and beaker pottery was found (MRM001). There are a further four well preserved examples situated 2km further south.

Evidence of Bronze Age activity in a 1km radius around the site is substantial. At Dunnetts Hill Plantation fragments of four Late Bronze Age urns (BEL005) were found on the drive of a house 600m to the north. During a watching brief at Hall Road in 1992 (BEL018) 900m to the west, Beaker pottery was recovered from six postholes or pits. A Bronze Age palstave (BEL019) was found by metal detector 600m to the north-west. At the Sinks Pit excavations in 1992 Early Bronze Age features containing pottery sherds, a quern and a worked object (BEL022) were recovered 900m to the west. An evaluation at Firecrest Nursery uncovered a Bronze Age pit containing Beaker pottery (BEL024), located 900m to the west. Beaker sherds, an arrowhead and a worked object (MRM002) were present during construction of a new build 400m to the southwest. An evaluation in 2003 on the park and ride site immediately adjacent to the west of the A12 and 100m west of the site, revealed pits containing Beaker pottery and ditches of a contemporary field system (MRM075). The last Bronze Age entry within the radius is located 500m to the southeast, it comprises flint tools and burnt flints (MRM144) recovered during fieldwalking and metal detecting and is possibly associated with enclosure type anomalies recorded by a magnetometer survey. An evaluation c.240m south of the site identified prehistoric features including a possible barrow ditch (MRM154).

Iron Age activity is not as well represented within the 1km search radius. A watching brief at Hall Road on a quarry site recorded a small pit containing Iron Age pottery (BEL018) located 900m to the west. Excavations at Sinks Pit 900m west (BEL022) most notably revealed a possible Iron Age roundhouse. One Iron Age ditch (BEL024) was recorded during the evaluation At Firecrest Nursery 900m to the west. An Iron Age pottery rim sherd was also recorded in the garden of St Mary's (MRM005) 520m to the east.

4.2 Romano-British

Roman activity is relatively sparse throughout the majority of the search radius with more substantial activity present to the east and north-east of the site. Roman pottery sherds (BEL009) were recovered from the garden of Finntoft at Little Bealings 700m to the north-west. A watching brief at the gravel quarry revealed 1st to 3rd Century AD ditches, pits and postholes (BEL018). Roman field boundary ditches were recorded at Sinks Pit in 1992

(BEL022) 900m to the west. One Roman coin (KSG MISC) was found by metal detector 900m to the west. An up-draught kiln (MRM007) was recorded 490m to the east. A Roman bronze vase, pottery and a coin were recovered from St Mary's garden (MRM008) 660m to the east. One blue glass bead was recovered from a mole hill (MRM020) 450m to the south-east of site and south of Main Road. Roman Tesserae and tile (MRM039) were recovered at Mill Farm 750m southeast of the site. A pit containing Roman pottery was recorded during a watching brief (MRM066) 900m to the north-east. During the evaluation at the park and ride (MRM075) 100m west of site, one Roman ditch was recorded.

4.3 Saxon and Medieval

Saxon activity is rare within the search radius. At Firecrest Nursery in Little Bealings 900m to the west (BEL024) a large pit (or possible Grubenhaus) with pottery and a copper alloy brooch, strap and a pin were recorded. Three Saxon round barrows containing primary inhumations are present 650m to the south-east (MRM016). A probable Saxon burial site has been recorded 1Km west of the site (BEL010) which is evidenced by a shield boss, 2 spears, a javelin, and fragments of a cooking pot, all of which were found with cremated bone. In addition a Saxon silver decorated pin head was found c.1km northeast of the site (MRM040).

Records of medieval activity in the search area are also rare. Scatters of medieval pottery were found during field walking c.1km north of the site in an area where cropmarks of possible medieval field boundaries and a track/road have been identified by aerial photography (BEL035, BEL036, BEL037, BEL038, MRM113). The possible location of a gallows, recorded as a field name on the 1840 tithe map (MRM MISC) and a few sherds of pottery present during archaeological monitoring (ESF18943) 900m to the east and south of Creek Hill. An artefact scatter found c.1km northeast of the site included a bronze strap end and strap fastener (MRM040). A scatter of medieval pottery was found close to these finds, c.900m northeast of the site (MRM043). Some sherds of Medieval pottery were also found during the park and ride evaluation 100m west of the site (MRM075).

4.4 Post-medieval and Modern

Post-Medieval ditches were identified at the park and ride c.100m west of the site which are likely associated with a trackway visible on early OS maps (MRM075). Post-Medieval field boundaries were also identified at a site c.500m southeast of the site (MRM157). Probable post-medieval field boundary type anomalies are present on air photographs on the southern side of Martlesham village (MRM124) 1km east.

Two second world war sites are present 100m and 200m to the north-east (MRM 116/117) that comprise slit trenches and a camp for possible outlying defensive positions. A Second World War anti-aircraft battery (MRM119) is also present 800m to the south-east. One pill-box or battle headquarters (MRM152) is recorded 650m to the east.

4.5 Archaeological Potential

Given the above records the site had a **moderate** to **high** potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric period, a **moderate** potential for Romano-British archaeology, and a **low** to **moderate** potential for features and finds relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods particularly in the form of agricultural activity.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief states that the evaluation should aim to (Batt, K. Brief, Section 4.2)

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

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving will be undertaken in accordance with the Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 (SCCAS/CT).

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).

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief required 700.00m of trenching in advance of the construction of an above surface water attenuation storage area and associated landscaping. The trenching is to cover 5% of the development area which will consist comprise of 22 30.00m x 1.80m trenches, 1x 50.00 x 1.80m trench and 1 20.00m x 1.80m trench.

All work will be carried out in accordance with *Standard And Guidance For Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014 CIfA) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, (Gurney, D. 2003. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14).

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket will be used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work will be undertaken by hand (Fig. 4). Trenches will be signed off by SCCAS/CT prior to backfilling.

The archaeology will be recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs will also be taken.

In the event that important archaeological remains are identified, a site meeting will be held with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist to discuss the significance of the remains and decide on the scope of further excavation and recording.

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 4 - 26)

8.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 measured 30.00m in total on a northwest to southeast orientation, which was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.52m. The trench was in the southwest corner of the site and contained fourteen archaeological features.

Ditch **1003** (1.00m+ x 0.92m x 0.25m) was linear in plan with a shallow sloping side on the north edge and a steep sloping side on the southern edge, and a concave base. It was on an east to west orientation. It contained a single fill, **1004**, which was comprised of a mid-yellow brown, loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions.

Post hole **1005** (0.30m x 0.30m x 0.10m) was sub-circular in plan with shallow concave sloping sides and a concave base. It was located c.1.30m from the southeast end of the trench. It contained a single fill, **1006**, which was comprised of a mid-brown, loose silty sand.

Ditch **1007** (1.00m+ x 0.80m x 0.35m) was linear in plan with gradual sloping sides and a concave base. It was on an east to west orientation and was located c.1.30m from the southeast end of the trench. It contained a single fill, **1008**, which was comprised of a mid-brown, loose silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions. The ditch contained two animal bones (18g) which showed no diagnostic features and could only be identified as 'mammal' (Curl, 2018). A complete loom-weight (542g) was also found probably dating to the Roman period (Fawcett, 2018). This ditch is the same as Ditch **1009** however was recorded separately due to bioturbation in the trench which caused disturbance to the feature.

Ditch **1009** (1.06m+ x 0.70m x 0.65m) was linear in plan with steep sloping sides and a flat base. It was on an east to west orientation. It was located c.6.50m from the southeast end of the trench. It contained a single fill, **1010**, which was comprised of a mid-brown, loose silty sand with small stone inclusions. The ditch contained a single fragment of Roman pottery dating to no later than the end of the 2nd century, and a single fragment of Roman flat or brick CBM (74g) (Fawcett, 2018). This ditch is the same as Ditch **1007** however was recorded separately due to bioturbation in the trench which caused disturbance to the feature.

Pit **1011** (1.04m+ x 0.60m x 0.42m) was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It was situated c.5.20m from the southeast end of the trench. It contained a single fill, **1012**, which comprised a mid-brown, loose silty sand.

Post hole **1013** (0.40m x 0.41m x 0.12m) was sub-circular in plan with shallow concave sloping sides and a concave base. It was located c.7.80m from the southeast end of the trench. It contained a single fill, **1014**, which was comprised of a mid-brown, loose silty sand.

Post hole **1017** (0.60m x 0.60m x 0.30m) was circular in plan with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. It was located c.9.90m from the southeast end of the trench. It contained a single fill, **1018**, was a mid-brown, loose silty sand. One sherd of Roman pottery (4g) was found, dating the post hole to mid/late 3rd-4th century (Fawcett, 2018).

Post hole **1019** (0.30m x 0.30m x 0.09m) was sub-circular in plan with shallow concave sloping sides and a concave base. It was situated c.11.70m from the southeast end of the trench. It contained a single fill, **1020**, which was comprised of a mid-brown, loose silty sand.

Post hole **1021** (0.30m x 0.22m x 0.17m) was sub-circular in plan with steep concave sides and a concave base. It was located c.14.60m from the northwest end of the trench. It contained a single fill, **1022**, which was comprised of a mid-grey brown, loose silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions.

Ditch **1023** (1.00m+ x 1.90m x 0.40m) was linear in plan with gradual concave sides and a concave base. It was located c.1.80m from the northwest end of the trench. It contained a single fill, **1024**, which comprised a dark brown grey, loose silty sand with occasional flint inclusions. This feature is the same as ditch **1119** in trench 9.

Ditch **1025** (1.00m+ x 0.90m+ x 0.52m) was linear in shape with steep sides and a flat base. It was located c.2.60m from the northwest end of the trench. It contained single fill, **1026**, which comprised a dark orange grey, loose sandy silt. This feature is the same as ditch **1117** in trench 9.

Pit **1027** (0.28m+ x 0.40m+ x 0.20m) was sub-circular in plan with shallow sides and a concave base. It was situated c.3.10m from the northwest end of the trench. It contained a single fill, **1028**, which was comprised of a dark yellow grey, loose silty sand.

Pit **1029** (0.65m x 1.02m x 0.24m) was sub-circular in plan with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. It was located c.13.00m from the northwest end of the trench. It

contained a single fill, **1030**, which was a mid-grey brown, loose silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions.

Gully **1031** (1.30m+ x 0.42m x 0.15m) was linear in plan with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. It was located c.10.40m from the northwest end of the trench. It contained a single fill, **1032**, which comprised a light orange brown, friable sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions.

Ditch **1033** (1.80m+ x 0.59m x 0.37m) was linear in plan with moderate to steep sides and a concave base. It was located c.9.60m from the northwest end of the trench. It contained a single fill, **1034**, which was comprised of a mid-grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions.

Post hole **1037** (0.65m x 0.30m x 0.20m) was circular in plan with concave sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, **1038**, comprised of a mid-grey brown, loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions.

Topsoil **1000** was present to a depth of 0.38m and overlaid subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.50m. Both overlaid natural geology **1002**.

8.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was 30.00m in total on a north to south orientation, which was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m. The trench was located at the west end of the site and contained eleven archaeological features.

Ditch terminus **1035** (1.00m+ x 0.70m x 0.25m) was linear in shape with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It was located c.6.80m from the south end of the trench. It contained a single fill, **1036**, comprising a light yellow brown, loose silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions.

Ditch **1039** (1.00m+ x 1.86m x 0.40m) was linear in plan with gradual sloping sides and a concave base. It was located c.10.40m from the south end of the site. It contained a single fill, **1040**, which was comprised of a dark brown grey, loose silty sand with occasional flint inclusions. This linear, orientated east-west, is visible across the whole site and is the same as **1075** in trench 16 and **1134** in trench 24.

Ditch **1041** (1.00m+ x x0.38m x 0.16m) was linear in plan with steep sloping sides and a v-shaped base. It was located c.11.70m from the south end of the site. It contained a single fill, **1042**, comprising a dark brown grey, loose silty sand.

Ditch **1043** was linear in plan and was visible in the trench between c.6.00m and c.16.17m from the north end. It was excavated in three slots. Slot **A** (1.00m+ x 0.67m x 0.34m) had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, **1044**, which was comprised of a dark orange brown, loose silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions. Slot **B** (1.00m+ x 0.75m x 0.19m) had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, **1045**, comprising a dark orange brown, loose silty sand with occasional flint inclusions. Slot **C** (1.00m+ x 0.47m x 0.19m) had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, **1050**, comprising a dark orange brown, loose silty sand with occasional flint inclusions. One Roman pottery sherd (2g) was found in **1050**, dating the ditch to the mid-1st to later 2nd century.

Post hole **1065** (0.40m x 0.47m x 0.23m) was sub-circular in plan with steep sloping sides a concave base. It was located c.3.10m from the south end of the site. It contained a single fill, **1066**, which was comprised of a mid-grey brown, loose silty sand with occasional flint inclusions.

Post hole **1067** (0.40m x 0.39m x 0.23m) was sub-circular in plan with steep sloping sides and a concave base. It was located c.2.35m from the south end of the site. It contained a single fill, **1068**, comprising a mid-grey brown, loose silty sand with occasional flint inclusions.

Post hole **1069** (0.48m+ x 1.15m x 0.27m) was sub-circular in plan with gradual sloping sides and a concave base. It was situated c.5.22m from the north end of the site. It contained a single fill, **1070**, comprising a dark brown grey, loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions.

Pit **1071** (0.38m+ x 0.98m x 0.16m) was sub-circular in plan with shallow sloping sides and a flat base. It was located c.3.91m from the north end of the trench. It contained a single fill, **1072**, which was a dark brown grey, loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions.

Post hole **1073** (0.50m x 0.54m x 0.11m) was circular in plan with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. It was located c.2.61m from the north end of the trench. It contained a single fill, **1074**, which was comprised of a light yellow brown, loose silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions.

Topsoil **1000** was present to a depth of 0.36m and overlaid subsoil, **1001**, present to a depth of 0.44m. These overlaid natural geology **1002**.

8.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was 30.00m in total on a northeast to southwest orientation, which was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m. The trench was closest to the northwest corner of the site and contained seven archaeological features.

Ditch **1051** (1.00m+ x 1.72m x 0.45m) was linear in shape with a steep sloping side to the east and a very gradual sloping side to the west, and a flat base. It was located c.12.80m from the southwest end of the trench. It contained a single fill, **1052**, consisting of a mid-orange brown, loose silty sand with small stone inclusions.

Pit **1053** (1.00m+ x 0.50m x 0.32m) was sub-circular in plan with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. It was located c.11.22m from the southwest end of the trench. It contained a single fill, **1054**, which comprised of a mid-grey brown, friable silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions. In total nine sherds of pottery (261g) were found; three dating from the mid-1st to later 2nd century; one dating from the Roman period more generally; and five belonging to the lower quarter of a single jar or flagon dating from the mid-1st to 2nd century (Fawcett, 2018). The pit was probably a Roman waste pit.

Ditch **1086** (1.00m+ x 0.40m x 0.14m) was linear in plan with steep sloping sides and a v-shaped base. It was located c.6.00m from the southwest end of the trench. It contained a single fill, **1087**, which was a dark orange brown grey, loose sandy silt.

Ditch **1088** (1.00m+ x 0.53m x 0.18m) was linear in plan with moderate sloping sides and concave base. It was situated c.14.35m from the northeast end of the trench. It contained a single fill, **1089**, comprising a mid-grey brown, loose silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions.

Ditch **1090** (1.00m+ x 1.20m x 0.37m) was linear in plan with concave sloping sides and a flat base. It was located c.12.26m from the northeast end of the trench. It contained three fills; **1091** a dark brown grey, loose silty sand with occasional flint finds; **1100** a light brown yellow, loose silty sand with occasional flint inclusions; and **1111** a mid-grey brown, loose silty sand with occasional flint inclusions. A single struck flint (9g) was found in **1111**. Fills **1091** and **1100** contained no finds.

Ditch **1092** (0.75m+ x 0.67m x 0.25m) was linear in plan with steep sloping sides and a concave base. It was located c.5.74m from the northeast end of the trench. It contained a single fill, **1093**, comprising a light brown grey, loose silty sand with occasional flint inclusions.

Ditch terminus **1094** (1.00m+ x 0.60m x 0.25m) was linear in plan with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, **1095**, which comprised of a mid-reddish brown, loose silty sand with occasional flint inclusions.

Topsoil **1000** was present to a depth of 0.25m and contained a single fragment of fired clay (66g), probably the remains of a triangular loom-weight tentatively dating to the early Roman period (Fawcett, 2018). This overlaid subsoil, **1001**, present to 0.48m, which in turn overlaid natural geology **1002**.

8.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was 30.00m in total on a north to south orientation, which was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.41m. The trench was in the northwest quarter of the site and contained no archaeological features.

Topsoil **1000** was present to a depth of 0.23m and overlaid subsoil, **1001**, present to a depth of 0.37m. Both overlaid natural geology **1002**.

8.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was 30.00m in total on a northeast to southwest orientation, which was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.46m. The trench was in the northwest quarter of the site and contained no archaeological features.

Topsoil **1000** was present to a depth of 0.25m and overlaid subsoil, **1001**, present to a depth of 0.44m. This overlaid natural geology **1002**.

8.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 was 30.00m in total on a northeast to southwest orientation, which was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.59m. The trench was in the southwest quarter of the site and contained no archaeological features.

Topsoil **1000** was present to a depth of 0.35m and overlaid subsoil, **1001**, present to a depth of 0.57m. This overlaid natural geology **1002**.

8.7 Trench 7

Trench 7 was 20.00m in total on an east to west orientation, which was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.51m. The trench was in the southwest quarter of the site and contained one archaeological feature.

Pit **1084** (0.63m x 0.72m x 0.37m) was sub-circular in plan with steep sloping sides and a concave base. It was situated c.2.60m from the west end of the trench. It contained a single fill, **1085**, comprising a mid-grey brown, friable silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions.

Topsoil **1000** was present to a depth of 0.34m and overlaid subsoil, **1001**, present to a depth of 0.53m. This overlaid natural geology **1002**.

8.8 Trench 8

Trench 8 was 30.00m in total on a northeast to southwest orientation, which was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.59m. The trench was in the southwest quarter of the site and contained five archaeological features.

Gully **1077** was linear in plan and extended c.6.8m from the southwest end of the trench. It was excavated in two slots. Slot **A** (1.00m+ x 0.70m x 0.30m) had steep sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill, **1078**, which comprised of a mid-grey brown, friable silty sand with infrequent sub-angular flint inclusions. The terminus, slot **B** (0.40m+ x 0.68m x 0.18m), had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, **1079**, comprising a mid-grey brown, friable silty sand with infrequent sub-angular flint inclusions. It is likely that this feature, combined with gully **1080**, are associated with a structure just beyond the trench.

Gully **1080** (1.00m+ x 0.49m x 0.28m) was linear in plan with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. It was located c.7.57m from the southwest end of the trench. It contained a single fill, **1081**, comprising a mid-grey brown, friable silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions. It is likely that this feature, combined with gully **1077**, are associated with a structure just beyond the footprint of the trench.

Pit **1082** (0.90m+ x 0.58m x 0.15m) was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was located c.12.52m from the southwest end of the trench. It contained a single fill, **1083**, which comprised of a mid-grey brown, friable silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions. Seven undated cattle bones (18g) were found, including worn skull fragments and a horncore (Curl, 2018). This potentially indicates butchery on site.

Pit **1112** (1.04m x 0.60m+ x 0.47m) was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills; **1114** a dark grey brown, loose sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions; and **1113** a light to mid-grey brown, loose silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions.

Topsoil **1000** was present to a depth of 0.29m and overlaid subsoil, **1001**, present to a depth of 0.55m. Both overlaid natural geology **1002**.

8.9 Trench 9

Trench 9 measured 30.00m in total on a northwest to southeast orientation, which was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.48m. The trench was in the southwest quarter of the site and contained five archaeological features.

Ditch **1117** (1.80m+ x 0.42m x 0.26m) was linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, **1118**, comprising a mid-grey brown, loose silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions. This feature is the same as ditch **1025** in trench 1.

Ditch **1119** (1.80m+ x 0.21m x 0.31m) was a recut of ditch **1117**. It was linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, **1120**, which was comprised of a light grey brown, loose silty sand with frequent sub-angular flint inclusions. This feature is the same as ditch **1023** in trench 1.

Pit **1125** (0.61m+ x 0.30m x 0.32m) was sub-oval in plan, with steep sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill, **1126**, comprising a light grey brown, loose sandy silt.

Pit **1127** (0.66m+ x 0.67m x 0.30m) was sub-oval in plan, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, **1128**, comprising a dark grey brown, loose silty sand with clay. Three sherds of Roman pottery were found, as well as five fragments of daub (Fawcett, 2018). Two cattle bones were found, including a chopped mandible belonging to a juvenile animal (Curl, 2018). The chopped tibia of a sheep or goat was also found, as well as the scapula of a butchered adult brown hare (Curl, 2018). This potentially indicates butchery on site and the use of this feature as a waste pit during the Roman period.

Tree bole **1129** (1.26m x 1.05m x 0.44m) was irregular in shape with moderate to steep sloping sides and an irregular base. It contained a single fill, comprised of a dark grey brown, loose silty sand.

8.10 Trench 10

Trench 10 measured 30.00m in total on a northwest to southeast orientation, which was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.49m. The trench was located in the west of the site and contained one archaeological feature, which was the same as **1039** in trench 2, **1075** in trench 16, and **1134** in trench 24, and was not excavated in this trench.

Topsoil **1000** was present to a depth of 0.24m and overlaid subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.44m. This overlaid natural geology **1002**.

8.11 Trench 11

Trench 11 measured 30.00m in total on a northwest to southeast orientation, which was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m. The trench was in the northwest quarter of the site and contained no archaeological features.

Topsoil **1000** was present to depth of 0.24m. This overlaid subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.44m, which overlaid natural geology **1002**.

8.12 Trench 12

Trench 12 measured 30.00m in total on a northwest to southeast orientation, which was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.72m. The trench was in the northwest quarter of the site, 4.25m from the site's northern boundary. The trench contained no archaeological features.

Topsoil **1000** was present to a depth of 0.24m. This overlaid subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.44m, which overlaid natural geology **1002**.

8.13 Trench 13

Trench 13 measured 30.00m in total on a southwest to northeast orientation, which was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.66m. The trench was north-of-centre on site, and contained four archaeological features.

Ditch **1055** (1.00m+ x 1.21m x 0.35m) was located c.12.60m from the southwest end of the trench and was linear in plan with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, **1056**, which comprised of a dark grey, loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions.

Ditch **1057** (1.00m x 0.57m x 0.24m) was linear in plan with moderate sloping sides and a concave base, and was located c.12.50m from the southwest end of the trench. It contained a single fill, **1058**, which comprised a mid-grey brown, loose silt sand with occasional small flint inclusions.

Ditch **1059** (1.00m+ x 1.83m x 0.52m) was located c.6.50m from the southwest end of the trench. It was linear in plan with gradual sloping sides and a concave base. It contained three fills; **1060** a dark orange brown loose sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions, **1061** a dark brown grey loose sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions, and **1062** a dark black grey, loose sandy silt containing frequent charcoal and burnt flint inclusions. Fifty-three pieces of burnt flint or stone (1321g) were found in fill **1061**. Two pieces of struck flint (8g) were found in fill **1062**. A bulk sample taken from **1060** contained several charcoal fragments. Some of these showed a strong ring curvature, suggesting that branches or coppiced wood were being burnt, (Law. 2019).

Pit **1063** (1.46m x 1.65m x 0.38m) was sub-circular in plan with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. It was situated c.5.20m from the northeast end of the trench and contained a single fill, **1064**, which comprised a mid-orange brown loose sand with frequent small stone inclusions.

Topsoil **1000** was present to a depth of 0.40m and overlaid subsoil, **1001**, present to a depth of 0.65m. This overlaid natural geology **1002**.

8.14 Trench 14

Trench 14 measured 30.00m in total on a southwest to northeast orientation, which was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.35m. The trench was in the centre of the site and contained no archaeological features.

Topsoil **1000** was present to a depth of 0.15m and overlaid subsoil **1001**, present to a depth of 0.35m.

8.15 Trench 15

Trench 15 measured 30.00m in length on a southwest to northeast orientation and was south-of-centre on site. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.41m and contained two archaeological features.

Ditch **1121** (1.00m x 1.65m x 0.43m) was located c.14.30m from the southwest end of the trench and was linear in plan, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills; **1122** a light yellow grey loose silty sand with occasional flints and regular patches of sand, and **1131** a light brown grey, loose sandy silt.

Ditch **1123** (1.00m+ x 1.70m x 0.23m) was linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was located c.10.4m from the northeast end of the trench and contained a single fill, **1124**, which comprised a dark grey-brown, loose silty sand.

Topsoil **1000** was present to a depth of 0.15m and overlaid subsoil, **1001**, present to a depth of 0.38m. Both overlaid natural geology **1002**.

8.16 Trench 16

Trench 16 measured 50.00m in total on a northeast to southwest orientation in the southeast quarter of the site. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m and contained two archaeological features.

Ditch **1115** (1.00m+ x 1.70m x 0.47m) was linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, **1116**, which comprised a mid-grey brown, loose sandy silt with small stone inclusions.

Ditch **1075** (1.00m+ x 1.70m x 0.32m) was situated c.14.00m from the southeast end of the trench and was linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill, **1076**, which comprised a mid-orange brown, loose silty sand with very occasional small stone inclusions. This was the same east-west linear recorded as **1039** in trench 2, and **1134** in trench 24.

Topsoil **1000** was not present in the sample section. Subsoil **1001** was present to a depth of 0.31m and overlaid natural geology **1002**.

8.17 Trench 17

Trench 17 measured 30.00m in total on a northwest to southeast orientation and was in the northeast quarter of the site. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.65m and contained no archaeological features.

Topsoil **1000** was present to a depth of 0.34m. This overlaid subsoil **1001**, present to a depth of 0.62m, which overlaid natural geology **1002**.

8.18 Trench 18

Trench 18 measured 30.00m in total on a southwest to northeast orientation and was located near the northern boundary of the site. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.41m and contained no archaeological features.

Topsoil **1000** was present to a depth of 0.17m. This overlaid subsoil **1001**, present to a depth of 0.37m, which overlaid natural geology.

8.19 Trench 19

Trench 19 measured 30.00m in total on a northwest to southeast orientation and was closest to the northeast corner of the site. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.58m and contained no archaeological features.

Topsoil **1000** was present to a depth of 0.20m, which overlaid subsoil **1001**, present to a depth of 0.33m. Both overlaid a colluvial layer **1136**.

8.20 Trench 20

Trench 20 measured 30.00m in total on a southwest to northeast orientation and was in the northeast quarter of the site. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.80m and contained no archaeological features.

Topsoil **1000** was present to a depth of 0.20m, which overlaid subsoil present to a depth of 0.48m. Both overlaid a colluvial layer **1136**, present to a depth of 0.70m, which in turn overlaid natural geology **1002**.

8.21 Trench 21

Trench 21 measured 30.00m in total on a northwest to southeast orientation and was in the east of the site. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.59m and contained one archaeological feature.

Pit **1132** (0.50m x 0.60m x 0.13m) was situated c.14.30m from the southeast end of the trench and was sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and a sloping base (declining towards the northwest). It contained a single fill, **1133**, which comprised a dark brown grey, loose silty sand. Fourteen undated pieces of daub (69g) were found in **1133**.

Topsoil **1000** was present to a depth of 0.15m and overlaid subsoil, **1001**, present to a depth of 0.38m. Both overlaid a colluvial layer, **1136**, present to a depth of 0.55m, which in turn overlaid natural geology **1002**.

8.22 Trench 22

Trench 22 measured 30.00m in total on a northwest to southeast orientation and was in the southeast quarter of the site. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.85m and contained one archaeological feature - a long east-west linear recorded as **1039** in trench 2, **1075** in trench 16, and **1134** in trench 24, and not excavated in this trench.

Topsoil **1000** was present to a depth of 0.35m, which overlaid subsoil, **1001**, present to a depth of 0.58m. Both overlaid a colluvial layer, **1136**, present to a depth of 0.80m, which in turn overlaid natural geology **1002**.

8.23 Trench 23

Trench 23 measured 30.00m in total on a southwest to northeast orientation and was closest to the entrance to the site in the southeast. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.55m and contained no archaeological features.

Topsoil **1000** was present to a depth of 0.15m, which overlaid subsoil, **1001**, present to a depth of 0.30m. Both overlaid a colluvial layer, **1136**, present to a depth of 0.50m, which in turn overlaid natural geology **1002**.

8.24 Trench 24

Trench 24 measured 30.00m in length on a northwest to southeast orientation and was closest to the road in the east of the site. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.69m and contained one archaeological feature.

Ditch **1134** (1.00m+ x 2.00m x 0.57m) was situated c.6.00m from the northwest end of the trench and was linear in plan with a concave base. It contained a single fill, **1135**, which was a light orange grey, loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions. This was the same east-west linear recorded as **1039** in trench 2, and **1075** in trench 16.

Topsoil **1000** was present to a depth of 0.20m and overlaid subsoil, **1001**, present to a depth of 0.38m. Both overlaid a colluvial layer, **1136**, present to a depth of 0.63m, which overlaid natural geology **1002**.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Fig. 5 - 26)

The deposit model was broadly consistent across most of the site, with the exception of the northeast corner.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence was topsoil layer **1000**, which was present to an average depth of 0.26m.

Beneath topsoil layer **1000** was subsoil layer **1001**, present to an average depth of 0.45m, which in turn overlay natural geology, **1002**, comprising loose silty sand.

Toward the northeast of the site the ground sloped away and, towards the bottom of the hill, a colluvial layer, **1136**, was present to an average depth of 0.64m between subsoil, **1001**, and natural geology, **1002**.

10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION (Figs 27 – 34)

The site had a moderate to high potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric period, a moderate potential for Romano-British archaeology, and a low to moderate potential for features and finds relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods; particularly in the form of agricultural activity.

10.1 Discussion

The evaluation revealed a high volume of archaeological features. Four possible phases of activity were identified with the predominant phase dating to the early Roman period. The four phases identified are as follows;

Phase I	-	Mid 1st – 2nd Century AD
Phase II	-	Mid to Late 3rd/4th Century AD
Phase III	-	Post medieval
Undated		

Phase **I** is best represented in the western portion of the site. All the dated Roman features are located in trenches 1, 2 and 3. These three trenches also have the highest concentration of features across the site (65% of all investigated features were present in these trenches). The western portion of the site also sits at the crest of the hill which slopes up from the east and Blacktiles Lane. While Roman activity was sparse throughout the data returned by the HER search outlying domestic activity has been noted at several sites including the discovery of tesserae and tile 750m to the southeast. Further evidence for the Roman domestic use of the site can been seen through the discovery of the loom weight in Ditch **1007**. The loom-weight is spherical (107mm in diameter) with a central hole (30mm in diameter). There is evidence of burning present on the object. Its fabric is a coarse sand mix which is entirely ill-sorted and particularly noticeable are sparse large flint fragments, alongside occasional grog and possible iron rich pieces. No other dating evidence was present within this context, however the pottery present in Ditch Fill **1010** from the next slot in the feature provides a date through their respective relationship. This date (mid 1st to 2nd century) is then made less uncertain through the general form of the loom-weight which indicates a possible Roman date, (Fawcett. 2018).

Plate 1: Possible Roman loom weight from Ditch 1007.

Phase **II** was represented by a single posthole in Trench 1 dated to the mid/late 3rd – 4th century. The presence of activity dating to the later roman period should not be surprising and adds to our overall understanding of the wider historic landscape.

Phase **III** assigned to the post medieval period relates to former agricultural subsoil **1001**.

Undated represents features that were unable to be dated by material culture and have been assigned to this phase. It may be possible to assign these features to a phase given their location and potential relationship to other features; however, the lack of material culture and the relative short time period represented on the site makes assigning these to a phase difficult and potentially misleading. What is evident is that the main feature of the site identified in both the preceding geophysical survey and in the trial trenching (in trenches 13, 14 and 15), is the presence of a double ditch enclosure forming part of the field system on the site. Given its form and alignment with other features it seems likely that his feature would be of late Prehistoric / Roman date. The ditches roughly bisect the

field from north to south dividing the site in two with most features being to the west of the ditches. The concentration of features dropped significantly towards the eastern half of the site. Five boundary ditch/gully features (the projection of these features indicates that they are most likely the same feature except for Ditch **1116**) were present in nine trenches all of which were undated, however they do appear to respect the existing or recent site boundaries. While it would be easy to assume that their origin lies in the late post medieval period it is often the case that later boundaries often follow the route and projection of much earlier systems of division therefore a far earlier date cannot be discounted.

The number of finds recovered was unusually low considering the volume of archaeology present. The ceramic assemblage was slightly abraded, but in a predominantly fragmentary state suggesting deposition occurred in small quantities and had not been moved significantly by later disturbance.

The faunal assemblage was limited to three features (**1007**, **1082** and **1127**). It was of mixed origin meat waste from the main domestic species (cattle, sheep/goat and brown hare). A chopped cattle mandible was recovered from pit fill **1128**, which is from a juvenile animal, while the adult Sheep/goat tibia found in pit fill **1128** compares well with goat rather than sheep. The tibia had been chopped at the proximal and distal ends. The Brown Hare scapula recovered pit fill **1128**, had been butchered and the appearance and texture suggest the meat was boiled. The hare scapula showed some gnawing from either a small canid/mustelid or cat, (Curl. 2018).

The flint recovered the site dates from the Bronze Age through the late Bronze Age/Iron Age periods. Apart from the squat flake found in Trench 13 all the flint at the site can be considered residual in nature. The squat flake found in Ditch **1090** may be contemporary with the feature and tentatively dates Ditch **1090** to the late Bronze Age/Iron Age periods, (McConnell. 2019). Low level early prehistoric activity noted by the presence of residual worked flint is likely associated with nearby settlement activity or activity within the site bounds. The burnt flint recovered shows no sign of pre or post firing working, is likely to have resulted in deposition from nearby domestic activity to Ditch **1059**. It should be noted that the flint recovered appears to be concentrated in the north of the site indicating that the centre of prehistoric activity in the area is located beyond the bounds of the development area.

Six bulk samples were taken from sealed contexts **1008** (sample 2), **1050** (sample 3), **1044** (sample 4), **1054** (sample 5), **1060** (sample 6) and **1056** (sample 7). These samples spanned all phases of activity.

A large proportion of the flots consisted of modern roots. This is likely to have led to some items such as smaller charcoal fragments being introduced into the sediment. Overall, the low number of items in the samples does not allow any firm interpretation of the site environment or economy, (Law. 2019).

10.2 Conclusions

A relatively coherent site narrative can be constructed from the results of the evaluation, however the low density of finds present and the nature of archaeological evaluation leaves significant questions unanswered.

The overall results of the trenching went well beyond the potential suggested in the background research and the preceding geophysical survey, even with the lack of dating evidence. The earliest predominant phase of activity dates to the early Roman period and features concentrations in the west, show significant satellite settlement activity that likely continued through into the later Roman period.

If further mitigation work is considered appropriate, it is highly recommended that the western portion of the site where there is a concentration of features as detailed above should be prioritised in any agreed strategy. This could include, but not be limited to, relocating buildings on the master plan if a preservation *in-situ* plan is adopted and excavation if construction work will damage the more sensitive archaeology.

10.3 Limitations

The site contained a high number of tree throws and rooting which have impacted the cut features. This presents two issues; firstly, the identification of some features is difficult if heavily rooted within archaeological evaluation (by its very nature, archaeological evaluation is limited) which could lead to their misinterpretation; and secondly, finds can be introduced to features via rooting leading to inaccurate dating.

The above is further compounded on this site by the paucity of finds recovered. Unfortunately, this leaves the phasing relatively tenuous and raises difficult questions regarding the actual extent of activity for each phase.

11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the Museum of London Archaeology Service, subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned. The digital archive with be stored with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

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Historic England National List for England

https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list

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

APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1	NW-SE	32.81	46

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
1	N side, W end	SE

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.38m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact, sandy silt.
1001	0.38-0.50m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose, sandy silt.
1002	0.50m+	Natural: Pale yellow orange, loose, silty sand.

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1003	Ditch (1.00m+ x 0.92m x 0.25m) Linear shape, with a concave, shallow sloping side on the north edge and a convex, steep side on the southern edge. Slight rooting. Orientation: E-W	1004	Mid yellowish brown, loose silty sand with occasional small flints.	-	-
1005	Post Hole (0.30m x 0.30m x 0.10m) Sub-circular shape, with shallow concave sloping sides and a concave base.	1006	Mid brown, loose silty sand.	-	-
1007	Ditch (1.00m+ x 0.80m x 0.35m) Linear shape, with gradual concave sides and a concave base. Orientation: E-W	1008	Mid brown, loose silty sand with small stones.	-	Animal bone 18g (2), **SF1** Loomweight 542g (1)
1009	Ditch (1.06m x 0.70m x 0.65m) Linear shape, with steep sides and a flat base. Cuts pit 1011. Orientation: E-W	1010	Mid brown, loose silty sand.	?M1st-2nd?+	Pot 13g (1), CBM 74g (1)
1011	Pit (1.04m+ x 0.60m x 0.42m)	1012	Mid brown, loose silty sand.	-	-

	Sub-circular shape, with steep sides and a concave base.				
1013	Post Hole (0.40m x 0.41m x 0.12m) Sub-circular shape, with shallow concave sides and a concave base.	1014	Mid brown, loose silty sand.	-	-
1017	Post Hole (0.60m x 0.60m x 0.30m) Circular shape, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base.	1018	Mid brown, loose silty sand.	M/L3rd-4th	Pot 4g (1)
1019	Post Hole (0.30m x 0.30m x 0.09m) Sub-circular shape, with shallow concave sides and a concave base.	1020	Mid brown, loose silty sand.	-	-
1021	Post Hole (0.30m x 0.22m x 0.17m) Sub-circular shape, with steep concave sides and a concave base.	1022	Mid greyish brown, loose silty sand with occasional small stones.	-	-
1023	Ditch (1.00m+ x 1.90m x 0.40m) Linear shape, with gradual concave sides and a concave base. Cuts ditch 1025. Orientation: E-W.	1024	Dark brownish grey, loose silty sand with occasional flint.	-	-
1025	Ditch (1.00m+ x 0.90m+ x 0.52m) Linear shape, with steep sides and a flat base. Cut by ditch 1023. Cuts pit 1027. Orientation E-W.	1026	Dark orangey grey, loose sandy silt.	-	-
1027	Pit (0.28m+ x 0.40m+ x 0.20m) Sub-circular shape, with shallow sides and a concave base. Cut by ditch 1025.	1028	Dark yellowish grey, loose silty sand.	-	-
1029	Pit (0.65m x 1.02m x 0.24m) Sub-circular shape, with moderate concave sides and a concave base. Severely rooted – possible pit or tree bowl.	1030	Mid greyish brown, loose silty sand with occasional small stones.	-	-

1031	Gully (1.30m+ x 0.42m x 0.15m) Linear shape, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. Cut by ditch 1033. Orientation: N-S.	1032	Light orangey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional small stones.	-	-
1033	Ditch (1.80m+ x 0.59m x 0.37m) Linear shape, with moderate to steep sides and concave base. Cuts Gully 1031. Orientation: E-W.	1034	Mid greyish brown, friable sandy silt with occasional small stones.	-	-
1037	Post Hole (0.65m x 0.30m x 0.20m) Circular shape, with concave sloping sides and a concave base.	1038	Mid greyish brown, loose silty sand with occasional small flints.	-	-

TRENCH 2

Trench No	**Orientation**	**Height AOD**	**Shot ID**
2	S-N	31.41	55

Sample Section No	**Location**	**Facing**
2	W side, S end	E

Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**
1000	0.00-0.36m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact sandy silt.
1001	0.36-0.44m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint.
1002	0.44m+	Natural: Pale yellow orange, loose silty sand.

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1035	Ditch terminus (1.00m+ x 0.70m x 0.25m) Linear shape, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Orientation: E-W.	1036	Light yellow brown, loose silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions.	-	-

1039	Ditch (1.00m+ x 1.86m x 0.40m) Linear shape, with gradual sloping sides and a concave base. Cuts gully 1041. Orientation: E-W.	1040	Dark brownish grey, loose silty sand with occasional flint.	-	-
1041	Ditch (1.00m+ x 0.38m x 0.16m) Linear shape, with steep sloping sides and a v shaped base. Cut by ditch 1039. Orientation: E-W.	1042	Dark brownish grey, loose silty sand.	-	-
1043A	Ditch terminus (1.00m+ x 0.67m x 0.34m) Linear shape, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Orientation: NW-SE.	1044	Dark orange brown, loose silty sand with occasional very small stone inclusions.	-	-
1043B	Ditch (1.00m+ x 0.75m x 0.19m) Linear shape, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Same as 1043A and C. Orientation: NW-SE.	1045	Dark orange brown, loose silty sand with occasional flint inclusions.	-	-
1043C	Ditch (1.00m+ x 0.75m x 0.19m) Linear shape, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Same as 1043A and B. Orientation: NW-SE.	1050	Dark orange brown, loose silty sand with occasional flint inclusions.	M1st-2nd?+	Pot 2g (1)
1065	Post hole (0.40m x 0.47 x 0.23m) Sub-circular shape, with steep sloping sides and a concave base. Cut by post hole 1067.	1066	Mid grey brown, loose silty sand with occasional flint inclusions.	-	-
1067	Post hole (0.40m x 0.39m x 0.11m) Circular shape, with shallow sloping sides with a concave base. Cuts post hole 1065	1068	Mid red brown, loose silty sand with occasional flint inclusions.	-	-
1069	Pit (0.48m+ x 1.15m x 0.27m) Sub-circular shape, with gradual sloping sides and a	1070	Dark brownish grey, loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions.	-	-

	concave base. Cut by pit [1071].				
1071	Pit (0.38m+ x 0.98m x 0.16m) Sub-circular shape with shallow sloping sides and a flat base. Cuts pit 1069.	1072	Dark brown grey, loose silty sand occasional small flint inclusions.	-	-
1073	Post hole (0.50m x 0.54m x 0.11m) Circular shape, with shallow sloping sides and a concave base.	1074	Light yellow brown, loose silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions.	-	-

TRENCH 3

Trench No	**Orientation**	**Height AOD**	**Shot ID**
3	NE-SW	28.57	58

Sample Section No	**Location**	**Facing**
3	NW side, middle of trench	SE

Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**
1000	0.00–0.25m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact sandy silt.
1001	0.25–0.48m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint.
1002	0.48m+	Natural: Pale yellow orange, loose silty sand.

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1051	Ditch (1.00m+ x 1.72m x 0.45m) Linear shape, steep sloping side to the east and very gradual on the west side, with a flat base. Orientation: N-S.	1052	Mid orange brown, loose silty sand with small stone inclusions.	-	-
1053	Pit (1.00m+ x 0.50m x 0.32m)	1054	Mid grey brown, friable silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions.	M1st-2nd?+	Pot 261g (9)

	Sub-circular shape, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Cut by 1051.				
1086	Ditch (1.00m+ x 0.40m x 0.14m) Linear shape, with steep sloping sides and a v-shaped base. Orientation: SW-NE.	1087	Dark orange brown grey, loose sandy silt	-	-
1088	Ditch (1.00m+ x 0.53m 0.18m) Linear shape, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Orientation: N-S.	1089	Mid grey brown, loose silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions.	-	-
1090	Ditch (1.00m+ x 1.20m x 0.37m) Linear in shape, with concave sloping sides and a flat base. Orientation: N-S.	1091 1100 1111	Primary fill. Dark brown grey, loose silty sand with occasional flint inclusions Secondary fill. Light brown yellow, loose silty sand with occasional flint inclusions. Tertiary Fill. Mid greyish brown, loose silty sand with occasional flint.	- - -	- - Struck flint 9g (1)
1092	Ditch (0.75m+ x 0.67m x 0.25m) Linear in shape (semi-circular north end), with steep sloping sides and a concave base. Orientation: N-S.	1093	Light brown grey, loose silty sand with occasional flint inclusions.	-	-
1094	Ditch terminus (1.00m+ x 0.60m x 0.25m) Linear shape, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Orientation: N-S.	1095	Mid reddish brown, loose silty sand with occasional flint inclusions.	-	-

TRENCH 4

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
4	N-S	29.63	60

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
4	S end, E side	W

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.23m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact, sandy silt.
1001	0.23-0.37m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose, sandy silt.
1002	0.37m+	Natural: Pale yellow orange, loose, silty sand.

TRENCH 5

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
5	NE-SW	29.65	73

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
5	SE end, SW side	NE facing

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.25m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact, sandy silt.
1001	0.25-0.44m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose, sandy silt.
1002	0.44m+	Natural: Pale yellow orange, loose, silty sand.

TRENCH 6

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
6	NE-SW	32.07	53

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
6	SW end, SE side	NW

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.35m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact, sandy silt.
1001	0.35-0.57m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose, sandy silt.
1002	0.57m+	Natural: Pale yellow orange, loose, silty sand.

TRENCH 7

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
7	E-W	32.36	50

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
7	W end, N side	E

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00 -0.34m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact sandy silt.
1001	0.34m – 0.53m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint.
1002	0.53m+	Natural: Pale yellow orange, loose silty sand.

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1084	Pit (0.63m x 0.72m x 0.37m) Sub-circular shape, with steep sloping sides and a concave base.	1085	Primary fill. Mid grey brown, friable silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions.	-	-

TRENCH 8

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
8	NE-SW	32.73	48

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
8	NW side, SW end	SE

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.29m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact, sandy silt.
1001	0.29-0.55m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose, sandy silt.
1002	0.55m+	Natural: Pale yellow orange, loose, silty sand.

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1077A	Gully (1.00m+ x 0.70m+ x 0.30m) Linear shape, with steep sloping sides and a flat base. Orientation: NE-SW to E-W.	1078	Mid grey brown, friable silty sand with infrequent sub-angular flint.	-	-
1077B	Gully terminus (0.40m+ x 0.68m x 0.18m) Linear shape with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Orientation: NE-SW to E-W.	1079	Mid grey brown, friable silty sand with infrequent sub-angular flint.	-	-
1080	Gully (1.00m+ x 0.49m x 0.28m) Linear shape, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Orientation: E-W.	1081	Mid grey brown, friable silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint.	-	-
1082	Pit (0.90m+ x 0.58m x 0.15m) Sub-circular shape, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	1083	Mid grey brown, friable silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint.	-	Animal bone 18g (7)
1112	Pit (1.04m x 0.60m+ x 0.47m) Sub-circular shape, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	1114 1113	Primary fill. Dark grey brown, loose sandy silt with occasional small stones. Secondary fill. Light to mid grey brown, loose silty sand with occasional small stones.	- -	- -

TRENCH 9

Trench No	**Orientation**	**Height AOD**	**Shot ID**
9	NW-SE	32.37	43

Sample Section No	**Location**	**Facing**
9	SE end, SW side	NE

Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**
1000	0.00-0.20m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact, sandy silt.
1001	0.20-0.48m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose, sandy silt.

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1117	Ditch (1.80m+ x 0.42m x 0.26m) Linear shape, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Orientation: E-W.	1118	Mid-grey brown, loose silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint.	-	-
1119	Ditch (1.80m+ x 1.21m x 0.31m) Linear shape, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Orientation: E-W.	1120	Light grey brown, loose silty sand with frequent sub-angular flint.	-	-
1125	Pit (0.61m+ x 0.30m x 0.32m) Sub-oval shape, with steep sloping sides and a flat base. Cut by tree bole 1129.	1126	Light grey brown, loose silty sand.	-	-
1127	Pit (0.66m+ x 0.67m x 0.30m) Sub-oval shape, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Cut by tree bole 1129.	1128	Dark grey black, loose silty sand with clay.	Roman	Pot 155g (3), Animal bone 150g (4), Daub 67g (5)
1129	Tree bole (1.26m x 1.05m x 0.44m) Irregular in shape, with moderate to steep sloping sides and an irregular base. Cuts pits 1125 and 1127.	1130	Dark grey brown, loose silty sand.	-	-

TRENCH 10

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
10	NW-SE	31.41	75

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
10	SE end, NW side	SW

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.24m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact, sandy silt.

1001	0.24-0.44m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose, sandy silt.
1002	0.44m+	Natural: Pale yellow orange, loose, silty sand.

TRENCH 11

Trench No	**Orientation**	**Height AOD**	**Shot ID**
11	NW-SE	29.00	62

Sample Section No	**Location**	**Facing**
11	SE end, NE side	SW

Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**
1000	0.00-0.24m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact, sandy silt.
1001	0.24-0.44m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose, sandy silt.
1002	0.44m+	Natural: Pale yellow orange, loose, silty sand.

TRENCH 12

Trench No	**Orientation**	**Height AOD**	**Shot ID**
12	NW-SE	27.96	64

Sample Section No	**Location**	**Facing**
12	SE end, SW side	NE

Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**
1000	0.00-0.24m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact, sandy silt.
1001	0.24-0.44m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose, sandy silt.
1002	0.44m+	Natural: Pale yellow orange, loose, silty sand.

TRENCH 13

Trench No	**Orientation**	**Height AOD**	**Shot ID**
13	SW-NE	28.13	67

Sample Section No	**Location**	**Facing**
13	SW end, SE side	NW

Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**
1000	0.00–0.40m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact sandy silt.
1001	0.40–0.65m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint.
1002	0.65m+	Natural: Pale yellow orange, loose silty sand.

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1055	Ditch (1.00m+ x 1.21m x 0.35m) Linear shape, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Cuts ditch 1057. Orientation: N-S.	1056	Dark greyish brown, loose silty sand with occasional small flints.	-	-
1057	Ditch (1.00m+ x 0.57m x 0.24m) Linear shape, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Cut by ditch 1055. Orientation: N-S.	1058	Mid greyish brown, loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions.	-	-
1059	Ditch (1.00m+ x 1.83m x 0.52m) Linear shape, gradual sloping sides and a concave base. Orientation: N-S.	1060	Dark orangey brown, loose sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions.	-	-
		1061	Dark brownish grey, loose sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions.	-	Burnt flint or stone 1321g (53)
		1062	Dark blackish grey, loose sandy silt with frequent charcoal and burnt flint inclusions.	-	Struck flint 8g (2)
1063	Pit/solution hollow (1.46m x 1.65m x 0.38m) Sub-circular shape, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base.	1064	Mid orangey brown, loose sand with frequent small stone inclusions.	-	-

TRENCH 14

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
14	SW-NE	28.76	87

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
14	NE end, NW side	SE

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.15m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact, sandy silt.
1001	0.15-0.35m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose, sandy silt.
1002	0.35m+	Natural: Pale yellow orange, loose, silty sand.

TRENCH 15

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
15	NE-SW	30.37	90

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
15	NW side, NE end	SE

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.15m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact, sandy silt.
1001	0.15-0.38m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose, sandy silt.
1002	0.38m+	Natural: Pale yellow orange, loose, silty sand.

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1121	Ditch (1.00m+ x 1.65m x 0.43m) Linear shape, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Same as 1059. Orientation: N-S.	1122	Primary fill. Light yellowish grey, loose silty sand with occasional flints and regular patches of sand.	-	-
		1131	Secondary fill. Light brownish grey, loose sandy silt.	-	-
1123	Ditch (1.00m+ x 1.70m x 0.53m) Linear shape, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Same as 1055. Orientation: N-S.	1124	Dark grey brown, loose silty sand with very occasional small stones.	-	-

TRENCH 16

Trench N	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
16	NW-SE	28.79	40

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
16	NW end, NE side	SW

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	-	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact sandy silt.
1001	0.00m – 0.31m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint.

1002	0.31m+	Natural: Pale yellow orange, loose silty sand.

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1115	Ditch (1.00m+ x 1.70m x 0.47m) Linear shape, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Orientation: E-W.	1116	Mid grey brown, loose sandy silt with small stone inclusions.	-	-
1075	Ditch (1.00m+ x 1.70m x 0.32m) Linear shape, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Orientation: SW-NE.	1076	Mid orange brown, loose silty sand. Occasional stone inclusions.	-	-

TRENCH 17

Trench N	**Orientation**	**Height AOD**	**Shot ID**
17	NW-SE	27.34	69

Sample Section No	**Location**	**Facing**
17	SE end, SW side	NE

Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**
1000	0.00-0.34m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact sandy silt.
1001	0.34m-0.62m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint.
1002	0.62m+	Natural: Pale yellow orange, loose silty sand.

TRENCH 18

Trench N	**Orientation**	**Height AOD**	**Shot ID**
18	SW-NE	24.90	83

Sample Section No	**Location**	**Facing**
18	NE end, NW side	SE

Context No	**Depth**	**Deposit Description**
1000	0.00-0.17m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact sandy silt.
1001	0.17-0.37m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint.
1002	0.37m+	Natural: Pale yellow orange, loose silty sand.

TRENCH 19

Trench N	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
19	NW-SE	22.66	85

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
19	NW end, NE side	SW

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.20m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact sandy silt.
1001	0.20-0.33m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint.
1136	0.33m+	Colluvial: Light grey brown, loose, silty sand.

TRENCH 20

Trench N	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
20	SW-NE	26.01	81

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
20	SW end, SE side	NW

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.20m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact sandy silt.
1001	0.20-0.48m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint.
1136	0.48-0.70m	Colluvial: Light grey brown, loose, silty sand.
1002	0.70m+	Natural: Pale yellow orange, loose silty sand.

TRENCH 21

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
21	NW-SE	27.13	79

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
21	NW end, SW side	NE

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.15m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact, sandy silt.
1001	0.15-0.38m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose, sandy silt.
1136	0.38-0.55m	Colluvial: Light grey brown, loose, silty sand.
1002	0.55m+	Natural: Pale yellow orange, loose, silty sand.

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)

1132	Pit (0.50m x 0.60m x 0.13m) Sub-circular shape, with vertical sides and a sloping base towards NW. Very heavily rooted.	1133	Dark brownish grey, loose silty sand.	-	Daub 69g (14)

TRENCH 22

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
22	NW-SE	29.51	71

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
22	SE end, NE side	NW

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.35m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact, sandy silt.
1001	0.35-0.58m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose, sandy silt.
1136	0.58-0.80m	Colluvial: Light grey brown, loose, silty sand.
1002	0.80m+	Natural: Pale yellow orange, loose, silty sand.

TRENCH 23

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
23	SW-NE	30.37	92

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
23	SW end, NW side	SE

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.15m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact, sandy silt.
1001	0.15-0.30m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose, sandy silt.
1136	0.30-0.50m	Colluvial: Light grey brown, loose, silty sand.
1002	0.50m+	Natural: Pale yellow orange, loose, silty sand.

TRENCH 24

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
24	NW-SE	28.07	76

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
24	NE side, NW end	SW

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.20m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact, sandy silt.
1001	0.20-0.38m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose, sandy silt.
1136	0.38-0.63m	Colluvial: Light grey brown, loose, silty sand.
1002	0.63m+	Natural: Pale yellow orange, loose, silty sand.

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1134	Ditch (1.00m+ x 2.00m x 0.57m) Linear shape, with gradual sloping sides and a concave base. In line with 1039 and 1075. Orientation E-W.	1135	Light orange grey, loose silty sand with occasional small flints.	-	-

Appendix 2 Concordance of Finds

FEATURE CONTEXT	LAYER/FILL CONTEXT	Type	Trial Trench	SPOT DATE	Pot No	Wgt/g	CBM No	Wgt/g	Animal No	Bone Wgt/g	Other
None	1000	Top-soil									Cu Alloy Jettton 1@1g, Fe Fe Horseshoe 1@ 318g, Rivet 1@36g
None	1000	Top-soil	3								Fired clay 1@66g
None	1000	Top-soil	7								Struck flint 1@37g
1007	1008	Ditch	1						2	18	**SF1** Loomweight 1@542g
1009	1010	Ditch	1	?M1st-2nd?+	1	13	1	74			
1017	1018	Post-hole	1	M/L3rd-4th	1	4					
1043 C	1050	Ditch	2	M1st-2nd?+	1	2					
1053	1054	Pit	3	M1st-2nd?+	9	261					
1090	1111	Ditch	3								Struck flint 1@9g
1082	1083	Pit	8						7	18	
1127	1128	Pit	9	Roman	3	155			4	150	Daub 5@67g
1059	1061	Ditch	13								Burnt flint/stone 55@853g
1059	1062	Ditch	13								Struck flint 1@8g
1132	1133	Pit	21								Daub 14@69g
Total					**15**	**435**	**1**	**74**	**13**	**186**	SF's **1@542g**, Cu Objects **1@1g**, Fe Objects **2@354g**, Fired clay/daub **20@202g**, Struck flint **4@54g**, Burnt flint/stone **53@1321g**

APPENDIX 3 – SPECIALIST REPORTS

Flint

Flint Report: MRM176 - Land Off Blacktiles Lane, Martlesham, Suffolk.

Dan McConnell

Introduction

The assemblage submitted for Land Off Blacktiles Lane, Martlesham, Suffolk comprised 2 struck lithics, and 55 pieces of burnt flint. This report describes the assessment of the assemblage and appraises its chronological and technological traits if applicable.

The two pieces of struck flint recovered from the site were unpatinated (Ditch 1090) and slightly patinated (Ditch 1059), both pieces are the same colour; dark grey, semi-transparent with clouding. A single distinct thin cortex (light brown-white) is present on one piece (Ditch 1090); this is suggestive of the predominant flint source being secondary/tertiary geological deposits of local sands and gravels.

Methodology

The flint was quantified by weight and count and included in the concordance of finds table as part of the site report.

The flint was categorised in accordance with Andrefsky (2005) and Healy (1988); patination, colour and flake/implement type are recorded below. Cortex is catagorised throughout the report after Andrefsky (2005), with primary flake referring to 100% dorsal cortex, secondary to 50-99% dorsal cortex and tertiary to 1-49% dorsal cortex. Non-corticated refers to flint without no dorsal cortex. Blades are defined as an elongated flake with a length at least twice that of its width. Measurements are taken as length x width x thickness.

Discussion

- Trial Trench 3

Ditch 1090 (tertiary fill 1111) produced a single conchoidal tertiary squat flake that was dark grey and unpatinated (9g; 34x36x8mm). The flake is corticated (light brown-white) along one edge, oblique in shape, tapering at its proximal end. A large crudely prepared striking platform is present, with a large bulb of force and compression rings on its ventral side – located medially on this side is a robust returning hinge, suggestive of hard hammering. The distal end has a partial hinge termination and the dorsal side shows that it has been removed from a unidirectional core, with one of the removed pieces terminating in a hinge. The flake is also stuck at an obtuse angle. This flake is likely an attempt at a rejuvenation flake and can be tentatively dated to the later Bronze Age/Iron Age.

- Trial Trench 13

Ditch 1059 (fill 1062) produced a single dark grey very lightly patinated, non-corticated tertiary flake (8g; 48x29x8mm), tapering to its distal end into a lightly hinged point. The flake has a moderate sized prepared striking platform and smooth bulb; the striking platform has small preparation flakes removed. The blade is conchoidal in profile with feathered edges and has been removed from a unidirectional core. This flake has small amounts of micro-chipping along both its left and right edges and may have been utilised as a tool for cutting or scraping. The flake can be tentatively dated to the Bronze Age.

Burnt Flint

Introduction

The burnt flint assemblage from Land Off Blacktiles Lane, Martlesham, Suffolk comprised 55 pieces weighing 853g in total from two separate contexts, all unworked and with three distinct variants in firing discolouration. Cortex is present on 50% of the burnt flint, which when present is a distinct thin cortex, suggestive of the predominant flint source being secondary/tertiary geological deposits of local sands and gravels.

- Trial Trench 13

Ditch 1059 (fill 1061) produced the entirety of the burnt flint found on site (55 pieces, 853g). Two distinct firing colourations are present; a mid grey with darker grey outer, and a deep red. None exhibit signs of working pre or post firing, and have probably been subjected to indirect firing.

Conclusion

The flint recovered from Land Off Blacktiles Lane, Martlesham, Suffolk dates from the Bronze Age through the late Bronze Age/Iron Age periods. The Bronze Age flake found in Ditch 1059 (TT13) is likely residual due to the slight patination present on its surfaces and is likely re-deposited from an exiting topsoil/subsoil when Ditch 1059 was cut through these. The squat flake found in Ditch 1090 (TT3) is likely contemporary with the feature due to the unabraded and unpatinated nature of the flake. Although the amount of struck flint is small in number, the flake from Ditch 1059 represents use of the site in the Bronze Age; as it may have been utilised as a tool this is suggestive of processing activity within the sites bounds during this period. The squat flake found in Ditch 1090 may be contemporary with the feature and tentatively dates Ditch 1090 to the late Bronze Age/Iron Age periods.
The burnt flint recovered from Land Off Blacktiles Lane, Martlesham, Suffolk shows no sign of pre or post firing working, is likely to have resulted in deposition from nearby domestic activity to Ditch 1059 (TT13). The burnt flint has no further analytical potential, and it is advised the pieces are discarded.

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Ceramics

The pottery, ceramic building material and fired clay/daub from the Land off Blacktiles Lane, Martlesham, Suffolk (MRM 176): An assessment report (

Andy Fawcett

Introduction

A total of fifteen pottery sherds (435g), a single fragment of CBM (74g) and twenty pieces of daub/fired clay were retrieved from a total five different trial trenches at Blacktiles Lane. This report describes the artefacts by trench, which is then followed by an overall conclusion and finally, recommendations for any further work on the materials that might be required.

Trench 1

Ditch fill 1010 contained a single sherd of pottery (13g). The sherd is a partial fragment of a jar rim, which has an everted and slightly beaded rim. Its fabric is oxidised (UNS OX) with patchy sooted areas and contains abundant ill-sorted quartz, black ferrous inclusions and sparse grog. The fabric is very unusual and if this is a Roman sherd then it is likely to date no later than the end of the 2nd century. It is not possible to determine if the sherd is wheel thrown, despite the fact that there appears to be some evidence on the vessels interior to suggest it that it might be. The presence of Roman CBM within the same context provides further evidence to support the fact that the sherd is indeed Roman.

Post-hole fill 1018 contained a single small base sherd of pottery (4g). The sherd is in a late Roman shell-tempered fabric (HAR SH) which is likely to be dated from the mid/late 3rd to 4th century.

A complete loom-weight was recovered from Ditch fill 1007 (542g). The loom-weight is spherical (107mm in diameter) with a central hole (30mm in diameter). The fabric is mostly oxidised except for a patch of burning on the upper surface. Its fabric is a coarse sand mix which is entirely ill-sorted and particularly noticeable are sparse large flint fragments, alongside occasional grog and possible iron rich pieces. No independent dating evidence was present within this context, however

the pottery present in Ditch Fill 1010 from the next slot in the feature provides a date through their respective relationship. This date (mid 1st to 2nd century) is then made less uncertain through the general form of the loom-weight which indicates a possible Roman date.

A single fragment of CBM was recorded within Ditch fill 1010 (74g). The example has a depth of 33mm and is patchily oxidised with a thick grey core whose fabric is made up of ill-sorted quartz alongside sparse grog. This represents a small fragment of Roman flat/brick, designated by its depth, which lies between roof tile and true brick. Although occasional *tegula* depths can range over 30mm (Fawcett 20018) these are few and far between, it is more likely that this is a structural fragment.

Trench 2

Ditch fill 1050 contained a single slightly abraded but friable body sherd of Roman pottery (2g). The sherd is in a Romanising fabric (BSW) which contains some grog alongside quartz and is dated from the mid 1st to the later 2nd century (and possibly a little later).

Trench 3

The topsoil context within this trench (1000) contained a single fragment of fired clay (66g). Its fabric is white and made up of coarse quartz sand alongside common ill-sorted red grog. Although fragmentary, it has a depth of 30mm and the remains of two flat surfaces can be observed as well as the partial remains of what appears to be a central hole. The general shape of the fragment suggests that it may possibly be triangular in shape and therefore the remains of a loom-weight. Triangular loom-weights are normally associated with the Iron Age however, at Elms Farm in Essex this form was recorded potentially within contexts dated up the early 2nd century. The fabric of this example is not in the Iron Age style and therefore may tentatively be assigned to the early Roman period.

A total of nine slightly abraded sherds of pottery were recovered from Pit fill 1054 within this trench (261g). Three of these are body sherds in the Romanising fabric BSW (17g), which contains quartz as well as some grog, and is dated from the mid 1st to the end of the 2nd century and possibly a little later. Another body sherd

(1g), which can only generally be dated to the Roman period, is in the Suffolk micaceous fabric GMB.

The remaining five sherds (243g) all belong to the lower quarter of a jar or flagon in fabric UNS WH. These sherds only vaguely join, as due to the acidic soil conditions (rather than the wear of movement) the fabric is friable with considerably worn edges, this is because of a degraded calcitic element within the fabric. The fabric does not contain a distinguishing mineral suite, however a Colchester source for this fabric cannot be ruled out entirely. Fabrics of this type were popular from the mid 1st to 2nd century.

Trench 9

Three slightly abraded body sherds of pottery were noted in Pit fill 1128 (155g). The first (7g) is an unsourced sandy grey ware (GRS), whilst the remainder are made up of two different storage sherds, although in the same micaceous and oxidised Suffolk style fabric (GMO).

A total of five fragments of daub with a weight of 67g were retrieved from Pit fill 1128. The pieces display little abrasion and have a reasonable average weight of 13.5g. All of the examples are oxidised and in a medium sandy fabric that principally consists of ill-sorted abundant quartz and common chalk. Three of the fragments have the remains of a buff flat surface and only a single example exhibits a very small partial rod mark.

Trench 21

Pit fill 1133 contained fourteen fragments of daub (69g). The pieces are fairly small with an average weight of just under 5g and are extremely friable. All of the examples are fully oxidised and contain abundant ill-sorted quartz as well as some red grog and fine black iron ore. Two appear to display the remains of a flat/irregular surface and one fragment exhibits two small partial rod marks.

Conclusion

The small assemblage of pottery (fifteen sherds @ 435g) was retrieved from four trenches (one, two, three and nine). It should be noted that, due to the presence of very few diagnostic sherds (one rim and two base fragments), the absence of finewares, and only a limited number of sherds per context, dating has fallen back on the analysis of the Roman fabrics and the individual fills therefore, must be

considered as being poorly dated. However, it is clear that at least three of the contexts (1010, 1050 and 1054) are dated to the early Roman period (mid 1st to 2nd century), as well as one being potentially dated to the later Roman period (1018).

This assemblage fits in well with the known wider landscape surrounding the site. For instance Roman activity, in varying degrees of distance (100-900m), has been detected to the north-east, east, south-east, north-west and west of the current site.

Ditch fill 1010 contained the only fragment of CBM recovered as result of the trial trenching. This is dated to the Roman period and is likely to be a structural fragment; a single possible sherd of Roman pottery was also noted within the same fill.

Two pit fills contained a total of nineteen daub fragments (136g). Very little can be said about these fragments, except to say that by the presence of a very small number of partial rod marks, and the lack of heat affected pieces within the group, it is likely that they represent the remains of some form of walling.

The combination of pottery, CBM and daub/fired clay that has been recovered from the site, all point towards at least one Roman phase of some form of settled rural domestic activity. However, the lack of large groups of finds from the trial trenched area suggests that the main focus of this activity is perhaps outside of the current area under investigation.

Recommendations for further work

No further analysis of the pottery assemblage will be required as this has been fully recorded and reported on. However, reference should be made to this current assemblage, should any subsequent pottery groups be recovered from the site during the next phase of archaeological investigation.

The single fragment of CBM recovered from the site has been fully examined and recorded therefore no further work on the item will be necessary.

The small collection of daub has been fully recorded and no further work on the material will be required.

The loom-weight from Ditch fill 1008 is a good complete example. This object will need to be examined and reported on by a specialist in loom-weight typologies and fabrics.

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Appendix 1: Fabric codes

GMO	Micaceous oxidised ware
UNS OX	Unsourced oxidised ware
BSW	Black surfaced/Romanising grey ware
GMB	Micaceous black surfaced grey ware
GRS	Unsourced sandy grey ware

Faunal

P1231, MRM176, Land off Blacktiles Lane, Martlesham, Suffolk
The animal bone summary assessment and catalogue
by Julie Curl –Sylvanus – Archaeological, Natural History & Illustration Services for Britannia Archaeology Ltd. Dec. 2018

ANIMAL BONE (Appendix 1.)

Methodology

This assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was scanned to determine range of species and elements present with the total number of bones identified to each species (NISP). A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights taken and additional counts were made for each species identified, Counts were also taken of bone classed as 'countable' (Davis, 1992) remains. As this is a small assemblage, the catalogue was produced directly into a table in the appendix.

The faunal assemblage

A total of 186g of bone, consisting of thirteen pieces, was recovered from this site, which is quantified in Table 1. Bone was recovered from two pit fills, one of a Roman date and a ditch fill. While some bone is undated, ceramic material from this site is of a Roman date range.

The bone is in good condition, although fragmented from butchering. One small mammal bone from Pit 1127, fill 1128, showed gnawing by a small canid/mustelid or cat, which may suggest scavenger activity or food for a domestic animal.

Context	Feature	Date	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species

1008	Ditch 1007	Undated	2	18	Mammal
1083	Pit 1082	Undated	7	18	Cattle
1128	Pit 1127	Roman	4	150	Cattle X2
1128	Pit 1127	Roman			Sheep/goat X1
1128	Pit 1127	Roman			Hare X1

Table 1. Quantification of the bone assemblage

Species, ages and modifications

Cattle was recorded in pit fill 1083 with worn skull fragments and horncore**.** A chopped cattle mandible was recovered from pit fill 1128, which is from a juvenile animal with the second molar not erupted.

An adult **Sheep/goat** tibia was found in pit fill 1128, which is long and robust and compares well with goat rather than sheep. The tibia had been chopped at the proximal and distal ends.

A single adult **Brown Hare** scapula was seen in pit fill 1128, the bone had been butchered and the appearance and texture suggests the meat was boiled. The hare scapula showed some gnawing from either a small canid/mustelid or cat.

The fill of ditch 1007, fill 1008, showed no diagnostic features that would allow species identification and these remains could only be identified as 'mammal'.

Discussion

The bone assemblage from this site represents a range of meat waste. Cattle and sheep/goat were the main stock animals in the Roman period and would have provided most of the meat, milk and by-products such as hides. The Brown Hare clearly shows some hunting at this site and hare would have made a popular addition to the diet and was popular in Roman Britain. hare has been found at numerous Roman sites, including Mildenhall, Suffolk (Curl 2017).

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

This is a small and mixed assemblage with little potential to produce further information. No further work is required on this particular assemblage unless further excavations are carried out at this site that produced further bone, when it is recommended that this assemblage is included in the final analysis.

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Appendix 1. Summary catalogue of the faunal remains recovered from MRM176

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Ctxt	Feature	Trench	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Neo	Element range	Butchering	Comments
1008	Ditch 1007	TT1	2	18	Mammal	2				Skull fragments		Worn surfaces
1083	Pit 1082	TT8	7	18	Cattle	7		7		Skull and horncore fragments		Short horncore, worn and fragmented
1128	Pit 1127	TT9	4	150	Cattle	2		2		Mandible	chopped	M2 not erupted
1128	Pit 1127	TT9			Sheep/goat	1	1			Tibia	Chopped at proximal and distal	Probably goat
1128	Pit 1127	TT9			Hare	1	1			Scapula	Cut	Small canid/mustelid/feline gnawing

Environmental

Sample Assessment

BLACKTILES LANE

MARTLESHAM

Client:	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Author:	M Law
Doc Ref:	LP2255E-EAR-v24.1
Site Code:	MRM 176
Date:	January 19

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Introduction

1.1. Six samples, each of ten litres volume, were presented for assessment. Samples were processed using a Siraf-style flotation tank. The washover (flot) was caught on a 250µm mesh sieve, and the heavy fraction (residue) was retained on a 1mm mesh.

1.2. The residues were weighed and air dried, then sorted into fractions using a nest of sieves before being scanned under a low power microscope. The flots were weighed, scanned and sorted while wet. The proportion of modern roots in the sample was estimated.

1.3. Identifications were made using a reference collection.

Results

1.4. Estimated abundance of items present in the samples are presented in TABLE 1. There is a low number of biological remains in all of the samples.

1.5. A large proportion of the flots consisted of modern roots. This is likely to have led to some items such as smaller charcoal fragments being introduced into the sediment. It is likely that the *Silene dioica* (red campion) seed in sample 4 is a modern intrusion.

1.6. Sample 6 contained several charcoal fragments. Some of these showed a strong ring curvature, suggesting that branches or coppiced wood were being burnt.

1.7. Overall, the low number of items in the samples does not allow any firm interpretation of the site environment or economy.

	Context Number	1008		1050		1044		1054		1060		1056	
	Sample Number	2		3		4		5		6		7	
	Context Description	Ditch fill		Pit fill		Ditch fill		Pit fill		Ditch fill		Ditch fill	
	Sample volume (L)	10		10		10		10		10		10	
		Flot	Residue	Flot	Residue	Flot	Residue	Flot	Residue	Flot	Residue	Flot	Residue
Weight after processing (g)		21.5	1070	22.5	1256	16.2	1134	29.4	996	52.8	2281	19.3	1261
% modern roots		90		100		60		90		50		100	
Notes			Sub-rounded flint gravel and coarse sand		Residue sterile. Sub-rounded flint gravel and coarse sand		Sub-rounded flint gravel and coarse sand		Sub-rounded flint gravel and coarse sand		Sub-rounded flint gravel and coarse sand		Sub-rounded flint gravel and coarse sand
RECOMMENDATIONS		No		No									
Charcoal >4mm		+					+	+		+	++		
Charcoal 4-2mm		++	+			+		+	+	++	+		
SEEDS													
Silene dioica Red campion						+							
BONE													+
SNAILS													
Helicella itala						+							
POT													+

Table 1 – Contents of the samples. Scale of abundance: + = 1-10 items; ++ = 11-50 items

Statement of Potential

1.8. The assemblage is too small to carry any firm interpretation about the site environment or economy.

1.9. No further work is recommended for any of the material

APPENDIX 4 – Approved Written Scheme of Investigation

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) on behalf of Hastoe Homes Ltd, as a scheme of archaeological works in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council (Batt, K. 13th December 2017). The brief requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 4% of the area under threat from development which will comprise of 22 30.00m x 1.80m trenches, 1x 50.00 x 1.80m trench and 1 20.00m x 1.80m trench.

This WSI is specific for a trial trench evaluation Land off Blacktiles lane, Martlesham, Suffolk (NGR TM 2419 4668). It presents a programme of archaeological investigation by means of archaeological trial trench evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site, and to determine the need for any future site investigations.

This scope of this WSI does not cover any additional work required (excavation, monitoring, etc) following the results of this evaluation and for which a new brief will be issued if necessary.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located 8km north east of Ipswich, on the western edge of the village of Martlesham. The site itself is currently an arable field, bound to the north by fields and agricultural buildings. The east of the site is partially bound by Blacktiles Lane, houses and agricultural fields, to the south the site is bound by further fields and the Martlesham Christian Fellowship Centre, while the A12 forms the western boundary of the site.

The Bedrock geology is described as Red Crag Formation – Sand. A Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 2 to 4 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods, when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow seas (BSG, 2018).

There are two superficial deposits within the site; the northern part of the site is described as Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup – Sand and Gravel. A Superfical Deposit formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, when the local environment was previously dominated by rivers (BSG, 2018). Whereas the southern portion is described as Lowestoft

Formation – Sand and Gravel. Which is a Superficial Deposit formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, when the local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions (BSG, 2018).

3.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND

The archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with 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 plan is the *Suffolk Coastal District Local Plan (2013)*.

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

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

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

- Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

3.2 Suffolk Coastal District Local Plan (2013)

The relevant section in the local plan states the following aims and objectives:

> 3.149 The importance of buildings and places is recognised as contributing to peoples' general quality of life. The district contains a rich historic legacy. Its historic market towns and villages together with their landscape settings, archaeology, individual buildings and groups of, and historic street patterns all add to the social and cultural history of the area.
>
> 3.150 In relation to the built environment, the designation of conservation areas, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parklands and the listing of buildings are all issues that can be addressed outside of the Local Plan process. The role of the Core Strategy in relation to these topics will be to provide general advice supporting their retention and enhancement whilst minimising any significant adverse impacts upon them. Section 12 of the NPPF supports this aim and will be applied rigorously. More generally, decisions on development proposals affecting heritage assets will be informed as appropriate by Conservation Area Appraisals, information from the Historic Environment Record and Archaeological Assessments.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figs. 2, 3 & 4)

Martlesham is a small village in eastern Suffolk located close to Woodbridge and Ipswich. It is thought to have Roman origins and was established by a least 1086AD having an entry in Doomsday as Merlesham. The historic core of the village lies on high ground overlooking the River Deben and its tributary the River Finn. However the settlement shifted from the high ground towards the west during the medieval period where the main London to Great Yarmouth road bridged the River Finn by the middle 15th century. All

that remains of the village core is the Church and Martlesham Hall, the main village now lying 1 – 2km to the west.

Evidence of Mesolithic activity is sparse. A flint microlith was recovered during excavations of a quarry extension at Hall Road in 1992 (BEL018) 900m to the west. The second entry comprises a large assemblage of struck flints within a ditch like feature recorded during excavations at Sinks Pit in 1992 (BEL022) also 900m west of site.

The Neolithic is represented by six entries in the SHER search area. Upper and lower stones of a saddle quern (BEL004) were recovered 650m to the north-west at Bealing Holt. Neolithic settlement and pottery sherds were found during a watching brief at Hall Road (BEL018) 900m to the west. During the Sinks Pit excavations of 1992, Neolithic to Early Bronze Age features containing worked flint and pottery sherds were recorded (BEL022) 900m to the west. Two evaluation phases undertaken at Firecrest Nursery in Little Bealings 800m to the west revealed pits and post-holes containing pottery and burnt flint (BEL024). A Neolithic adze findspot (MRM027) is located just 200m south-east from the centre of site near Blacktiles Lane.

Three bowl barrow Scheduled Ancient Monuments dating from the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age are located nearby. The closest (MRW018) is present c.500m south of the site and is 30m in diameter, standing 2.6m high with Second World War (WWII) slit trench damage to one side. The second (MRW014) is located c.730m southwest of the site measuring 20m in diameter and 0.80m high, it has also suffered recent (WWII) damage by slit trenching. The third bowl barrow (MRW015) is sited c.830m south of the site, it is 25m in diameter and 1m high. Another round barrow was present 700m south of the site but was excavated in 1905 where some cremated bone and beaker pottery was found (MRM001). There are a further four well preserved examples situated 2km further south.

Evidence of Bronze Age activity in a 1km radius around the site is substantial. At Dunnetts Hill Plantation fragments of four Late Bronze Age urns (BEL005) were found on the drive of a house 600m to the north. During a watching brief at Hall Road in 1992 (BEL018) 900m to the west, Beaker pottery was recovered from six postholes or pits. A Bronze Age palstave (BEL019) was found by metal detector 600m to the north-west. At the Sinks Pit excavations in 1992 Early Bronze Age features containing pottery sherds, a quern and a worked object (BEL022) were recovered 900m to the west. An evaluation at Firecrest Nursery uncovered a Bronze Age pit containing Beaker pottery (BEL024), located 900m to

the west. Beaker sherds, an arrowhead and a worked object (MRM002) were present during construction of a new build 400m to the southwest. An evaluation in 2003 on the park and ride site immediately adjacent to the west of the A12 and 100m west of the site, revealed pits containing Beaker pottery and ditches of a contemporary field system (MRM075). The last Bronze Age entry within the radius is located 500m to the southeast, it comprises flint tools and burnt flints (MRM144) recovered during fieldwalking and metal detecting and is possibly associated with enclosure type anomalies recorded by a magnetometer survey. An evaluation c.240m south of the site identified prehistoric features including a possible barrow ditch (MRM154).

Iron Age activity is not as well represented within the 1km search radius. A watching brief at Hall Road on a quarry site recorded a small pit containing Iron Age pottery (BEL018) located 900m to the west. Excavations at Sinks Pit 900m west (BEL022) most notably revealed a possible Iron Age roundhouse. One Iron Age ditch (BEL024) was recorded during the evaluation At Firecrest Nursery 900m to the west. An Iron Age pottery rim sherd was also recorded in the garden of St Mary's (MRM005) 520m to the east.

Roman activity is relatively sparse throughout the majority of the search radius with more substantial activity present to the east and north-east of the site. Roman pottery sherds (BEL009) were recovered from the garden of Finntoft at Little Bealings 700m to the north-west. A watching brief at the gravel quarry revealed 1st to 3rd Century AD ditches, pits and postholes (BEL018). Roman field boundary ditches were recorded at Sinks Pit in 1992 (BEL022) 900m to the west. One Roman coin (KSG MISC) was found by metal detector 900m to the west. An up-draught kiln (MRM007) was recorded 490m to the east. A Roman bronze vase, pottery and a coin were recovered from St Mary's garden (MRM008) 660m to the east. One blue glass bead was recovered from a mole hill (MRM020) 450m to the south-east of site and south of Main Road. Roman Tesserae and tile (MRM039) were recovered at Mill Farm 750m southeast of the site. A pit containing Roman pottery was recorded during a watching brief (MRM066) 900m to the north-east. During the evaluation at the park and ride (MRM075) 100m west of site, one Roman ditch was recorded.

Saxon activity is rare within the search radius. At Firecrest Nursery in Little Bealings 900m to the west (BEL024) a large pit (or possible Grubenhaus) with pottery and a copper alloy brooch, strap and a pin were recorded. Three Saxon round barrows containing primary inhumations are present 650m to the south-east (MRM016). A probable Saxon burial site

has been recorded 1Km west of the site (BEL010) which is evidenced by a shield boss, 2 spears, a javelin, and fragments of a cooking pot, all of which were found with cremated bone. In addition a Saxon silver decorated pin head was found c.1km northeast of the site (MRM040).

Records of medieval activity in the search area are also rare. Scatters of medieval pottery were found during field walking c.1km north of the site in an area where cropmarks of possible medieval field boundaries and a track/road have been identified by aerial photography (BEL035, BEL036, BEL037, BEL038, MRM113). The possible location of a gallows, recorded as a field name on the 1840 tithe map (MRM MISC) and a few sherds of pottery present during archaeological monitoring (ESF18943) 900m to the east and south of Creek Hill. An artefact scatter found c.1km northeast of the site included a bronze strap end and strap fastener (MRM040). A scatter of medieval pottery was found close to these finds, c.900m northeast of the site (MRM043). Some sherds of Medieval pottery were also found during the park and ride evaluation 100m west of the site (MRM075).

Post-Medieval ditches were identified at the park and ride c.100m west of the site which are likely associated with a trackway visible on early OS maps (MRM075). Post-Medieval field boundaries were also identified at a site c.500m southeast of the site (MRM157). Probable post-medieval field boundary type anomalies are present on air photographs on the southern side of Martlesham village (MRM124) 1km east.

Two second world war sites are present 100m and 200m to the north-east (MRM 116/117) that comprise slit trenches and a camp for possible outlying defensive positions. A Second World War anti-aircraft battery (MRM119) is also present 800m to the south-east. One pill-box or battle headquarters (MRM152) is recorded 650m to the east.

Given the above records the site has a **moderate** to **high** potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric period, a **moderate** potential for Romano-British archaeology, and a **low** to **moderate** potential for features and finds relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods particularly in the form of agricultural activity.

Previous work

In April 2018, Britannia Archaeology undertook a detailed magnetometer survey at the site

The geophysical survey identified several anomalies which appear to be of archaeological origin. The majority of the anomalies appear as low amplitude positive linear magnetic responses, synonymous with infilled ditch type features and appear to represent the remains of a coaxial field system. Several irregular and circular positive anomalies may also represent infilled archaeological features. The dating of these features cannot be determined at this stage.

The magnetic contrast seen in the survey indicate that the underlying geology and site formation process are suited to magnetic geophysical survey. The overall character of the anomalies identified in this survey are irregular appearance and of varying signal strength, suggestive of disturbed or superficial source features.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief states that the evaluation should aim to (Batt, K. Brief, Section 4.2)

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

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving will be undertaken in accordance with the Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 (SCCAS/CT).

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).

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief requires 700.00m of trenching in advance of the construction of an above surface water attenuation storage area and associated landscaping. The trenching is to cover 5% of the development area which will consist comprise of 22 30.00m x 1.80m trenches, 1x 50.00 x 1.80m trench and 1 20.00m x 1.80m trench.

All work will be carried out in accordance with *Standard And Guidance For Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014 CIfA) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, (Gurney, D. 2003. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14).

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket will be used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work will be undertaken by hand (Fig. 4). Trenches will be signed off by SCCAS/CT prior to backfilling.

The archaeology will be recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs will also be taken.

In the event that important archaeological remains are identified, a site meeting will be held with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist to discuss the significance of the remains and decide on the scope of further excavation and recording. **The client is aware of the need for contingency funding to cover additional works if necessary.**

7.1 Site Plans

A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map and indicating site north will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a site plan showing the area of investigation in relation to the proposed development.

A pre-excavation base plan accurately plotting all features will be produced using a Total Station (TS) or Real Time Kinetic Global Positioning System (RTK). The final post-excavation plan will be based on this. All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

7.2 Mechanical Excavation

The location of electricity, gas, water, sewage and telephone services will be identified from information supplied by the client or relevant authorities prior to machining. Care will be taken when operating machinery in the vicinity of overhead services. All staff are trained in the use of CAT scanners that will be employed before the bucket breaks the ground.

Topsoil and any sterile subsoil layers shall be removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of a professional archaeologist. The exposed archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.

No excavators or dumpers will be driven over the excavated surface. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately to aid the reinstatement of agricultural land.

The machine operator will have the relevant experience and appropriate documentation; will maintain the appropriate inspection register, Form F91 Part 1, Section C, either on the machine or at the depot. The operator must produce a clean, flat surface at precisely the correct level.

7.3 Hand Excavation

All archaeological features will excavated by hand, in the appropriate way detailed below, where it is safe to do so.

7.4 Metal Detector

A professional metal detectorist (Steve Clarkson) will scan each trench prior to excavation, the resulting spoil heaps, exposed surfaces and any features. The finds will be recovered and recorded in the proper way. Demonstrably modern finds will not be retained and the metal detector will not be set to discriminate against iron.

7.5 Excavation of Stratified Sequences

All archaeological remains will be excavated by phase, from the most recent to the earliest, excluding those of obvious later 20th century origin. The exception to this relates to layers and remains associated with World War 1 and World War 2 military installations/structures. These will be distinguished and excavated in phase as per normal procedure. The phasing of the features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

7.6 Excavation of Buildings

Following assessment of any structural remains encountered, a strategy for recording these will be implemented, and it may be that further mitigation will be required to allow the full recording of these remains. It may also be the case that any remains may best be left *in situ.* Any excavated building structures and associated features (e.g. stakeholes, postholes, sill-beams, gullies, masonry walls and possible floors) will be excavated in stratigraphic sequence.

7.7 Ditches

Ditch segments will be positioned to provide a total coverage of 25% and to ascertain relationship information and will be a minimum of 1.00m in length (dependant on the total length of ditch visible).

7.8 Discrete Features

All discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants providing for a minimum 50% sample.

7.9 Full Excavation

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths, kilns etc. may merit full excavation in agreement with the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist.

7.10 Burials

Any articulated human remains shall receive minimal excavation to define the extent and quality of their preservation. A decision will then be made on their future treatment in consultation with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist. The coroner and

the Ministry of Justice will be informed. Any removal of human remains will be carried out under a licence issued by the Ministry of Justice under section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 and in accordance with *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*' (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005).

7.11 Written Record

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered will be fully recorded on *pro forma* context, finds and sample forms, using a single context recording system.

7.12 Photographic Record

All features will be photographed as appropriate. This record will comprise high quality digital photographs (jpg). Where appropriate black and white prints (35mm) and colour slides (35mm) will be utilised. All photographs will be listed, indexed and archived.

7.13 Drawn Record

All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid, plans will be initially hand drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 on drafting film (permatrace). The height AOD of all features and principal strata will be written on the appropriate plans and sections.

7.14 Finds and Environmental Remains

All finds recovered from sealed contexts will be retained. A sample of those found in the topsoil and subsoil will be taken to characterise the assemblage. Finds will be identified, by a unique site code and context number.

All finds will be processed according to BA standards and to the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials, 2014*. Important, rare or unusual finds will also be assigned a small finds number and sent away for specialist analysis.

Bulk samples will also be taken for retrieving artefacts and biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations) to be processed and analysed by the University of Leicester Archaeology Service, (ULAS). These samples will be taken from well-stratified datable deposits and specifically targeted areas of interest (e.g. undated sealed primary ditch fills) and will be a minimum of 40 litres where appropriate. The suitability of deposits for analysis will be discussed with CBC, Dr Boreham and Dr Zoe Outram where appropriate.

Preserved wood will be sampled for potential dating via dendrochronology and Carbon 14 methods and will be assessed by Dr Roderick Bale (University of Wales Trinity St David). Prior to recovering timbers, suitability for dating will be assessed in conjunction with Dr Bale, SCCASCT, Dr Mike Bamforth and Dr Mark Ruddy where appropriate.

Each deposit retained will be identified by context and a unique sample or timber number. For a full list of specialists see Appendix 2.

7.15 Artefact Recovery

A programme of bucket sampling will be conducted, whereby 90 litres of spoil will hand sorted for each soil horizon encountered. Bucket sampling points will occur at each end of trench. Unstratified artefacts will be sought and recovered from trench spoil heaps.

7.16 Finds classed as Treasure

It is the responsibility of the project manager for the site, after consultation with the relevant finds specialist, to submit any items falling under the provisions of the Act to the local coroner via the treasure co-ordinator (currently the Portable Antiquities Officer at the British Museum). See below for details of the act:

The Treasure Act

The Treasure Act of 1996 defines objects that qualify as Treasure and includes any metallic object other than coin that is made up of more than 10% gold or silver and is over 300 years old, any group of two or more metallic objects of prehistoric date that come from the same find, coin hoards that have been deliberately hidden, smaller groups of coins, votive or ritual deposits, any object from the same place as Treasure. Objects that are

less than 300 years old made mainly of gold or silver, which have been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery, and whose owners or heirs are unknown would also be classed as Treasure.

Treasure will be immediately reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer who will in turn inform the coroner within 14 days.

8.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

A report will be prepared on the conclusion of the evaluation and will be completed 4 weeks after the field work ends (no further work required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within 6 months. The prepared client/archive report will be commensurate with the results of the fieldwork, and will be consistent with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2015)* and contain the following:

- *Summary.* A concise summary of the work undertaken and the results;
- *Introduction*. Introduction to the project including the reasons for work, funding, planning background;
- *Background*. The history, layout and development of the site;
- *Aims and Objectives;*
- *Methodology.* Strategy and technique for site excavation;
- *Results*. Detailed description of findings outlining the nature, location, extent, date of any archaeological material;
- *Deposit Model.* Description of events behind the archaeological stratigraphy and geological deposition;

- *Specialist Reports.* Description of the artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered;

- *Discussion and Conclusions.* A synopsis interpreting the archaeological deposits and artefacts, including details of preservation, impact assessment, wider survival, condition and relative importance of the site and its component parts in local, regional and national context;

- *Bibliography;*

- *Appendices.* Context Descriptions, Finds Concordance, Project Archive Contents and Archive Deposition, HER/OASIS Summary Sheet;

- Illustrative material including maps, plans, drawings and photographs.

Digital and paper report copies will be supplied to the client and SCCAS/CT (one copy and a .pdf copy on CD). An OASIS entry will be completed and a summary included with the report. A .pdf file of the report will be uploaded to the ADS. A digital vector plan will included with the report, which will be compatible with MapInfo GIS software which will also be made available on request subsequent to the report being issued.

It is understood that, if substantial archaeological remains are recorded during the project, it will be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines of *MoRPHE*. The project report will contain recommendations as to whether this will be appropriate. Provision has been made for a summary publication within the annual Proceedings of the Suffolk Archaeology and History should the evaluation prove positive.

9.0 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 Suffolk County Council

Archaeological Archives in accordance with the *Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (2017).

Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the relevant museum, 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).

10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

BA operates a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive. BA bases their H&S procedures on the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) Health and Safety Field Manual, which is regularly updated by supplements.

BA holds employer's liability; public liability and professional indemnity insurance arranged through Towergate Insurance (see Appendix 3).

10.1 Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction

BA's Code of Practice covers all aspects of excavation work and ensures all risks are adequately controlled. A site visit has been undertaken and an assessment of the potential risks has been highlighted. A full site risk assessment will be produced using this information. The assessment of risk is an on-going process and this document can be updated if any change in risk occurs on site. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site, read and countersigned by all staff and visitors during the BA site induction.

11.0 RESOURCES

The archaeological works are undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists, qualified to undertake this type of work (Appendix 1). Full CV's are available on request.

All site work will be undertaken by a Projects Officer (with a field team if required) in close communication with a Project Manager. This project officer will also be responsible for post-excavation and publication in liaison with the relevant specialists (Appendix 2).

Other specialists may be consulted and will be made known to the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist for approval prior to their engagement. Any changes to the specialists documented in Appendix 2 will be made known to the SCCAS/CT immediately.

12.0 TIMETABLE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK

The evaluation fieldwork is scheduled to start in late June/early July 2018 pending approval of this written scheme of investigation by SCCAS/CT. Three members of staff will be on site to undertake the evaluation which is expected to take 5 days. Provision has been made for additional contingency days should any unexpected remains be encountered.

The client is aware of the working methods and provision has been made to allow access to undertake trenching as required by the design brief.

The production of the report will take either a maximum of 4 weeks from the end of fieldwork (no further fieldwork required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within 6 months.

13.0 MONITORING

SCCAS/CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the SCCAS/CT monitoring officer prior to work being carried out. The monitoring officer will be kept informed of

progress throughout the project. No trenches will be signed off without approval from SCCAS/CT.

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English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

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

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

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

Historic England National List for England

https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list

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

APPENDIX 1 STAFF

The following members of staff have the skills and experience necessary to undertake the supervision of archaeological work as required in the brief. All have a wide range of experience on a variety of site types.

Assistant Supervisor **Louisa Cunningham MSc, MA (Hons)**

Qualifications: *University College of London, MSc Skeletal and Dental Bioarchaeology (2013-2014)*
University of Glasgow, MA (Hons) Archaeology (2008-2012)

Experience: Louisa joined Britannia Archaeology in 2017 as an Assistant Supervisor and has 2 years' commercial archaeological experience. As an undergraduate she was involved in the Strathearn and Environs Research Project (SERF) in Perth, Scotland and participated in the excavation of several hillforts. In 2015 she began working in East Anglia and has since worked on numerous rural and urban sites throughout the area developing her excavation skills, including 2 urban cemeteries. Louisa's research interests focus on human osteology and burial archaeology, particularly from the medieval period.

Specialist **Andy Fawcett MA, BA (Joint Hons)**

Qualifications: *University of Leicester, MA Post-Excavation (1996-1997)*
University of Leicester, BA (Joint Hons) Archaeology and Ancient History (1993-1996)

Experience: Andy joined Britannia Archaeology in 2017 as a Specialist and has twenty years commercial archaeological experience. Since 1997 Andy has worked for three commercial units and extensively as a free-lance specialist in the field of late Iron Age/Roman ceramics and ceramic building materials. In this time he has produced a large number of evaluation, assessment and publication reports (principally from around the midlands and south-east areas of England) as well undertaking several outreach and teaching roles. Andy's particular area of research within the overall study of ceramics concerns late Iron Age and Roman cremation issues.

Project Officer **Matthew Baker MA, BA (Hons)**

Qualifications: *Cardiff University, MA Archaeology (2011–2013)*
Cardiff University, BA (Hons) Archaeology (2008–2011)

Experience: Matthew joined Britannia Archaeology in 2016 as a Project Officer and has four years' commercial archaeological experience. Matthew has been involved with numerous projects across the United Kingdom, including conducting geophysical surveys for the Exmoor Mire Project, and the Damerham Archaeological Project. Since 2013 Matthew has been working in East Anglia where he has developed his skills in both Archaeological excavation and geophysics, undertaking numerous small to large scale projects; including monitoring, trial trenching, full excavation and gradiometer surveys across East Anglia and beyond. Matthews's research interests involve metal production technology with a focus on the Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age transition.

Director **Dan McConnell BSc (Hons)**

Qualifications: University of Bournemouth, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1995-1998)

Experience: Dan is a Director at Britannia Archaeology and has nineteen years' commercial archaeological experience. He took part in several archaeological projects in the north of England from the late 1980s onwards, including the Wharram Percy Research Project and Mount Grace Priory excavations. Within commercial archaeology he has been involved with many small to large scale archaeological projects in the United Kingdom and Ireland including major infrastructure schemes. Since relocating to East Anglia in 2004 he has carried out and managed several small to large scale excavations across the south and east of England. In 2008 Dan became a County Archaeologist for the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team before joining Britannia in 2014. His main research interests focus on the early pre-historic period (in particular the Neolithic) of the British-Isles and late post-medieval archaeology.

Director **Martin Brook BA (Hons) PCIfA**

Qualifications: University of Leicester, BA (Hons) Archaeology (2003 – 2006)

Experience: Martin is a Director at Britannia Archaeology and has ten years' commercial archaeological experience. He specialises in logistical project management, archiving and fieldwork. He has carried out numerous excavations and evaluations throughout East Anglia and the Midlands, and works closely with local and national museums when archiving sites. His research interests are focused on the British Iron age specifically funerary traditions in the south of England and in East Yorkshire. Martin specialises in metalwork finds from the period, specifically those associated with grave goods and personal adornment.

Director **Matthew Adams BA (Hons) ACIfA**

Qualifications: University of Durham, BA (Hons) Classical Studies (1997- 2000)

Experience: Matt is a Director of Britannia Archaeology and has ten years' commercial archaeology experience. He was involved in several archaeological projects in the midlands from the mid 1990s onwards and in the North East of England as an undergraduate. Since 2007 he has been based in East Anglia where he has specialised in all areas of practical field work, running numerous projects both large and small. He is also an experienced surveyor, GIS and AutoCAD operator. Matt was an occasional contributor to the popular TV series Time Team and is experienced at presenting talks and seminars to interested organisations. His main research interests focus on transitional periods and include the late Iron Age and early Romano-British period, the late Roman and early Anglo-Saxon period in Britain and the late Aegean Bronze Age in Crete.

APPENDIX 2 - SPECIALISTS

Prehistoric Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Roman Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Saxon and Medieval Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Post Medieval Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Flint:	Dan McConnell (BA)
Animal Bone:	Julie Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human Bone:	Dr Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd) Dr Steph Leach (Independent)
Environmental:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Pollen and Seeds:	Dr Steve Boreham (University of Cambridge)
Charcoal and Wood:	Dr Roderick Bale (University of Trinity St David) Mike Bamforth (Independent)
Soil Micromorphology:	Dr Steve Boreham (University of Cambridge)
Carbon-14 Dating:	Beta Analytic Inc
Conservation:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Metalwork and Leather:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Glass:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Small Finds:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Illustration:	Dave Watt (Independent)
Slag:	Jane Cowgill (Independent)

Geophysical Consultant:	Dr Dave Bescoby
Air Photographic Assessments:	Alison Deegan (BSc)
Topographic Survey:	Matt Adams (BA)
CAD:	Dan McConnell & Mr Matt Adams (BA)
Metal Detectorist:	Steve Clarkson (Independent)
Coins & Medals:	British Museum, Department of Coins & Medals or University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)

Appendix 5 Oasis Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

Printable version

OASIS ID: britanni1-318831

Project details

Project name	Land Off Blacktiles Lane Martlesham Suffolk
Short description of the project	From 29th October to 15th November 2018 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation at Land off Blacktiles lane, Martlesham, Suffolk. The site had a moderate to high potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric period, a moderate potential for Romano-British archaeology, and a low to moderate potential for features and finds relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods particularly in the form of agricultural activity. The evaluation revealed a high volume of archaeological features. Four possible phases of activity were identified with the predominant phase dating to the early Roman period. Undated features that were unable to be dated by material culture and have been assigned to this phase. It may be possible to assign these features to a phase given their location and potential relationship to other features; however, the lack of material culture and the relative short time period represented on the site makes assigning these to a phase difficult and potentially misleading. The number of finds recovered was unusually low considering the volume of archaeology present. The ceramic assemblage was slightly abraded, but in a predominantly fragmentary state suggesting deposition occurred in small quantities and had not been moved significantly by later disturbance. A relatively coherent site narrative can be constructed from the results of the evaluation, however the low density of finds present and the nature of archaeological evaluation leaves significant questions unanswered. The overall results of the trenching went well beyond the potential suggested in the background research and the preceding geophysical survey, even with the lack of dating evidence.
Project dates	Start: 29-10-2018 End: 15-11-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	MRM 176 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 1 - Heathland
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Monument type	PITS Roman
Monument type	GULLIES Roman
Monument type	POST HOLES Neolithic
Monument type	DICTHES Uncertain
Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Roman
Significant Finds	A. BONE Roman
Significant Finds	LOOM WEIGHT Roman

Significant Finds	S. FLINT Neolithic
Significant Finds	B. FLINT Bronze Age
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL MARTLESHAM Land Off Blacktiles Lane Martlesham Suffolk
Postcode	IP12 4SS
Study area	0 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 2419 4668 52.072468531725 1.271715127742 52 04 20 N 001 16 18 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 0m

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	Martin Brook
Project supervisor	Martin Brook
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Hastoe Homes Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	MRM 176
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	MRM 176
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	MRM 176
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal"

Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land off Blacktiles Lane, Martlesham, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	M. Brook
Other bibliographic details	R1222
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	A4 Bound Report with A3 pull-out figures
URL	www.britannia-archaeology.com
Entered by	Martin Brook (martin@brit-arch.com)
Entered on	20 May 2019

N

Site Boundary

NGR:	624180 246664
REF:	R1222
PROJECT:	LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK
DESCRIPTION:	GENERAL LOCATION PLAN
CLIENT:	POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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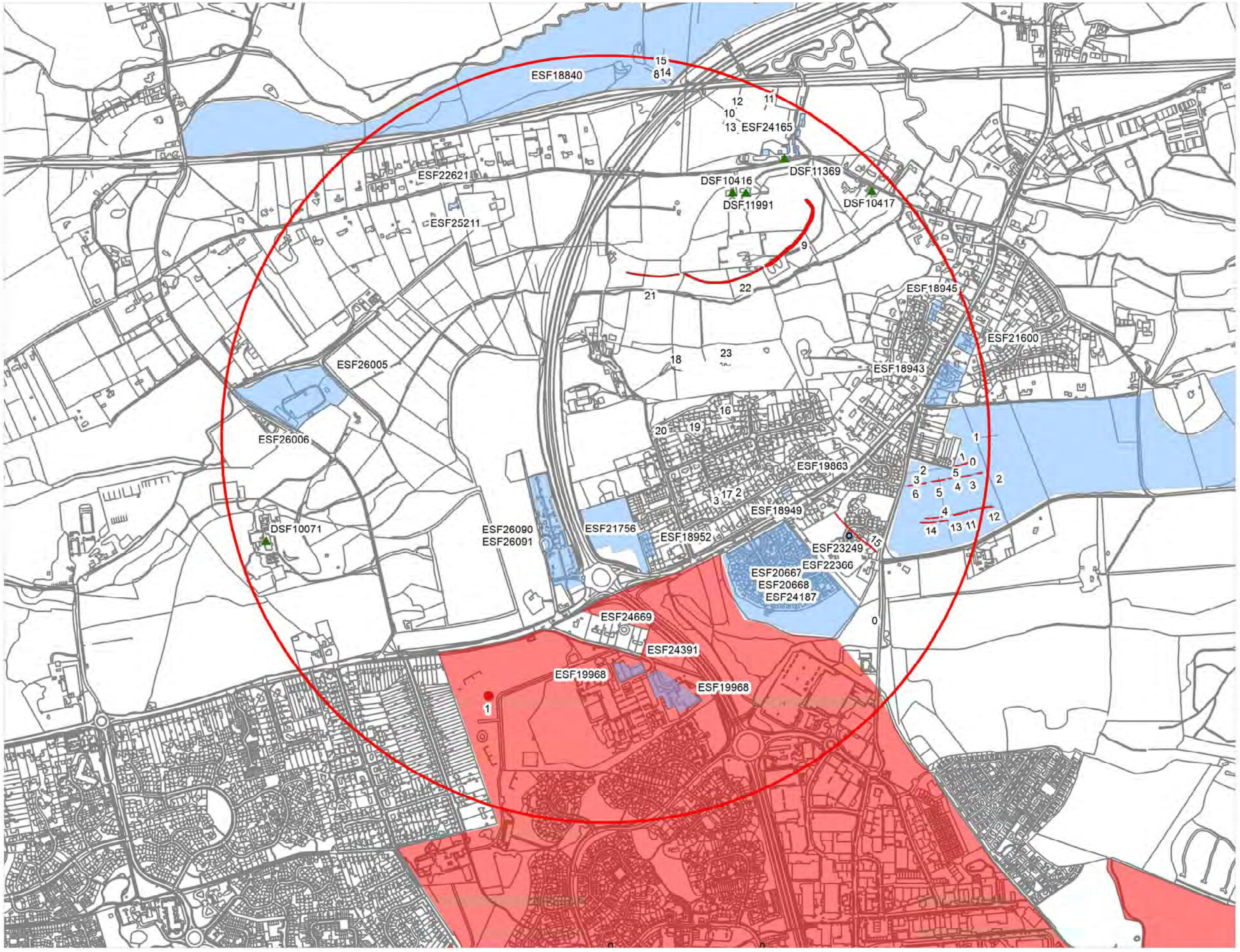
DATE: MARCH 2019	PLOT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DPM	CHECKED: MB	FIGURE: 1



N

- HER Search Area
- Grade I
- Grade II*
- Grade II
- Archaeological Event
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monuments
- Registered Parks & Gardens
- Site Boundary

NGR: 624180 246664
REF: R1222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: SHER DATA; EVENTS, SAMS & LISTED BUILDINGS

CLIENT: POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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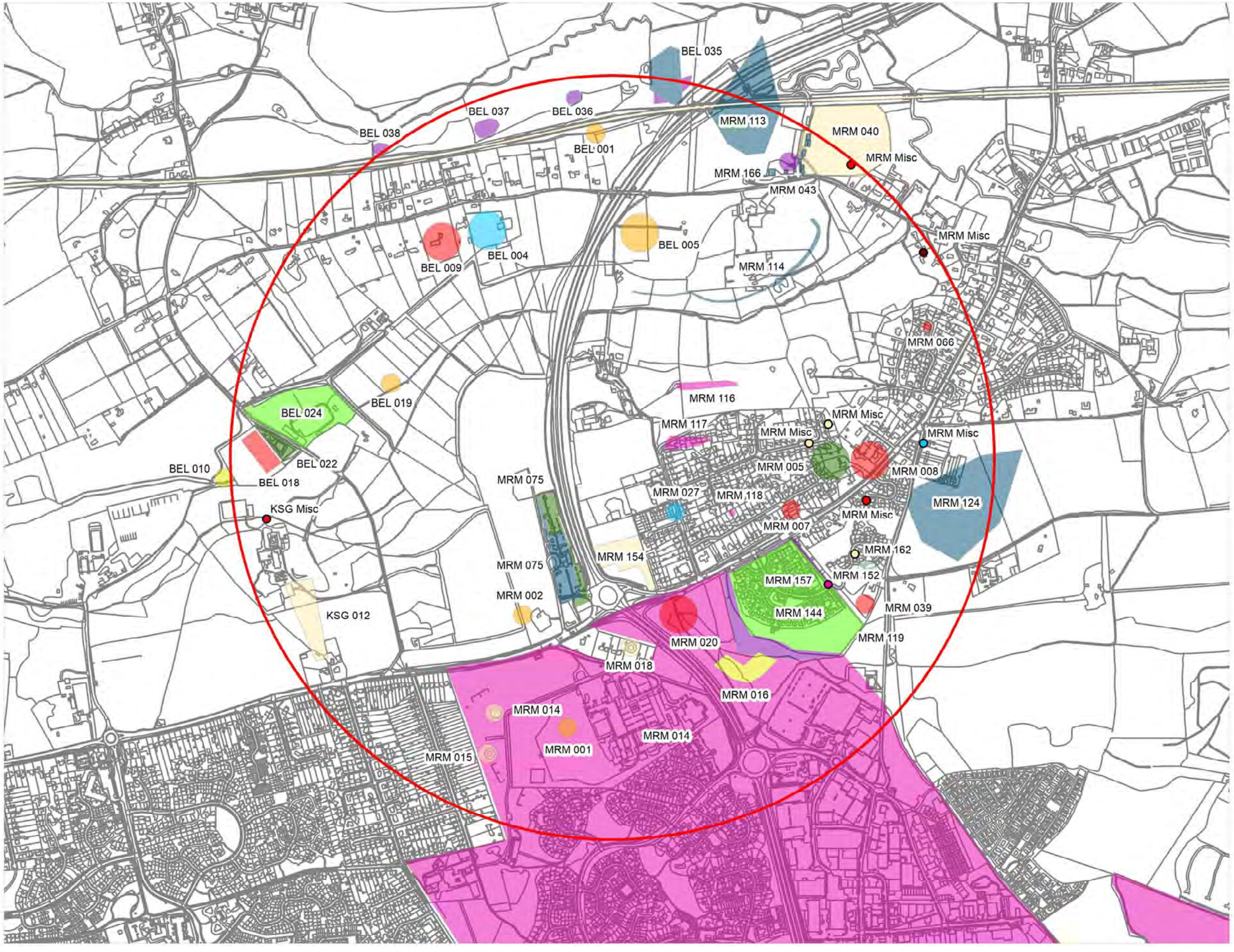
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

DATE: MARCH 2019 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM
APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 2



N

HER Search Area
Undated Record
Multiperiod Record
Modern Record
Post-medieval Record
Medieval Record
Anglo Saxon Record
Roman Record
Iron Age Record
Bronze Age Record
Neolithic Record
Mesolithic Record
Palaeolithic Record
Site Boundary

NGR: 624180 246664
REF: R1222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: SHER DATA: MONUMENTS

CLIENT: POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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DATE: MARCH 2019
SIZE: A3
VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DPM
APPROVED: MB
FIGURE: 3

Track

1:1000 0 50m

N

TCB

Lay-by

Path (um)

TT1 SS1

TT2 SS2

TT3 SS3

TT4

TT5

TT6

TT7

TT8

TT9

TT10

TT11

TT12

TT13

TT14 SS14

TT15

TT16 SS16

TT17

TT18 SS18

TT19 SS19

TT20

TT21

TT22

TT23 SS23

TT24

Black Tiles Learning Centre

Martlesham Primary Academy

Play Area

BLACKTILES LANE

42

40

30

28

SS1 Sample Section

Natural Feature

Excavated Feature

Feature

Trench

Site Boundary

NGR: 624180 246664 REF: R1222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PLAN

CLIENT: POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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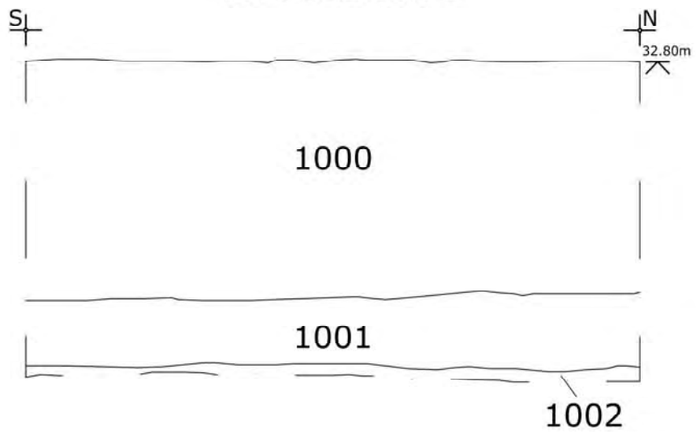
DATE: MARCH 2019 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 2

AUTHOR: DPM APPROVED: MB

FIG: 4

SITE SECTION 1



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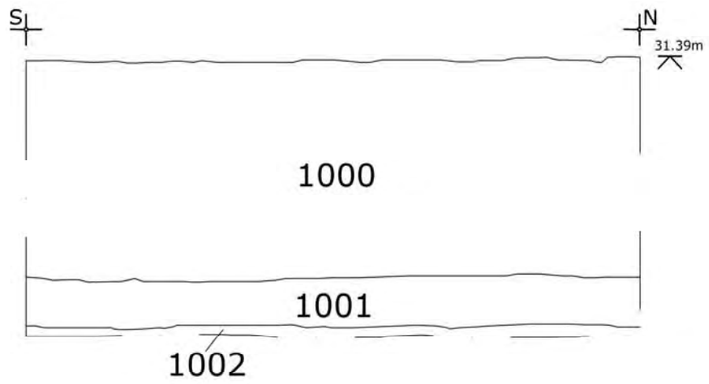
DP46 - SS1 - VIEW W

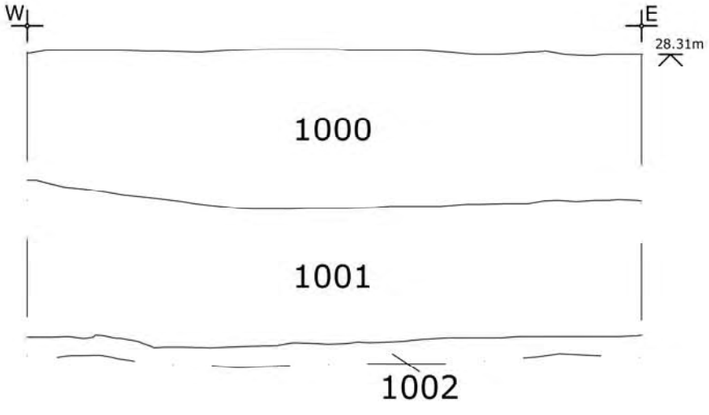
SITE SECTION 2



1:10 0 50cm

DP55 - SS2 - VIEW W

SITE SECTION 3



1:10 0 50cm

DP58 - SS3 - VIEW N

NGR: 624180 246664 REF: R1222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH SECTIONS

CLIENT: POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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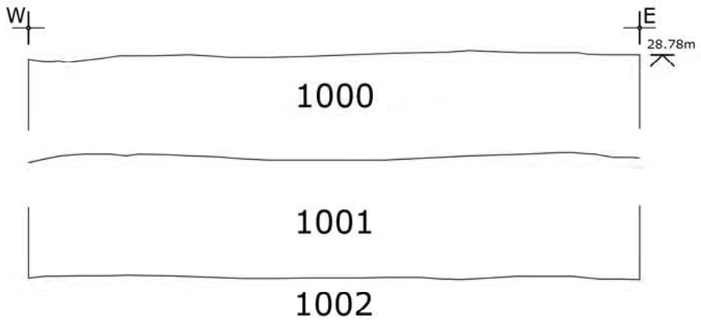
DATE: MARCH 2019 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM CHECKED: MB

FIGURE: 5

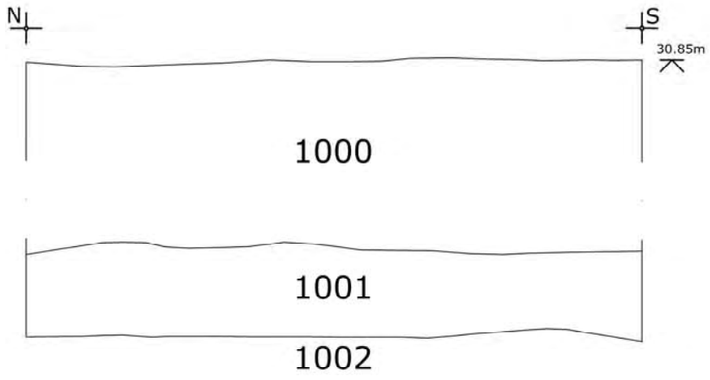
SITE SECTION 14



1:10 0 50cm

DP87 - SS14 - VIEW N

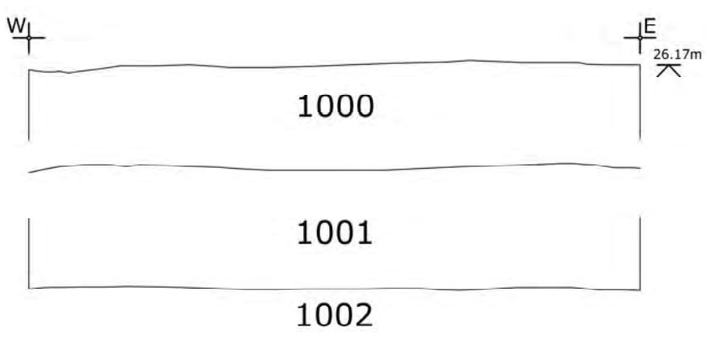
SITE SECTION 16



1:10 0 50cm

DP40 - SS16 - VIEW E

SITE SECTION 18



1:10 0 50cm

DP83 - SS18 - VIEW N

NGR: 624180 246664 REF: R1222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH SECTIONS

CLIENT: POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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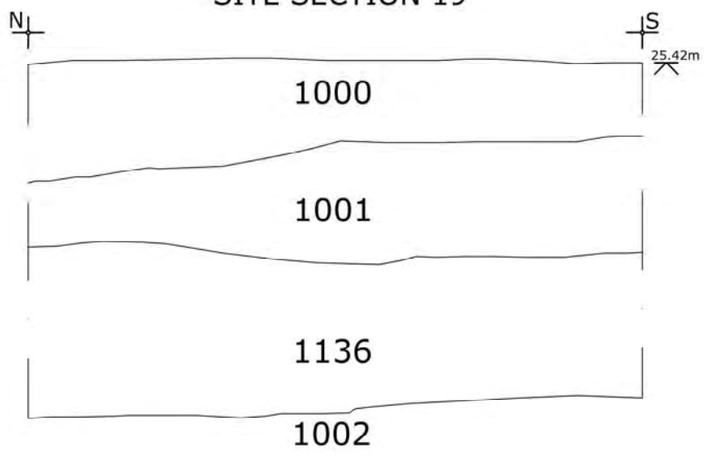
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

DATE: MARCH 2019 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM CHECKED BY: MB

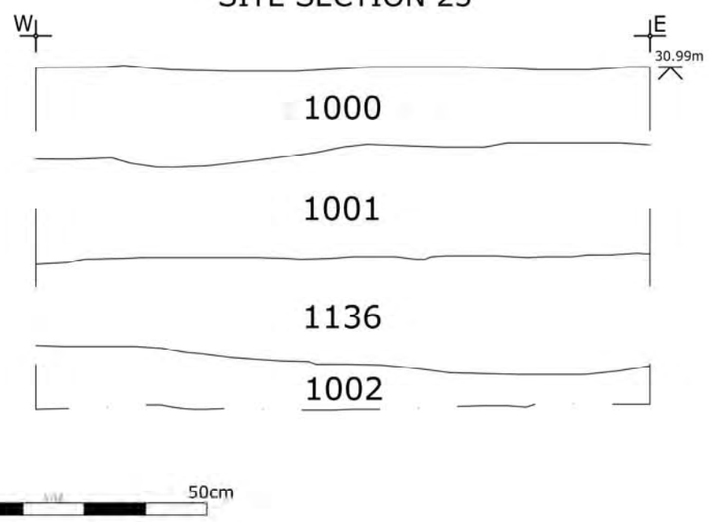
FIGURE: 6

SITE SECTION 19



DP85 - SS19 - VIEW E

SITE SECTION 23



DP92 - SS23 - VIEW N

NGR: 624180 246664
REF: R1222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH SECTIONS

CLIENT: POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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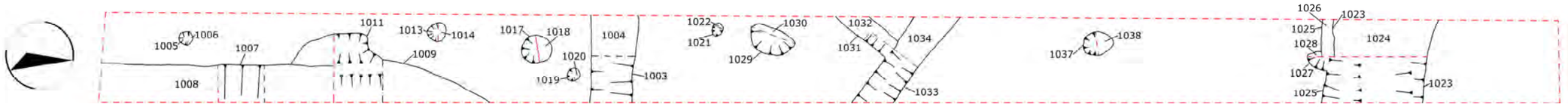
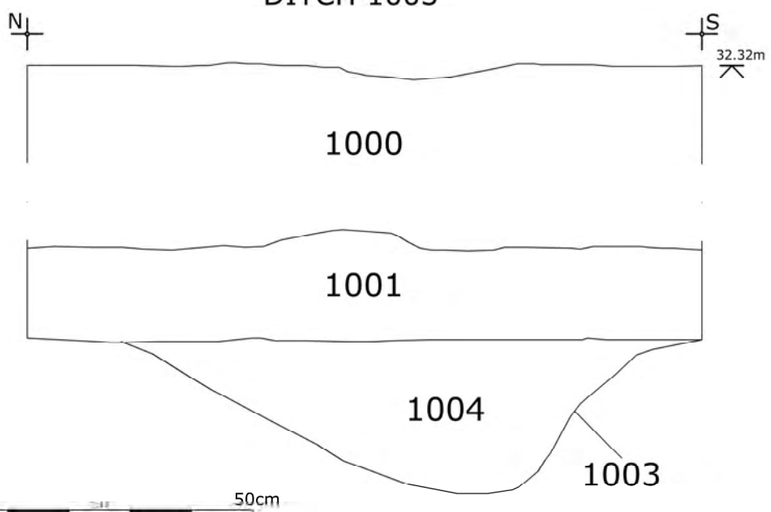
DATE: MARCH 2019
PLOT: A3
VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DPM
APPROVED: MB
FIGURE: 7

TRIAL TRENCH 1



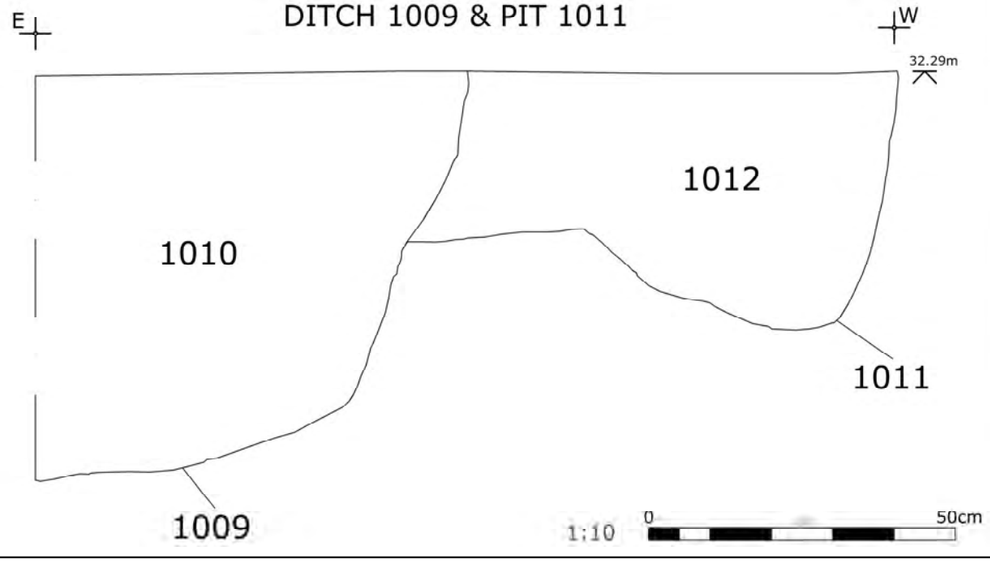
1:100 0 1:100 5m

DITCH 1003



DP1 - DITCH 1003 - VIEW E

DITCH 1009 & PIT 1011



DP4 - DITCH 1009 & PIT 1011 - VIEW S

NGR: 624180 246664
REF: R1222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 1: PLANS, FEATURE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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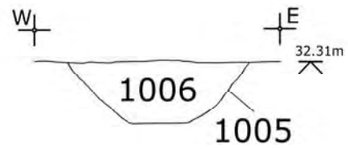
DATE: MARCH 2019 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 2

AUTHOR: DPM | FIGURE: 8

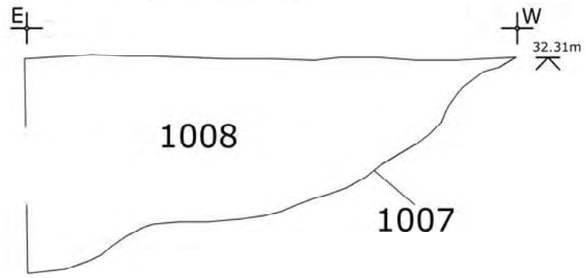
POST HOLE 1005



1:10 0 1:10 50cm

DP2 - POST HOLE 1005 - VIEW N

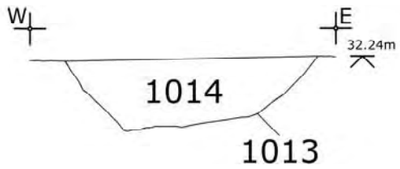
DITCH 1007



1:10 0 1:10 50cm

DP3 - DITCH 1007 - VIEW S

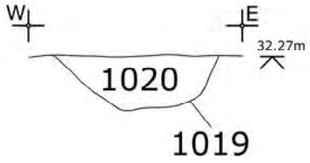
POST HOLE 1013



1:10 0 1:10 50cm

DP5 - POST HOLE 1013 - VIEW N

POST HOLE 1019



1:10 0 1:10 50cm

DP8 - POST HOLE 1019 - VIEW N

NGR: 624180 246664 REF: R1222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MANTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 1: FEATURE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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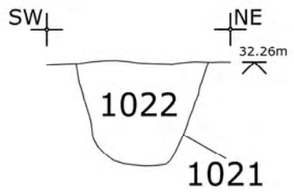
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

DATE: MARCH 2019 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM CHECKED: MB

FIGURE: 9

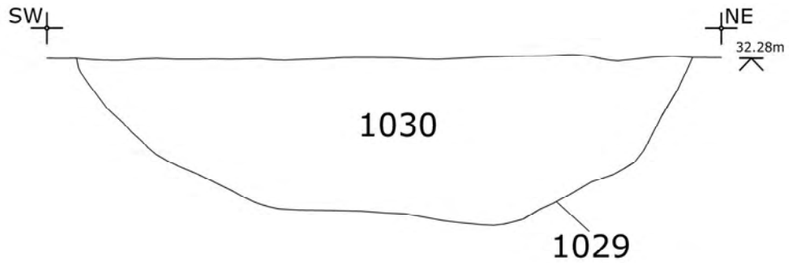
POST HOLE 1021



1:10 0 1:10 50cm

DP9 - POST HOLE 1021 - VIEW NW

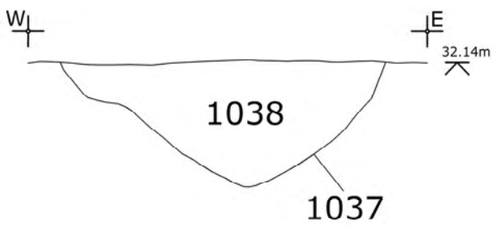
PIT 1029



1:10 0 1:10 50cm

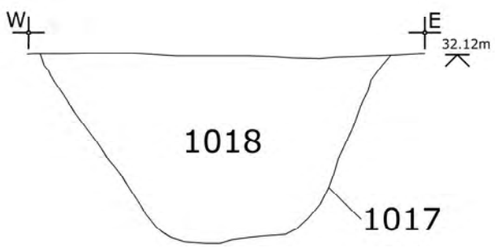
DP11 - PIT 1029 - VIEW NW

POST HOLE 1037



1:10 0 1:10 50cm

DP14 - POST HOLE 1037 - VIEW N



1:10 0 50cm

DP81 - POST HOLE 1017 - VIEW N

NGR: 624180 246664 REF: R1222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 1: FEATURE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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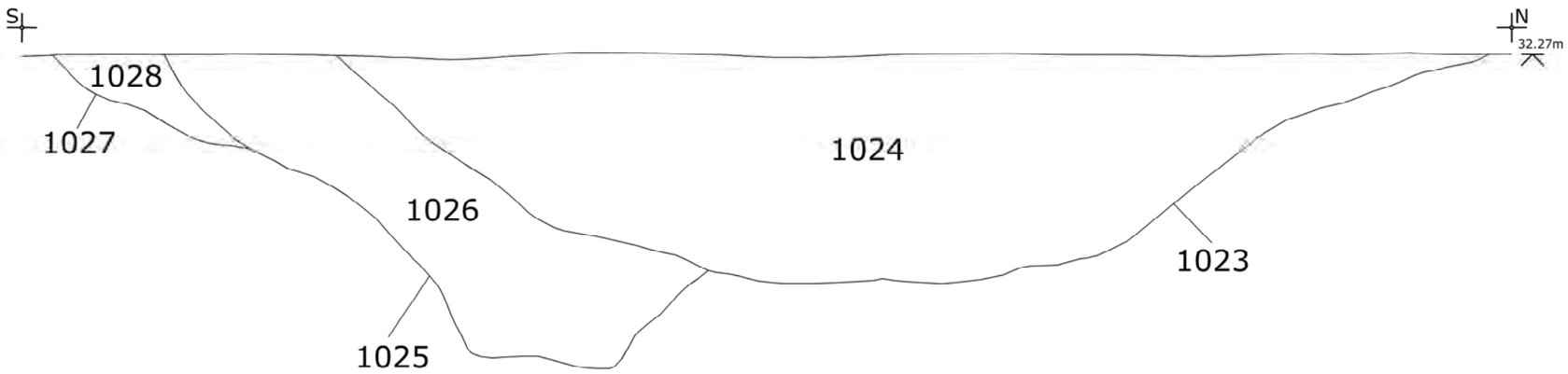
DATE: MARCH 2019 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 2

DPM MB

10

PIT 1027, DITCH 1023 & DITCH 1025



1:10 0 1:10 50cm

DP 10 - PIT 1027, DITCH 1023 & DITCH 1025 - VIEW W

NGR: 624180 246664 REF: R1222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 1: FEATURE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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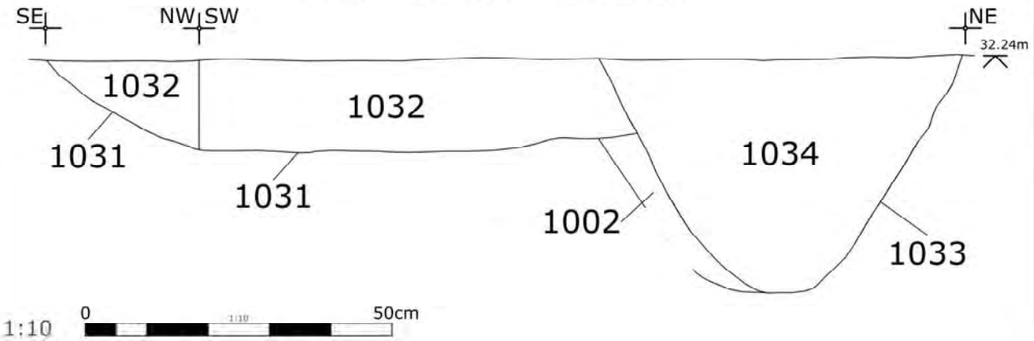
DATE: MARCH 2019 FLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

DPM

APPROVED: MB

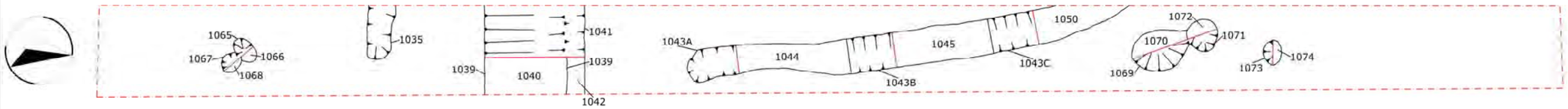
11

GULLY 1031 & DITCH 1033



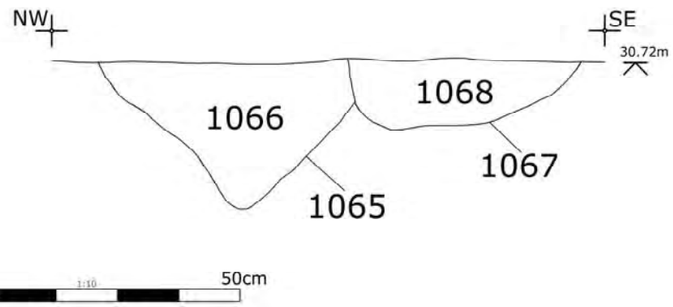
DP12 - GULLY 1031 & DITCH 1033 - VIEW W

TRIAL TRENCH 2



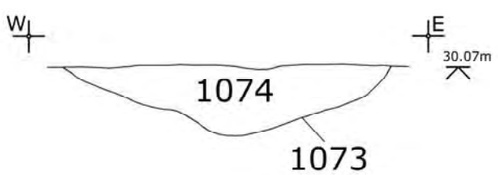
1:100 0 1:100 5m

POST HOLES 1065 & 1067



DP24 - POST HOLES 1065 & 1067 - VIEW NE

POST HOLE 1073



DP26 - POST HOLE 1073 - VIEW N

NGR: 624180 246664 | REF: R1222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 1 & 2: PLANS, FEATURE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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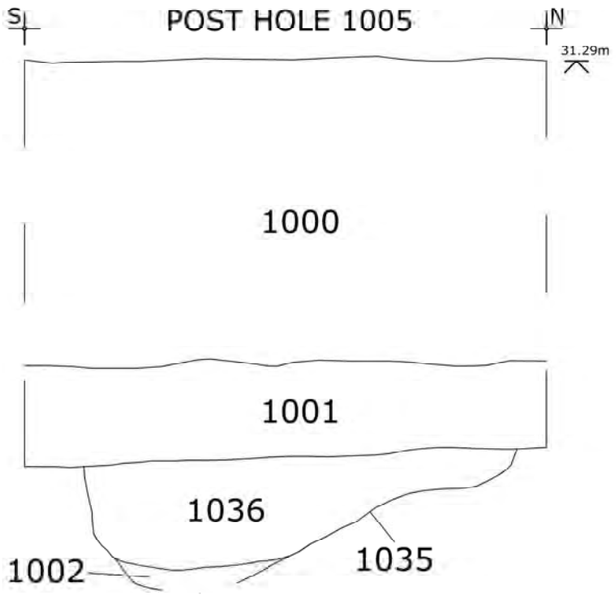
DATE: MARCH 2019 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM | AMENDED: MB

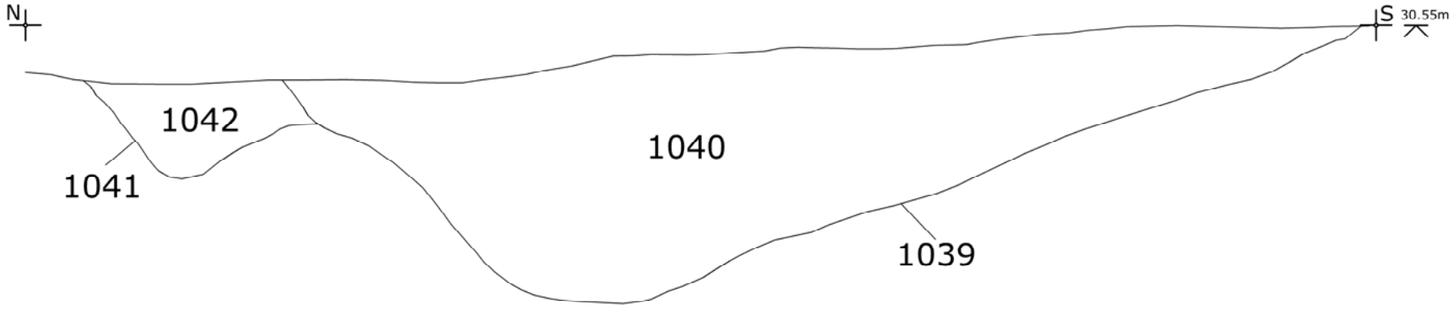
FIGURE: 12

POST HOLE 1005



DP13 - DITCH 1035 - VIEW W

GULLY 1041 & DITCH 1039



DP15 - GULLY 1041 & DITCH 1039 - VIEW W

NGR: 624180 246664
REF: R1222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 2: FEATURE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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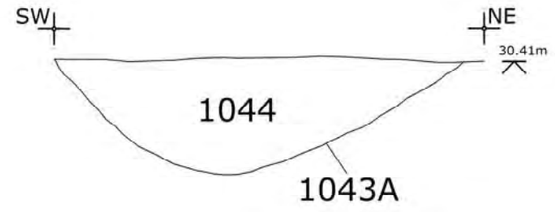
DATE: MARCH 2019 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM
CHECKED: MU

FIGURE: 13

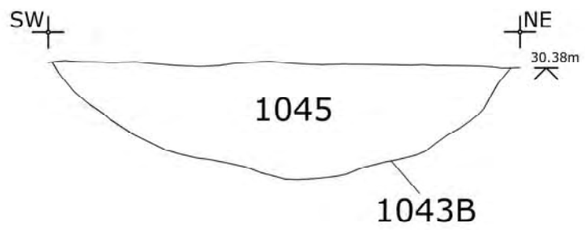
POST HOLE 1005



1:10 0 1:10 50cm

DP16 - DITCH 1043A - VIEW NW

DITCH 1007



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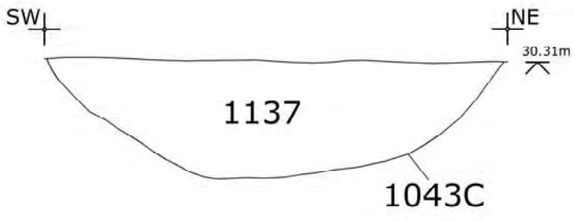
DP17 - DITCH 1043B - VIEW NW

POST HOLE 1013



1:10 0 1:10 50cm

DP19 - DITCH 1043C - VIEW NW

NGR: 624180 246664 REF: R1222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 2: FEATURE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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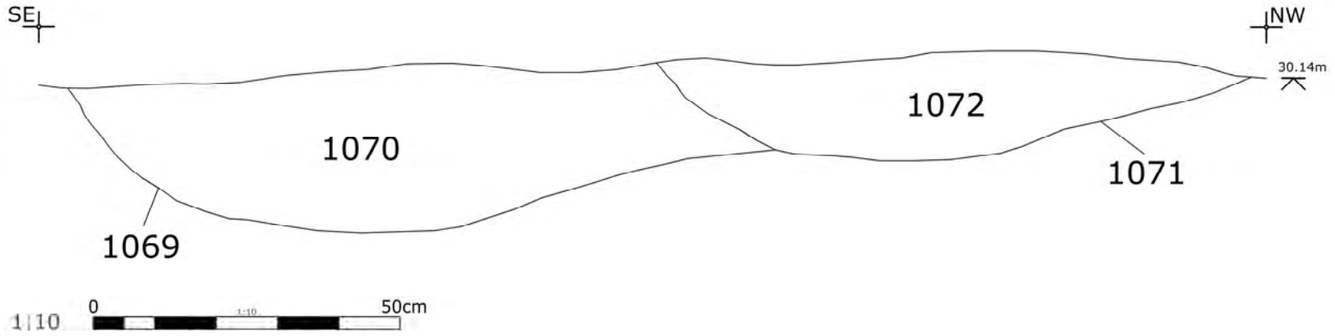
DATE: MARCH 2019 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM APPROVED: MB

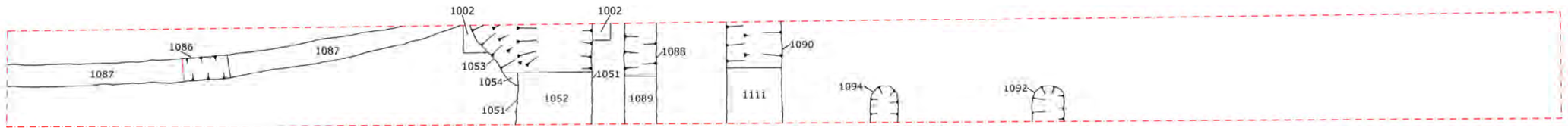
FIGURE: 14

PITS 1069 & 1071

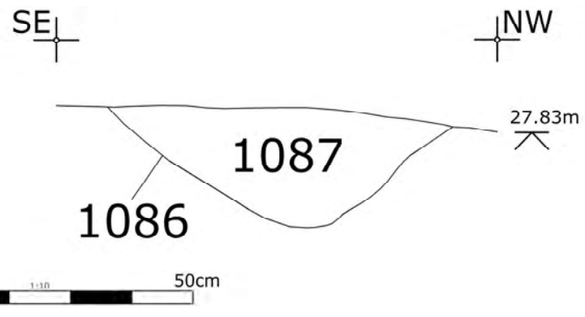


DP25 - PITS 1069 & 1071 - VIEW SW

TRIAL TRENCH 3



POST HOLES 1065 & 1067



DP24 - POST HOLES 1065 & 1067 - VIEW NE

NGR: 624180 246664 | REF: R1222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 2 & 3: PLANS, FEATURE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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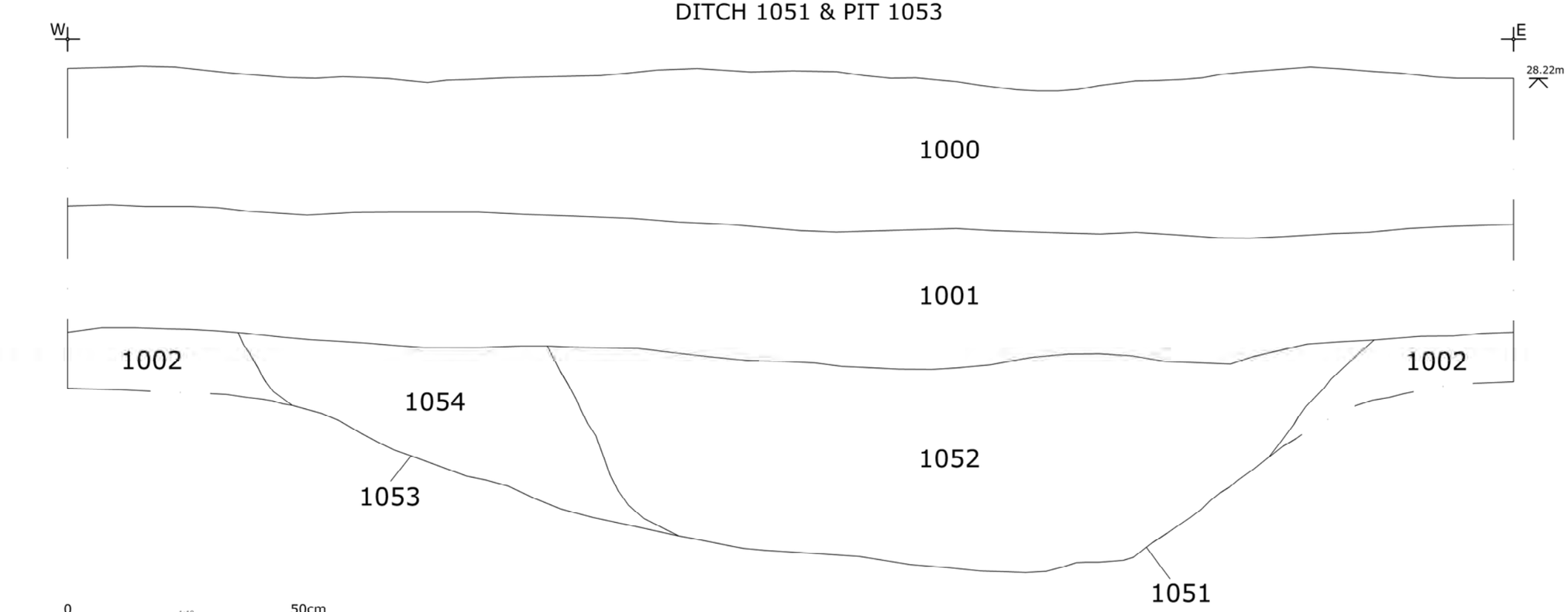
DATE: MARCH 2019 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 2

AUTHOR: DPM | AGREED BY: MD

FIGURE: 15

DITCH 1051 & PIT 1053



DP20 - DITCH 1051 & PIT 1053 - VIEW S

NGR: 624180 246664 | REF: R1222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 3: FEATURE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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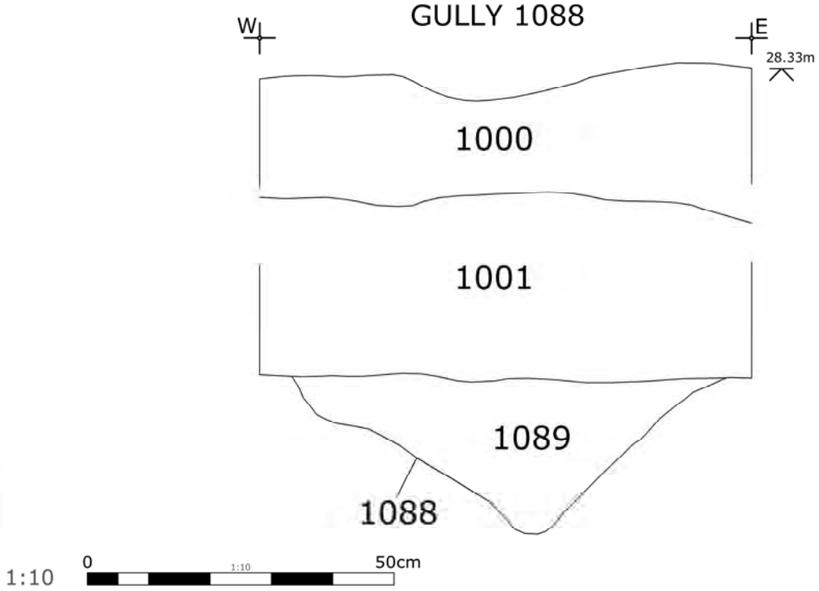
DATE: MARCH 2019 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM | APPROVED: MB

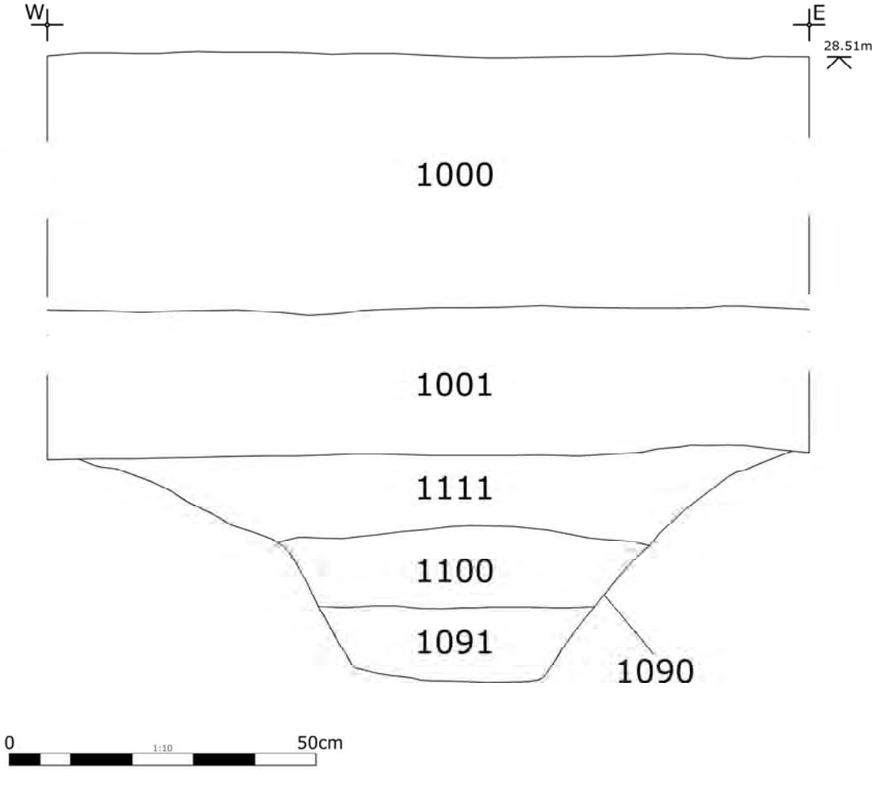
16

GULLY 1088



DP34 - GULLY 1088 - VIEW N

DITCH 1090



DP36 - DITCH 1090 - VIEW N

NGR: 624180 246664
REF: R1222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 3: FEATURE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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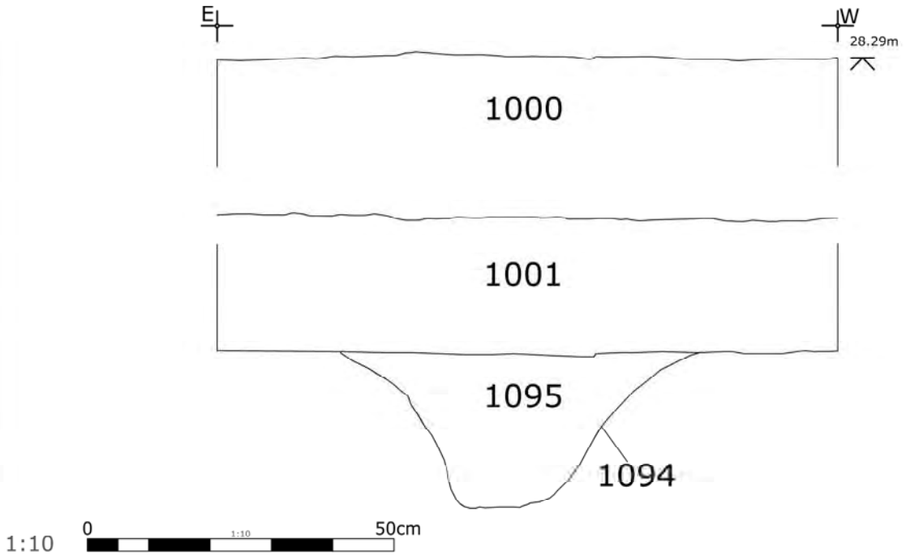
DATE: MARCH 2019 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM
APPROVED: MB

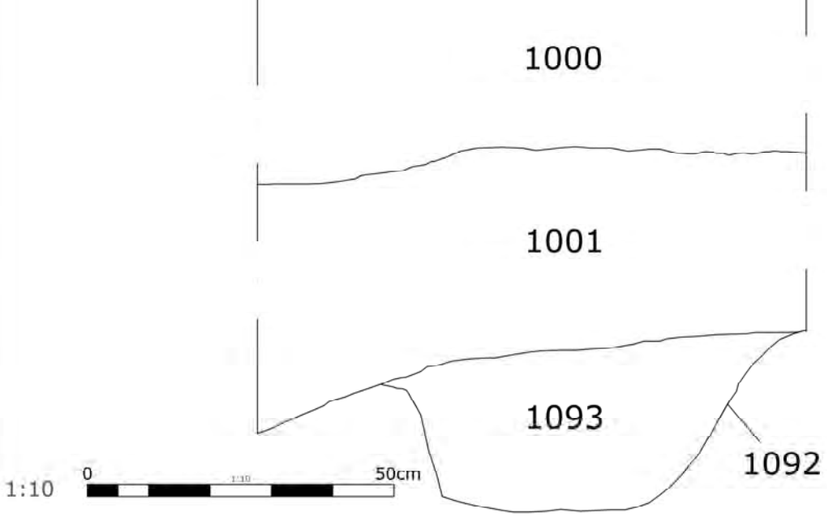
FIGURE: 17

GULLY 1088



DP34 - GULLY 1088 - VIEW N

GULLY 1088



DP44 - DITCH 1092 - VIEW S

TRIAL TRENCH 7

NGR: 624180 246664 | REF: R1222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 3 & 7: TRENCH PLAN, FEATURE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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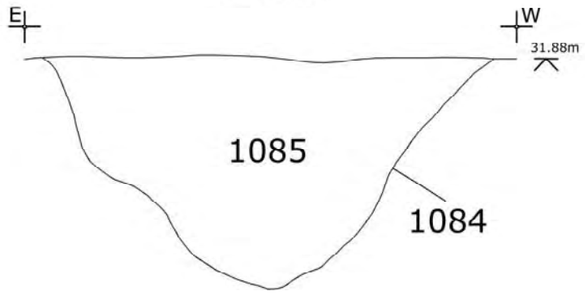
DATE: MARCH 2019 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 1

DRAWING: DPM | APPROVED: MB | FIGURE: 18

PIT 1084



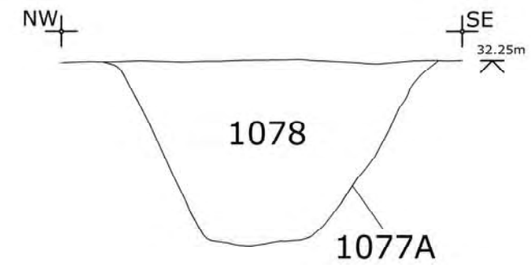
1:10

DP29 - POST HOLE 1084 - VIEW S

TRIAL TRENCH 8

1:100 0 1:100 5m

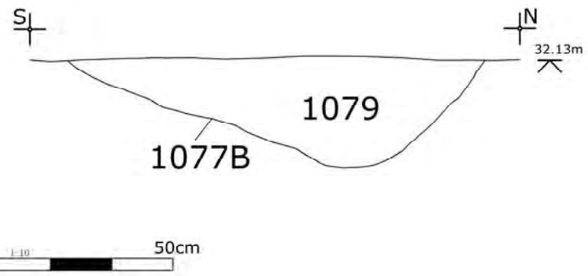
GULLY 1077A



1:10

DP32 - GULLY 1077A - VIEW NE

GULLY 1077B



1:10

DP33 - GULLY 1077B - VIEW W

NGR: 624180 246664 REF: R1222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 7 & 8: PLANS, FEATURE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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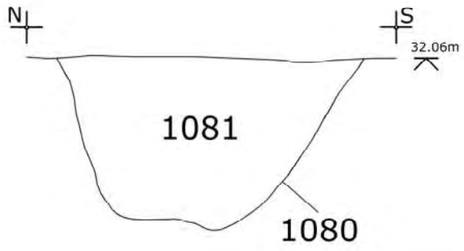
DATE: MARCH 2019 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 19

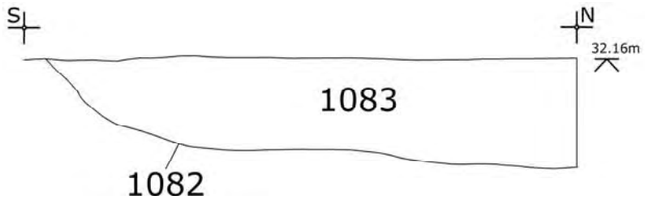
GULLY 1080



1:10 0 1:10 50cm

DP31 - GULLY 1080 - VIEW E

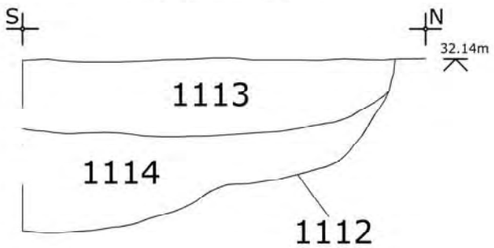
PIT 1082



1:10 0 1:10 50cm

DP30 - PIT 1082 - VIEW W

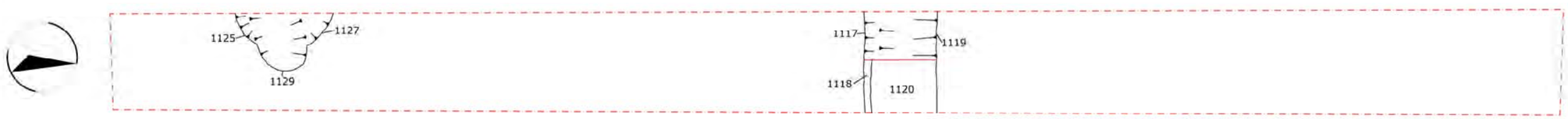
PIT 1112



1:10 0 1:10 50cm

DP37 - PIT 1112 - VIEW W

TRIAL TRENCH 9



1:100 0 1:100 5m

NGR: 624180 246664 REF: R1222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 8 & 9: PLANS, FEATURE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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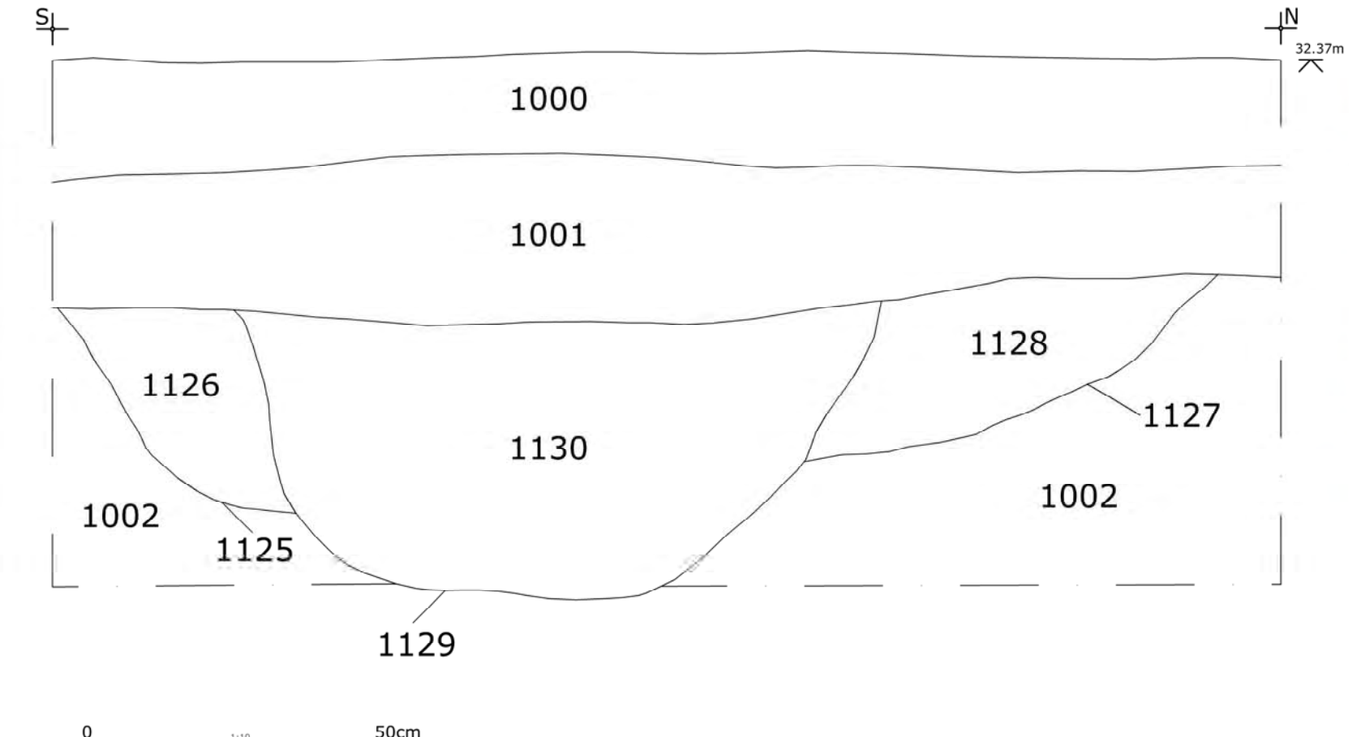
DATE: MARCH 2019 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM CHECKED: MB

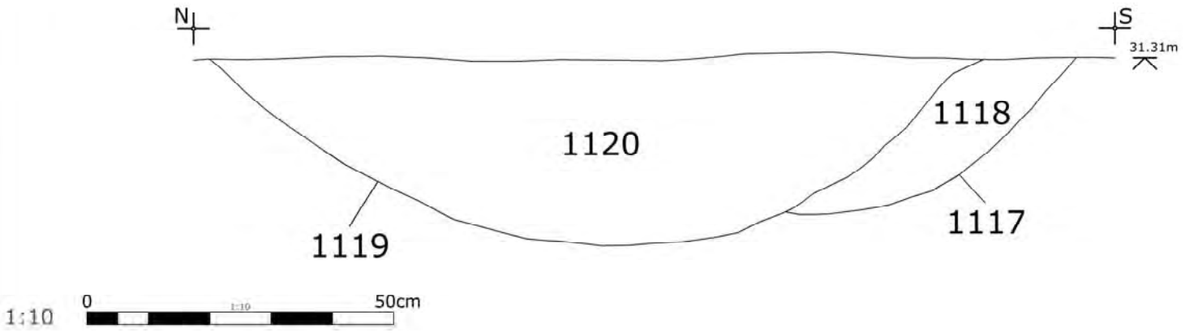
FIGURE: 20

PITS 1125, 1127 & 1129



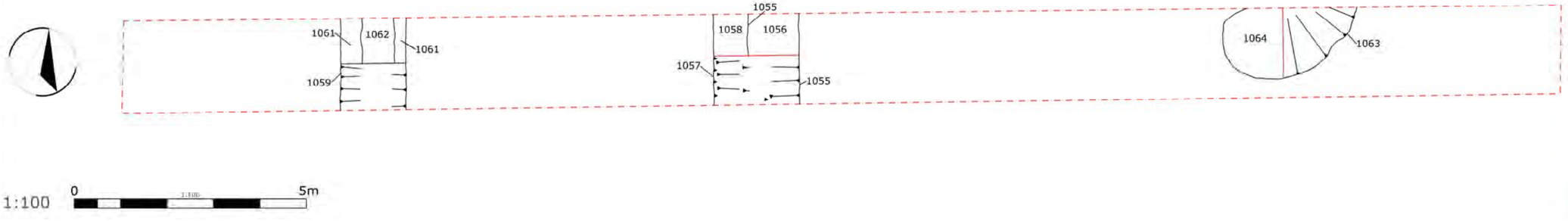
DP43 - PITS 1125, 1127 & 1129 - VIEW W

DITCH 1117 & RECUT 1119



DP39 - DITCH 1117 & RECUT 1119 - VIEW E

TRIAL TRENCH 13



NGR: 624180 246664 | REF: R1222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, [illegible]

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 9 & 13: PLANS, FEATURE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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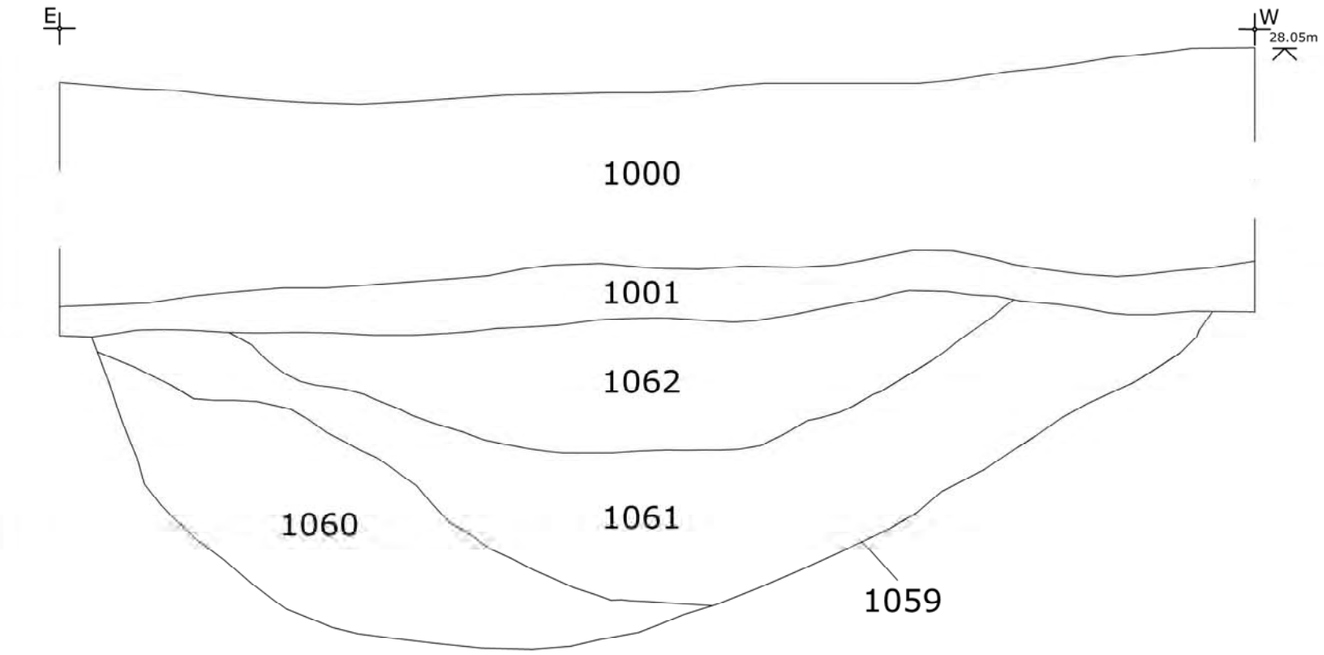
DATE: MARCH 2019 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 1

DRAWING: DPM | CHECKED: MB

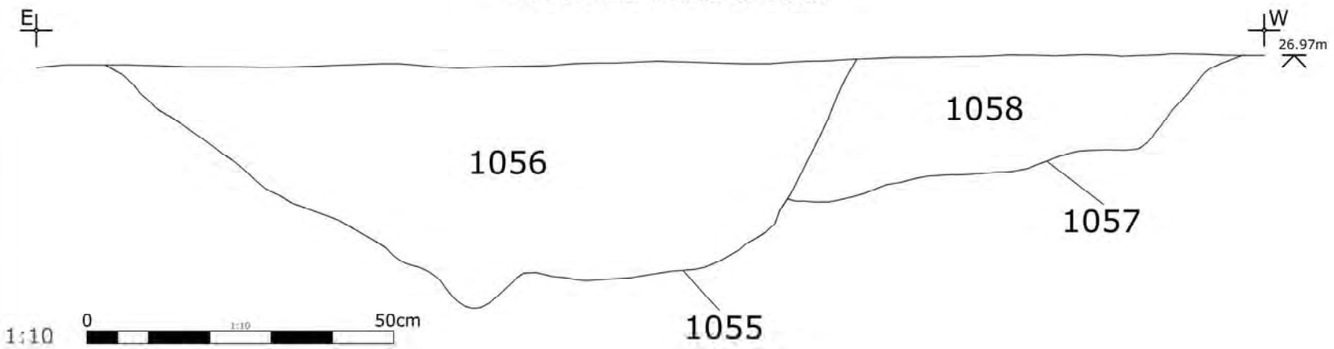
FIGURE: 21

DITCH 1059



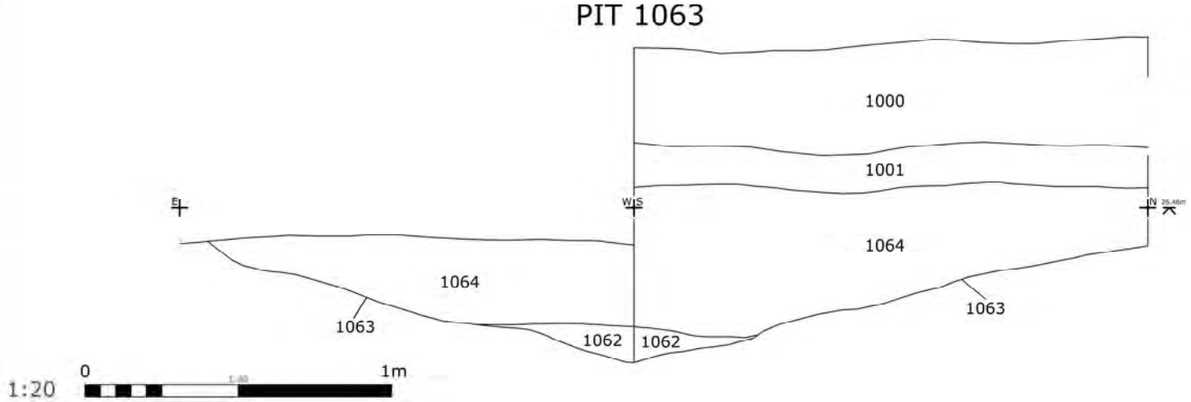
DP22 - DITCH 1059 - VIEW S

DITCHES 1055 & 1057



DP21 - DITCHES 1055 & 1057 - VIEW S

PIT 1063



DP23 - PIT 1063 - VIEW E

NGR: 624180 246664
REF: R1222
PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, [illegible]
DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 13: FEATURE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS
CLIENT: POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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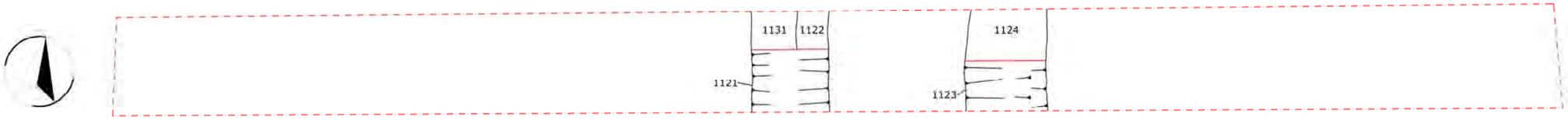
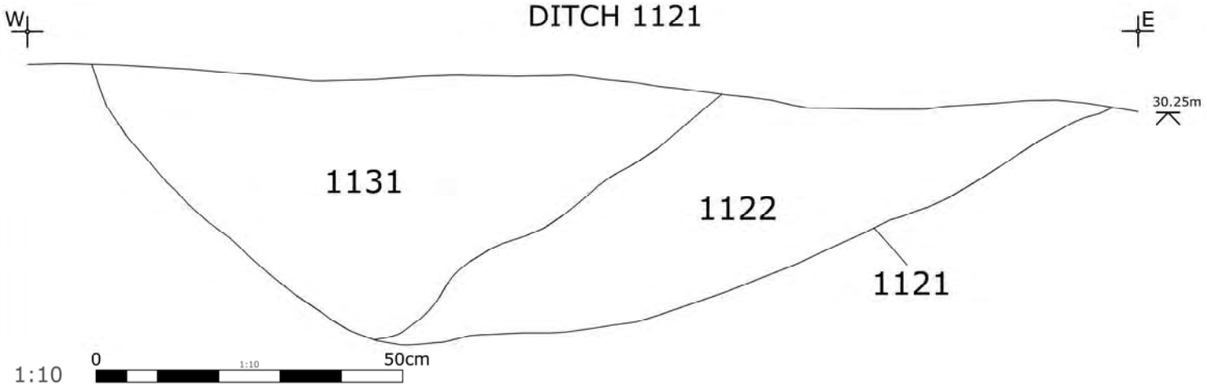
DATE: MARCH 2019 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DPM | CHECKED BY: MB
FIGURE: 22

TRIAL TRENCH 15



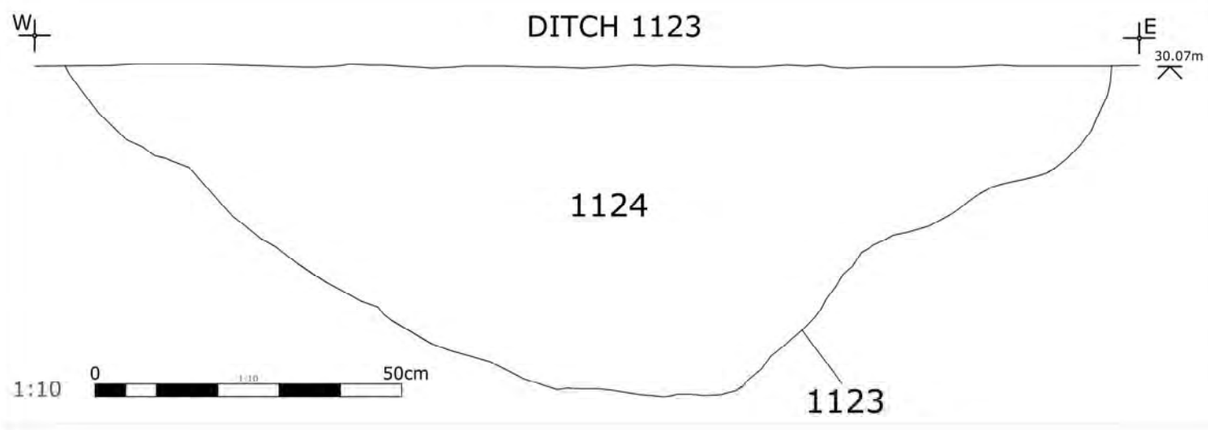
1:100 0 1:100 5m

DITCH 1121



DP41 - DITCH 1121 - VIEW N

DITCH 1123



DP42 - DITCH 1123 - VIEW N

NGR: 624180 246664 | REF: R1222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 15: PLANS, FEATURE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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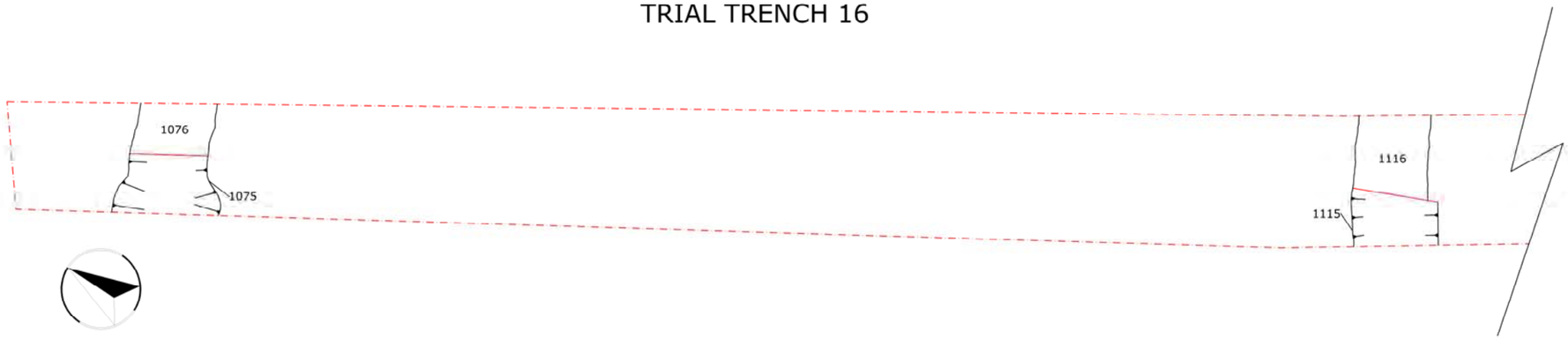
DATE: MARCH 2019 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM | CHECKED: MB

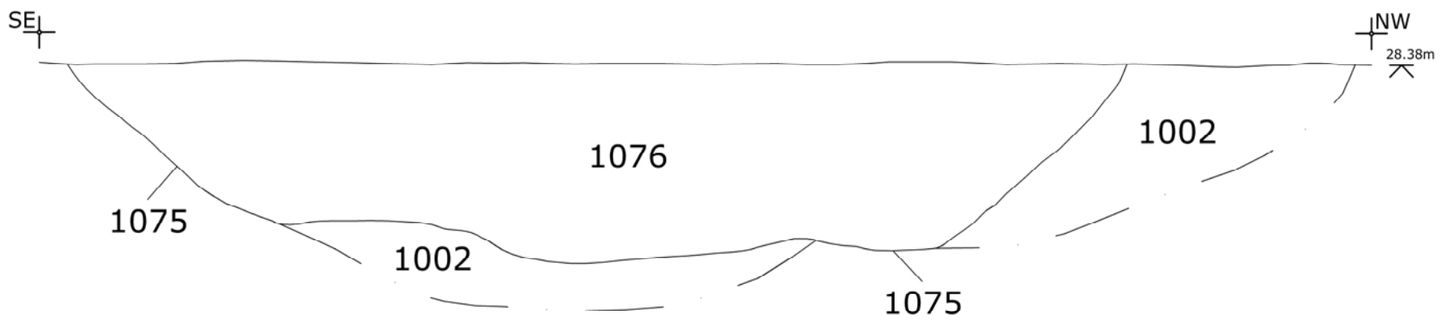
FIGURE: 23

TRIAL TRENCH 16



1:100 0 1:100 5m

DITCH 1075



1:10 0 1:10 50cm

DP27 - DITCH 1075 - VIEW E

DP38 - DITCH 1115 - VIEW E

NGR: 624180 246664 | REF: R1222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 16: PLANS, FEATURE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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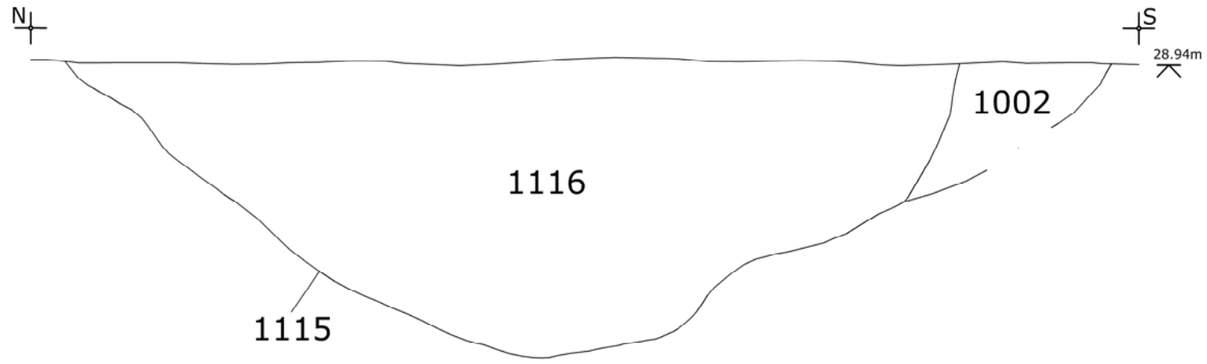
DATE: MARCH 2019 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM | CHECKED: MU

FIGURE: 24

DITCH 1115

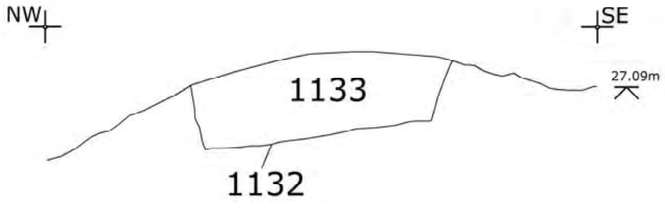


1:10 0 50cm

TRIAL TRENCH 21

1:100 0 5m

PIT 1132



1:10 0 50cm

DP51 - PIT 1132 - VIEW E

NGR:	624180 246664
REF:	R1222
PROJECT:	LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH 16 & 21: PLANS, FEATURE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS
CLIENT:	POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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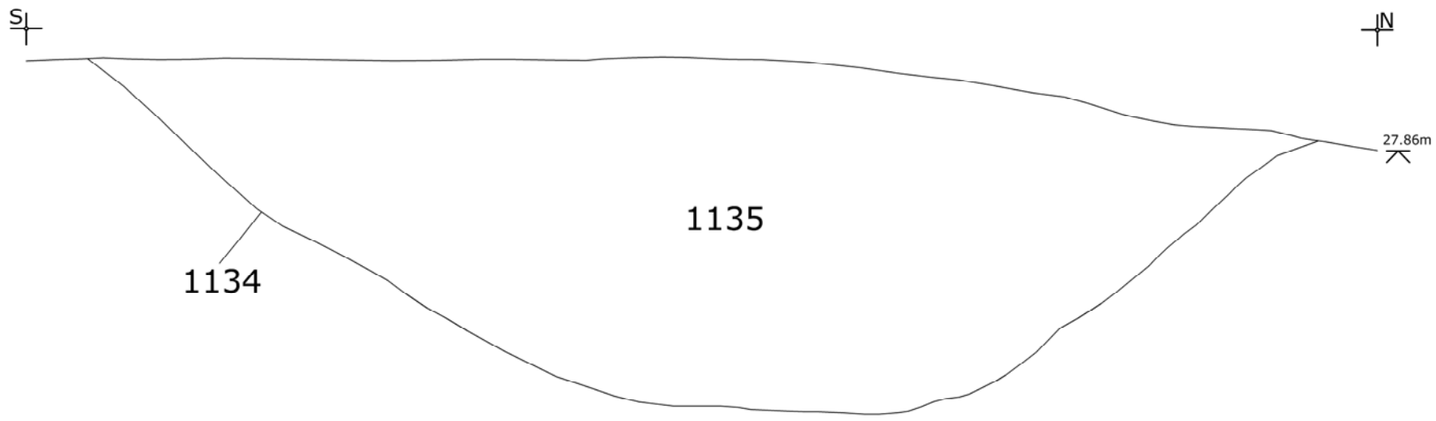
DATE: MARCH 2019	PLOT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DPM		FIGURE: 25

TRIAL TRENCH 24

1:100 0 1:100 5m

DITCH 1134



1:10 0 1:10 50cm

DP65 - DITCH 1134 - VIEW W

NGR:	624180 246664
REF:	R1222
PROJECT:	LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH 24: PLANS, FEATURE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS
CLIENT:	POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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DATE:	PLOT:	VERSION:
MARCH 2019	A3	1

AUTHOR:	FIGURE:
DPM	26
MD	

1:1000

0 50m

Track

Lay-by

CB

Path (um)

TT1 TT2 TT3 TT4 TT5 TT6 TT7 TT8 TT9 TT10 TT11 TT12 TT13 TT14 TT15 TT16 TT17 TT18 TT19 TT20 TT21 TT22 TT23 TT24

SS1 SS2 SS3 SS4 SS5 SS6 SS7 SS8

Black Tiles Learning Centre

Martlesham Primary Academy

Play Area

BLACKTILES LANE

42 40 30 28

Sample Section

Natural Feature

Excavated Feature

Feature

Trench

Site Boundary

NGR: 624180 246664 REF: RI222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH & FEATURE PLAN OVERLAYING FINAL PROCESSED GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

CLIENT: POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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DATE: MARCH 2019 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 2

AUTHOR: DPM CHECKED: MD

FIGURE: 27

1:1000

0 50m

TT1
TT2
TT3
TT4
TT5
TT6
TT7
TT8
TT9
TT10
TT11
TT12
TT13
TT14
TT15
TT16
TT17
TT18
TT19
TT20
TT21
TT22
TT23
TT24

SS1
SS2
SS3
SS14
SS16
SS18
SS19
SS23

Low Amplitude Positive Anomaly
Possible Archaeology

Discrete Positive Anomaly
Possible Archaeology

Low Amplitude Magnetic Spread
Geological Anomaly

Dipolar Magnetic Response
Modern Service

Magnetic Distortion

Discrete Magnetic Dipolar
Response

Sample Section

Natural Feature

Excavated Feature

Feature

Trench

Site Boundary

NGR: 624180 246664
REF: RL222

PROJECT:
LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE,
MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION:
TRENCH & FEATURE PLAN OVERLAYING
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY INTERPRETATION

CLIENT:
POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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DATE: MARCH 2019
PLOT: A3
VERSION: 2

AUTHOR: DPM
AGREED BY: MB

FIGURE: 28

1:1000 0 50m

TT1 TT2 TT3 TT4 TT5 TT6 TT7 TT8 TT9 TT10 TT11 TT12 TT13 TT14 TT15 TT16 TT17 TT18 TT19 TT20 TT21 TT22 TT23 TT24

SS1 SS2 SS3 SS14 SS16 SS18 SS19 SS23

Ditch Projection

Sample Section

Natural Feature

Excavated Feature

Feature

Trench

Site Boundary

NGR: 624180 246664 REF: R1222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: SITE PLAN SHOWING MAIN DITCHES PROJECTION

CLIENT: POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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DATE: MARCH 2019 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 2

AUTHOR: DPM

CHECKED: MD

FIGURE: 29

1:1000 0 50m

Track

Lay-by

Black Tiles
Learning Centre

Martlesham
Primary
Academy

Play
Area

BLACKTILES LANE

42

40

30

28

Site Boundary

NGR: 624180 246664 | REF: R1222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: SITE REDLINE OVER 1884 6" OS MAP

CLIENT: POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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DATE: MARCH 2019 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM | APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 30

DP45 - TRIAL TRENCH 1 - VIEW N

DP54 - TRIAL TRENCH 2 - VIEW N

DP57 - TRIAL TRENCH 3 - VIEW W

NGR: 624180 246664 | REF: R1222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS

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AUTHOR: DPM

CHECKED: MB

FIGURE: 31

DP49 - TRIAL TRENCH 7 - VIEW E

DP47 - TRIAL TRENCH 8 - VIEW E

DP56 - TRIAL TRENCH 9 - VIEW N

NGR: 624180 246664 | REF: R1222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS

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DATE: MARCH 2019 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM | APPROVED: MB | FIGURE: 32

DP66 - TRIAL TRENCH 13 - VIEW E

DP89 - TRIAL TRENCH 15 - VIEW N

DP88 - TRIAL TRENCH 16 - VIEW S

NGR: 624180 246664 | REF: R1222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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DATE: MARCH 2019 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM | APPROVED: MB | FIGURE: 33

DP78 - TRIAL TRENCH 21 - VIEW SE

DP77 - TRIAL TRENCH 24 - VIEW S

NGR: 624180 246664 | REF: R1222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS

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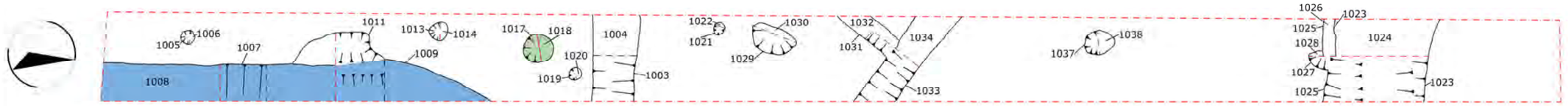
DATE: MARCH 2019 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM | APPROVED: MB

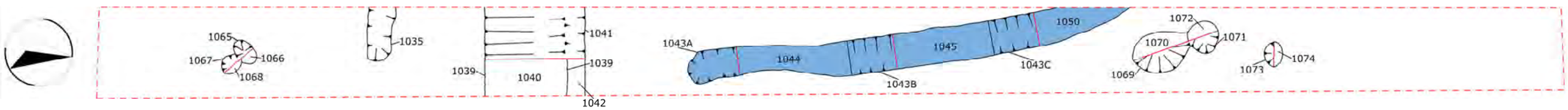
FIGURE: 34

TRIAL TRENCH 1



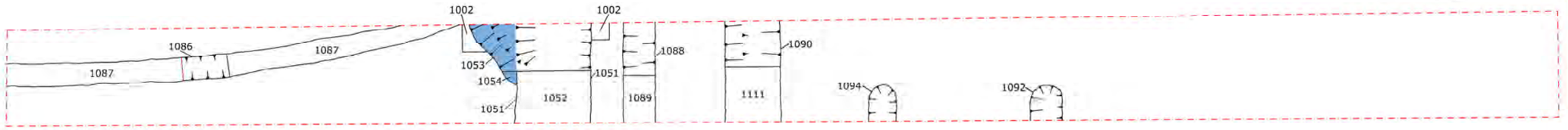
1:100 0 1:100 5m

TRIAL TRENCH 2



1:100 0 1:100 5m

TRIAL TRENCH 3



1:100 0 1:100 5m

TRIAL TRENCH 9

1:100 0 1:100 5m

Undated

Phase 2: Mid/Late 3rd to 4th Century

Phase 1: Mid 1st - 2nd Century

Trench

NGR: 624180 246664

REF: R1222

PROJECT: LAND OFF BLACKTILES LANE, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: INDIVIDUAL TRENCH PHASE PLANS

CLIENT: POTTER RAPER PARTNERSHIP

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APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 35