



**Archaeological trial trench evaluation
on land at Levington Lane
Bucklesham, Suffolk
October 2019**

Report No. 19/116

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Illustrator: Olly Dindol



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Project Manager: Mo Muldowney
Site Code: BUC 125
NGR: TM 24282 41540

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		OASIS No: molanort1-373047	
Project title	Buckleham, Levington Lane		
<i>MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) carried out a trial trench evaluation on land at Levington Lane, Bucklesham, Suffolk, in advance of residential development. Thirteen trenches were excavated. Archaeological remains comprised a series of seven ditches and five pits, all undated, but likely to be Roman or later. A late medieval/early post-medieval ditch corresponding with a strong cropmark was also identified.</i>			
Project type	Archaeological evaluation		
Site status	None		
Previous work	None		
Current land use	Agriculture		
Development type	Housing		
Future work	Not known		
Monument type/period	Late Bronze Age / early Iron Age ditch terminus / pit, Roman ditch and late Medieval / early Post-medieval ditch		
Significant finds	Pottery, tile		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County	Suffolk		
Site address	Levington Lane, Bucklesham, Suffolk		
OS coordinates	TM 24282 41540		
Area (sq m/ha)	c1.4ha		
Height aOD	c24m – c26m		
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	MOLA		
Project Brief originator	Suffolk Borough Senior Archaeologist		
Project Design originator	Manor Oak Homes		
Project Director/ Manager	Mo Muldowney		
Project Supervisor	Paul Sharrock		
Sponsor or funding body	Manor Oak Homes		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date (dd-mm-yyyy)	15-10-2019		
End date (dd-mm-yyyy)	22-10-2019		
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Content	
Physical	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service BUC 125	Pottery	
Digital		Report, photographs, survey data	
Paper		Site records, plans, sections	
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Unpublished MOLA grey literature report		
Title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Levington Lane, Bucklesham, Suffolk, October 2019		
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Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Levington Lane Bucklesham, Suffolk October 2019

ABSTRACT

MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) carried out a trial trench evaluation on land at Levington Lane, Bucklesham, Suffolk, in advance of residential development. Thirteen trenches were excavated. Archaeological remains comprised a series of seven ditches and five pits, all undated, but likely to be Roman or later. A late Medieval/early Post-medieval ditch corresponding with a strong cropmark was also identified.

1 INTRODUCTION

MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) was commissioned by Manor Oak Homes for archaeological evaluation on land at Levington Lane, Bucklesham (NGR TM 24282 41540, Fig 1). The archaeological work was carried out in advance of the proposed development of this land.

The evaluation requirement was outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by MOLA (MOLA 2019) and was carried out in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

The archaeological works was undertaken in compliance with the Brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS 2017 and 2019).

2 BACKGROUND

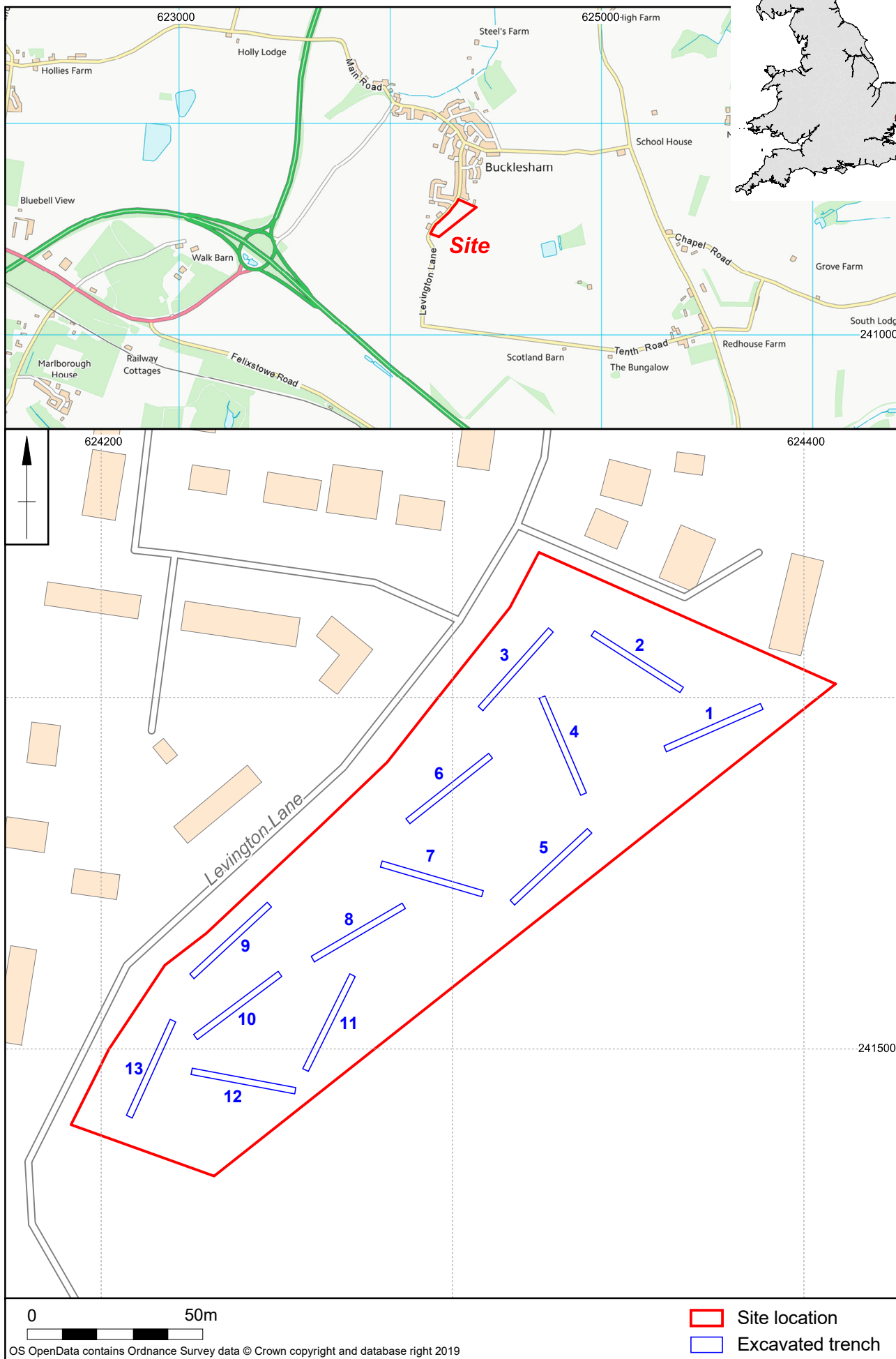
2.1 Location, geology and topography

The development area comprises 1.4ha in the north-west corner of a single arable field located along the southern edge of Bucklesham, Suffolk. The field is bounded to the north-west by Levington Lane, residential properties at The Blundells, to the north, and fields separated by hedges to the south and east.

The site lies upon a gentle east facing slope of a north-east to south-west depression in the centre of the field. The elevation beside Levington Lane varies between c26m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the south-west to c24m aOD in the north-west, and descends towards c21m aOD along the eastern edge of the site.

Bedrock geology consists of Quaternary and Neogene coarse-grained shelly sand of the Crag Formation, of shallow marine origin. Fluvial deposits of coarse-to-fine-grained Kesgrave subgroup sands and gravels overlay this bedrock along the west and south of the development area. The extent of this deposit is bordered by an area of no recorded drift geology along the north-east of the development area, and is typical of a pre-historic river floodplain (BGS 2019).

The soils comprised slightly acid loamy soils, draining freely into the local river network (Landis 2019).



Scale 1:1500

Site location and excavated trenches Fig 1

2.2 Historical and archaeological background

The information provided in Table 1 lists the heritage assets recorded within the Suffolk county Historic Environment Record (HER). The information was provided by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (Invoice no: 9229303) and captures a 1km data search in the vicinity of the site.

Table 1: Historic Environment Record (HER) data

Period	HER Ref	Event or monument	
Undated	BUC 002	Remains of a possible round barrow of Bronze Age date, visible as a cropmark ring	
	BUC 003	Ring ditch of a possible round barrow, visible as a cropmark	
	BUC 012	Remains of field systems, trackways and enclosures, of unknown date, visible as cropmarks	
	BUC 021	Possible Bronze-Age round barrow, visible as a cropmark	
	BUC 022	Ring ditch, possibly the remains of a Bronze-Age round barrow, visible as a cropmark	
	BUC 023	Possible ring ditch of unknown date, visible as a cropmark	
	BUC 024	Possible round barrow of Bronze-Age date, visible as a ring ditch cropmark	
	BUC 027	Ring ditch, probably the remains of a large round barrow of unknown date, visible as a cropmark	
	BUC 028	Ring ditch of unknown date, visible as a cropmark	
	BUC 041	A rectangular enclosure, possible field boundaries and a possible curvilinear enclosure visible as cropmarks	
	BUC 075	Ditched trackways, field boundaries and enclosures, visible as cropmarks	
	BUC 077	Possible ring ditch of unknown date and function, visible as a cropmark	
	BUC 080	Ditched field system and associated tracks and enclosures, visible as extensive but fragmentary cropmarks	
	BUC 098	Geophysical anomalies: Geophysical Survey - Land Adjacent to Street Farm, Bucklesham, Suffolk	
	FXL 053	A possible ring ditch of later prehistoric or Roman date can be seen as a cropmark on aerial photographs	
	LVT 058	Field boundaries of unknown date, visible as cropmarks	
	LVT 059	Possible trackways and field boundaries of unknown date, visible as cropmarks	
	Prehistoric	BUC 015	Prehistoric field system, enclosures and trackways, visible as cropmarks
		BUC 029	Prehistoric pottery, a large enclosure ditch, pits and postholes, as well as Roman coin and brooch
		BUC 055	Prehistoric artefact scatter of a flake of worked flint, one scraper and three sherds of pottery
BUC 103		Prehistoric worked flint scatter, Redhouse Farm	
BUC 106		Prehistoric artefact scatter of pottery and flakes of worked flint	
BUC 107		Prehistoric artefact scatter of pottery and worked flints	
BUC 108		Prehistoric artefact scatter of pottery and worked flints	
BUC 110		Prehistoric artefact scatter of finds, including various worked flints	
Neolithic	BUC 018	Small flint axe head found on surface of field	
Bronze Age	DSF15031	Scheduled Ancient Monument: Bowl Barrow, SW of Redhouse Farm, 1 of a cemetery of 8	
	DSF15030	Scheduled Ancient Monument: Bowl Barrow, SW of Redhouse Farm, 2 of a cemetery of 8	
	BUC 020	Find spot of a small Bronze-Age socketed axe	
	BUC 033	Early Bronze Age pits, pottery and a barbed and tanged arrowhead, also post-medieval field boundary	
	BUC 076	Possible round barrow of Bronze-Age date, visible as the cropmark of a ring ditch	

Period	HER Ref	Event or monument
	LVT 001	1 of 8 Round Barrows on Levington Heath
	LVT 002	A Bronze Age round barrow is visible on Levington Heath on aerial photographs
	LVT 010	A group of four probable Bronze Age barrows, a natural mound resembling a barrow, and a linear ditch
	LVT 023	Concentric ring ditch, part of a complex of four Bronze Age barrows
	LVT 024	Bronze Age ring ditch, part of a complex of four barrows
Bronze Age	LVT 025	Bronze Age ring ditch, part of a complex of four barrows
	LVT 026	Part of LVT 010 complex but excavation showed it to be a natural mound
Iron Age	BUC 055	Iron-Age artefact scatter of pottery
Roman	BUC 014	2nd-century Roman pottery and tiles, found on new housing estate S of village
	BUC 055	Roman artefact scatter of nine sherds of pottery
Saxon	BUC 002	Find spot of an Anglo Saxon gilded bronze strap end
	BUC 045	Anglo Saxon artefact scatter of pottery
Medieval	DSF10103	Listed Building: Church of St Mary
	BUC 013	Medieval ditched field boundaries and trackways, visible as cropmarks
	BUC 044	1 church and 8 acres and 2 small holders listed at Bucklesham in Domesday Survey
	BUC 045	Medieval artefact scatter of pottery
	BUC 069	Extensive Medieval ditched field system, visible as cropmarks
	BUC 109	Find spot of a sherd of Medieval pottery
	BUC 112	Medieval bronze weight, Nacton rally site
16th century	BUC 119	Originally a 16th century timber-framed farmhouse it was remodelled into a rectory c.1840
17th century	DSF10069	Listed Building: The Forge
	DSF11552	Listed Building: The White House
19th century	DSF11639	Listed Building: The Old Rectory
	BUC 095	Bucklesham Hall Lodges
	BUC 121	Steele's Farm is a farmstead visible on the 1st Ed OS map and the Bucklesham Tithe map
	BUC 122	Street Farm is a farmstead visible on the 1st Ed OS map
Post-Medieval	BUC 070	Post Medieval pattern of field boundaries and rectangular enclosures, visible as cropmarks
	BUC 099	Ring ditch and probable post-medieval field boundaries
	BUC 105	Finds scatter and post-medieval pits
	FXL 051	Field boundaries of probable post medieval date are visible as cropmarks
Modern	DSF18203	Listed Building: Bucklesham War Memorial
	ESF18928	Monitoring and Excavation, Alton Water to Bucklesham pipeline, identified 9 sites
	ESF18937	Metal detecting
	ESF18940	Metal detecting, Nacton Rally Site
	ESF21414	East Coast Searchers Rally, Bucklesham, 2006
	ESF26302	Heritage Statement - The Old Rectory, Bucklesham: for building renovation
	ESF23068	Geophysical Survey - Land Adjacent to Street Farm, Bucklesham, Suffolk: positive result
	ESF26788	Evaluation - Sizewell C Freight Site, Levington: no result recorded
	ESF26778	Evaluation - Part of field off Levington Lane, Bucklesham: no result recorded
	ESF23119	Evaluation - Street Farm, Levington Lane, Bucklesham: no result recorded

Period	HER Ref	Event or monument
	ESF22242	Evaluation - 39 and 41 Levington Lane, Bucklesham: negative result
	BUC 061	World War II 'Starfish' bombing decoy, visible as earthworks and structures
	BUC 068	World War II anti-aircraft obstructions in the form of poles, seen in a grid pattern across fields
	BUC 071	World War II temporary or secondary radar station
	BUC 072	World War II V-shaped trench air-raid shelters, visible as earthworks on aerial photographs
Modern	BUC 073	Bucklesham QL decoy
	BUC 074	World War II pillbox, probably a type 23

Summary of Historic Environment Record (HER) data

Prehistoric activity and largely undated cropmarks

Prehistoric pottery and worked flint scatters have been found within the local area. There are also a large number of undated cropmarks, and whilst some of the linear cropmarks and enclosures may be of Roman or post-medieval origin and relate to field systems, there are many smaller ring ditches and circular cropmarks that are likely to relate to unconfirmed Bronze Age funerary monuments or Iron Age roundhouses.

Neolithic

Only one Neolithic find has been confirmed, a small flint axe head found on the surface of a field.

Bronze Age

Most of the Bronze Age evidence is associated with a group of eight Bronze Age barrows on Levington Heath, which form a funerary cemetery. There have also been finds of pottery and a barbed-tanged arrow head from pits, and socketed axe head.

Iron Age and Roman

There are finds of Iron Age pottery and of 2nd-century Roman pottery and tile nearby.

Saxon and medieval

Pottery and a bronze strap end of Anglo-Saxon date have been found nearby. Bucklesham is a medieval village that appears in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and is likely to have a late Saxon foundation with later medieval antecedents. The site lies to the south of the medieval core of the village, which is situated more closely to the Church of St Mary at its northern end. The Medieval settlement is likely to have been focused to the north of Main Street, with the surrounding land occupied by closes or open fields where pottery and Bronze weight have been found.

Post-medieval

There are five Listed Buildings in close proximity, the oldest of these have 16th and 17th century origins and are timber-framed in the local vernacular style. As with most historic buildings of a secular nature they have been subject to various modifications in later centuries.

A number of field boundaries are identified with cropmarks or are physical boundaries that derived from parliamentary enclosure.

Modern

There are several World War II sites, which include a bombing decoy, radar station, air raid shelters and a pill box. The bombing decoy is associated with the former RAF Martlesham Heath airfield to the north.

Previous archaeological work

A limited amount of archaeological trial trench evaluation has taken place in the parish, mainly along Levington Lane, which so far indicates that medieval settlement did not extend along this road. However, there remains the possibility of dispersed farmsteads, separate from the historic core.

Geophysical survey on land adjacent to Street Farm, Bucklesham, successfully identified anomalies, at least some of which were probably of archaeological origin.

There have been at least two metal detecting rallies within the parish, although finds reports from these are limited.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Project aims

The purpose of the archaeological investigation is to determine and understand the nature, function and character of any archaeology revealed within its cultural and environmental setting. In particular the investigation will aim to:

- identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposits, together with their likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;
- evaluate the likely impact of past land use, 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.

4 METHODOLOGY

All fieldwork followed the recording procedures detailed in MOLA's *Archaeological Fieldwork Manual* (MOLA 2014), which was issued to all staff.

The evaluation comprised 13 trenches, each 30m by 1.8m, covering 5% of the available area. Trenches were located using a Leica Survey Grade RTK GNSS operating to an accuracy of $\pm 0.05\text{m}$ to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum.

Topsoil and subsoil were removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. Removal of topsoil and subsoil took place in approximate 0.05m thick horizontal strips. Mechanical excavation ceased at either undisturbed natural deposits or the top of archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. The topsoil was stacked separately from the subsoil and other material to allow for sequential backfilling of the trenches.

The machined surface was cleaned sufficiently to enhance the definition of features where necessary.

The trenches were scanned with a metal detector before excavation commences. Trench bases and spoil heaps were also scanned with a metal detector. Metal detecting was executed by Paul Sharrock.

All archaeological features were hand excavated sufficiently to characterise the remains and determine their date and function unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS:

- Linear features, where found within the trenches including terminals and relationships were examined to allow an informed interpretation of their date and function.
- Discrete non-structural pits and postholes were subjected to 50% excavation.

Recording followed standard MOLA procedures (MOLA 2014). Any necessary plans and sections were drawn at a suitable scale, plans at 1:50 or 1:20 and sections at 1:10 or 1:20. All levels were related to Ordnance Datum. All excavated archaeological features were given a separate context number and their character and composition recorded on MOLA *pro-forma* record sheets.

Finds were collected from the individual deposits and appropriately packed and stored in stable conditions by context. Artefacts were collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (ClfA 2014c; Watkinson and Neal 2001). Unstratified animal bones and modern material were not collected.

A photographic record was maintained by high resolution digital photography exceeding 12 megapixels. Overall images of the site were taken prior to excavation. Detailed images of individual features were taken. All photographs, except general site images or specific images for publication included a north arrow and suitable photographic scale.

Samples were taken for environmental analysis, from suitable contexts following the guidance for sampling as outlined by Historic England (Campbell *et al* 2011).

The field data has been compiled into a site archive with appropriate cross-referencing in accordance with relevant guidelines (SCCAS archive guidelines 2017, HE 2015). This site archive will be deposited with the SCCAS.

As positive results have been drawn from this evaluation a summary report will be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

5 EXCAVATION RESULTS

5.1 General stratigraphy

The overburden was consistent across the site with loose mid-dark grey brown silty sand topsoil measuring between 0.30m and 0.41m deep which overlaid loose mid brown silty sand subsoil measuring between 0.11m and 0.31m. The natural surface across the site varied between a mix of yellow, white or orange sand with patches of gravel with the northeastern half of the site orange sand becoming much more prominent.



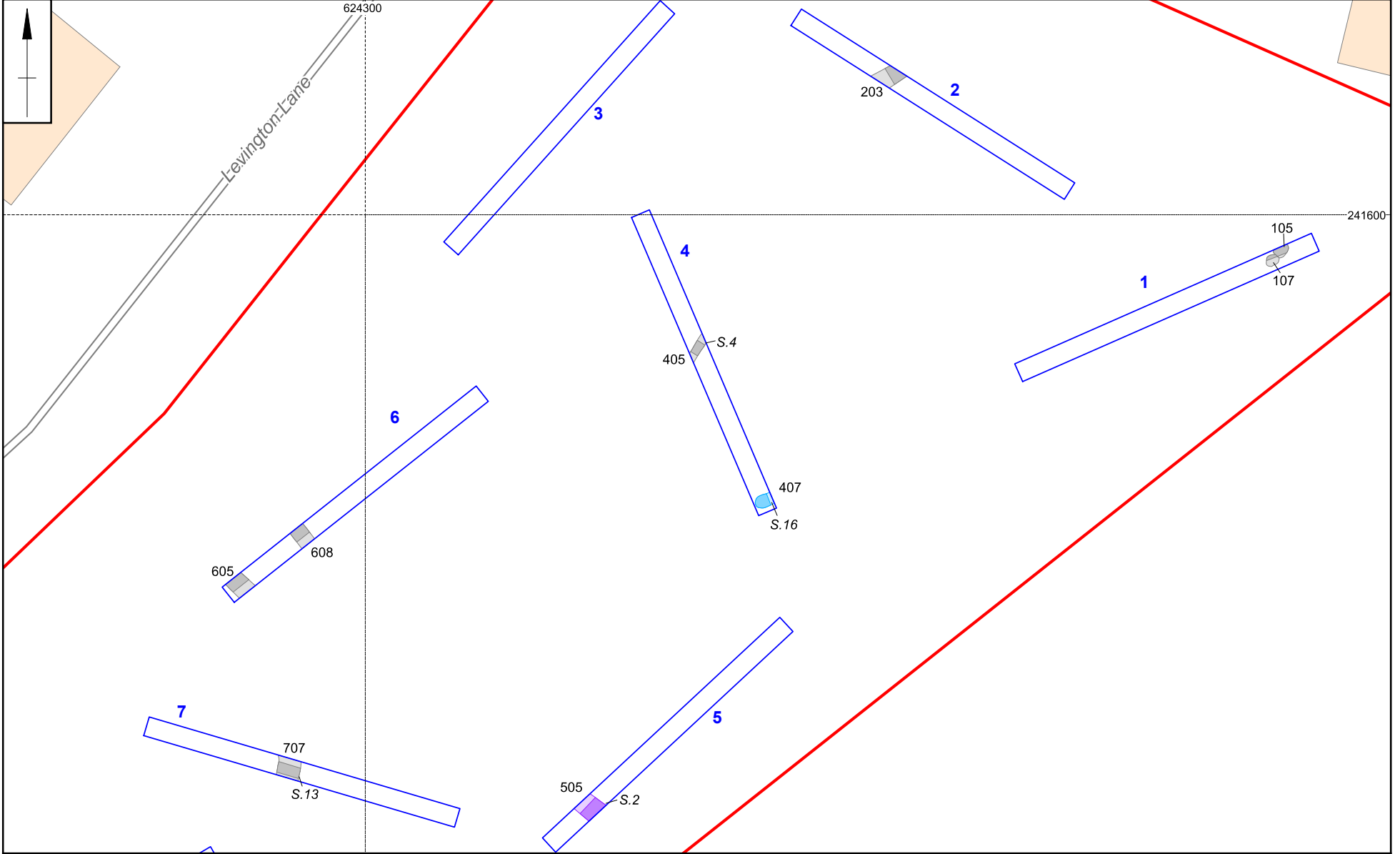
Trench 4 showing topsoil, subsoil and natural, facing west Fig 2

Scale 1:1250

Trenches overlying aerial imagery Fig 3



Scale 1:500



Trenches 1-7

Fig 4

0 25m

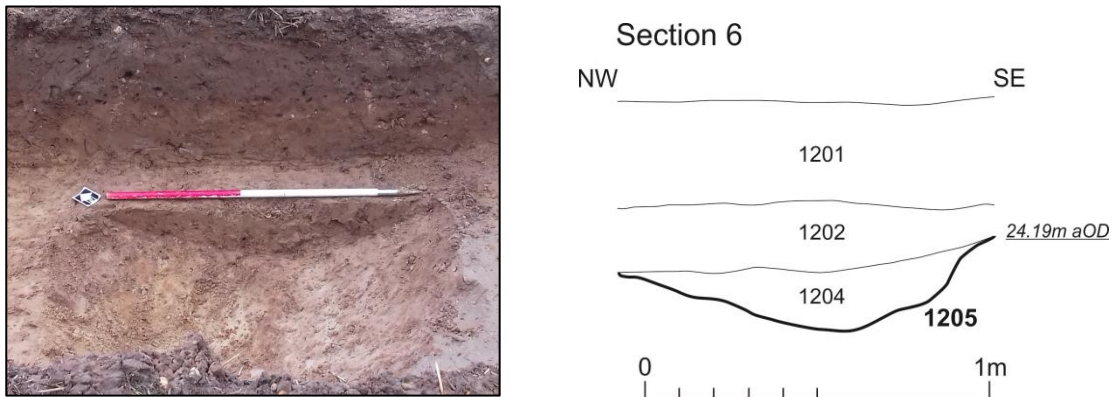
OS OpenData contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019

- Undated (Section)
- Late medieval - Early post-medieval (Section)
- Site location
- Bronze Age- Early Iron Age (Section)
- Excavated trench

BUC125

5.2 Late Bronze Age / early Iron Age

A piece of pottery dating to the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age was found within a ditch terminus within the south-eastern end of Trench 4 [407]. This ditch had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured 1.20m wide and 0.30m deep and continued beyond the trench to the north-east where it does not appear within any other trenches. A similar ditch [405] was located several meters to the north-west. While no dating evidence was recovered it is possible that this ditch is part of the same period of activity as [407].

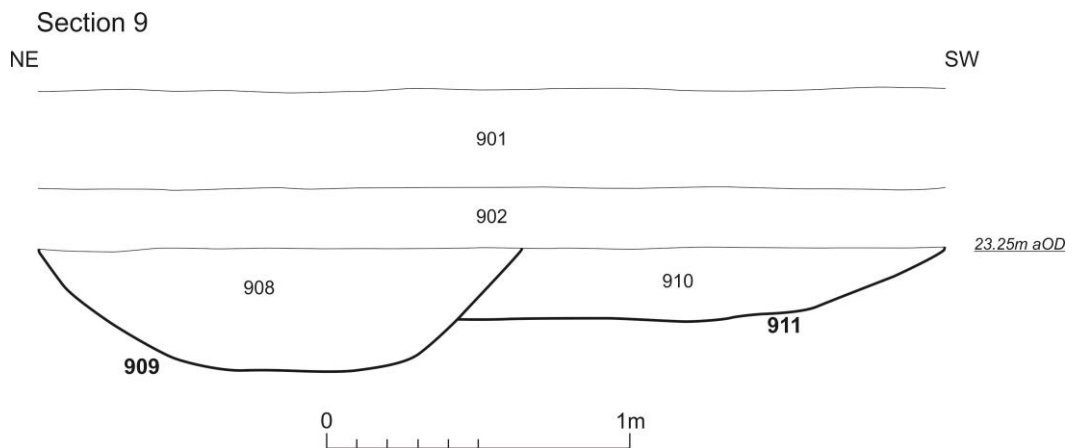


Photograph (left) and section drawing (right) of ditch terminus / pit 1205 Fig 6

5.3 Roman

A single piece of Roman pottery was found within ditch [909] which was located on a north-west to south-east alignment with moderately sloping sides and a flat base measuring 1.60m wide and 0.40m deep. Ditch [909] also cuts an earlier ditch [911] which was located on an east to west alignment with moderately sloping sides and a flat base measuring at least 1.60m wide and 0.40m deep. It is also probable that ditch [909] was also the same ditch as found within Trench 10 [1010] and Trench 12 [1205] based on location, alignment, profile and the faint traces of crop marks (Fig 3).

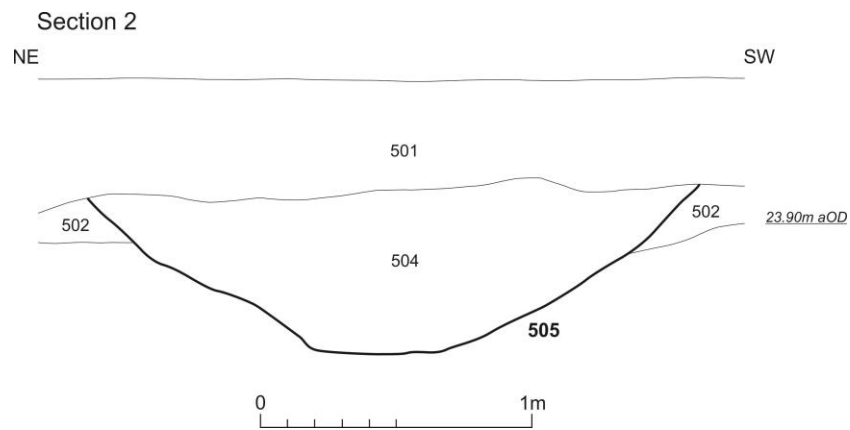
Two pits [905] [907] were located to the north-east and south-west of ditch [909]. Neither of these two features contained direct dating evidence however it is probable due to their proximity and similar fills that they were related to the same period of activity. Pit [905] was circular in shape with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. This measured 1.30m in diameter and 0.26m deep. Pit [907] was circular in shape with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. This measured 1.00m in diameter and 0.38m deep.



Photograph (above) and section drawing (below) of ditches 909 and 911 Fig 7

5.4 Late medieval / early post-medieval

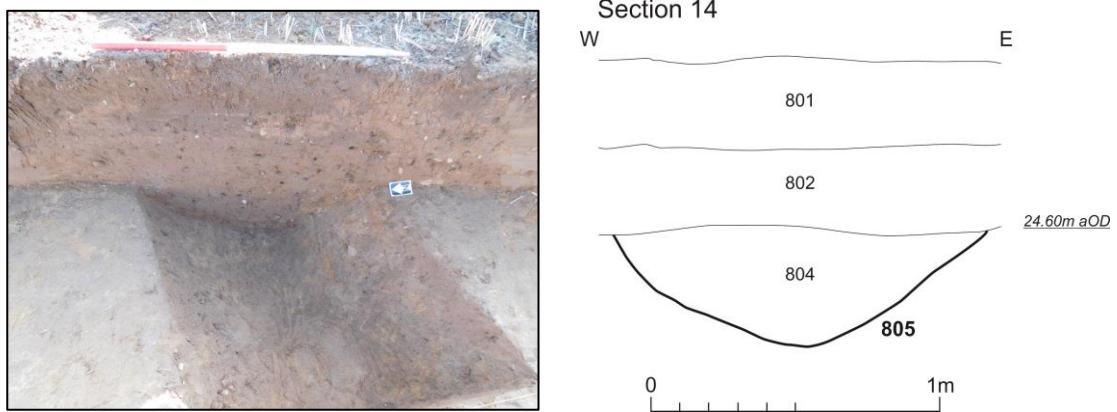
A ditch located on a north-west to south-east alignment was found within the south-eastern end of Trenches 5. This was linear in plan with a moderately sloping south-western edge and an uneven northern-eastern edge. It is likely that the north-eastern edge had been subjected to some form of root disturbance. The base of the feature was flat. Within the fill of the ditch a single fragment of late medieval or early post-medieval tile and a heavily corroded piece of iron work, likely discarded agricultural equipment was found. Due to the location, alignment, similar profile and correlation with crop marks (Fig 3) it is highly likely that the ditch found within Trench 6 [605] is the same feature.



Photograph (above) and section drawing (below) of ditch 505 Fig 8

5.5 Undated features

Several of the features on site did not contain dating evidence or related to other features which may suggest a probable date (Fig 3). Ditch [707] was located on a north-east to south-west alignment within Trench 7, had steep sloping sides, a concave base and measured 2.10m wide and 0.51m deep. Ditch [805] was located on a north-west to south-east alignment within Trench 8, had moderately sloping sides, a concave base and measured 1.28m wide and 0.42m deep. Ditch [1105] was located on an east to west alignment within Trench 11, had moderately sloping sides, a flat base and measured 1.20m wide and 0.20m deep.



Photograph (left) section drawing (right) of ditch 805 Fig 9

A number of possible features of unknown date were also located towards the eastern side of the site which contained very mottled fills which is similar to natural patches within the surrounding area. This included two possible pits within Trench 1, a linear ditch within Trench 2 (Fig 10) and another linear ditch within Trench 6. Details for these can be seen in Fig 3 and within the attached context index within the reports appendix.



Photograph of possible ditch 205 Fig 10

6 THE FINDS

6.1 The pottery by Adam Sutton

Three sherds of pottery weighing 36g were recovered from two contexts. Trench 4 context (406) produced two small, plain, abraded sherds in a fine sandy flint-tempered fabric. Such fabrics are likely to be of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age date in East Anglia. The poor condition of the sherds suggests that they are likely to be residual, referring only to a broad notion of later prehistoric activity in the area. Trench 9 context (908) produced a featureless base sherd in a coarse sandy greyware fabric of probable Roman date. Little can be said of the form other than that it had a flat base and steep sides. The edges and surfaces appear to have been abraded. It is therefore likely that this sherd is also residual and refers only to a broad notion of Roman activity in the area.

This pottery is of use for little more than establishing chronology. The finds are not recommended for retention in the final archive. No further work is required.

Table 1: Pottery by context

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Note
(406)	2	6	Fine sandy flint-tempered fabric
(908)	1	30	Roman coarse greyware
Total	3	36	-

6.2 Tile by Rob Atkins

A single small roof tile fragment (15g) from context (504) dates to the medieval to early post-medieval period. It is in a hard sandy fabric which has been fully oxidised.

6.3 Metal object by Tora Hylton

A tanged iron blade came from context (504). It is complete but covered in corrosion products and slightly distorted. The artefact comprises a forged iron blade with hooked terminal; it has a square-sectioned tang in line with the back of the blade and a curved cutting edge. The tip of the blade curves up to form a 'hook', but corrosion deposits make it difficult to determine if this is damage or the actual shape of the blade.

Complete length: 270mm, Blade – L: 135, W: 47mm Th: 15mm, Tang – L: 135mm

6.4 Environmental analysis by Sander Aerts

Three soil samples comprising of 20 litres each were submitted for the assessment of their paleoenvironmental contents. The samples were processed at MOLA Northampton through bulk flotation. The analysis and identification was aided by a low-power binocular microscope.

The assemblage comprised mainly of de-watered seeds of common herbs and weeds associated with grasslands and arable land. The identifications are given in Table 2. These include goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), knotweed (*Fallopia* sp.) cleaver (*Galium* sp.) and a possible bean-type seed (*Fabaceae* sp.). Small charcoal concentrations were present in all samples. Fill (406) produced one carbonised cereal grain. Conclusive identification is not possible due to abrasion, but its morphology suggest either wheat (*Triticum*) or barley (*Hordeum*).

No further work is required on this assemblage.

Table 2: Botanical remains per fill

Sample	1	2	3
Context	1205	908	406
Cereal crops			
<i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp.	-	-	X
Herbs and weeds			
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	XX	XX	XX
<i>Fallopia</i> sp.	-	-	X
<i>Galium</i> sp.	X	XX	XX
Misc			
Fabaceae sp.	-	-	xcf
Charcoal fragments	xxx	xxx	xx

Key: X=1-3, XX=4-20, XXX=20-50

7 DISCUSSION

The archaeological evaluation within the proposed development area identified a series of undated ditches and pits, from a few of which residual Bronze Age/Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered. These features are likely to be of Roman or later date. There was also a ditch containing post-medieval artefacts, which corresponds with a distinct cropmark, but is not depicted on available historic mapping.

The residual Bronze Age pottery is consistent with previous finds within the Bucklesham area including pottery, a barbed-tanged arrow head from pits, and socketed axe head. A couple of miles to the south east of the site at Levington evidence of a group of eight Bronze Age barrows has also been found. Roman pottery and other finds (BUC 029, 014) from nearby are known, although no Roman remains have yet been identified.

The features identified within Trenches 5, 6, 9 10 and 12 (Fig 3) have generally demonstrated a good correlation with the crop marks visible on aerial photographs. With little artefactual evidence and preserved organic matter indicating arable land use, it is most likely that the land has been used since the prehistoric period for agricultural purposes with the ditches likely serving as field boundaries and drainage ditches; there is little evidence to suggest the presence of a settlement on the site.

In relation to the specific research objectives drawn from regional frameworks (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott and Brown 2008; Medlycott 2011) the site has been unable to provide enough information in which to address current gaps in our knowledge base and research topics. The remains are of local significance and add to the existing dataset describing the archaeological and historical development of the Bucklesham area.

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MOLA
November 2019, updated January 2020

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
1	30m x 2.00m NE-SW		23.42m	0.50m deep and 22.92m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
101	Topsoil	Loose, mid-dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.40m deep	
102	Subsoil	Loose mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.20m deep	
103	Natural	Light orange sand with gravel patches and occasional flint	-	
104	Fill of 105	Mottled mid brown and white sand similar to patches of natural within the area	1.50m dia and 0.24m deep	
105	Cut of possible pit?	Sub-circular with gradual sloping sides and a uneven to flat base. Likely of a non-archaeological nature	1.50m dia and 0.24m deep	
106	Fill of 107	Mottled mid brown and white sand similar to patches of natural within the area	1.25m dia and 0.25m deep	
107	Cut of possible pit?	Sub-circular with gradual sloping sides and a uneven to flat base. Likely of a non-archaeological nature	1.25m dia and 0.25m deep	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
2	30m x 2.00m NW-SE		23.90m	0.44m deep and 23.46m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
201	Topsoil	Loose, mid-dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.32m deep	
202	Subsoil	Loose mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.12m deep	
203	Natural	Light orange sand with gravel patches and occasional flint	-	
204	Fill of 205	Mottled mid reddish brown and white sand, similar to patches of natural within the area	1.75m wide and 0.38m deep	
205	Cut of possible ditch?	Linear ditch NE-SW with moderate SE edge and steep NW, flat base. Likely of a non-archaeological nature	1.75m wide and 0.38m deep	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
3	30m x 2.00m NE-SW		24.52m	0.62m deep and 23.90m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
301	Topsoil	Loose, mid-dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.41m deep	
302	Subsoil	Loose mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.21m deep	
303	Natural	Light orange sand with gravel patches and occasional flint	-	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
4	30m x 2.00m NW-SE		24.34m	0.46m deep and 23.88m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
401	Topsoil	Loose, mid-dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.32m deep	
402	Subsoil	Loose mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.14m deep	
403	Natural	Light orange sand with gravel patches and occasional flint	-	
404	Fill of [405]	Mid brown grey friable sandy silt with occasional rounded pebbles and rare charcoal flecks	0.80m wide and 0.20m deep	
405	Cut of ditch	Linear ditch NNE-SSW, shallow U shaped profile with concave base	0.80m wide and 0.20m deep	
406	Fill of [407]	Mid brown, loose silty sand with occasional small stones	1.20m wide and 0.30m deep	BA / IA Pot Sample 3
407	Cut of ditch	Terminus, ditch continues to the E. Has moderately sloping sides and a concave base	1.20m wide and 0.30m deep	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
5	30m x 2.00m NE-SW		24.30m	0.41m deep and 23.89m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
501	Topsoil	Loose, mid-dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.30m deep	
502	Subsoil	Loose mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.11m deep	
503	Natural	Light orange sand with gravel patches and occasional flint	-	

504	Fill of [505]	Friable mid grey brown silty clay sand with occasional small stones, flint and rare charcoal flecks	2.28m wide and 0.62m deep	Tile and Fe object
505	Cut of ditch	Linear ditch NW-SE with moderate sloping sides to a flat base	2.28m wide and 0.62m deep	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
6	30m x 2.00m NE-SW		24.80m	0.43m deep and 24.37m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
601	Topsoil	Loose, mid-dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.32m deep	
602	Subsoil	Loose mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.11m deep	
603	Natural	Light yellow/ orange sand with gravel patches and occasional flint	-	
604	Fill of [605]	Friable mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones. Likely manually backfilled after use	1.90m wide and 0.53m deep	
605	Cut of ditch	Linear ditch on NE-SW alignment with sloping sides leading to a flat base. Likely same ditch as appears in Tr 5 [505]	1.90m wide and 0.53m deep	
606	Fill of 607	Mottled mid brown and white sand similar to patches of natural within the area		
607	Cut of possible ditch?	Linear ditch NW-SE, shallow uneven edges, flat to uneven base. Likely of a non-archaeological nature		

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
7	30m x 2.00m NW-SE		24.84m	0.42m deep and 24.42m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
701	Topsoil	Loose, mid-dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.30m deep	
702	Subsoil	Loose mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.12m deep	
703	Natural	Light yellow/ orange sand with gravel patches and occasional flint	-	
706	Fill of [707]	Dark brownish grey sandy silt with moderate. Likely silted up over time rather than manually backfilled	2.10m wide and 0.51m deep	

707	Cut of ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch with steep sloping sides and concave base	2.10m deep and 0.51m deep	
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Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
8	30m x 2.00m NE-SW		25.22m	0.61m deep and 24.61m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
801	Topsoil	Loose, mid-dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.31m deep	
802	Subsoil	Loose mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.30m deep	
803	Natural	Light yellow/white/orange sand with gravel patches and occasional flint	-	
804	Fill of [805]	Loose mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones	1.28m wide and 0.42m deep	
805	Cut of ditch	Linear ditch NW-SE aligned ditch with moderately sloping sides and a concave base	1.28m wide and 0.42m deep	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
9	30m x 2.00m NE-SW		25.67m	0.50m deep and 25.17m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
901	Topsoil	Loose, mid-dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.30m deep	
902	Subsoil	Loose mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.20m deep	
903	Natural	Light yellow/white/orange sand with gravel patches and occasional flint	-	
904	Fill of [905]	Friable mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones	1.30m dia and 0.26m deep	
905	Cut of pit	Circular pit with moderately sloping sides and a flat base	1.30m dia and 0.26m deep	
906	Fill of [907]	Friable mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones	1.00m dia and 0.38m deep	
907	Cut of pit	Circular pit with moderately sloping sides and a flat base	1.00m dia and 0.38m deep	
908	Fill of [909]	Friable mid-dark brown silty sand with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	1.60m wide and 0.40m deep	Roman pot Sample 2

909	Cut of ditch	NW-SE linear ditch with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Possible field boundary or drainage. Recut of [911].	1.60m wide and 0.40m deep	
910	Fill of [911]	Friable mid-dark brown silty sand with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Similar fill to (908).	1.60m+ wide and 0.24m deep	
911	Cut of ditch	Linear ditch NW-SE with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Probably field boundary or drainage.	1.60m+ wide and 0.40m deep	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
10	30m x 2.00m NE-SW		25.62m	0.51m deep and 25.11m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
1001	Topsoil	Loose, mid-dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.39m deep	
1002	Subsoil	Loose mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.12m deep	
1003	Natural	Light yellow/white/orange sand with gravel patches and occasional flint	-	
1004	Fill of [1006]	Friable dark grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and frequent charcoal	1.25m wide and 0.23m deep	
1006	Cut of pit	Sub circular shall pit with a flat base. Possible rooting	1.25m wide and 0.23m deep	
1007	Fill of [1010]	Main fill of ditch, friable mid yellowish grey sandy silt with occasional small stones.	1.15m wide and 0.45m deep	
1008	Fill of [1010]	Natural silting along the SW edge of the ditch, friable light yellowish grey sandy silt	0.34m wide and 0.10m deep	
1009	Fill of [1010]	Natural silting along the NE edge of the ditch, friable light yellowish grey sandy silt.	0.57m wide and 0.10m deep	
1010	Cut of ditch	SE-NW linear ditch with moderate V shaped sides leading to a concave base	1.15m wide and 0.45m deep	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
11	30m x 2.00m NE-SW		25.11m	0.58m deep and 24.53m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
1101	Topsoil	Loose, mid-dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.38m deep	

1102	Subsoil	Loose mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.20m deep	
1103	Natural	Light yellow/white/orange sand with gravel patches and occasional flint	-	
1104	Fill of [1105]	Loose mid-dark brown silty sand with occasional small stones	1.20m wide and 0.20m deep	
1105	Cut of ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch with moderately sloping sides and a flat base	1.20m wide and 0.20m deep	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
12	30m x 2.00m NW-SE		25.41m	0.49m deep and 24.92m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
1201	Topsoil	Loose, mid-dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.32m deep	
1202	Subsoil	Loose mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.17m deep	
1203	Natural	Light yellow/white/orange sand with gravel patches and occasional flint	-	
1204	Fill of [1205]	Friable mid brownish grey silty sand with mixed gravel and occasional charcoal. Some rooting along edges	1.10m wide and 0.24m deep	Sample 1
1205	Cut of ditch	N-S linear ditch with U shaped profile and concave base	1.10m wide and 0.24m deep	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
13	30m x 2.00m NE-SW		25.83m	0.47m deep and 25.36m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
1301	Topsoil	Loose, mid-dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.33m deep	
1302	Subsoil	Loose mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones and flint	0.14m deep	
1303	Natural	Light yellow/white/orange sand with gravel patches and occasional flint	-	

APPENDIX 2: FULL OASIS FORM**OASIS ID: molanort1-373047****Project details**

Project name	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Levington Lane, Bucklesham, Suffolk, October 2019
Short description of the project	MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Levington Lane, Bucklesham, Suffolk, in advance of residential development. Thirteen trenches were excavated. Archaeological remains included one late Bronze Age early Iron Age ditch, one Roman ditch and a late Medieval / early Post-Medieval ditch. In addition, five ditches and five pits of undetermined date were recorded.
Project dates	Start: 15-10-2019 End: 22-10-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	DITCHES Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL BUCKLESHAM land at Levington Lane, Bucklesham, Suffolk
Study area	1.4 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 24282 41540 52.0262899735 1.269682198602 52 01 34 N 001 16 10 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 24m Max: 26m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	MOLA Northampton
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council
Project design originator	MOLA
Project director/manager	Mo Muldowney
Project supervisor	Paul Sharrock
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developers
Name of sponsor/funding body	Manor Oak Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archive
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recipient	
Physical Archive ID	BUC125
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archive
Digital Archive ID	BUC125
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archive
Paper Archive ID	BUC125
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence","Diary","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text","Context sheet"

Project bibliography

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Levington Lane, Bucklesham, Suffolk, October 2019
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