

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

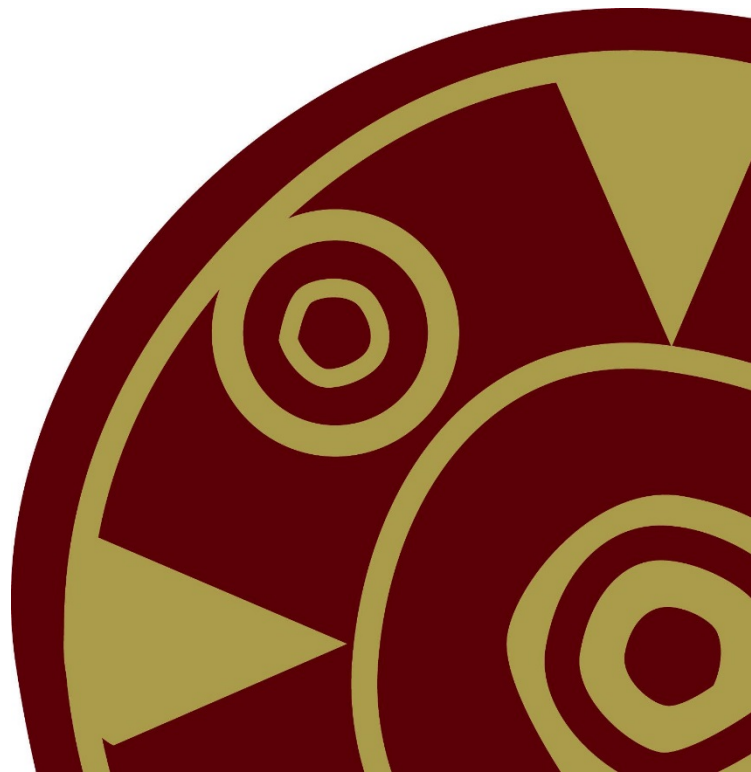
• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Proposed Greenhouse, Loraine Way Bramford, Suffolk

Client:
Stephen Wright

Date:
March 2016

BRF 106
Archaeological Evaluation and
Strip, Map & Excavation Report
SACIC Report No. 2016/009
Author: M. Sommers
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Archaeological Evaluation and Strip, Map & Excavation
Report

SACIC Report No. 2016/009

Author: M. Sommers

Contributions by: Ellie Cox, Anna Doherty, Michael Green,
Richenda Goffin, Laszlo Lichtenstein and Anna West

Editor: Stuart Boulter

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HER Information

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Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: M. Sommers
Date: March 2016

Approved By: S. Boulter
Position: Senior Project Officer
Date:
Signed:

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on a 22.3ha area of land adjacent to Loraine Way, Bramford, in advance of the construction of a large commercial greenhouse and its associated infrastructure. A total of one hundred and forty-four trenches were excavated within which a small number of archaeological features were recorded. The majority of these consisted of ditch type features that contained post-medieval material and were coincidental with field boundaries marked on a late 18th estate plan indicating they were part of a relatively recent field system. Other ditches were undated and did not correspond with documented boundaries suggesting they relate to earlier, potentially prehistoric or Roman, field systems. Of greater significance were three pits that yielded quantities of prehistoric pottery along with flint tools and flakes. One has been dated to the Early Neolithic period whilst the other two, which were located within the same trench, yielded pottery that has been dated to the Early Iron Age. Immediately following the excavation of trial trenches two areas, one c.20m by 30m and another 20m square, were opened around recorded pits and a two further pits were revealed in the vicinity of the EIA features, although these are earlier, having been dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period. In order to determine whether this represented evidence of more widespread prehistoric activity, a further 0.5ha was stripped from the area, but no concentrated activity was identified. (Mark Sommers, Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company, for Stephen Wright)

1. Introduction

The construction of two large greenhouses on adjacent sites has been proposed. The first of which, the southern greenhouse, is to be built on a 22.3ha area of land south of Pound Lane and to the west of Loraine Way in the parish of Bramford, Suffolk. The northern greenhouse will be to the north of Pound Lane, an area which lies in the parish of Little Blakenham. Planning consent for the overall development has been granted but with an attached condition calling for the implementation of a programme of archaeological works prior to the commencement of groundworks at the site. This report deals solely with works associated with the southern greenhouse.

The site has previously been the subject of a Desk-based Assessment (RPS 2013), a Geophysical Survey (Stratascan 2014) and a 1% by area trenched evaluation (MOLA 2014). Additionally, the strip of land adjacent to Loraine way has been recently evaluated as part of the East Anglian One scheme but the results of this work are yet to be published. The Desk-based Assessment suggests the site is in an area of high archaeological potential. Despite this the previous geophysical survey and trial trenching failed to produce any significant archaeological evidence in the area of the southern greenhouse, although a number of noteworthy features were identified in the area of the northern greenhouse. Consequently a further 4% by area of trial trenching was specified by the Local Planning Authority to bring the total area evaluated up to 5%. For this additional trenching a Brief was produced by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Conservation Team. This formed the basis for a Written Scheme of Investigation, which was prepared by Dan Slatcher of RPS.

Suffolk Archaeology CIC were then commissioned by the landowner, Stephen Wright to undertake the actual fieldwork. A Method Statement, detailing the methods to be used to evaluate the site was produced by Stuart Boulter of SACIC and this document was subsequently approved by the County Conservation Team (Appendix 1).

The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the evaluation area is TM 1171 4840. Figure 1 shows a location plan of the proposed development area for the southern of the two greenhouses.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken between the 11th January and the 25th January 2016.



2. Geology and topography

The development area consists of an irregular shaped parcel of land partly lying on along an east facing slope that runs down from Blood Hill to the floodplain of the River Gipping to the east, and partly into the floodplain. It falls from a high of approximately 30m OD down to around 10m OD. The River Gipping runs roughly north to south in a channel some 800m to the east, close to the edge of the rising ground on the opposite side of the Gipping Valley. At the time of the evaluation the area consisted of a single open arable field with the low stubble of a previously harvested crop still evident.

The geology of the evaluation area, as recorded by the British Geological Survey, is liable to comprise superficial River Terrace Deposits (undifferentiated) of sand and gravel which overlie a bedrock of chalk of the Newhaven Chalk Formation. In the higher areas of the site the underlying bedrock may lie directly beneath the ploughsoil.

3. Archaeology and historical background

A Desk-based Assessment report (RPS 2013) has been previously undertaken. In summary, the report indicated that closest designated assets (i.e. Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments etc.) to the greenhouse site are the complex of buildings at Broomvale Farm, located on the east side of the B1113 road, parts of which are listed at Grade II, and two further Grade II listed buildings, Sycamore House, and Dairy Farmhouse, situated to the southwest of the application site. The local parish churches of St Mary at Little Blakenham, c.1km to the west of the application site, St Peter at Claydon, c.1.7km to the northeast and St Mary the Virgin at Bramford, c.2.1km to the southeast, are all listed Grade I. No other listed buildings, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields or conservation areas lie within the vicinity of the proposed development.

Historic Environment Search

A full Historic Environment Record (HER) search had been undertaken as part of the Desk-based Assessment but as further entries may have been recorded since the original assessment a new search was stipulated by the evaluation brief. This was carried out on the 14th January 2016 (SCC invoice number 9178295). The results are presented in the following table with the recorded locations indicated in Figure 2.

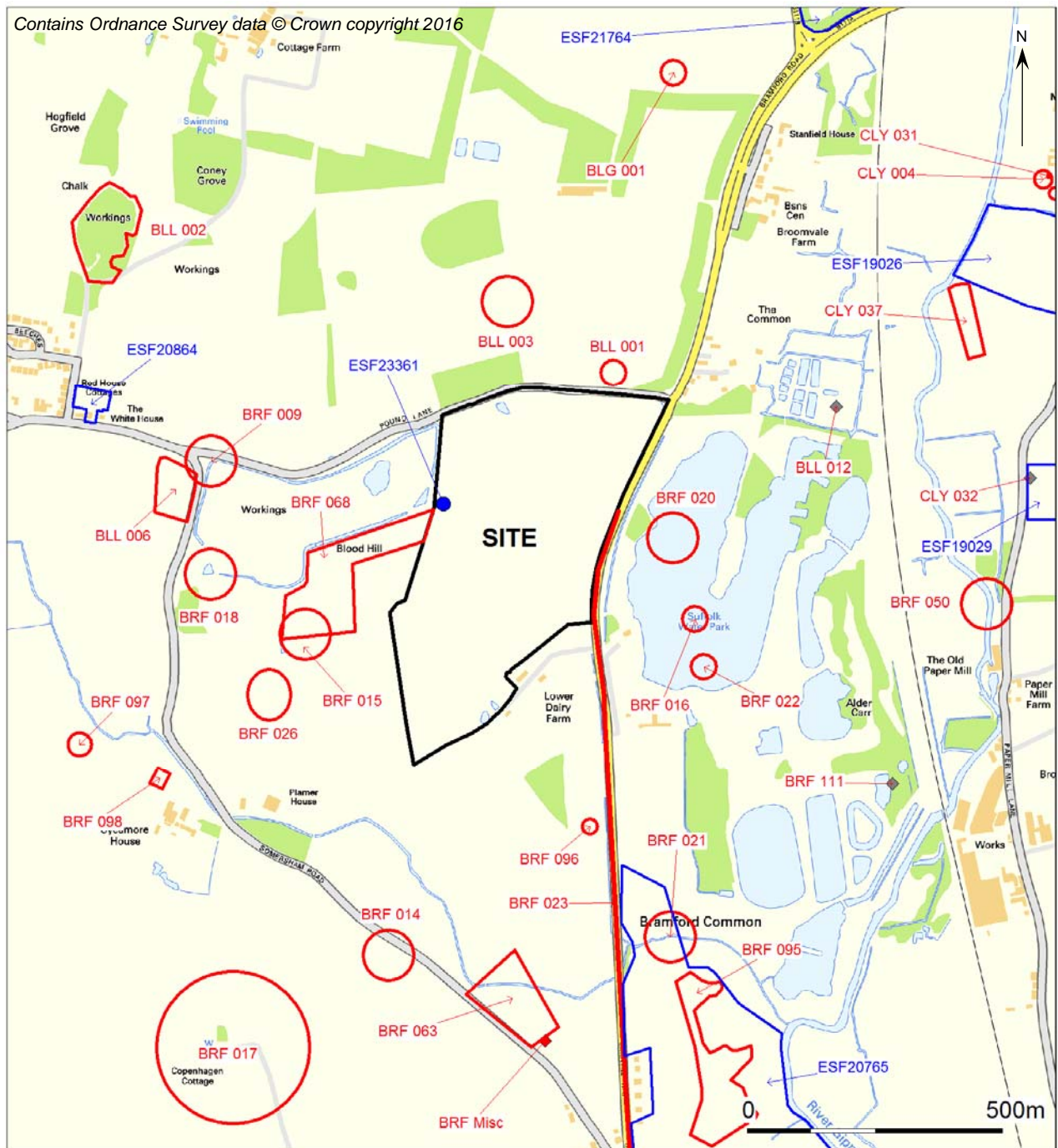


Figure 2. HER data (Monuments in red, separate Events in blue)

HER Ref.	Period	Description
ESF19026	Med	Findspot of a medieval gilded bronze buckle plate with winged beast design.
ESF19029	Pmed	Post medieval artefact scatter of metalwork, including a silver coin, bronze jetton, bronze coin weight and two bronze tokens.
ESF20765	Sax and Med	Desk-based Assessment recorded that peat deposits were identified in bore holes in the eastern part of the PDA and a palaeochannel in the south-east corner. Also, two ring-ditches, a medieval pottery scatter and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery possibly extends into the PDA.

ESF20864	n/a	Trenched evaluation and concurrent monitoring did not reveal any significant archaeological features or deposits (also recorded as BLL 014).
ESF21764	No data	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, results not recorded in HER.
ESF23361	No data	Evaluation - Land at Dairy Farm, Bramford (also recorded as BRF 106).
BLG 001	Un	Cropmark of ring ditch of unknown date.
BLL 001	Un	Cropmarks of a concentric ring ditch, probably a ploughed out Bronze Age round barrow, 22m in diameter. The internal ring is off-centre.
BLL 002	Rom and Pmed	Scatter of Early Roman pottery sherds from chalk pit (recorded 1942). Also, Lime kiln surviving at Blakenham Chalk Pit. Listed in SIAS Newsletter as 'A pair of apparently well preserved East Anglian lime kilns within a large chalk pit, also containing extraction tunnels (adits to NE?; compare to Bury St Edmunds sites). EH report identifies site as 'of clear national importance'
BLL 003	Med	Artefact scatter consisting of medieval pottery sherds and oyster and mussel shells.
BLL 006	Un	Cropmark of rectangular enclosure (c.60m by 70m) with three sides evident. Smaller (c.40m by 15m) adjoining rectangular enclosure (annex) on south side with entrance on east side. East side of whole site possibly under road or quarry. Site near Roman pottery scatter (BRF 018) and Medieval well (BRF 009).
BLL 012	No data	Outline Record: Suffolk Water Park – Monitoring.
BRF 009	Pal and med	Findspot of Palaeolithic remains found in pits. Also, medieval well, 3 feet in diameter and originally 49 feet deep. On each side wedge-shaped steps, 18 inches apart. Finds include hoops from two wooden buckets, 5 restorable jugs including one with 8 lobes. Final fill contained milk pans and C13/C14 cooking pots. Final 19 feet excavated.
BRF 014	med	Small concentration of medieval pottery alongside Somersham Road (N side), E of Sycamore Farm. On N facing slope above present road, ploughed over. Now Ipswich S By-Pass
BRF 015	Un	Dense concentration of pot-boilers, some 10-15m in diameter. Occurs on plateau on S side of hill, ploughed over
BRF 016	Un	Barrow on terrace to W of River Gipping, E of Lower Dairy Farm. Close to BRF 022. Ploughed over. Destroyed, now part of Suffolk Water Park.
BRF 017	IA, Rom, Sax, med and Pmed	Approximate findspot of Iron-Age coins and pottery, Roman artefact scatter of pottery, coins and brooches, an Anglo Saxon bronze pin with decorated faceted head and Miscellaneous medieval & Post-medieval finds located during metal detecting.

BRF 018	Rom	Coarse ware sherds, ?early Roman.
BRF 020	med	Concentration of C12-C14 pottery. Most sherds unabraded. Found E of A1100 to NE of Lower Dairy Farm. Site destroyed, now part of Water Park.
BRF 021	med	Concentration of medieval sherds in SE corner of ploughed field to E of A1100, abutting Bramford Common. Generally abraded.
BRF 022	Un	Barrow on terrace to W of River Gipping, E of Lower Dairy Farm. Close to BRF 016. Site destroyed, now part of Suffolk Water Park.
BRF 023	Rom	A1100, Loraine Way - length of Roman road, 'Pye Road' (Margary 3c).
BRF 026	Rom	Scatter of Roman pottery, coins and a brooch fragment found metal detecting. Pottery includes samian ? form 29. Coins range Carausius - Constantinian (286- 340) but also a denarius of Tiberius (14-37) found about 170m east of main scatter. Dolphin type of Colchester derivative brooch fragment.
BRF 050	Pmed	Early Stour Navigation barge [used in Gipping Navigation] with steam engine, located in bank of River Gipping below water level. Recorded when water level lowered (for insertion of new dam?) in early 1990s(?). Known to have been sunk c.1926-1930.
BRF 063	Un	Ring ditch cut by/on the east corner of a field boundary. Also part of a sub-rectangular enclosure with an opening to the east, abutting Somersham Road.
BRF 068	Neo, BA, IA, Rom and med	Evaluation in advance of quarrying identified a Bronze Age pit and ditch from which pottery and worked flints were recovered. In addition a probable medieval boundary ditch and a number of undated pits and ditch were identified. Subsequent monitoring of the soil strip during April 2006 revealed a number of pits, ditches and at least five graves containing a total of seven inhumations. The pits were located on the east and south facing slopes of the hill. Pottery from these features indicated they dated from the Early Neolithic, Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods. No positive dating evidence was recovered from the ditches but they are believed to relate to the late prehistoric/Roman periods. The graves fell into two distinct phases, the earliest of which were two Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age burials. Both contained fragmentary remains of skeletons in crouched positions. A complete Beaker was recovered from one of the graves and the substantial remains of two more were recovered from the other. Similarities in style suggest they are broadly contemporary and perhaps related. A nearby pit type feature containing a large fragment of human skull is believed to be of a similar period. The second phase of burials comprised three graves in a tight group, which have been identified as Roman and dated to the Late 4th Century AD. Two of the graves contained single inhumations identified as mature males, whilst the other contained three inhumations, an adult woman and two juveniles, with accompanying goods comprising numerous jet and glass beads, a complete pottery vessel, a finger ring, a bracelet and two anklets. Skeletal evidence indicated that the adult woman and the older of the two juveniles had suffered a vicious attack that had led to their deaths as testified by a number of unhealed sword or knife cuts to the skull.

BRF 095	Un	Cropmarks of a series of ditches, field boundaries and pits of unknown date. There is cropmark evidence for a series of short ditch sections, some of which are at right angles and some could possibly form enclosures, though none of the visible ditches form more than two sides. There are also several possible pits visible across the area.
BRF 096	Un	Cropmark of a sub-circular ring-ditch which probably represents a ploughed out Bronze Age round barrow, 24m in diameter. There are no visible internal features or entrances.
BRF 097	UN	Cropmarks of a ring-ditch, probably a ploughed out Bronze Age round barrow, 19m in diameter, with no visible internal features. A length of ditch, 42m in length, is visible on the south side of the barrow.
BRF 098	Un	Cropmarks of a possible incomplete rectilinear enclosure of unknown date, with a small pit visible close to the north-west corner. The enclosure is only visible on two sides, on the available photography, and is 22m by 26m.
BRF 111	No date recorded	OUTLINE RECORD: Metal detected find (no detail).
BRF Misc.	med	Medieval artefact scatter of pottery and metalwork, including a padlock.
CLY 004	Un	Cropmark of a ring ditch, probably representing a ploughed out Bronze Age round barrow, 28m in diameter, with no evidence for internal features, but is located 25m south-west from a further ring-ditch (CLY 036).
CLY 031	Sax and Rom	Claydon, Burnside, Paper Mill Lane evaluation trenching across the site of a proposed barn on a sand and gravel terrace area between Paper Mill Lane and the River Gipping to the south of Claydon village revealed part of a large pit type feature of Early Anglo-Saxon date which also contained residual Roman period pottery sherds. While only a small part of the feature was revealed at the western end of the proposed barn structure the pit may be interpreted as part of a Grubenhause or sunken-featured building. Pottery sherds of Early Anglo-Saxon date were recovered from the feature in addition to a small number of animal bones with one Red Deer burr fragment exhibiting evidence for antler working. Later monitoring did not reveal any further archaeological features or finds.
CLY 032	med	OUTLINE RECORD: metalwork scatter including seal matrix.
CLY 037	Un	Earthworks of an enclosure, with a low bank and ditch system of unknown date. The earthworks forming the enclosure and surrounding ditch are only visible on three sides on the available photography. The features are not visible on the 1st edition OS mapping and are not aligned with any visible field system, but the features are truncated by field boundaries so the enclosure may have been complete originally. The site is located close to the river and the banks may have protected the area from flooding, destroyed by 1985.

Table 1. Historic Environment data

There are a number of sites recorded in the vicinity of the proposed development area which would indicate a high potential for further evidence to be present. Of greatest significance is the presence of multiple prehistoric and Roman burials that have been recorded immediately to the west of the site, close to the top of Blood Hill, in an area that also yielded evidence for activity from the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods in the form of pitting and ditches forming field boundaries or enclosures (BRF 068).

Iron Age and Roman activity has also been recorded elsewhere along the high ground that overlooks the site and the River Gipping, such as BLL 002, BRF 017 and BRF 026. A Roman road (BRF 023) also runs close to the eastern edge of site along the edge of the Gipping floodplain.

On the lower slopes of the valley and in the valley bottom a number of ring-ditches are recorded from aerial photography. These are likely to be the remains of ploughed out Bronze Age burial mounds and examples of these are recorded immediately to the north (BLL 001) and east (BRF 020 and 022) of the proposed development area.

4. Methodology

The trial trenches were machine excavated down to the level of the natural subsoil using two tracked excavators, one of 14 tonne and fitted with a 1.8m wide bucket and one of 20 tonnes and fitted with a 2.2m wide bucket. The trenches, which were located using GPS survey equipment, were as detailed in the approved Method Statement (Boulter 2015). The trench numbering, which followed on from previous trenching exercises, started at Trench 71 and ran through to Trench 214. Upon completion of the trenching it was agreed with the SCC curatorial officer, Rachael Abraham, to open up two areas around the locations of three potentially significant prehistoric pit features. This comprised Area 1, around two pits recorded in Trench 211, and Area 2 which focussed on a single pit recorded in Trench 170. A further 0.5ha was stripped around Trench 211 in June 2017, the results of which are included in this report as Appendix 7.

The machining of the trenches and open areas was closely observed throughout in order to identify archaeological features and deposits and to recover any artefacts that might be revealed. Excavation continued until undisturbed natural deposits were encountered, the exposed surface of which was then examined for cut features. Any significant features exposed were then sampled by hand in order to ascertain their depth and profile and to recover datable evidence. Bulk samples were taken from features that met the criteria outlined in the method statement.

Unique context numbers were issued to identify the features and various other components. Numbering commenced at 8000 to avoid possible duplication with numbers issued during previous fieldwork on the site. A full list of the context numbers used can be found in Appendix 2.

A photographic record of the work undertaken was compiled using a 14 megapixel digital camera.

Following excavation of each trench, the nature of the overburden was recorded and the depths noted. Once all trenches had been excavated two further areas were stripped to the level of the natural subsoil. This was undertaken with the larger machine which placed the spoil just beyond the limits of each area. Upon completion of the archaeological fieldwork all trenches and stripped areas were backfilled.

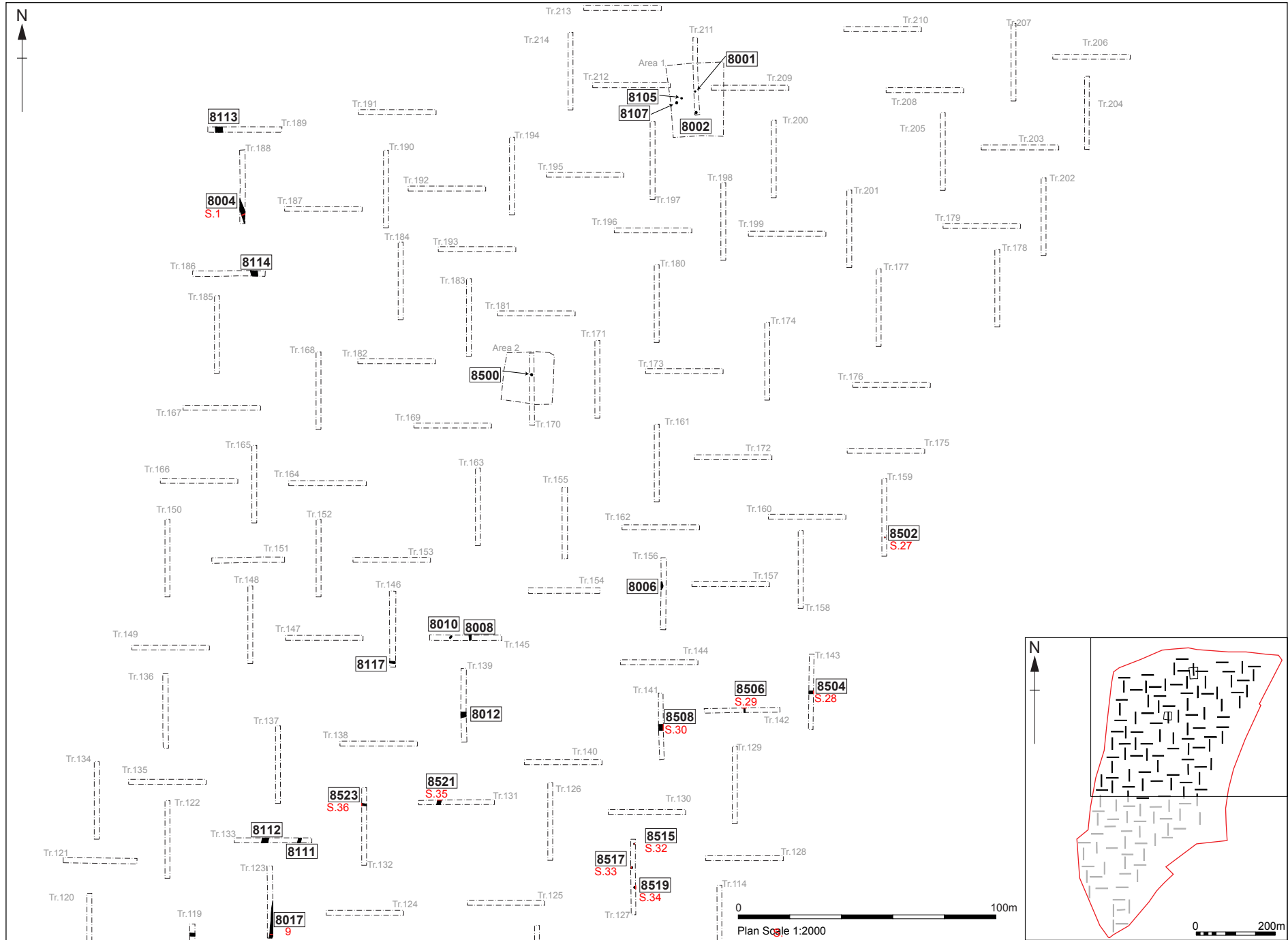


Figure 3. Plan of trenches with cut numbers and sections (northern area)

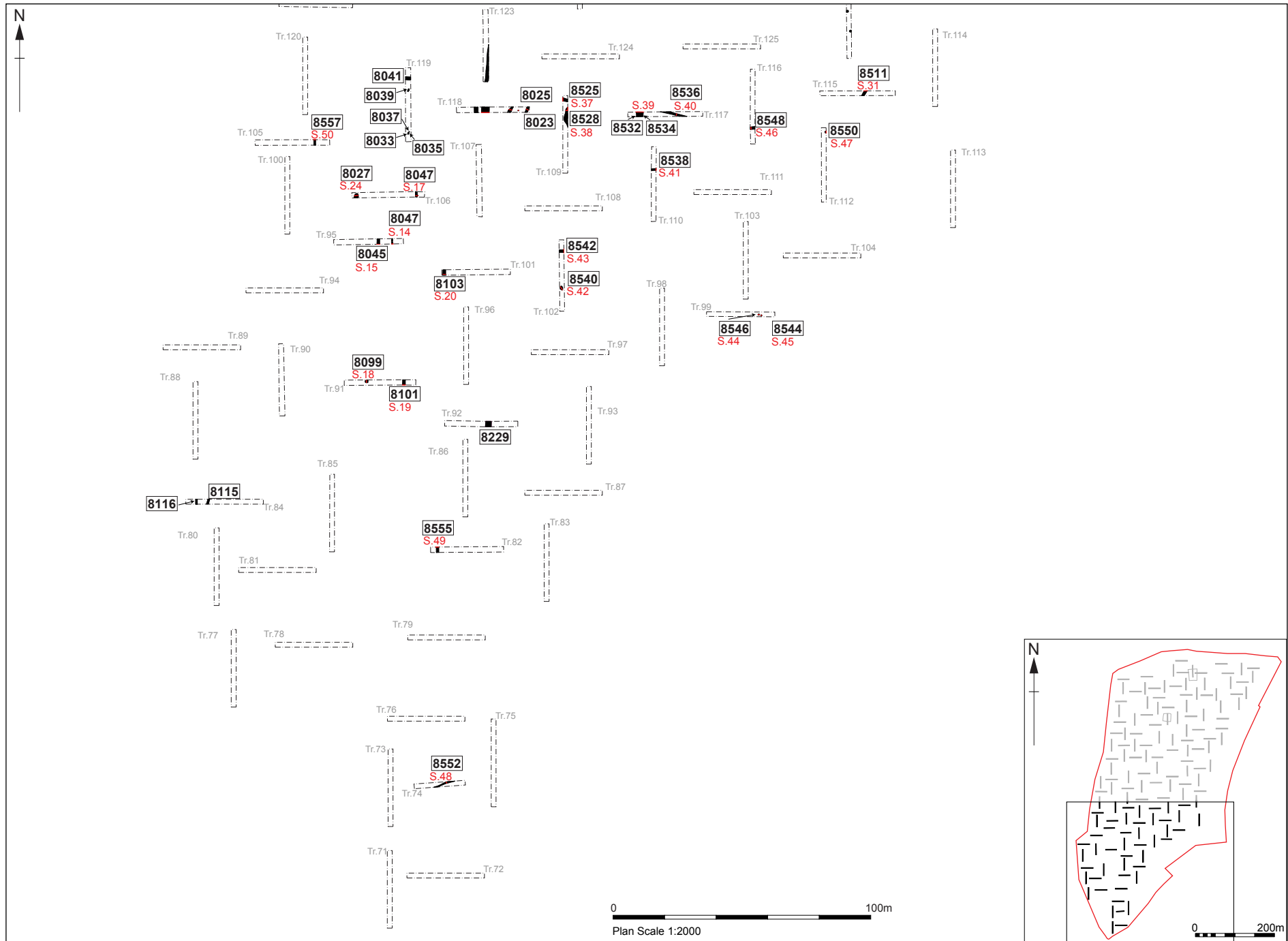


Figure 4. Plan of trenches with cut numbers and sections (southern area)

5. Results

5.1 Trial Trenching

A total of one-hundred and forty-four evaluation trenches, each 30m in length, were excavated across the site on either a north-south or an east-west alignment. Within these a limited number of archaeological features were excavated and recorded.

Following completion of the trenching, as a mitigation strategy agreed with the curatorial officer, two additional areas were opened centred on pit features containing prehistoric pottery that had been recorded in the trenches. These comprised Area 1, centred on features recorded in Trench 211, and Area 2, centred on a single pit recorded in Trench 170.

The following table comprises summary results of all trenches with relation to their depths, descriptions of the overburden and the natural subsoil and a summary of their archaeological features noted (cut numbers are highlighted in **bold**). A fuller description of the recorded features in context order is presented after the table.

Figures 3 and 4 depict the locations of the recorded features within the trenches along with those recorded within the two additional areas. Larger scale plans of the two areas can be found in Figs 5 and 6, along with the feature sections. Plans and sections of Trench T119, which contained a number of features, is also presented in a larger scale (Fig. 7). All other feature sections are presented in Figs. 8, 9 and 10.

Trench	Trench Depths		Notes
	(height of natural in m above OD)		
T71	N - 0.38m (14.09m)	S - 0.38m (13.89m)	Natural subsoil of chalk lying directly below the topsoil.
T72	E - 0.30m (12.30m)	W - 0.30m (13.79m)	Natural subsoil of chalk lying directly below the topsoil.
T73	N - 0.30m (15.67m)	S - 0.30m (14.35m)	Natural subsoil of chalk with an area of overlying yellow/brown sand lying directly below the topsoil.
T74	E - 0.92m (11.48m)	W - 0.40m (13.63m)	Natural subsoil of yellow/brown sand. This initially sloped gently down from west to east becoming progressively steeper towards the eastern end of the trench. At the eastern end the natural subsoil lay at a

Trench	Trench Depths (height of natural in m above OD)		Notes
			<p>depth of 0.92m below 0.3m of topsoil and a 0.6m thick homogenous deposit of mid grey/reddish soft sandy silt.</p> <p>The trench contained a single ditch, 8552.</p>
T75	N - 1.10m (11.31m)	S - 1.30m (11.17m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.35m of topsoil and a 0.75m to 0.95m thick deposit of homogenous mid reddish grey-brown sandy silt, becoming slightly darker towards base.
T76	E - 0.70m (12.61m)	W - 0.28m (15.97m)	Natural subsoil of chalky boulder clay direct below the topsoil at the west end becoming a gravelly brown sand towards the east end where it lay below 0.4m of topsoil and 0.3m thick deposit of grey/reddish brown soft sandy silt.
T77	N - 0.40m (20.74m)	S - 0.4m (20.99m)	Natural subsoil of yellow gravelly sand lying directly below the topsoil. Frequent plough lines evident.
T78	E - 0.35m (16.99m)	W - 0.35m (20.07m)	Natural subsoil of yellow gravelly sand lying directly below the topsoil. Occasional plough lines evident.
T79	E - 0.70m (11.68m)	W - 0.40m (14.45m)	Natural subsoil of yellow gravelly sand lying directly below the topsoil at the western end of the trench. At point approximately half-way along the trench a layer of mid grey brown soft sandy silt overlies the natural subsoil. This gets progressively thicker until it reaches a maximum thickness of 0.3m at the eastern end of the trench.
T80	N - 1.40m (17.79m)	S - 0.38m (18.97m)	Natural subsoil of yellow gravelly sand lying directly below the topsoil at the southern end of the trench. At point approximately 5m from the northern end of the trench a layer of mid grey brown soft sandy silt overlies the natural subsoil which gets rapidly thicker as the natural subsoil steeply slopes down to the north, reaching a maximum thickness of 1m at the northern end of the trench.
T81	E - 0.40m (16.99m)	W - 0.40m (19.37m)	Natural subsoil of yellow gravelly sand lying directly below the topsoil. Occasional plough lines evident.
T82	E - 1.00m (12.24m)	W - 1.00m (10.74m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand mottled with patches of light brown sand below 0.4m of topsoil and

Trench	Trench Depths (height of natural in m above OD)		Notes
			<p>0.6m of homogenous mid reddish grey/brown sandy silt.</p> <p>A single ditch feature, 8555, was recorded.</p>
T83	N - 0.45m (10.85m)	S - 0.45m (10.62m)	Natural subsoil of yellow and orange mottled sand lying directly below the topsoil.
T84	E - 1.80m (15.90m)	W - 2.00m (17.48m)	<p>Natural subsoil of pale yellow and orange sand below 0.4m of topsoil and up to 1.6m of a homogenous deposit of mid reddish grey/brown sandy silt.</p> <p>Two ditches were seen at the base of this trench, 8115 and 8116. Both were approximately 0.5m in width and aligned roughly north-south. No further investigation was possible due to the depth of the trench (no sections recorded).</p>
T85	N -1.30m (13.89m)	S - 1.30m (14.96m)	<p>Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand below 0.4m of topsoil and 0.7m of mid reddish grey/brown sandy silt.</p> <p>A small assemblage of finds were recovered from the just above the surface of the natural subsoil (context 8554). These comprised a large sherd of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery along with fragments of lava quernstone.</p>
T86	N - 0.85m (11.51m)	S - 0.70m (11.79m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand below 0.4m of topsoil and a homogenous deposit of mid reddish grey/brown sandy silt that varied from 0.3m at the southern end of the trench to a maximum of 0.9m in the centre of the trench at which point the natural subsoil lay at a depth of 1.3m below the surface (c.11.1m OD).
T87	E - 1.20m (10.00m)	W - 0.60m (11.00m)	Natural subsoil of yellow gravelly sand lying directly below the topsoil in the western half of the trench, at which point the natural subsoil sloped abruptly down to the east and continued to slope gently until it reached a maximum depth of 1.2m at the eastern end of the trench. In the deeper half of the trench the natural subsoil lay beneath a homogenous deposit of mid reddish brown sandy silt.
T88	N - 0.35m (19.44m)	S - 0.35m (19.00m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand lying directly below the topsoil.

Trench	Trench Depths		Notes
	(height of natural in m above OD)		
T89	E - 0.65m (17.95m)	W - 0.65m (20.40m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand, become a silty towards the north, lying below 0.30m of topsoil and a 0.35m thick deposit of homogenous mid reddish grey-brown sandy silt.
T90	N - 1.80m (15.47m)	S - 0.40m (16.76m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand with occasional chalk lumps lying directly below the topsoil for approximately 5m of the southern end of the trench before sloping down to the north to reach a maximum depth of 1.8m below ground level at the northern end at which point it lay beneath topsoil and a 1.2m thick deposit of brown homogenous sandy silt.
T91	E - 1.20m (12.17m)	W - 0.75m (14.38m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand mottled with silty patches below 0.35m of topsoil and between 0.4m and 0.85m of homogenous mid reddish grey/brown sandy silt. Two possibly archaeological features were exposed in the base of the trench, ?Pit 8099 and Ditch 8101 .
T92	E - 0.70m (11.24m)	W - 1.20m (11.60m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand below 0.35m of topsoil and between 0.35m and 0.85m of homogenous mid reddish grey/brown sandy silt.
T93	N - 0.62m (11.44m)	S - 0.93m (10.34m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand below 0.35m of topsoil and between 0.3m and 0.6m of homogenous mid reddish grey/brown sandy silt.
T94	E - 0.35m (15.91m)	W - 0.35m (18.59m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand with a band a pale yellow/grey clay running across a central area of the trench lying directly below 0.35m of topsoil.
T95	E - 1.20m (13.29m)	W - 0.85m (15.75m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.35m of topsoil and between 0.4m and 0.85m of homogenous mid reddish grey/brown sandy silt. Two possibly archaeological features were exposed in the base of the trench; ?Ditch 8043 and Ditch 8045 .
T96	N - 1.30m (11.86m)	S - 1.00m (11.73m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand below 0.35m of topsoil and between 0.65m and 0.95m of homogenous mid reddish grey/brown sandy silt.

Trench	Trench Depths		Notes
	(height of natural in m above OD)		
T97	E - 0.95m (11.31m)	W - 1.20m (11.30m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand below 0.35m of topsoil and between 0.60m and 0.85m of homogenous mid reddish grey/brown sandy silt.
T98	N - 0.50m (11.41m)	S - 0.50m (11.38m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand with gravel below 0.30m of topsoil and 0.20m of homogenous mid reddish grey/brown sandy silt.
T99	E - 0.45m (10.90m)	W - 0.45m (11.26m)	Natural subsoil of yellow gravelly sand directly below 0.45m of topsoil. Two pits, 8544 and 8546 , were exposed in the base of the trench.
T100	N - 0.35m (18.97m)	S - 0.35m (17.90m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand with occasional outcrops of stiff grey clay lying directly below 0.35m of topsoil.
T101	E - 1.70m (11.13m)	W - 1.20m (12.47m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand below 0.35m of topsoil and between 0.65m and 0.95m of homogenous mid reddish grey/brown sandy silt. A single ditch, 8103 , aligned north-south was recorded in this trench.
T102	N - 1.20m (11.51m)	S - 1.20m (11.30m)	Natural subsoil of yellow gravelly sand lying below 0.40m of topsoil, 0.25m of mid grey brown sandy silt which in turn overlay 0.5m of pale to mid yellow brown sand. Two features were exposed in the base of the trench, possibly pit 8540 and a ditch, 8542 .
T103	N - 0.40m (11.27m)	S - 0.40m (11.15m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand lying directly below 0.40m of topsoil.
T104	E - 0.40m (10.84m)	W - 0.40m (11.04m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand lying directly below 0.40m of topsoil.
T105	E - 0.40m (17.29m)	W - 0.35m (20.43m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand and areas of grey, chalky clay lying directly below 0.35m to 0.40m of topsoil. A single ditch, 8557 , was recorded.
T106	E - 1.30m (13.20m)	W - 0.75m (15.75m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.35m of topsoil and between 0.4m and 0.95m of homogenous

Trench	Trench Depths (height of natural in m above OD)		Notes
			<p>mid reddish grey/brown sandy silt.</p> <p>Two possibly archaeological features were exposed in the base of the trench, 8027 and 8047.</p>
T107	N - 1.40m (12.69m)	S - 1.30m (12.19m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand below 0.45m of topsoil and between 0.85m and 0.95m of homogenous mid reddish grey/brown sandy silt.
T108	E - 0.84m (11.80m)	W - 1.36m (11.63m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand below 0.30m to 0.35m of topsoil and between 0.55m and 1.00m of homogenous mid reddish grey/brown sandy silt.
T109	N - 1.40m (11.89m)	S - 1.80m (11.08m)	<p>Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.40m of topsoil and between 1.00m and 1.40m of homogenous mid reddish grey/brown sandy silt.</p> <p>Two features were recorded in the base of the trench, ditch 8525 and an irregular shaped hollow, 8528.</p>
T110	N - 0.45m (11.86m)	S - 0.45m (11.72m)	<p>Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.45m of topsoil.</p> <p>A single ditch, 8538, was recorded.</p>
T111	E - 0.40m (11.20m)	W - 0.40m (11.45m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.40m of topsoil.
T112	N - 0.35m (11.35m)	S - 0.35m (11.03m)	<p>Natural subsoil of yellow sand and gravel lying below 0.35m of topsoil.</p> <p>A single pit, 8550, was recorded.</p>
T113	N - 0.35m (10.86m)	S - 0.35m (10.93m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand and gravel lying below 0.35m of topsoil.
T114	N - 0.45m (11.30m)	S - 0.45m (11.05m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand and gravel lying below 0.45m of topsoil.
T115	E - 0.40m (11.34m)	W - 0.40m (11.48m)	<p>Natural subsoil of yellow sand and gravel lying below 0.40m of topsoil.</p> <p>Single ditch, 8511, cut across the trench on a southwest-northeast alignment.</p>
T116	N - 0.45m	S - 0.45m	Natural subsoil of yellow sand and gravel lying below

Trench	Trench Depths (height of natural in m above OD)		Notes
	(11.57m)	(11.39m)	<p>0.45m of topsoil.</p> <p>Trench contained a single ditch, 8548, on an east-west alignment.</p>
T117	E - 0.70m (11.26m)	W - 0.75m (11.93m)	<p>Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.35m to 0.40m of topsoil and 0.35m of homogenous mid reddish grey/brown sandy silt.</p> <p>A number of features were recorded in the base of the trench. These comprised a possible pit, 8530, two parallel, intercutting ditches, 8532 and 8534, and a third ditch, 8536, which ran across the trench on a northwest-southeast alignment.</p>
T118	E - 0.65m (12.80m)	W - 0.70m (13.98m)	<p>Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.35m to 0.40m of topsoil and 0.35m of homogenous mid reddish grey/brown sandy silt.</p> <p>A number of features were recorded in this trench, they comprised; ?Ditch 8019, Ditch 8021, ?Pit 8023 and pit/posthole 8025. A ditch that was continuation of Ditch 8017 (Tr.123) was also noted but not excavated.</p>
T119	N - 1.00m (15.06m)	S - 1.00m (14.44m)	<p>Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.40m of topsoil and 0.60m of homogenous mid reddish grey/brown sandy silt.</p> <p>A number of features were recorded in this trench, they comprised; three possible postholes or small pits, 8033, 8035 and 8037, Pit 8039 and Ditch 8041 (see Figure 7 for plans and sections of the features recorded in this trench).</p>
T120	N - 1.10m (18.65m)	S - 1.10m (17.56m)	<p>Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand below 0.4m of topsoil and a homogenous deposit of mid reddish grey/brown sandy silt that varied in thickness from 0.70m at each end of the trench to a maximum of 1.4m in the centre of the trench at which point the natural subsoil lay at a depth of 1.8m below the surface (c.17.4m OD) suggesting a natural channel running</p>

Trench	Trench Depths		Notes
	(height of natural in m above OD)		
			downslope.
T121	E - 0.30m (18.59m)	W - 0.30m (22.14m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand and gravel lying below 0.30m of topsoil.
T122	N - 0.45m (19.17m)	S - 1.25m (16.13m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.30m of topsoil and 0.15m to 0.95m of homogenous mid reddish grey/brown sandy silt.
T123	N - 1.00m (13.89m)	S - 1.10m (13.25m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand lying below 0.30m of topsoil and 0.70m to 0.80m of homogenous mid reddish grey/brown sandy silt. Single ditch, 8017 , which ran roughly southwest-north along the trench.
T124	E - 1.15m (11.81m)	W - 0.93m (12.77m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.30m of topsoil, a 0.15m to 0.35m thick layer of yellow gravelly sand and a 0.45m thick layer of homogenous grey/brown sandy silt.
T125	E - 0.40m (11.71m)	W - 0.40m (11.86m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.40m of topsoil.
T126	N - 0.40m (12.16m)	S - 0.40m (11.82m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.40m of topsoil.
T127	N - 0.45m (11.74m)	S - 0.45m (11.56m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand lying below 0.45m of topsoil. Contained three pits, 8515 , 8517 and 8519 .
T128	E - 0.50m (10.87m)	W - 0.50m (11.37m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand lying below 0.35m of topsoil and 0.15m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T129	N - 0.55m (11.59m)	S - 0.55m (11.33m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand lying below 0.35m of topsoil and 0.20m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T130	E - 0.40m (11.72m)	W - 0.40m (11.98m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand lying below 0.40m of topsoil.
T131	E - 0.60m (12.16m)	W - 0.85m (12.82m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand lying below 0.35m of topsoil and 0.25m to 0.50m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt. A single ditch, 8521 , cuts across the trench on a north-south alignment.

Trench	Trench Depths		Notes
	(height of natural in m above OD)		
T132	N - 1.00m (13.35m)	S - 1.00m (12.65m)	<p>Natural subsoil of yellow gravelly sand lying below 0.30m of topsoil, 0.15m of compacted orange brown gravelly sand which in turn overlay 0.55m of pale to mid grey brown silty sand.</p> <p>A single ditch, 8523, cut across the trench on an east-west alignment.</p>
T133	E - 1.80m (12.67m)	W - 1.80m (14.35m)	<p>Natural subsoil of yellow gravelly sand lying below 0.40m of topsoil, 0.25m of compacted orange brown gravelly sand which in turn overlay 1.15m of homogenous pale to mid grey brown silty sand.</p> <p>Two ditches were noted in the base of the trench, 8111 and 8112. Both were aligned approximately south-southwest-north-northeast, but neither could be excavated due to the excessive depth of the trench.</p>
T134	N - 0.28m (24.16m)	S - 0.28m (21.50m)	Natural subsoil of yellow silty sand lying below 0.28m of topsoil.
T135	E - 0.40m (21.84m)	W - 0.40m (17.95m)	Natural subsoil of yellow gravelly sand lying below 0.30m of topsoil and 0.10m of mid brown silty sand.
T136	N - 0.30m (21.78m)	S - 0.30m (20.97m)	Natural subsoil of yellow silty sand lying below 0.30m of topsoil. A post-medieval ditch (as marked on 1st edition OS) was noted running across this trench (?same as ditch 8004 in Trench 188)
T137	N - 1.80m (15.13m)	S - 1.80m (13.85m)	<p>Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.30m of topsoil and a 1.50m thick layer of homogenous grey/brown sandy silt.</p> <p>A small group of seven Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery sherds (48g) and two pieces of prehistoric flint flake (25g) were recovered from the surface of the natural subsoil (numbered 8109) but no obvious features could be discerned.</p>
T138	E - 0.85m (13.26m)	W - 0.85m (14.45m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.30m of topsoil and a 0.55m thick layer of homogenous grey/brown sandy silt.

Trench	Trench Depths		Notes
	(height of natural in m above OD)		
T139	N - 1.05m (12.97m)	S - 1.05m (12.31m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.35m of topsoil and a 0.70m thick layer of homogenous grey/brown sandy silt. A single ditch, 8012 , cut across the trench on a north-south alignment.
T140	E - 0.40m (12.14m)	W - 0.40m (12.37m)	Natural subsoil of yellow silty sand lying below 0.40m of topsoil.
T141	N - 0.58m (12.07m)	S - 0.60m (11.77m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.35m of topsoil and a 0.25m thick layer of homogenous grey/brown sandy silt. A single ditch, 8508 , cut across the trench on an east-west alignment.
T142	E - 0.52m (11.70m)	W - 0.50m (11.91m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.30m of topsoil and a 0.20m thick layer of homogenous grey/brown sandy silt. A single ditch, 8506 , cut across the trench on a north-south alignment.
T143	N - 0.30m (11.94m)	S - 0.30m (11.70m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.30m of topsoil. A single ditch, 8504 , cut across the trench on an east-west alignment.
T144	E - 0.80m (11.75m)	W - 0.80m (11.95m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.40m of topsoil and a 0.40m thick layer of homogenous grey/brown sandy silt.
T145	1.00m (12.63m)	1.00m (13.68m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow-grey sand lying below 0.40m of topsoil and a 0.60m thick layer of homogenous grey/brown sandy silt. The trench contained two features, a ditch, 8008 , and a possible pit, 8010 .
T146	N - 1.20m (14.87m)	S - 1.60m (13.67m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow-grey sand lying below 0.35m of topsoil and 0.85m to 1.25m of homogenous

Trench	Trench Depths (height of natural in m above OD)		Notes
			<p>mid grey/brown sandy silt.</p> <p>A single ditch, 8117, on a north-south alignment ran across the base of this trench. It measured approximately 0.85m across but it could not be excavated due to the depth of the trench.</p>
T147	E - 1.40m (14.59m)	W - 1.50m (16.33m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.30m of topsoil and 1.10m to 1.20m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T148	N - 0.85m (19.14m)	S - 0.85m (18.02m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.30m of topsoil and 0.55m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T149	E - 0.50m (19.75m)	W - 0.50m (23.03m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand lying below 0.30m of topsoil and 0.20m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T150	N - 0.45m (24.19m)	S - 0.45m (22.26m)	Natural subsoil of orange/yellow silty sand lying below 0.30m of topsoil and 0.15m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T151	E - 0.75m (18.51m)	W - 0.75m (21.23m)	Natural subsoil of mottled orange and yellow silty sand lying below 0.50m of topsoil and 0.25m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T152	N - 0.80m (18.72m)	S - 1.20m (16.46m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand lying below 0.30m of topsoil and 0.50m to 0.90m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T153	E - 1.00m (14.48m)	W - 1.30m (16.22m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand lying below 0.35m of topsoil and 0.65m to 0.95m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T154	E - 1.00m (12.10m)	W - 1.10m (12.54m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand and gravel lying below 0.50m of topsoil and 0.50m to 0.60m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T155	N - 0.90m (13.29m)	S - 1.00m (12.40m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow silty sand with occasional outcrops of boulder clay lying below 0.35m of topsoil and 0.55m to 0.65m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T156	N - 0.60m (12.32m)	S - 0.90m (11.73m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand and gravel lying below 0.35m of topsoil and 0.25m to 0.55m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.

Trench	Trench Depths		Notes
	(height of natural in m above OD)		
T157	E - 0.60m (11.91m)	W - 0.60m (12.17m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand lying below 0.45m of topsoil and 0.15m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T158	N - 0.42m (12.44m)	S - 0.42m (12.06m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand with occasional areas of flinty gravel lying below 0.30m of topsoil and 0.12m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T159	N - 0.60m (11.58m)	S - 0.60m (11.56m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.45m of topsoil and 0.15m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt. The trench contained a single small pit type feature, 8502 .
T160	E - 0.62m (11.79m)	W - 0.62m (12.02m)	Natural subsoil of mottled yellow sands lying below 0.40m of topsoil and 0.22m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T161	E - 0.80m (12.05m)	W - 0.90m (12.39m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.35m of topsoil and 0.45m to 0.55m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T162	N - 0.50m (13.10m)	S - 0.50m (12.69m)	Natural subsoil of yellow/brown sand lying below 0.35m of topsoil and 0.15m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T163	N - 0.65m (15.24m)	S - 0.80m (13.77m)	Natural subsoil of orange-yellow silty sand lying below 0.30m of topsoil and 0.35m to 0.50m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T164	E - 0.45m (18.21m)	W - 0.70m (20.86m)	Natural subsoil of mottled orange and yellow silty sand lying below 0.30m of topsoil and 0.15m to 0.40m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T165	N - 0.60m (23.45m)	S - 0.60m (21.07m)	Natural subsoil of orange silty clay with patches of yellow sand and gravel lying below 0.35m of topsoil and 0.25m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T166	E - 0.50m (23.52m)	W - 0.50m (25.58m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow silty clay lying below 0.30m of topsoil and 0.20m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T167	E - 0.35m (24.28m)	W - 0.35m (26.89m)	Natural subsoil of orange gravelly silty sand lying below 0.30m of topsoil and 0.05m of homogenous orange brown sandy silt.

Trench	Trench Depths		Notes
	(height of natural in m above OD)		
T168	N - 0.90m (22.40m)	S - 0.60m (21.13m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow silty sand lying below 0.35m of topsoil and 0.25m to 0.55m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T169	E - 0.85m (15.58m)	W - 0.75m (17.64m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.30m of topsoil and 0.45m to 0.55m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T170	N - 0.70m (16.24m)	S - 0.70m (14.93m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.40m of topsoil and 0.30m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt. A single pit, 8500 , was excavated within this trench.
T171	N - 0.80m (15.14m)	S - 0.55m (14.12m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.35m of topsoil and 0.20m to 0.45m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T172	E - 0.75m (11.91m)	W - 1.30m (11.82m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.35m of topsoil and 0.40m to 0.90m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T173	E - 1.8m (11.58m)	W - 0.60m (13.90m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand and gravel lying below 0.35m of topsoil and 0.25m to 1.45m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt, becoming darker with depth.
T174	N - 1.30m (12.34m)	S - 1.30m (11.55m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.35m of topsoil and 0.95m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt, becoming darker with depth.
T175	E - 0.50m (11.60m)	W - 0.50m (11.92m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.35m of topsoil and 0.15m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T176	E - 0.68m (11.64m)	W - 0.50m (12.14m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.40m of topsoil and 0.10m to 0.28m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T177	N - 0.95m (12.41m)	S - 0.52m (12.25m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.30m to 0.45m of topsoil and 0.22m to 0.55m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T178	N - 0.45m (12.47m)	S - 0.45m (11.87m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand lying below 0.45m of topsoil.
T179	E - 0.56m	W - 1.20m	Natural subsoil of pale yellow gravelly sand lying below

Trench	Trench Depths (height of natural in m above OD)		Notes
	(12.48m)	(12.19m)	0.45m of topsoil and 0.11m to 0.75m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T180	N - 0.55m (15.86m)	S - 0.55m (14.29m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow silty sand lying below 0.30m of topsoil and 0.25m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T181	E - 1.20m (15.52m)	W - 1.20m (16.89m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand with occasional patches of orange silt and clay lying below 0.40m of topsoil and 0.80m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T182	E - 0.95m (17.88m)	W - 0.95m (22.35m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.30m of topsoil and 0.65m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T183	N - 1.55m + (less than 17.59m)	S - 1.55m + (less than 16.58m)	Trench excavation stopped at 1.55m due to water ingress. Natural subsoil not seen. The overburden comprised 0.35m of topsoil over a homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt in excess of 1.20m thick.
T184	N - 1.00m (21.46m)	S - 1.00m (19.74m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow silty sand lying below 0.35m of topsoil and 0.65m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T185	N - 0.35m (28.35m)	S - 0.35m (26.88m)	Natural subsoil of orange-yellow sandy gravel lying below 0.35m of topsoil.
T186	E - 0.50m (25.80m)	W - 0.30m (29.44m)	Natural subsoil of orange-yellow sandy, silty gravel lying below 0.30m of topsoil. A homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt was present beneath the topsoil. It comprised as thin lens at the west end of the trench but this layer progressively thickened to a maximum of 0.20m at the east end. A ditch, 8114 , was noted close to the east end of the trench. This is the same post-medieval ditch recorded in Trench 188 (8004).
T187	E - 0.85m (22.81m)	W - 0.85m (25.69m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow silty sand lying below 0.40m of topsoil and 0.45m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T188	N - 0.65m (28.03m)	S - 0.65m (27.62m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow silty sand lying below 0.40m of topsoil and 0.25m of homogenous mid

Trench	Trench Depths (height of natural in m above OD)		Notes
			<p>grey/brown sandy silt.</p> <p>A single ditch, 8004, was recorded in this trench</p>
T189	E - 0.52m (26.74m)	W - 0.52m (29.44m)	<p>Natural subsoil of pale yellow silty sand lying below 0.40m of topsoil and 0.12m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.</p> <p>A ditch, 8113, was noted close to the west end of the trench. This is the same post-medieval ditch recorded in Trench 188 (8004).</p>
T190	N - 0.95m (22.65m)	S - 0.95m (22.71m)	<p>Natural subsoil of pale yellow silty sand lying below 0.35m of topsoil and 0.60m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.</p>
T191	E - 0.65m (22.22m)	W - 0.65m (24.37m)	<p>Natural subsoil of orange-yellow silty gravel lying below 0.35m of topsoil and 0.30m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt. Water ingress noted at the level of the natural subsoil which resulting in pooling at the eastern end of the trench.</p>
T192	E - 0.90m (21.46m)	W - 0.90m (19.49m)	<p>Natural subsoil of orange-yellow sandy silt lying below 0.35m of topsoil and 0.60m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt. Water ingress noted at the level of the natural subsoil which resulting in severe pooling at the eastern end of the trench.</p>
T193	E - 1.00m (17.63m)	W - 1.00m (19.45m)	<p>Natural subsoil of pale greyish-yellow silty sand lying below 0.45m of topsoil and 0.55m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.</p>
T194	N - 0.80m (19.93m)	S - 0.80m (18.58m)	<p>Natural subsoil of pale orange-yellow silt lying below 0.35m of topsoil and 0.45m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.</p>
T195	E - 0.65m (18.02m)	W - 0.65m (19.09m)	<p>Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.40m of topsoil and 0.25m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.</p>
T196	E - 0.50m (16.12m)	W - 0.50m (17.12m)	<p>Natural subsoil of orange- yellow sandy silt lying below 0.30m of topsoil and 0.20m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.</p>
T197	N - 0.60m	S - 0.60m	<p>Natural subsoil of mottled orange yellow sand lying</p>

Trench	Trench Depths (height of natural in m above OD)		Notes
	(18.78m)	(17.24m)	below 0.45m of topsoil and 0.15m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T198	N - 0.42m (16.83m)	S - 0.42m (15.03m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.30m of topsoil and 0.12m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T199	E - 0.50m (14.12m)	W - 0.50m (15.29m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand and gravel lying below 0.40m of topsoil and 0.10m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T200	N - 0.45m (17.16m)	S - 0.45m (15.79m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand with areas of orange silty clay lying below 0.30m of topsoil and 0.15m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T201	N - 0.65m (14.49m)	S - 0.65m (13.02m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand lying below 0.40m of topsoil and 0.25m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T202	N - 0.52m (13.03m)	S - 0.50m (12.11m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow silty sand lying below 0.30m of topsoil and 0.20m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T203	E - 0.60m (13.28m)	W - 0.60m (13.85m)	Natural subsoil of mottled yellow sand lying below 0.40m of topsoil and 0.20m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T204	N - 0.55m (14.66m)	S - 0.55m (13.01m)	Natural subsoil of mottled yellow sand lying below 0.40m of topsoil and 0.15m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T205	N - 0.75m (14.63m)	S - 0.75m (13.41m)	Natural subsoil of mottled yellow sand lying below 0.40m of topsoil and 0.35m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T206	E - 0.50m (14.20m)	W - 0.50m (14.79m)	Natural subsoil of mottled yellow sand lying below 0.35m of topsoil and 0.15m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T207	N - 0.50m (15.51m)	S - 0.80m (14.14m)	Natural subsoil of mottled yellow sand lying below 0.30m to 0.40m of topsoil and 0.10m to 0.50m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T208	E - 0.50m (15.06m)	W - 0.50m (15.95m)	Natural subsoil of brown-orange gravel and yellow silty sand lying below 0.30m of topsoil and 0.20m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T209	E - 0.60m	W - 0.60m	Natural subsoil of pale yellow silty sand with occasional

Trench	Trench Depths (height of natural in m above OD)		Notes
	(17.05m)	(18.37m)	clay patches lying below 0.30m of topsoil and 0.30m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt. A single sherd of unstratified pottery (numbered 8110) was recovered from the surface of the natural subsoil.
T210	E - 0.40m (16.37m)	W - 0.40m (17.24m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand and gravel with occasional orange silty clay patches lying below 0.40m of topsoil.
T211	N - 0.55m (19.26m)	S - 0.55m (18.28m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow grey sand with occasional clay patches lying below 0.30m of topsoil and 0.25m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt. Two pits were excavated in this trench, 8000 and 8002 .
T212	E - 0.50m (19.19m)	W - 0.50m (20.57m)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow grey silty clay lying below 0.35m of topsoil and 0.15m of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt.
T213	E - 0.35m (20.41m)	W - 0.35m (22.06m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand and gravel with clay patches lying below 0.35m of topsoil.
T214	N - 0.30m (22.00m)	S - 0.60m (20.30m)	Natural subsoil of yellow sand and gravel lying below 0.3m of topsoil. A layer of homogenous mid grey/brown sandy silt was present from a point about half way along the trench which grew progressively thicker to the south, reaching a maximum thickness 0.30m at the southern end of the trench.

Table 2. Trench depths (absolute heights of the natural) and summary of results

5.2 Areas 1 and 2

Following the trial trenching two additional areas, centred on recorded pit features, were opened.

Area 1 was centred on the two Early Iron Age pits recorded in Trench 211. It comprised an approximately rectangular area measuring 22.5m by 28m. Within this area two further pit features, **8105** and **8107**, were recorded (See Recorded features below). Area 2 was centred on the Early Neolithic pit recorded in Trench 170. It was roughly square in shape and measured 20m by 20m. No further features were identified.

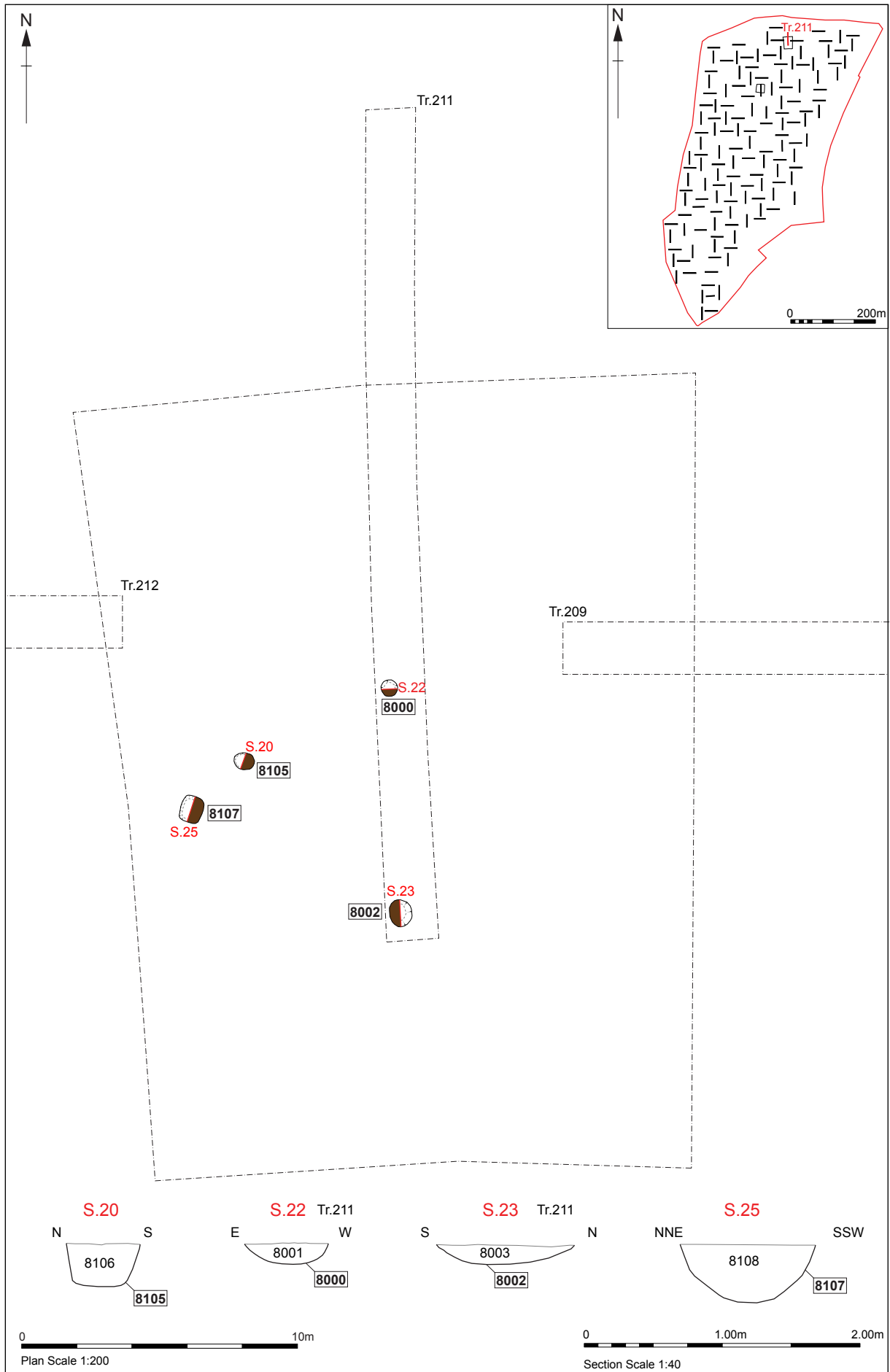


Figure 5. Plan and sections for Area 1 and Trench 211

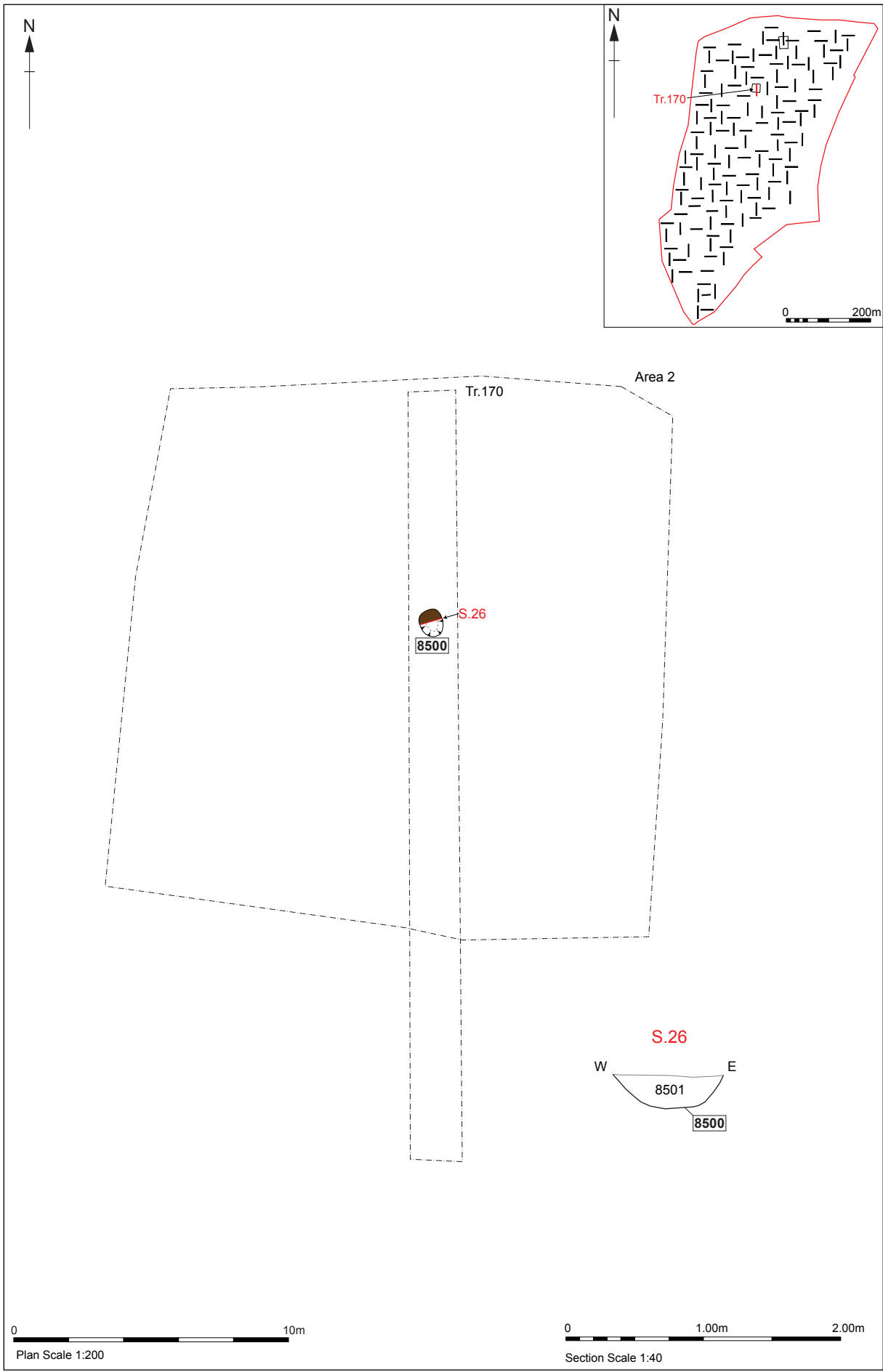


Figure 6. Plan and section for Area 2 and Trench 170

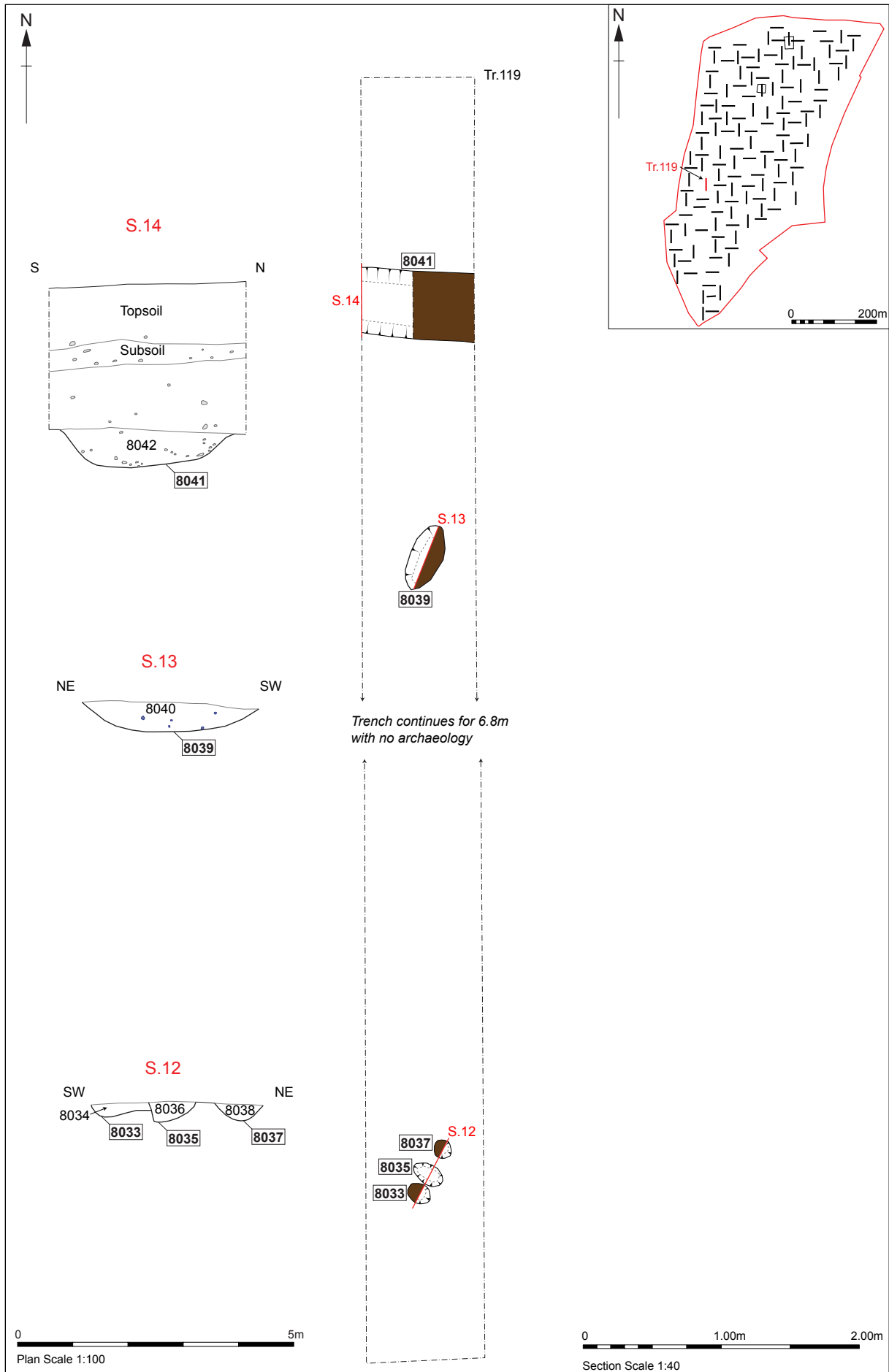


Figure 7. Trench 119, plan and sections

5.3 Recorded features (in context order)

8000: Pit 8000 (Trench 211) was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.60m and a depth of 0.15m and had a bowl shaped profile with a flat base (plate 1). It contained a single fill (8001) of dark grey brown sandy silt from which thirty-two sherds of Early Iron Age pottery (121g), four fragments of fired clay (1g) and forty-five heat altered flints and stone (1980g) were recovered. Forty-four fragments of animal bone, which probably originated from a single piece of bone, were also present (5g).

8002: Pit 8002 (Trench 211) was oval in plan and measured 0.98m by 0.60m (plate 2). It was cut to a depth of 0.14m and had a bowl shaped profile with a flat base. It contained a single fill (8003) of dark grey brown sandy silt from which sixty-five sherds of Early Iron Age pottery (101g), five worked flints flakes (45g), twenty-nine pieces of heat altered flint and stone (42g) and thirty-six small fragments of animal bone (7g) were recovered.

As these two pits (8000 and 8002) were considered to be significant features the fills were entirely removed and a bulk soil samples were taken for environmental analysis (Samples 1 and 2), the results of which are presented below. Based on the presence of these features a larger area was opened (Area 1) and two further features were identified (see contexts 8105 and 8107).

8004: Single ditch 8004 (Trench 188) noted running on an approximate northwest-southeast alignment. It measured 1.3m wide and was cut to a depth of 0.37m. The fill (8005) comprised a medium brown silty sand. No finds but is coincidental with a field boundary on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1:2500 scale sheet published 1882).

8008: Ditch 8008 (Trench 145) was aligned north-south and measured 0.63m in width and was 0.16m deep. It had sloping sides down to a flat base and was filled with pale brown sandy silt (8009). No finds. Does not appear to correspond with any recorded post-medieval boundary.

8010: Pit 8010 (Trench 145) comprised an irregular cut, roughly oval shaped in plan, which measured 0.67m by 1.22m and was 0.38m deep. It was filled with a pale brown sandy silt (8011). No finds. Although interpreted as a pit it is more likely to be the result of animal burrowing.

8012: Ditch 8012 (Trench 139) cut across the trench on a north-south alignment. It measured 1.80m in width and was cut to a depth of 0.40m. Sloping sides down to a flat base. The

fill, 8013, consisted of pale brown sandy silt. No dating evidence recovered but is roughly coincidental with a boundary marked on an estate map of 1771.

- 8017:** Ditch 8017 (Trench 123) which ran roughly southwest-north along the trench. It measured 1.15m in width, was cut to a depth of 0.41m and contained a fill (8018) of mid brown soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions. This feature was also noted crossing Trench 118 to the south (Ditch 8021). No finds and does not appear to correspond with any recorded post-medieval boundary.
- 8019:** Feature, 8019 (Trench 118), which measured 1.20m wide and 0.32m deep, was initially interpreted as a ditch aligned southwest-northeast but due to its irregular width and profile it was subsequently interpreted as a probable animal burrow.
- 8021:** Ditch 8021 (Trench 118) was aligned approximately north-south. It measured 2.80m in width with gently sloping sides down to a base at a depth of 0.64m. It contained a single fill (8022) dark brown silty sand occasional gravel. Appears to align with Ditch 8017 in Trench 123. No finds and does not appear to correspond with any recorded post-medieval boundary.
- 8023:** Pit 8023 (Trench 118) was initially interpreted as a possible pit was deemed to be a probable animal burrow upon excavation.
- 8025:** Feature 8025 (Trench 118) was interpreted as a small pit or possible posthole. It measured 0.34m in diameter and was cut to a depth of 0.14m. It contained a single fill (8026) of mid brown yellow soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions. No finds.
- 8027:** ?Pit 8027 (Trench 106) was initially interpreted as a pit but upon excavation the feature had the appearance of a natural disturbance such as a tree throw although thirty-one Late Bronze Age or Iron Age flint flakes (299g) were recovered from the yellow-brown soft sand fill (8028) indicating the hollow was probably utilised as a working shelter.
- 8033,** At the southern end of Trench 119 a group of three small pits of possible postholes
8035 were recorded (Fig. 7 and plate 6). 8033 was roughly circular in shape with a diameter
and of 0.35m and a depth of 0.11m and was filled with a dark brown soft sand with
8037: occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small flint inclusions (8034). 8035 was oval in
shape and measured 0.55m by 0.34m and was cut to a depth of 0.13m with a fill (8036)
similar to that of 8033 but which yielded two small sherds (3g) of pottery dated to the
Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (bulk sample taken; Sample 4). A third feature, 8037,

was of similar dimensions in plan but with a much paler fill (8038) was situated adjacent to 8035 although it not as clear and was probably of natural origin.

- 8039:** An oval shaped pit, 8039 (Trench 119), measuring 1.28m by 0.55m and was cut to a depth of 0.21m. Contained a single fill (8040) of mid brown soft sand with occasional small flint inclusions. No finds.
- 8041:** Ditch 8041 (Trench 119) was located at the north end of the trench. It measured 1.20m in width and was cut to a depth of 0.28m. It was aligned north-south and contained a single fill (8042) of dark orange-brown silty sand with occasional flints and pebbles. No finds and does not appear to correspond with any recorded post-medieval boundary.
- 8043:** Feature 8043 (Trench 95) was initially interpreted as a ditch but upon excavation it was found to be highly irregular and uneven and was consequently interpreted as an animal burrow.
- 8045:** Ditch 8045 (Trench 95) was aligned north-south. It measured c.1.10m in width and cut the natural subsoil to a depth of 0.30m. The fill (8046) comprised light yellow brown silty sand from which one small sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered. It does not appear to correspond with any recorded post-medieval boundary.
- 8047:** Feature 8047 (Trench 106) was interpreted as a ditch aligned north-south although the possibility of it being an animal burrow could not be ruled out. It measured c.1.04m in width and cut the natural subsoil to a depth of 0.10m. The fill (8048) comprised light yellow brown silty sand from which no finds were recovered. It does not appear to correspond with any recorded post-medieval boundary which could be seen as further evidence that it is not an archaeological feature.
- 8099:** Feature 8099 (Trench 91) was initially interpreted as a pit but upon excavation it was found to undercut the natural subsoil which suggested it was an animal burrow although it did yield a single worked flint flake (2g) and one piece of heat altered stone (3g), which are presumed to be residual.
- 8101:** Ditch 8101 (Trench 91) was aligned north-south. It was quite shallow and the base was uneven suggesting a possible animal burrow. It measured c.1.10m in width and cut the natural subsoil to a maximum depth of 0.14m. The fill (8102) comprised light yellow brown silty sand. No finds were recovered. It does not appear to correspond with any recorded post-medieval boundary which could be seen as further evidence that it is not

an archaeological feature.

- 8103:** Ditch 8103 (Trench 101) measured 1.1m in width and cut the natural subsoil to a depth of 0.55m. It had a relatively steep east side; the west side was less steep and had a wide 'shoulder' at a depth of c.0.20m. The feature was inconsistent with normal ditch type features and was probably the result of a burrowing animal. The fill (8104) consisted of mid yellow brown soft sand with occasional small flint inclusions. No finds were recovered and it does not correspond with any known post-medieval boundary.
- 8105:** Pit 8105 (Area 1) was oval in shape and measured 0.76m by 0.62m (plate 3). It had steep sides down to a flat base at a depth of 0.32m. The pit contained a single fill (8106) that consisted of very dark brown to black sandy silt from which six small sherds of pottery (5g) dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period along with 207 pieces (941g) of heat altered flint and fifty-two small fragments of animal bone (7g). As this was an obviously significant feature the fill was entirely removed and a bulk soil sample was taken for environmental analysis (Sample 5), the results of which are presented below.
- 8107:** Pit 8107 (Area 1) was sub-rectangular in shape and measured 0.96m by 0.82m with sloping sides down to a rounded base at a depth of 0.42m (plate 4). It contained a single fill (8108) that consisted of a central area of very dark brown to black sandy silt becoming paler towards the edges which was heavily disturbed by animal disturbance. The fill yielded thirteen sherds (60g) of pottery dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period along with a piece of fired clay (8g), sixteen worked flint flakes heat altered flint and stone and small fragments of animal bone. As this was an obviously significant feature the fill was entirely removed and a bulk soil sample was taken for environmental analysis (Sample 6), the results of which are presented below.
- 8111:** Ditch 8111 (Trench 133) was located c.10.50m from the east end of the trench and measured c.2.50m in width. It appeared to be aligned with Ditch 8017 in Trench 123. Hand sampling was not possible due to the depth of the trench and consequently no finds were recovered. It does not appear to correspond with any recorded post-medieval boundary.
- 8112:** Ditch 8112 (Trench 133) was located 4.40m from the west end of the trench and measured c.1.30m in width. Hand sampling was not possible due to the depth of the trench and consequently no finds were recovered. It does not appear to correspond with any recorded post-medieval boundary.

- 8113:** Ditch 8113 (Trench 189) was noted close to the west end of the trench. It was the same post-medieval feature recorded in Trench 188 (8004) and was not excavated.
- 8114:** Ditch 8114 (Trench 186) was noted close to the west end of the trench. It was the same post-medieval feature recorded in Trench 188 (8004) and was not excavated.
- 8115:** Ditch 8115 (Trench 84) measured c.0.55m in width. Hand sampling was not possible due to the depth of the trench and consequently no finds were recovered. It does not appear to correspond with any recorded post-medieval boundary.
- 8116:** Ditch 8116 (Trench 84) measured c.0.55m in width. Hand sampling was not possible due to the depth of the trench and consequently no finds were recovered. It does not appear to correspond with any recorded post-medieval boundary although it is parallel with a north-south boundary located c.10m to the west which is marked on early plans and is still extant.
- 8117:** Ditch 8117 (Trench 146) ran on a north-south alignment. It measured approximately 0.85m across but it could not be hand sampled due to the depth of the trench and consequently no finds were recovered. It does not appear to correspond with any recorded post-medieval boundary although it is parallel with an east-west boundary located c.10m to the south, as marked on a 1771 estate map.
- 8500:** Pit 8500 (Trench 170 and Area 2) was ovoid in plan and measured 1.00m by 0.83m (plate 5). It was cut to a depth of 0.24m with sloping sides and relatively flat base. It contained a single fill, 8501, of dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones from which Early Neolithic pottery, worked flint, and heat altered flints and stone were recovered. A very small amount of animal bone were also present. As this was an obviously significant feature the fill was entirely removed and a bulk soil sample was taken for environmental analysis (Sample 3), the results of which are presented below. Based on the presence of this feature a larger area was opened (Area 2) but no further features were identified.
- 8502:** Pit 8502 (Trench 159) was circular in shape, 0.32m in diameter and 0.18m deep. The fill, 8503, comprised a homogenous deposit of dark grey-brown sandy silt with ten pieces of heat altered flint (73g).
- 8504:** Ditch 8504 (Trench 143) cut across the trench on an east-west alignment. It measured

1.20m in width and was cut to a depth of 0.42m, with sloping sides down to a rounded base. The fill, 8505, consisted of a mid-grey brown silty sand. No finds. Probably related to an east-west boundary as marked on a 1771 estate map.

8506: Ditch 8506 (Trench 142) cut across the trench on a north-south alignment. It measured 0.55m in width and was cut to a depth of 0.13m, with sloping sides down to a rounded base. The fill, 8507, consisted of a pale to mid-grey brown silty sand. No finds. It does not appear to correspond with any recorded post-medieval boundary.

8508: Ditch 8508 (Trench 141) cut across the trench on an east-west alignment. It measured 2.30m in width and was cut to a depth of 0.45m, with sloping sides and a flat base. The fill, 8509, consisted of a mid-grey brown sandy silt. No finds. Probably related to an east-west boundary as marked on a 1771 estate map.

8511: Ditch 8511 (Trench 115) cut across the trench on a southwest-northeast alignment. The edges sloped at c.45° down to a wide flat base. It measured 1.20m in width and was 0.44m deep. Three fills were identified; a basal fill (8512) of pale yellow brown silty sand, overlain by a layer of mid grey brown silty sand (8513) which in turn was overlain by a thin lens of pale yellow sandy silt. No finds were recovered. It does not appear to correspond with any recorded post-medieval boundary.

8515: Pit 8515 (Trench 127) was oval in shape and 0.40m by 0.45m and was cut to a depth of 0.12m with a fill (8516) of dark grey brown sandy silt from which three fragments (61g) of fired clay were retrieved.

8517: Pit 8517 (Trench 127) was roughly circular with a diameter of 0.83m and a depth of 0.20m. It contained a fill (8518) of dark grey brown silty sand from which no finds were recovered.

8519: Pit 8519 (Trench 127). Only partially visible within trench but appeared to be ovoid in shape. It measured 0.82m by at least 0.75m and was up to 0.30m deep with a fill (8520) of dark grey brown silty sand. No finds.

8521: Ditch 8521 (Trench 131) cut across the trench on a north-south alignment. It measured 1.40m in width and cut the natural subsoil to a depth of 0.23m. Although not conclusive, it was possible that this feature cut through the overlying subsoil and would have had a width of 1.90m and a depth of 0.75m deep. The fill (8522) comprised mid brown-grey sandy silt from which a large fragment (328g) of what is post-medieval brick or possibly

Roman tile was recovered along with a later prehistoric flint scraper (47g). This feature is coincidental with a boundary marked on an estate plan of 1771 which would indicate it is post-medieval in date and that the flint tool is residual. If the CBM is Roman, it is also residual, but given the probable date of the feature it is likely to be a post-medieval artefact.

8523: Ditch 8523 (Trench 132) cut across the trench on an east-west alignment. It measured 0.90m in width and was cut to a depth of 0.28m. Sloping sides down to a flat base. The fill, 8524, consisted of mid grey brown soft silty sand. No finds. It does not appear to correspond with any recorded post-medieval boundary.

8525: Ditch 8525 (Trench 109) was aligned northwest-southeast and measured 1.10m in width. Two fills were identified, a lower fill (8526) of pale grey yellow soft silty sand and an upper fill of grey brown sandy silt (8527) from which one sherd (2g) of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery and four (38g) flint flakes were recovered. It does not appear to correspond with any recorded post-medieval boundary.

8528: ?Pit 8528 (Trench 109) comprised a large irregular shaped hollow with gently sloping sides down to a slightly dished base. It contained a single fill (8529) of dark grey to black silty sand with eight heat altered flints (122g).

8530, Two parallel, intercutting ditches, 8532 and 8534 (Trench 117). The earliest, 8534,
8532 measured 1.40m in width and cut the natural subsoil to a depth of 0.56m. It was filled
and with mid brown grey sandy silt (8535) which yielded a single fragment (78g) of what is
8534: post-medieval or possibly Roman tile. This was cut by the second ditch, 8532, on a similar alignment, suggesting it was a recut of the earlier ditch. It measured 1.70m in width and was 0.46m deep with a fill (8533) of mid reddy brown stony, sandy silt. This also cut a small possible pit type feature, 8530 (fill 8531), although upon excavation this was interpreted as being of natural origin. The two ditches correspond with a boundary marked on an estate map of 1771 which would suggest they are post-medieval in date and the fragment of tile is either residual or is also post-medieval.

8536: Ditch 8536 (Trench 117) ran across the trench on a northwest-southeast alignment. It measured 0.78m in width, cut to a depth of 0.40m and was filled with a single deposit (8537) that comprised a pale to mid yellow brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered and it does not appear to correspond with any known boundaries.

8538: Ditch 8538 (Trench 110) measured 1.70m wide, 0.45m deep and was aligned east-

west. It had a single fill (8539) of pale grey brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered and it does not appear to correspond with any known boundaries.

- 8540:** Feature 8540 (Trench 102) was initially interpreted as a pit although upon excavation it had the appearance of a natural disturbance such as a tree throw. It was roughly oval in plan with dimensions of 1.0m by 1.60m and was 0.40m deep. The fill (8541) comprised mid grey brown soft silty sand. No finds.
- 8542:** Ditch 8542 (Trench 102) was aligned east-west. It measured c.1.50m in width and was 0.80m deep. It was cut through the lower layer of overburden and only cut the natural subsoil to a depth of 0.28m. The fill (8543) consisted of mid to dark grey brown firm clayey sandy silt with three fragments (1110g) of what is possibly post-medieval or Roman tile. The ditch corresponds with an east-west boundary recorded on an estate map of 1771. It is therefore post-medieval in date and the tile is either post-medieval or residual.
- 8544:** Pit 8544 (Trench 99) measured 0.45m in diameter, cut the natural subsoil to a depth of 0.22m and had a fill (8545) of mid grey brown silty sand. No finds. Possible animal burrow.
- 8546:** Pit 8546 (Trench 99) measured 0.60m in diameter and was cut to a depth of 0.12m. It also had a fill of mid grey brown silty sand. No finds. Possible animal burrow.
- 8548:** Ditch 8548 (Trench 116) cut across the trench on an east-west alignment. It measured 0.95m in width and had a rounded base at a depth of 0.52m. It contained a single fill (8549) of pale to mid grey brown silty sand. No finds were recovered and it does not appear to correspond with any known boundaries.
- 8550:** Pit 8550 (Trench 112) was sub-circular in shape with steeply sloping sides down to a slightly dished base. It measured 0.78m in width and was cut to a depth of 0.40m. It contained a single fill (8551) patchy dark grey sand silt that yielded no finds. Possible animal burrow.
- 8552:** Ditch 8552 (Trench 74) ran on an approximate southwest-northeast alignment. It measured 0.62m in width and cut the natural subsoil to a depth of 0.11m. It contained a single fill (8553) of mid grey brown soft sandy silt that was similar to the overlying subsoil. No finds were recovered. It does not appear to correspond with any recorded boundaries.

8555: Ditch 8555 (Trench 82) measured 1.00m in width and cut the natural subsoil to a depth of 0.20m. It ran on a north-south alignment and contained a single fill (8556) of mid to pale grey brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered and it does not appear to correspond with any recorded boundaries.

8557: Ditch 8557 (Trench 105) was recorded running on a north-south alignment. It measured 0.72m in width and was cut to a depth of 0.20m. The fill (8556) consisted of dark grey brown clayey silt from which a single flint scraper (7g) of probable Bronze Age date was recovered. It does not appear to correspond with any recorded boundaries.

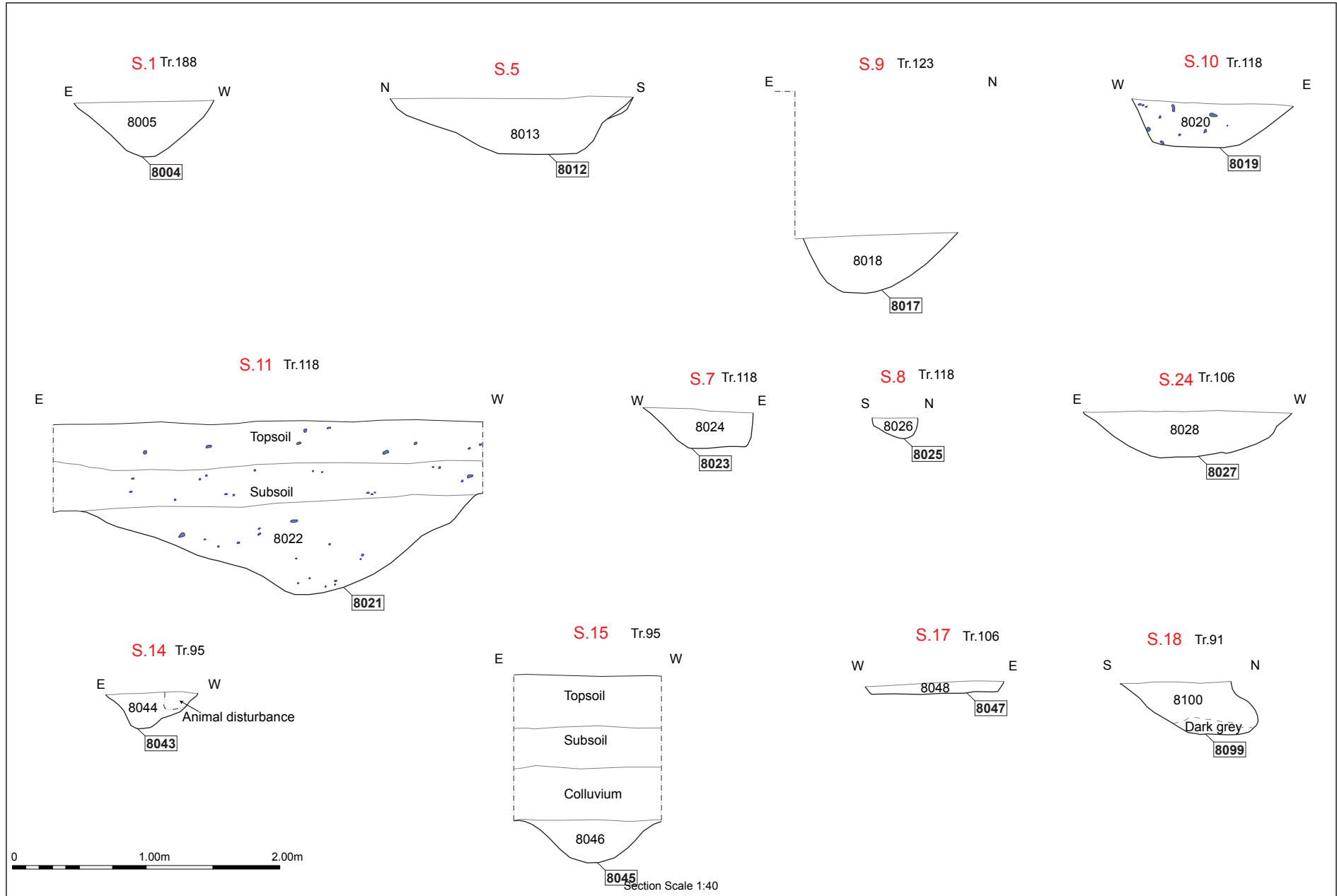


Figure 8. Sections (Cuts 8004 to 8099)

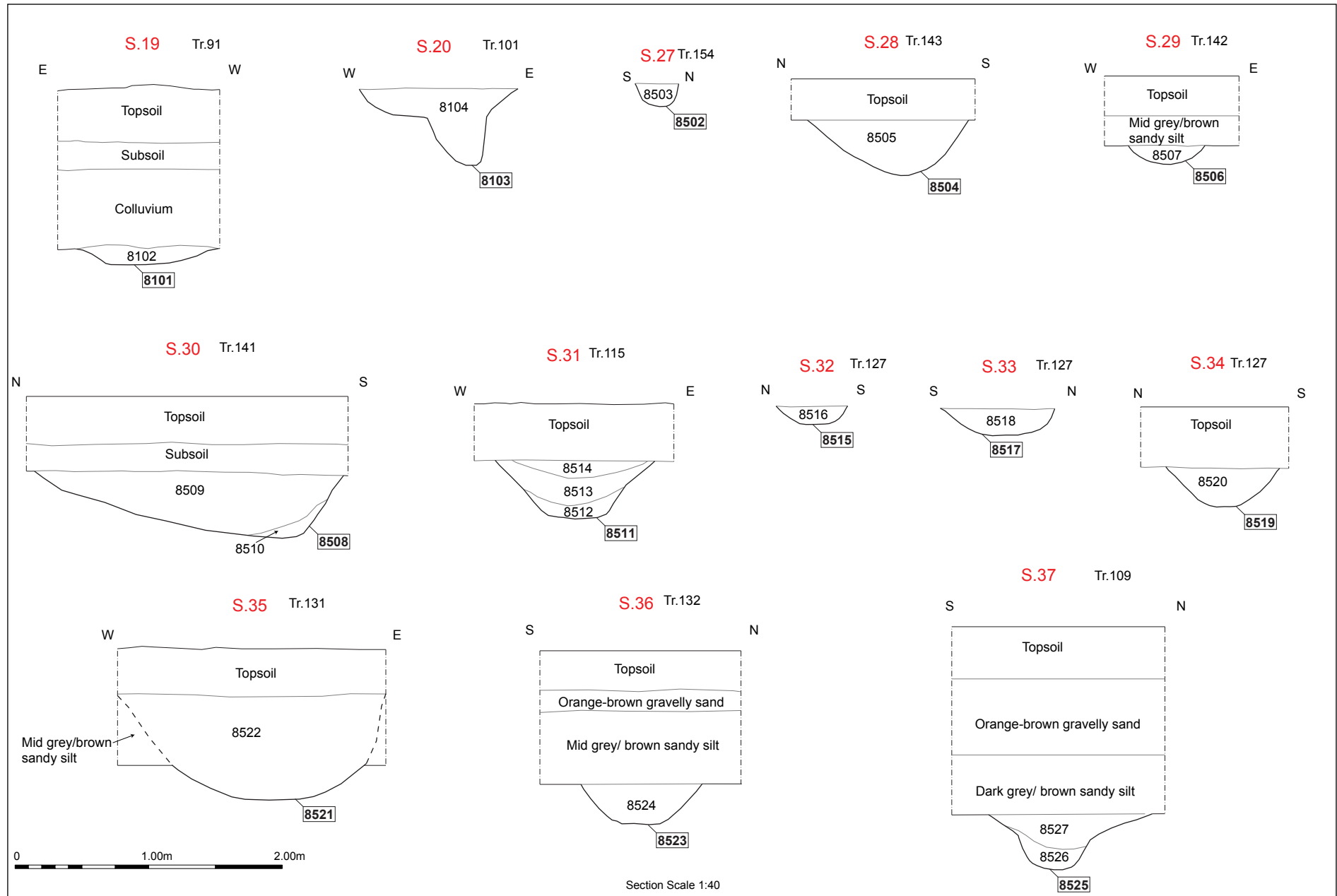


Figure 9. Sections (Cuts 8101 to 8525)

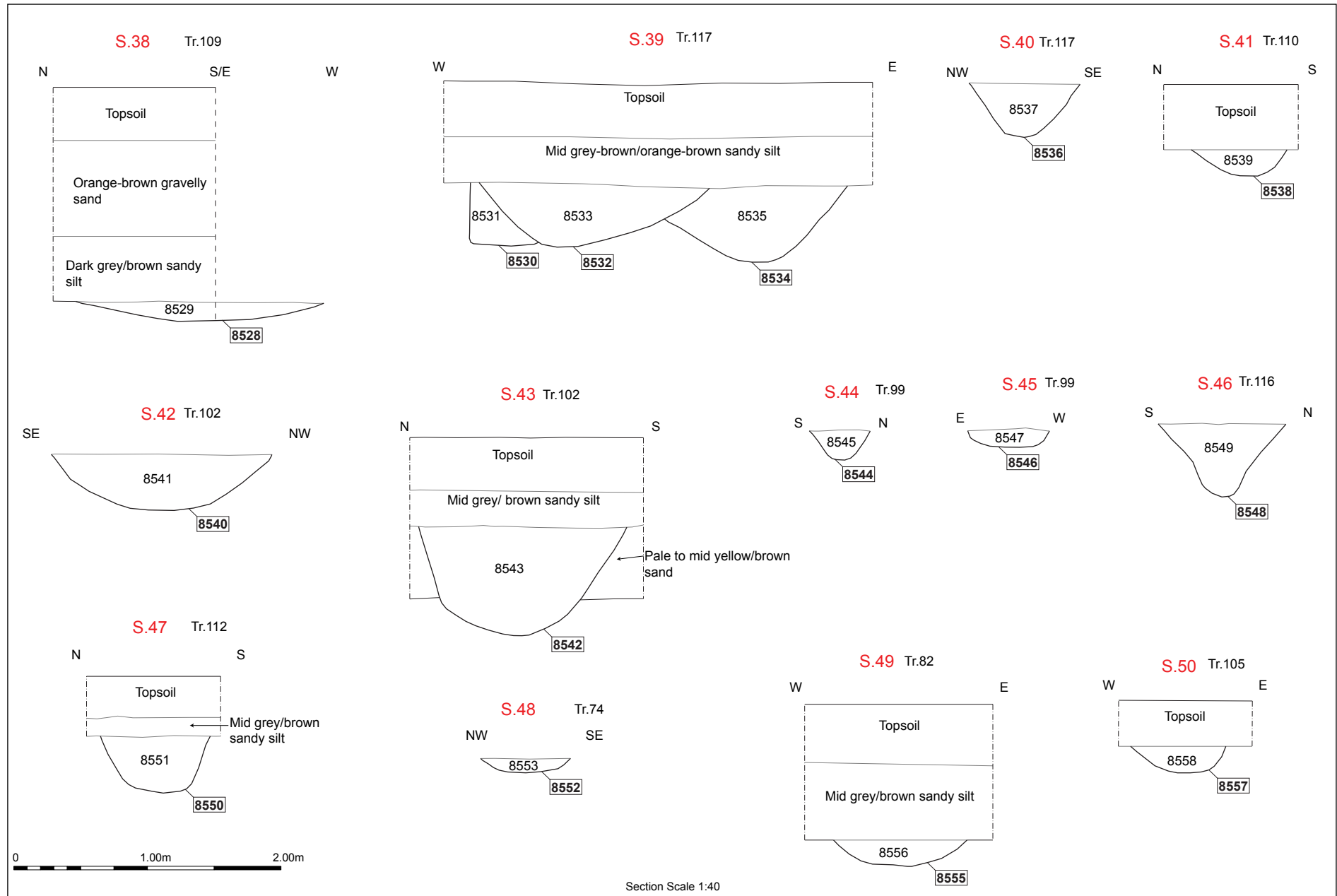


Figure 10. Sections (Cuts 8528 to 8557)

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

Finds were recovered from fourteen trenches and Area 1. The majority of the overall assemblage dates to the prehistoric period, but small quantities of later material were also recovered. The quantities of the finds by broad material type are shown in Table 3 below. A full catalogue by context is shown in Appendix 3. No small finds were recorded.

Finds Type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	132	830
CBM	5	1506
Fired clay	4	71
Lava quernstone	1	214
Worked flint	112	1031
Heat altered flint	384	1842
Heat altered stone	19	2413
Animal bone	152	33

Table 3. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Anna Doherty

Prehistoric and Roman

A small assemblage of prehistoric/Roman pottery was hand-collected on site during the evaluation and recovered from the residues of environmental samples. The assemblage, quantified in Table 4, belongs to a number of different periods and traditions, including Early Neolithic (Mildenhall) Plain Bowl, Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Beaker, Early Iron Age and the Late Iron Age/Roman pottery. A full catalogue by context is shown in Appendix 4.

The pottery has been examined using a x20 binocular microscope for spotdating purposes. It has been quantified by sherd count, weight and Estimated Vessel Number (ENV) on *pro forma* records and on an Excel spreadsheet. At present, fabrics have only

been recorded according to very broad groupings according to major inclusion type, rather than with a full fabric type-series. In the event of further archaeological work at the work, it is recommended that the evaluation assemblage should be fully recorded and integrated into any future assessment or analysis programme.

Style/period	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
Early Neolithic (Mildenhall)	42	394	13
?Middle Neolithic (?Peterborough)	2	10	1
Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Beaker)	24	64	11
Earliest/Early Iron Age	62	234	18
LIA/Roman	1	127	1
Post-medieval	1	1	1
Total	132	830	45

Table 4. Quantification of pottery by style/broad ceramic period

The earliest pottery from the site comes from the fill 8501 of pit 8500 (Trench 170), comprising a moderate-sized group of Early Neolithic (Mildenhall) Plain Bowl pottery (c.3700-3300BC). Only one feature sherd is represented: a plain profile bowl with a neutral to slightly closed profile. The range of fabrics is however, very typical of the Early Neolithic. All of the sherds are flint-tempered and most contain sparse and very ill-sorted coarse inclusions in a fairly sandy background matrix. Having said this, there is some variability in the coarseness of the fabrics. The diagnostic vessel has fine temper of less than 1mm and well-burnished surfaces, whereas most examples are moderately coarse with inclusions up to 4-5mm and some are even coarser with flint of up to 6-7mm. The coarsest wares tend to be associated with less sandy matrixes.

The next major grouping is Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery (c.2500-1700BC), with feature sherds in fill 8036 of pit 8035 (Trench 119), fill 8108 of pit 8107 (Area 1) and unstratified sherds from 8109 (Trench 137). In addition there are small undiagnostic body sherds in comparable sandy, sparsely grog-tempered fabrics from fill 8106 of pit 8105 (Area 1) and fill 8527 of ditch 8525 (Trench 109). The most diagnostic and freshest sherds come from the unstratified group in 8109 (Trench 137) which include several large fragments from a long-necked Beaker with complex decoration formed by comb-stabbed lines in zig-zags, lattices and horizontal bands. In addition, this deposit contained a tool-stabbed Beaker sherd – a decorative style also seen in pitfills 8036 and 8108. The unstratified group from Trench 137 (8109) also produced two conjoining sherds of different character which may represent residual Middle Neolithic

Peterborough Ware (c.3500-2500BC). Unlike the Beaker pottery, these fragments are in coarse sandy flint-tempered fabrics (similar to some of those in the Early Neolithic group) but also feature pronounced pinched decoration which is much more in keeping with the Peterborough Ware style.

Later prehistoric pottery was recovered from fill 8001 of pit 8000, fill 8003 of pit 8002 (both Trench 211) and possibly an unstratified sherd from Trench 209 (8110). Of these, the most diagnostic group is from pitfill 8003, which includes a number of sherds from a diagnostic Early Iron Age (c.600-400BC) flaring rim bowl and one additional rim sherd from a similar vessel. All of the fabrics in this group are quartz-rich, flint inclusions being rare or absent. Interestingly, the main vessel represented appears to contain some glauconite inclusions despite the absence of Greensand geology in the immediate vicinity of the site, suggesting that this vessel may be of non-local origin. The environmental sample of pitfill 8003 produced a number of very small sherds, in fine quartz-rich fabrics, including several partial rims and body sherds with single incised lines, which would probably be broadly in keeping with earliest/Early Iron Age (c.800-400BC) fine ware vessels. Pitfill 8001 contained large body sherds from two vessels in quartz-rich wares with sparse flint inclusions. Again these fabrics suggest a broadly earliest/Early Iron Age date. A single isolated body sherd, which is an unstratified find from Trench 209 (numbered 8110), has a very coarse sandy matrix but fairly fine sparse flint. This is probably most comparable to the material from the pits 8000 and 8002 but an earlier prehistoric date cannot be ruled out.

A single body sherd, from a deep channel 8554 (Trench 85), is from a Late Iron Age/Roman grog-tempered storage jar. Such fabrics are very long-lived, although the fairly high-fired, fine and thin-walled character of the sherd is probably more characteristic of post-Conquest assemblages.

Post-Roman

A tiny fragment of post-medieval pottery weighing less than a gram was found in fill 8046 of ditch 8045 (Trench 95). It is a sherd of green-glazed Victorian majolica-type ware dating to the second half of the nineteenth century.

6.3 CBM and Fired clay

Introduction

A total of eight fragments of fired clay and ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from the evaluation, weighing 1574g in total. The small assemblage was fully catalogued by count and weight, fabric type and form, where possible, together with any other diagnostic features. The data is shown in Appendix 5.

Fired clay

Four fragments of fired clay were collected from two contexts, weighing 69g. A small piece of fine sandy clay with sparse circular voids was found in 8108, the fill of pit 8107 (Area 1). The fragment was found with sherds of pottery dating to the Late Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age period. Three additional fragments in a similarly fine fabric with sparse cream clay pellets were the only artefacts found in 8516, the fill of circular pit 8515 (Trench 127).

Ceramic building material

Five fragments of ceramic building material were recovered with a total weight of 1506g. A fragment of fully oxidised post-medieval brick was found in the single fill 8522 of ditch 8521 (Trench 131). Another fragment of post-medieval brick was present in the single fill 8535 of another ditch (Trench 117). Three pieces of brick made in a fine silty fabric with moderate orange grog inclusions were the only finds present in 8543, another single fill of the ditch 8542 (Trench 102). The overall appearance and condition of the brick indicates that it is Roman, although it is possible that it is later.

6.4 Lavastone

A single fragment of grey vesicular lavastone weighing 214g was recovered from the fill 8554 of a deep channel in Trench 85. The stone has frequent sub-circular voids up to 4mm, and is most likely to be imported from the Mayen area of the Rhineland. The fragment is extremely abraded and no diagnostic features survive to indicate whether it is part of a hand-turned rotary quern or part of a millstone. It was found with a single fragment of a late Iron Age/early Roman storage jar, and is probably also Roman in date.

6.5 Struck flint

Michael Green

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded in Table 5. The material was classified by type with numbers of pieces and their degree of cortication and patination recorded. The condition of the flint was commented on in the discussion.

Introduction

A total of one hundred and twelve struck flints was recovered from the evaluation from ten separate contexts.

Context Number	Type	Patination	Cortex %	Number	Weight (g)
8003	Flake	None	10-50	3	14
8028	Flake	None to light	0-50	15	71
8028	Shatter	None to light	0-50	9	222
8028	Chip	None to light	0-5	6	5
8028	Flake (with re-touch)	None	0	1	1
8100	Blade	None	0	1	2
8108	Scraper	Light	0-25	2	45
8108	Flake	None to light	10-50	6	66
8108 (sample 6)	Scraper (end)	Light	30	1	50
8108 (sample 6)	Scraper (side)	Light	40	1	7
8108 (sample 6)	Flake	Light	0-40	5	14
8108 (sample 6)	Chip	Light	0	1	<1
8109	Flake	None	10	1	6
8109	Flake (re-touched)	None	40	1	19
8501	Core fragment	None to light	0	1	32
8501	Flake	None to light	0-50	9	72
8501	Chip	None to light	0-15	5	3
8501	Blade (some broken)	None to light	0-5	5	8
8501	Tool (scraper/ broken spear/ dagger/ knife)	None	0	1	43
8501 (sample 3)	Flake	None to light	0-10	6	35
8501 (sample 3)	Blade	None to light	25	1	15
8501 (sample 3)	Flake	Heavy	0	1	2
8501 (sample 3)	Flake (thinning)	None to light	0	7	11
8501 (sample 3)	Chip	None to light	0-50	15	6
8522	Scraper (rough with notch)	None	0	1	47
8527	Scraper (end)	None	0-10	2	14
8527	Scraper (rough)	None	20	1	22
8527	Flake (re-touched)	None	2	1	2
8554	Shatter	None	20-60	2	172
8558	Scraper (end)	Light	5	1	7
Total				112	1031

Table 5. Summary of the struck flint by type

The struck flint was a mixture of blue-black glassy flint, light brown grey glassy flint and light grey chert. Hard hammer and soft hammer techniques were seen along with re-touch and use ware on some pieces.

Discussion

Overall the flint is in good condition with little to no edge damage or rolling seen, suggesting that the struck flint was deposited soon after creation. The knapping techniques used are mixed with assemblages from some features being crude, producing irregular angles from unprepared cores with hinge and step fractures. Some finer knapping techniques were also seen with flakes taken from prepared cores utilising soft and hard hammer techniques with some tool production also apparent.

Pit 8500 fill 8501 (Trench 179)

A total of fifty-one struck flints was recovered from hand excavation and within Sample 3 with one core fragment, fifteen flakes, one heavily patinated flake, seven thinning flakes, six blades, twenty chips and one tool being found. The material from this pit is the most interesting part of the flint assemblage.

The flakes vary in size and form with primary, secondary and tertiary flakes present. Some of the flakes are thin with possible signs of use ware and some are thick with other flake scars present on the ventral surfaces. The blades are generally fine, being struck from prepared blade cores with some of the blades also showing signs of retouch or use ware. Thinning flakes are also present within the assemblage; these are generally small measuring a maximum of 30mm in length. The chips seen are also generally thin but squat, most likely from platform preparation and retouching. The single heavily patinated flake is small and squat and is most likely to be residual or intrusive.

The scraper/ tool which measures 66mm in length, 44mm in width and 7mm in thickness is of an unusual form. It is retouched bi-facially on most edges with possible pressure flaking also seen. The proximal end is missing and the material shows signs of minor heat alteration possibly prior to knapping. This tool is either a scraper, knife crude dagger or a spear head but it is hard to define the function as the proximal end is missing.

The raw material seen within the assemblage is a mixture of dark blue-black glassy flint and paler grey brown glassy flint with grey chert patches.

Soft hammer, hard hammer and in-direct percussion was noted of the struck flints with platform preparation and retouch also seen.

Due to the knapping techniques and the forms present this assemblage is most likely to date to the Neolithic period. The assemblage also suggests (due to the flint chips and thinning flakes present) that tool production was occurring in the vicinity and this debitage is most likely to be from multiple knapping events from nearby.

Pit 8107 fill 8108 (Area 1)

This feature produced an interesting small-sized assemblage. A total of sixteen struck flints were recovered with four scrapers, eleven flakes and one chip being found within the fill and from Sample 6. The four scrapers vary in form with one well-made bull nose scraper, one small and one large crude end scraper and one crude side scraper. The flakes are generally thick ranging from 30mm to 70mm in length with widths varying from 15-40mm. Most of the flakes contain some cortex suggesting that primary removal of the cortex was occurring with no tertiary flakes present. The lack of small flakes and chips within the assemblage also suggests that the well-made scraper is most likely to have been made elsewhere and discarded into this feature. The knapping techniques used are a mixture of hard and soft hammer techniques with no sign of pressure flaking. The scraper forms and knapping techniques suggest that the assemblage dates to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period.

Pit/ burrow 8099 fill 8100 (Trench 91)

This feature contained a single blade measuring 50mm in length and 14mm in width which was struck from a dark blue-grey glassy flint. Soft hammer techniques are most likely to have been used creating a small bulb from a prepared platform. Some edge damage is present on the distal end making it likely that this blade is residual within the feature. Due to the knapping techniques used and the form of the flint it most likely to date to the Neolithic or Bronze Age periods.

Ditch 8525 fill 8527 (Trench 109)

A total of four struck flints was found within this feature. They consisted of two end thumbnail scrapers, one rough side scraper and one flake. Small signs of edge damage

were seen on all of the flint and retouch was seen on all the pieces including the single flake. The two small thumbnail scrapers measured from 25mm to 28mm in length and 26mm to 28mm in width; retouch was mainly seen on the distal ends. The side scraper is crude in form with rough retouch seen along one edge.

Hard and soft hammer techniques were present; due to the forms identified these flints are most likely to date to the Bronze Age. The edge damage seen may point to this material being residual in nature.

Ditch 8557 fill 8558 (Trench 105)

A single patinated thumbnail scraper was found within this ditch fill. It was retouched at the distal end and measured 25mm in length and 22mm in width. Due to the patination seen it is most likely to be residual in nature and its form suggests that it is most likely to date to the Bronze Age.

Tree throw 8027 fill 8028 (Trench 106)

This feature contained a total of thirty-one struck flints. Fifteen flakes, nine shatter pieces, six chips and a single flake with retouch were present in the assemblage. The flakes are generally crude thick and squat in nature, the shatter pieces are irregular with a single piece showing flake removal. The chips are also thick and crudely struck with only the single small flake showing retouch on a single side. The raw material used is a mixture of black-blue glassy flint and light grey chert. Hinge fractures are present on many pieces. All of the struck flint seen in this assemblage was struck using hard hammer techniques and it is most likely to date to the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age periods.

Ditch 8521 fill 8522 (Trench 131)

A single scraper was found within this feature. It is an irregular crude side and end scraper with two notches present on one side. It measures 77mm in length, 41mm in width and has a thickness of 16mm. Due to the crude form of the knapping techniques used this tool is most likely to date to the Bronze Age or Iron Age periods.

Layer 8554 (Trench 85)

Two large shatter pieces were found within this layer with one piece showing signs of flake removal. Due to the angular nature and hard hammer techniques seen they are probably of Bronze Age or Iron Age date.

Pit 8002 fill 8003 (Trench 211)

Three flakes were recovered from this feature. They measure from 25mm to 45mm in length and 10mm to 25mm in width. The flakes were struck from a dark blue-grey glassy flint, most likely using hard hammer techniques. The flakes are generally thick and crude with cortex present on all three. They are not closely datable but due to the crude nature in which they were struck they are likely to be later prehistoric.

Unstratified finds 8109 (Trench 137)

Two flakes were found within Trench 137. They are both irregular and thick in shape with one flake showing signs of crude retouch and percussion marks. This flint is not closely datable but is likely to date to the later prehistoric period.

Conclusion

The flint assemblage seen from the site broadly shows two phases of activity, Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (found mostly within pits 8107 and 8500) and a later Bronze Age to Iron Age phase, mostly seen as residual background material within tree throw 8027 and within the possibly later ditches and layers. The two features of note are pit 8107 which produced a small assemblage with some tools and pit 8500 which showed possible *in-situ* flint knapping associated with tool creation.

In general the struck flint found on site shows a sparse and low level of activity with small-scale flint knapping events. The raw material selected on the site is most likely to be surface flints found in the local environment and there is no sign that material has been brought in or mined for the production of lithics on site.

Recommendations

If further work is carried out on the site this assemblage should be looked at in conjunction with any new material and a full lithics report should be commissioned to incorporate all of the material if required.

6.6 Heat altered flint and stone

Michael Green

Methodology

Each piece of flint and stone was examined and recorded in Table 6. The material was classified by type with numbers of pieces and corticated, patinated and thermal fractures were noted in the discussion.

Context Number	Type	Patination	Cortex %	Number	Weight (g)
8001 (Sample 1)	Heat altered flint (high temperature)	n/a	0-25	40	55
8001 (Sample 1)	Heat altered stone (high temperature)	n/a	n/a	1	1925
8002	Heat altered stone (high temperature)	n/a	n/a	1	34
8003 (Sample 2)	Heat altered flint (high temperature)	n/a	0-10	28	28
8100	Heat altered flint (high temperature)	n/a	0	1	3
8106 (Sample 5)	Heat altered flint (high temperature and low temperature)	n/a	0-50	207	941
8106 (Sample 5)	Heat altered stone (high temperature)	n/a	n/a	9	149
8108 (Sample 6)	Heat altered flint (high and low temperature)	n/a	0-50	38	189
8108	Heat altered flint (high temperature)	n/a	n/a	27	436
8108	Heat altered stone (high temperature)	n/a	n/a	2	55
8108 (Sample 6)	Heat altered stone (high temperature)	n/a	n/a	4	22
8501	Heat altered flint (high and low temperature)	n/a	0-25	3	21
8501 (Sample 3)	Heat altered flint (high and low temperature)	n/a	0-25	40	169
8501	Heat altered stone (high temperature)	n/a	n/a	2	228
8503	Heat altered flint (high temperature)	n/a	0-25	10	73
8529	Heat altered flint (high and low temperature)	n/a	0-90	8	122
Total				421	4450

Table 6. Heat altered flint and stone summarised by type and temperature alteration

Introduction

Four hundred and twenty one pieces of heat altered flint and stone were recovered from feature fills across the site. High temperature-altered flint and low temperature-altered flint was present within most contexts. The high temperature heated flint was a light grey discoloured flint which was highly fractured and the low temperature altered flint was red or black in colour and partially fragmented. All the heat-altered stone was high temperature-altered and red in colour. A breakdown of the flint and stone by quantity is shown in Table 6.

Discussion

Numerous heat altered flint fragments were found mostly within pits on the site. The two largest assemblages were recovered from pits 8105 and 8107 in Area 1. The heat-altered flint and stone showed signs of high temperature heating discolouring the flint white and creating highly fragmented angular pieces. Mixed within the same samples and contexts some flint also showed signs of low temperature heating turning the flint red or black with only minor fracturing present. The flint is most likely naturally occurring nodular flint which was subjected to heat from a hearth or fire pit. Some of the larger sandstone lumps may have been used as hearth linings or pot boilers for heating water but as only small amounts were found it is likely that like the flint, these stones were accidentally heated.

Conclusion

The heat altered flint and stone found on site is most likely to have been accidentally heated by being in close proximity of a fire or hearth. This material has then been deposited within the pits along with pottery and struck flint.

6.7 Faunal Remains

Laszlo Lichtenstein

Introduction

The zooarchaeological remains from the recent work were evaluated to establish the nature of the assemblage, the presence of ecofacts, and the level of their preservation.

Method

All fragments of animal bones from the site were analysed using standard zooarchaeological methods following guidelines set out by Baker and Worley (2014).

The animal remains from each context were recorded to provide primary data. The excel spreadsheet comprises the preservation; the taphonomical description; the

identification of species; anatomical element; the quantification of ageable, measurable elements and any butchery and pathological signs.

Results

A total of 152 bones was recovered from the evaluation, weighing only 33g (Table 7). The faunal assemblage was recovered from prehistoric and Roman contexts. The assemblage comprises only hand-collected animal bones.

The state of preservation of the bone from the site is generally good, but the fragmentation is very high.

Employing standard zooarchaeological procedures, only 17.1% of the specimens (26 fragments) were identified to taxa and parts of anatomy.

The assemblage includes cattle, pig, sheep/goat teeth, jaw, rib and long bone fragments.

No evidence of pathological signs, bone working or other bone modifications was noted.

Context	Feature	Sample No	Date	Type	Species present	Weight (g)	Count
8102	8101	1	Pre	Ditch	Sheep/goat, VSTM	5	44
8104	8103	2	Pre, Rom	Ditch	Cattle, VSTM	7	36
8106	8105	5	Pre	Pit	Cattle, Sheep/goat, Pig, MTM, VSTM	7	52
8108	8107	-	Pre	Pit	LTM	1	1
8108	8107	6	Pre	Pit	VSTM	1	13
8501	8500	3	Pre	Pit	VSTM	1	5
8554	-	-	Pre	Layer	LTM	11	1
Total	-		-	-		33	152

Table 7. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature, date, type, weight and fragment numbers

Potential

Although the size of this assemblage is not enough for conclusive analysis, the bones appears to represent domestic waste disposal on the site.

6.8 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

Introduction and methods

Bulk samples, of between 10 and 40 litres each, were taken from six pits during this evaluation. The samples were all processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted on Table 8. Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles* (Stace, 1997).

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

Quantification

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

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

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

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

Results and discussion

Table 8 shows a summary of the plant macrofossils recovered from the six samples. All the flots produced were relatively small at between 10-50ml. Terrestrial snail shells were common within all the flots, but these have not been identified for the purposes of this

report. Rootlet fragments were also present in all the flots and are considered modern contaminants.

SS No.	Context no.	Feature/cut no.	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot contents
1	8001	8000	Pit	EIA	charred cereal grains #, charred nutshell #, uncharred seeds #, charcoal ++, snails +, bone fragments +, rootlets ++, coal #
2	8003	8002	Pit	EIA	charred nutshell ##, uncharred seeds #, charcoal ++, snails +, insect remains #, rootlets +
3	8501	8500	Pit	Early Neo	charred cereal grains #, charred nutshell #, uncharred seeds +, charcoal ++, snails +, insect remains #, calcine bone #, rootlets +, coal #
4	8035	8036	Pit	Late Neo/EBA	charred nutshell #, uncharred seeds #, snails +, charcoal +, rootlets +, fired clay fragments #
5	8106	8105	Pit	Late Neo/EBA	charred nutshell ##, uncharred seeds +, charcoal +, bone fragments +, calcine bone #, snails +, roots +
6	8108	8107	Pit	Late Neo/EBA	uncharred seeds +, charcoal +, calcine bone #, insect remains #, snails +, rootlets +

Table 8. Plant macrofossils and other remains

The preservation of the plant macrofossil remains is through charring and was generally poor. Cereal grains were present in very small numbers within two of the samples and were puffed, fragmented and abraded making identification beyond broad species difficult. Wood charcoal fragments are common within all the samples but were generally highly comminuted and of little use for species identification or radiocarbon dating.

Sample 1 from pit 8000 and Sample 3 from pit 8500 both contained a single possible Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) caryopsis each, as well as a fragmented caryopsis which was too fragmented to identify to species. The grains were puffed as though they had been exposed to high temperatures.

Charred Hazel (*Corylus* sp.) fragments were present within all of the samples other than Sample 6 from pit 8107. It is likely that these represent gathered food or fuel, as might be expected from a subsistence economy still largely dependent on hunting and gathering to supplement agriculture (Fryer 2012). In her analysis of macrofossil remains from Flixton Quarry, Suffolk, Fryer suggests the quantity of hazel nutshells recovered from pits, of a similar age to those excavated during this evaluation, may be part of a deliberate 'seasonal "ritual" deposition of midden waste' (Fryer 2012). However the

numbers of nutshell fragments recovered at Flixton are far higher per sample than the ones from Bramford; it is therefore most likely that these remains represent a gathered food or fuel source. This material, derived from a domestic hearth or fire, was most likely to have been deposited within the sampled features alongside other domestic waste.

Uncharred seeds were also present in small numbers in all six samples. Goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae) and Knotgrass family (Polygonaceae) are the most common, with mostly single specimens of Speedwells (*Veronica* sp.), Nettle (*Urtica* sp.), Clover/Medicks (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.), Brambles (*Rubus* sp.), Violets (*Viola* sp.) and Winter cress (*Barbarea* sp.) being present throughout the samples. All are common weeds of cultivated or rough, open ground and may represent species accidentally harvested along with a cereal crop and removed prior to consumption. However none of the seeds were either charred or mineralised and were relatively unabraded. It is therefore possible that they may be intrusive within the archaeological deposits.

Insect remains were observed within four of the flots. Samples 2 and 6 contained millipede fragments with a Common Black Ground Beetle (*Pterostichus melanarius*) in Sample 3 and a single unidentified beetle elytra in Sample 5; these are all considered to be modern contaminants within the archaeological deposits.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

All six samples are poor in terms of identifiable material. Charcoal fragments were present but were too fragmented to be useful for species identification or radiocarbon dating. The charred cereal grains could be used for this, although as the grains recovered were so abraded they may not be best suited for this either.

The cereal remains and the hazel nutshell fragments observed are most likely to represent domestic waste; however as the remains are so sparse within the features sampled it is difficult to say anything conclusive beyond the fact that agricultural and domestic activities were taking place in the vicinity. It is possible that the waste material was deliberately deposited within the features, although material of a fragmented nature could have been moved through the action of wind or water before becoming incorporated into the archaeological deposits.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flots material at this stage as it would offer little extra information to the results of the evaluation; however if further interventions are planned on this site, it is recommended that further sampling should be carried out with a view to investigation the nature of the possible cereal waste. Any further accompanying nut or seed assemblages could possibly also provide useful insights into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence for this site. Although no further work is required on the flots from these samples it is recommended that they are retained as part of the site archive.

6.9 Discussion of material evidence

Pottery and struck flint dating to the Early Neolithic period were identified in the fill 8501 of pit 8500 in (Trench 170; Area 2). There is some evidence in the flint assemblage from this feature that knapping had been taking place in the vicinity. Small quantities of Beaker pottery dating to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and flint were found in a ditch in Trench 109, several pits in Trench 119 and Area 1, as well as being present as unstratified finds, indicating dispersed activity of this date in the central area of the site. Early Iron Age ceramics and flint were present in two pits in Trench 211 towards the northern edge of the evaluation, whilst a single fragment of a late Iron Age/Roman storage vessel was identified in the fill 8554 of the deep channel in Trench 85, in the south-western part of the site.

The evaluation lies to the east of the site previously excavated at Blood Hill (BRF 068), which produced both Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and late Roman burials, as well as a number of pits dating to the prehistoric period. The topography of the site, overlooking the Gipping valley would be a favourable environment both for settlement and funerary activity in antiquity.

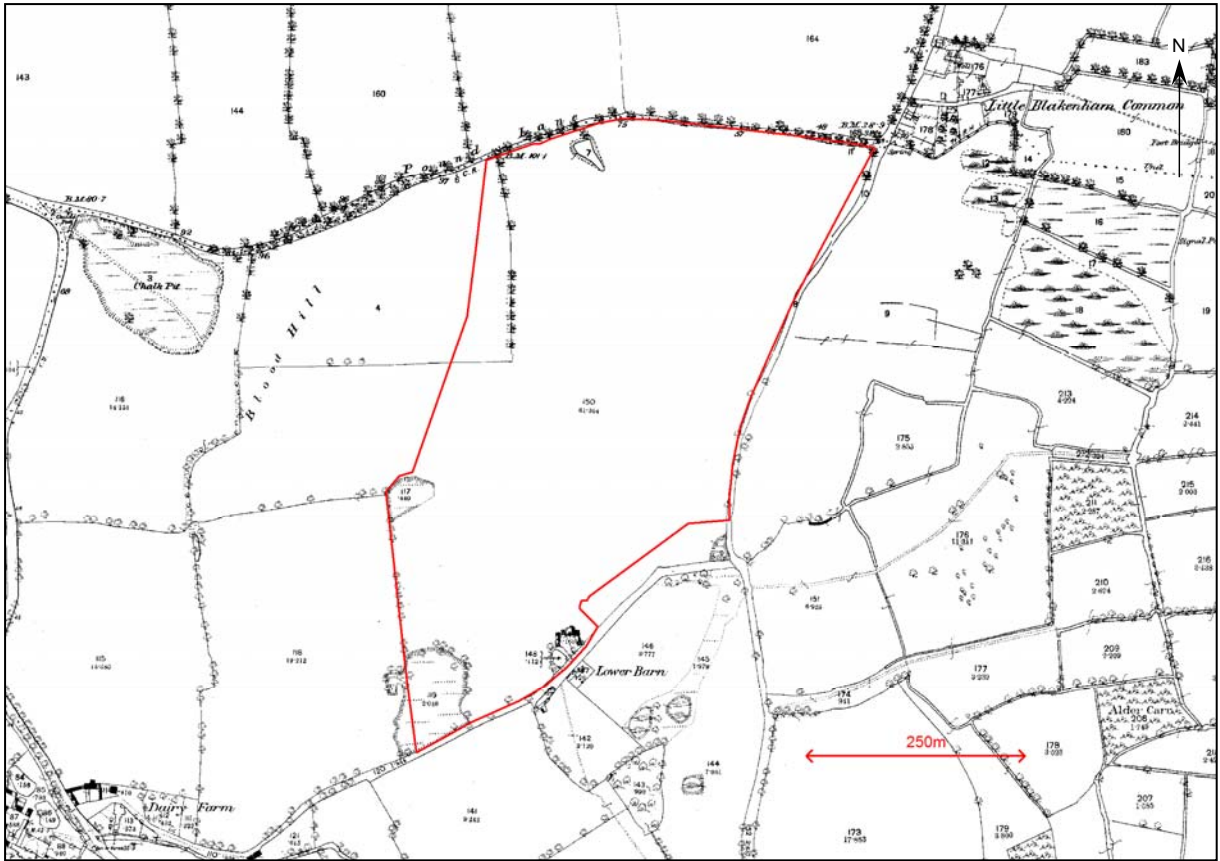


Figure 11. 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1:2500 scale, pub. 1882 (rescaled extract, site outlined in red)



Figure 12. Bramford Estate map, dated 1771 (rescaled extract, site outlined in red)

7. Discussion

The most common feature recorded were ditches which on the whole fell into two alignments, either north-south or east-west, the majority of which were devoid of artefactual dating evidence. Only two ditches contained pottery, Ditch 8045 (Trench 95), which contained a small sherd of post-medieval pottery, and Ditch 8525 (Trench 109), from which one small sherd of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery was recovered. A only single small sherds were recovered these cannot be used to attribute a secure date to the feature. A single flint tool of possible Bronze Age date was recovered from Ditch 8557 (Trench 105) but this could easily be a residual find reflective of the general background of prehistoric activity found across the region. Three ditches, 8521 (Trench 131), 8534 (Trench 117) and 8542 (Trench 102) contained fragments of tile to which it has only been possible to infer a Roman or a post-medieval date.

Documentary evidence for previous land division is recorded in the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1:2500 scale sheet, published 1882; Fig. 11), which shows the development area to be one large field except for a boundary marked in the northwest corner. This boundary corresponds with a series of ditch features that were noted crossing four of the evaluation trenches (Trenches 136, 186, 188 and 189).

An earlier map of the Bramford Estate, dated 1771, indicates that the development area was previously subdivided into smaller fields (Fig. 12). Figure 13 comprises a plan of the evaluation results, after removal of all features deemed to be of natural origin, overlain with the boundaries recorded on the 1771 plan (this includes the boundary marked on the Ordnance Survey map). It can be seen that some of the recorded ditches coincide with some of the 18th century boundaries, namely; Ditches 8012 (Trench 139), 8508 (Trench 141), 8521 (Trench 131), 8532/8534 (Trench 117) and 8542 (Trench 102). This includes the three ditches containing the possibly Roman tile which would suggest it is in fact post-medieval in date. Ditch 8504 (Trench 143) is also potentially part of the east-west aligned boundary.

There remains a number of recorded ditches that do not readily correspond with any boundaries marked on early maps and for which no dating evidence was recovered. This could suggest that these features relate to earlier field systems that could potentially be of Roman or prehistoric date. There is activity dating to the Early

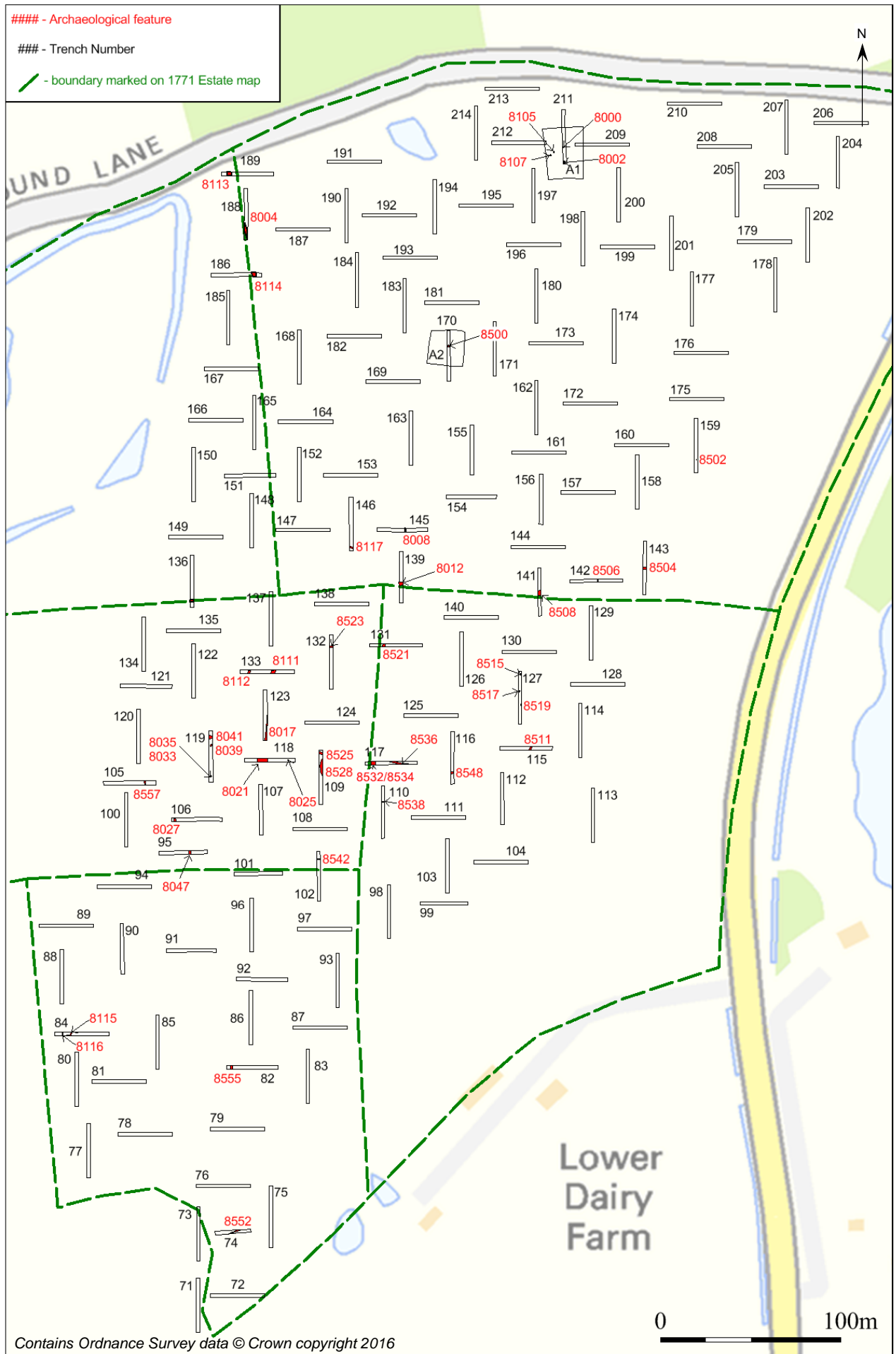


Figure 13. Archaeological features overlain with 1771 estate boundaries

Neolithic, Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Bronze, Iron Age and Roman periods recorded on a site immediately to the west of the development area (HER ref. BRF 068). This activity included small groups of Bronze Age and Roman burials along with a spread of Early Neolithic and Bronze Age pits. A small number of field boundaries on north-south and east-west alignments were also recorded, which could not be securely dated although a Roman date was deemed likely.

In a number of the trenches the natural subsoil lay beneath a great depth of overburden. In general this comprised a homogenous layer of mid reddish grey/brown sandy silt which in some areas was up to 2m thick. Figure 14 colour codes each trench based on the depth of the natural subsoil. It shows that in general, the natural subsoil lay at depths of less than 0.5m in a swath along the eastern part of the site and on the higher ground along the western edge whilst in a roughly northeast-southwest band running up through the site, towards the bottom of the east facing valley side, just above the point that it reaches the floodplain, the natural subsoil was deeper. This would suggest that the slope had originally been steeper but that it has been made gentler by the deposition of this material. The material itself as clean with no obvious artefacts and appeared to be a natural hillwash but as it appeared to seal a number of the post-medieval ditches its must be of relatively recent origin and is possibly related to the quarrying activity in the areas immediately to the west of the site.

Of greater significance were the pits that yielded quantities of prehistoric pottery along with flint tools and flakes. One particularly productive feature (Pit 8500, Trench 170) has been dated to the Early Neolithic period and yielded evidence that suggested flint knapping in the immediate area. A possible wheat grain was recovered from the bulk sample although its identification was not certain. Heat altered flint was also recovered which had probably originated from a hearth which could suggest a possible dwelling site although the stripping of a 20m square area around this feature (Area 2) did not expose any further evidence.

Two pits, 8000 and 8002, which were located within the same trench (Trench 211), contained pottery that has been dated to the Early Iron Age along with fired clay, heat altered stone and small fragments of animal bone which again could suggest a dwelling site. A single possible wheat grain was identified which along with the animal bone would indicate arable and possibly pastoral farming.

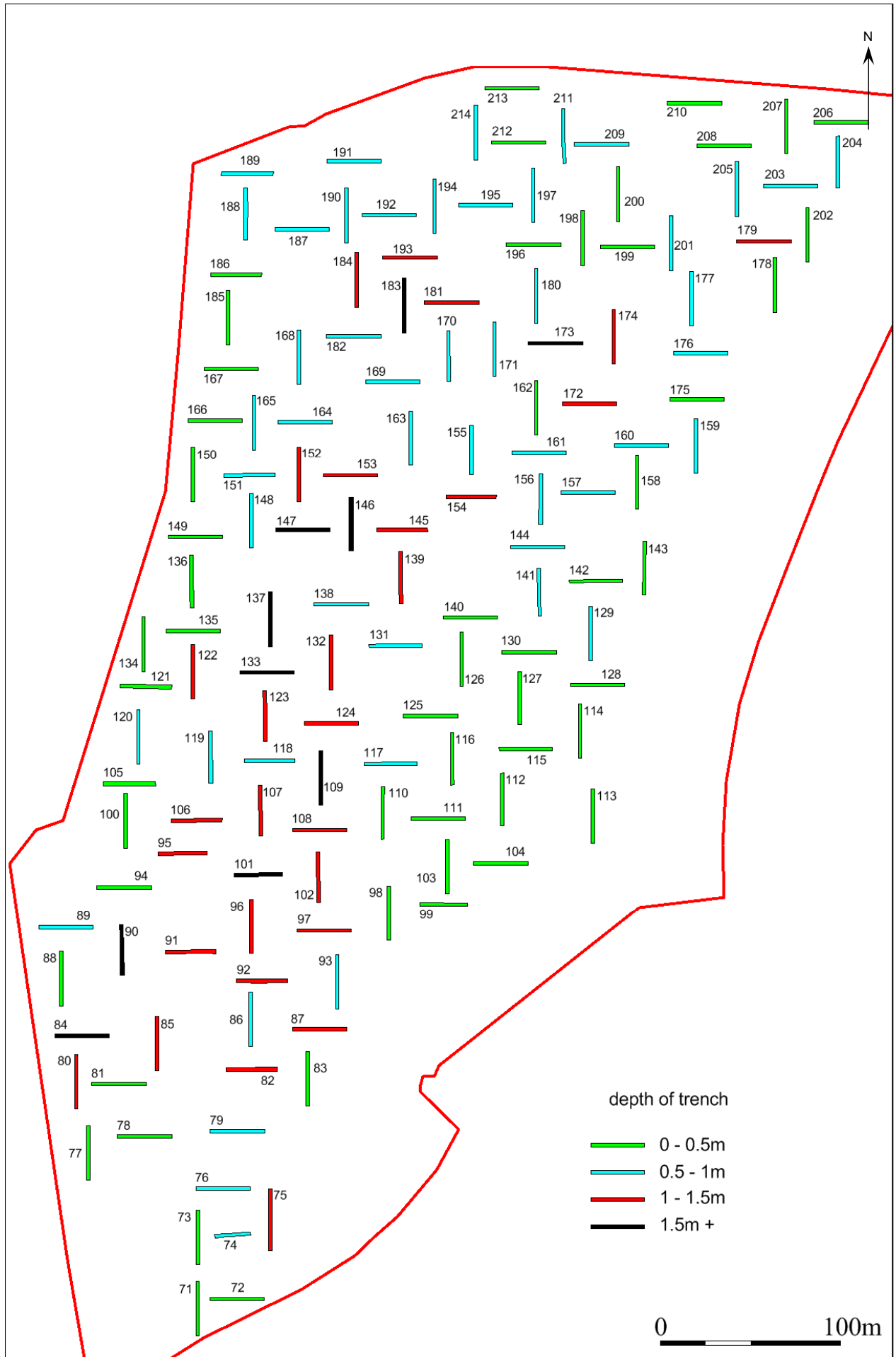


Figure 14. Relative trench depths

A larger area was opened around these two Iron Age pits (Area 2) and although no further features of this date were identified, two pits, 8105 and 8107, that have been dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period were exposed. These also contained worked flint, heat altered stone and small fragments of animal bone that would suggest domestic activity. Further evidence for activity in the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period was also noted in Trenches 119 and 137 which suggests another possible focus of low-level activity.

The recorded prehistoric pit features and artefact spreads are suggestive of a background of intermittent, small scale occupation activity on the lower slopes of land that lies adjacent to the floodplain of the River Gipping rather than evidence of actual large scale settlement. There is no evidence to suggest these features are connected with the known sites located in the field to the north.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

Following a site meeting with the curatorial officer, Rachael Abraham, a mitigation strategy involving the opening of areas around the prehistoric pits recorded in Trenches 170 and 211 was agreed. As plant machinery was available on site this work was immediately carried and the results have been included in this report. The presence of two further prehistoric pits in this stripped area led to Rachael Abraham requesting 'strip, map and excavation' of 0.5ha around Trench 211, in order to establish whether prehistoric activity was more widespread. The results of this phase of fieldwork are appended to this report (Appendix 7).

9. Archive deposition

Paper, digital and photographic archive will be sent to the County HER, ref. BRF 106. The project has also been entered on the online database, OASIS, ref. suffolka1-235137. See Appendix 6 for a copy of the OASIS form.

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Krisztina Baranyai, Preston Boyles, Mike Green, Mark Sommers and Stefania Usai. All site surveying was carried out by Simon Picard. Post-excavation finds analysis was by Richenda Goffin, Mike Green and Laszlo Lichtenstein and Anna Doherty (Archaeology South-East). Graphic work was by Ellie Cox. Project management was undertaken by Stuart Boulter who also provided advice during the production of the report and undertook the final editing (all SACIC unless otherwise indicated).

11. Bibliography

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Plates



Plate 1. Section through Pit 8000 (Trench 211) camera facing south



Plate 2. Section through Pit 8002 (Trench 211) camera facing west



Plate 3. Section through Pit 8105 (Area 1) camera facing east



Plate 4. Section through Pit 8107 (Area 1) camera facing southeast



Plate 5. Section through Pit 8500 (Trench 170) camera facing north



Plate 6. Section through Pits 8033, 8035 and 8036 (Trench 119) camera facing west

Appendix 1. Method Statement



Proposed Greenhouses, Bramford and Blakenham, Suffolk

Method Statement for an Archaeological Trial-Trenching Evaluation (Phase 1: South Field)

Date: January 2016 (final version)

Prepared by: Stuart Boulter

Issued to: Rachael Abraham (SCCAS Conservation Team)

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Summary Project Details

Site Name	Lower Dairy Farm
Site Location/Parish	Bramford
Grid Reference	TM 1155 4855
Access	Through Lower Dairy Farm
Planning Application No	MS/3655/13
HER code	BRF 106
Event No.	ESF23361
OASIS ref.	suffolka1-235137
Type:	Trench evaluation
Area	19.5 hectares
Project start date	11/01/2016
Fieldwork duration	2 -3 weeks
Number of personnel on site	Projected as 6 SACIC staff

Personnel and contact numbers

SACIC Project Manager	Stuart Boulter	Office: 01449 900122 Mobile: 07885 223524
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	Mark Sommers	Office: 01449 900124 Mobile: 07753 788607
Curatorial Officer	Rachael Abraham	01284 741238
Consultant	Dan Slatcher (RPS)	07887 596641

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Ipswich Police Station, 10 Museum Street, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP1 1HT	101 or emergency 999
Location of nearest A&E	Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk IP4 5PD	01502 719820

Hire details

Plant:	Provided by client	N/A
Welfare	Provided by client	N/A
Tool hire:	N/A	N/A

Contents

1. Background
2. Fieldwork
3. Post-excavation
4. Additional Considerations
5. Staffing

Figures

1. Site location: Overall Development Area (RPS)
2. Proposed evaluation trenches

1. Background

- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology have been asked to prepare a Method Statement for a programme of archaeological evaluation (Phase 1: South Field) at Lower Dairy Farm, Bramford, Suffolk (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The evaluation area forms the southern part of the overall site of 38 hectares that is covered by Planning Application 3655/13. The southern area, all one field, covers an area of c.23 hectares, of which 19.5 hectares is the subject of this study (Figure 2). Further phases of work in the south field and all phases of work in the north field will be subject to separate Method Statements.
- 1.3 The present stage of work is being requested by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS/CT). The Local Planning Authority (hereafter LPA) has been advised that as a condition of the planning consent, a programme of archaeological work should be agreed in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Para 141). The purpose of such work being the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they are destroyed in the course of the development. In this instance, conditions no.s 4 and 5 cover archaeology.
- 1.4 The archaeological investigation will be conducted in order to comply with a Brief covering these specific planning conditions that was produced by Rachael Abraham of SCCAS/CT (dated 11th December 2015) and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Dan Slatcher (RPS), also in December 2015.
- 1.5 The site was previously the subject of a Desk-based Assessment (RPS 2013), Geophysical Survey (Stratascan 2014) and a 1% by area trenched evaluation (MOLA 2014). These surveys concluded that while generally the site lies in an area of high archaeological potential, the southern field, that is the subject of this evaluation, appeared to contain less obviously identifiable archaeology than the fields to the north.
- 1.6 The development proposal is for the construction of Greenhouses. The groundwork such construction would entail is liable to damage or destroy any potential heritage assets that may be present within the site. The purpose of the trial trenching is therefore to assess the archaeological potential of the development site prior to its commencement.
- 1.7 The requirements of evaluation as defined in the Brief include an HER search of a 1km radius to the site and the opening up of trial-trenches.
- 1.8 Trial trenching to cover 4% by area of the development site has been specified as this would bring the overall percentage by area up to 5% when added to the work that has already been completed (MOLA 2014). Given that 3.5 hectares of the site had also been subject to another evaluation as part of the Suffolk EAOne project, this left 19.5 hectares to be evaluated at 4%. This equates to a combined c.4,330m length of trenching using a ditching bucket with a width of 1.8m. The linear trenches will be arranged in a systematic grid pattern with a total of 144 30m by 1.8m to be opened (Figure 2). These trenches will be numbers from 71 to 214, following on from the seventy trenches previously excavated by

MOLA.

1.9 The contents of the WSI and this Method Statement comply with the SCCAS/CT Standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2012, Ver. 1.3), as well as the following national, regional and county guidance:

- *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (March 2012);
- *Code of Conduct* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014a);
- *Standard and Guidance Archaeological Excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014b);
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The Morphe Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015);
- *Gurney, D 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No.14, 2003 Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region
- *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation* (2012, Ver.1.1), SCCAS/CT
- *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (2014), SCCAS/CT

1.10 The research aims of this trial trench evaluation are as follows:

- *Further to determine the presence or otherwise of buried remains of archaeological interest within the development area;*
- *understand further the character, form, function and date of prehistoric, Roman and later activities in this area;*
- *to preserve by record any significant archaeological remains within the development area and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site; and*
- *to contribute to an understanding of the archaeological remains of the area with regard to local and regional research frameworks, in particular*

In addition to these specific aims there is potential of the site to address relevant themes outlined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000; Medleycott, 2011).

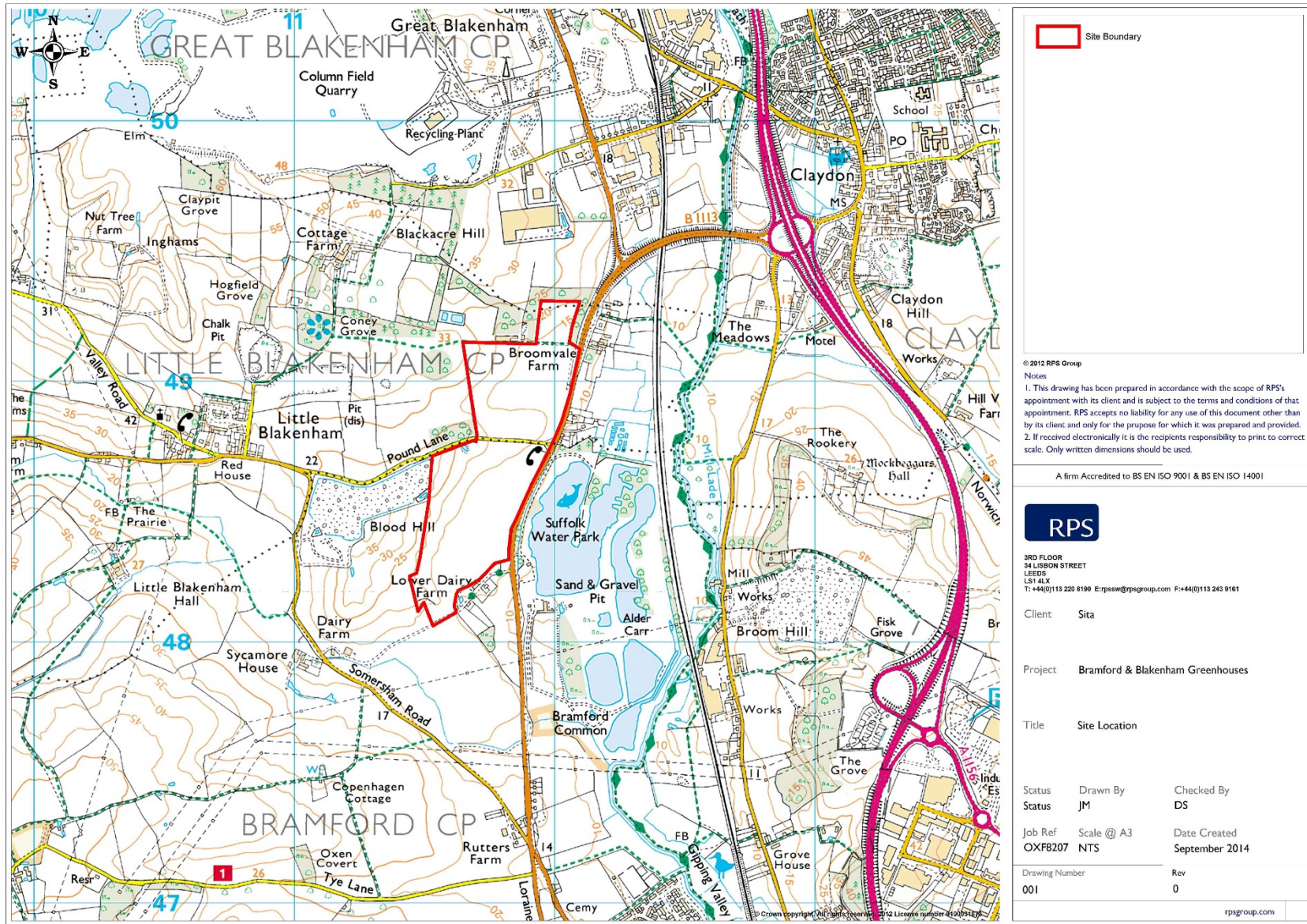
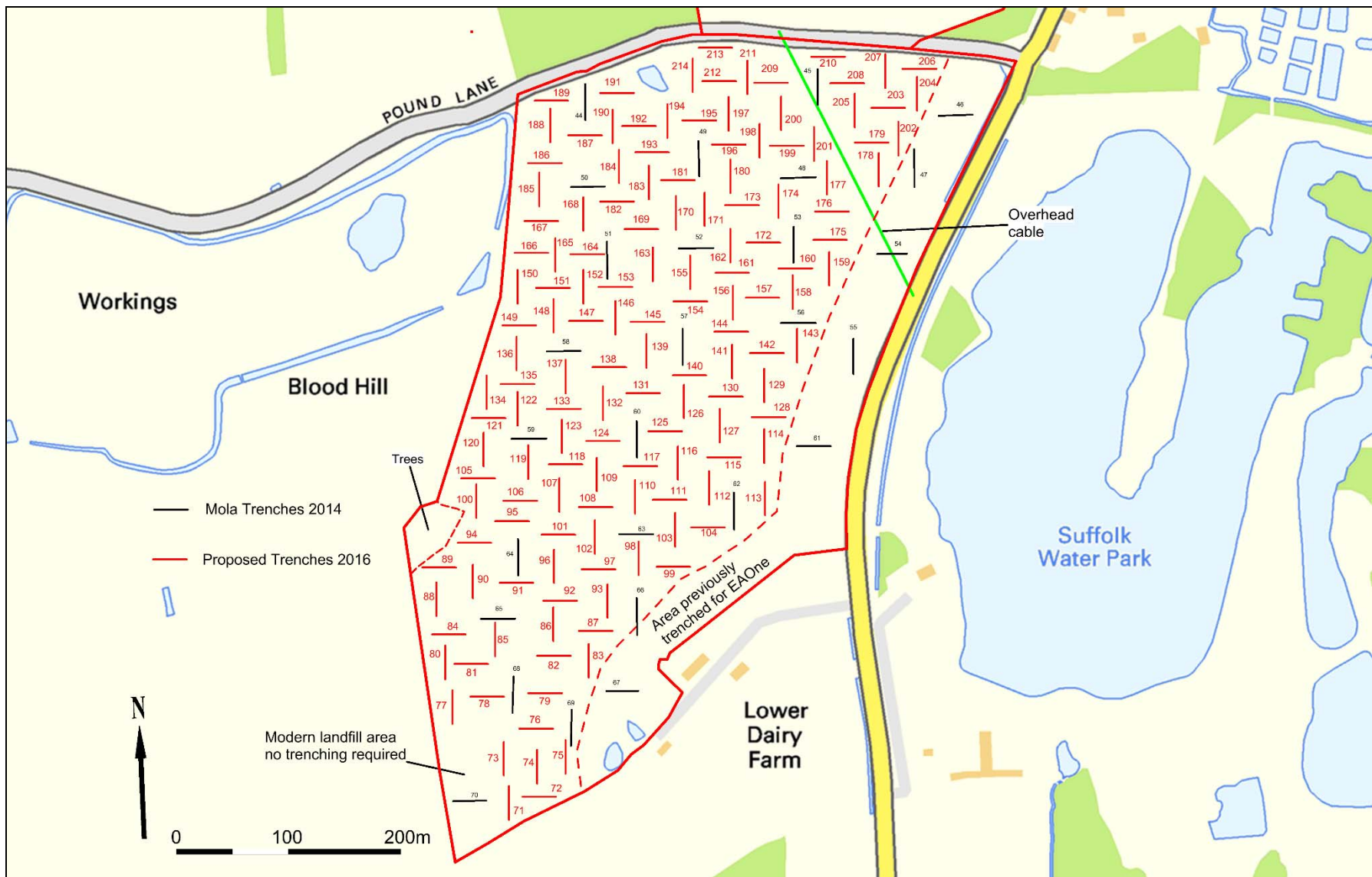


Figure 1. Site Location: Overall Development Area (RPS)



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright 2015

Figure 2. Proposed Evaluation Trenches

2 Fieldwork

- 2.1 All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (Hereafter SACIC). The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience (Mark Sommers). The excavation team will comprise a two Project Officers, and up to 4 experienced excavators (to include a surveyor and experienced metal detectorist).
- 2.2 Evaluation of the development area in this instance will require the excavation of 144 trenches, each measuring 30m by 1.8m to give a total length of 4,320m. This equates to the specified 4% sample of the development site. The proposed trench location plan is shown in Figure 2.
- 2.3 No additional information has currently been provided about the presence or otherwise of services on the site. However, there are overhead cables traversing the site and where their presence is found in the field to conflict with the trench plan, these will be moved with their new positions surveyed in. Goalposts will be employed to facilitate the passage of plant beneath the cables. Damage to hitherto unknown services will not be the responsibility of the SACIC.
- 2.4 The trenches will be excavated by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket (minimum width 1.8m), under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Spoil will be stored adjacent to each trench and topsoil, subsoil and any other overburden will be stored separately in order to facilitate sequential backfilling.
- 2.5 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation and the trench bases and sections cleaned as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims (see WSI and Method Statement) and also comply with the SCCAS/CT Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation, 2012. Where types of deposit are encountered that are suitable for mechanical excavation, this will only be undertaken following agreement with SCCAS/CT.
- 2.6 If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m or any depth shallower than this where an on-site risk assessment indicates it is unsafe. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA (SCCAS/CT). Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable trench support is used or, where practicable, the trench sides are stepped or battered. However such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.
- 2.7 All features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate evaluation of archaeological potential whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features and deposits. Usually this will entail the half-sectioning of discrete features and c.1m slots through linear features.

- 2.8 Particular attention will be paid to the understanding of the amount of truncation to buried deposits, the presence or absence of a palaeosol or 'B' horizon, the preservation of deposits within negative features, and general site formation processes.
- 2.9 A site plan showing all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using suitable surveying equipment, depending on the specific requirements of the project. A minimum of one to two soil profile sections per trench will be recorded at 1:20. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 and trench and feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.
- 2.10 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER Office and archaeological contexts will be recorded a '*unique continuous numbering sequence*' on pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database. In this instance starting from context No. 8001 in order not to conflict with those previously issued by MOLA.
- 2.11 The HER number in this instance is BRF 106, and the event number ESF23361.
- 2.12 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 2.13 Metal detector searches will be made at suitable stages of the excavation works covering both the trench bases and upcast spoil.
- 2.14 All pre-modern finds (with the exception of unstratified animal bone) will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 2.15 All finds will be brought back to the SACIC premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in other parts of the country.
- 2.16 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. For evaluation purposes, a suitable feature will be deemed one that is sealed and stratigraphically secure, datable and exhibits potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental material; usually at least two of these criteria will need to be met in order for it to be worth taking a sample. If necessary advice will be sought from Historic England's (formerly English Heritage's) Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 2.17 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains in situ. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.

- 2.18 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable then a Ministry of Justice Licence for their removal will be obtained prior to their removal from site.

3 Post-excavation

- 3.1 The unique project HER number (BRF 106) will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.
- 3.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by SACIC's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.
- 3.3 Artefacts and ecofacts will be held by SACIC until analysis of the material is complete.
- 3.4 Site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Site plans and sections will be digitised and will form part of the site archive. Ordnance Datum levels will be written on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 3.5 Finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 3.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 3.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 3.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).
- 3.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 3.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional Historic England specialists.

- 3.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 3.12 In usual circumstances, a report on the results of the evaluation would be produced within 6 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and will be commensurate with the level of results but will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should no further work be required on the site. However, given the unusual circumstances and urgency with this project, the post-excavation reporting may be combined with the results of any immediate mitigation works asked for by SCCAS/CT. If required, these works would almost certainly be put in place in a timeframe too short to accommodate the production of an evaluation report. On that basis it is likely, unless no further work is required and the evaluation report is prepared in the usual fashion, the results of the evaluation will be covered by an Updated Project Design (UPD) that will be prepared after all of the fieldwork is finished.
- 3.13 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 3.14 The Suffolk County HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. Suffolk Archaeology will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report.
- 3.15 A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval.
- 3.16 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS/CT hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 3.17 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS/CT, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation.
- 3.18 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS/CT (2010). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.19 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS/CT they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS/CT or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 3.20 The law dictates that client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any

such remains must be stored by SCCAS/CT, in accordance with the relevant site's Ministry of Justice licence.

- 3.21 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 3.22 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible if this is the case and the find(s) will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within 14 days of the objects discovery and identification. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required.
- 3.23 Any material eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SACIC, their subcontractors or any volunteers under their control, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

4 Additional considerations

4.1 Health and Safety

- 4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with SACIC's Health and Safety Policy at all times.
- 4.1.2 All SACIC staff are experienced in working on similar sites with similar conditions to those that will be encountered on the present site and are aware of SACIC H&S policies. All permanent SACIC staff are holders of CSCS cards.
- 4.1.3 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to SCCAS/CT on request.
- 4.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.
- 4.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or SCCAS/CT. All such staff and visitors must abide by SACIC's H&S requirements for each particular site, and will be inducted as required and made aware of any high risk activities relevant to the site concerned.
- 4.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by SACIC's insurance policies.

4.2 Environmental controls

- 4.2.1 SACIC is committed to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. On site the Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination reporting procedures will be carried out in accordance with SACIC's EMS policies.

4.3 Plant machinery

- 4.3.1 Two 360° tracked mechanical excavators of minimum 14 tonnes and equipped with a full range of buckets will be required for the trial trenching. The sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

4.4 Site security

- 4.4.1 Unless previously agreed with the client this Method Statement (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.
- 4.4.2 In this instance all security requirements including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

4.5 Access

- 4.5.3 The client will secure access to the site for SACIC personnel and any subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from any landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any accommodation units/facilities required for the work.
- 4.5.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of SACIC. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.6 Site preparation

- 4.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent preparatory works (such as tree felling, scrub/undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hardstanding not previously quoted for, demolition of buildings or sheds, removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material) will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.7 Backfilling

- 4.7.1 If required, the trenches will be backfilled sequentially in reverse order of deposit removal. Where present, topsoil will be returned as the uppermost layer. The backfilled material will then be compacted by the machine tracking along the line of trench.
- 4.7.2 No specialist reinstatement is offered, unless by specific prior agreement.

4.8 Monitoring

- 4.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives (SCCAS/CT) will be made promptly in order to comply with the requirements of the brief.

5 Staffing

- 5.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time)
- 2 x Project Officers (full time)
- 4 x Site Assistants (as required)
- 1 x Site Surveyor (as required)
- 1 x Finds/Post-excavation manager (part time, as required)
- 1 x Finds Specialist (part time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Supervisor (as required)
- 1 x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (part time, as required)
- 1 x Senior Graphics Assistant (part time, as required)

- 5.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Stuart Boulter and the Project Officer in overall charge on site will be Mark Sommers. Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from SACIC's qualified and experienced staff. SACIC will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 5.1.
- 5.3 A wide range of external specialists can be employed for artefact assessment and analysis work as circumstances require.

Appendix 2. Context List

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench No.	Description	Over	Under
8000	8000	Pit Cut	211 (A1)	Circular in plan with a bowl shaped profile, concave sides and a concave base		8001
8001	8000	Pit Fill	211 (A1)	Dark grey brown soft sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks	8000	
8002	8002	Pit Cut	211 (A1)	Oval in plan slightly elongated north to south with a bowl shape profile, concave sides and a concave base		8003
8003	8002	Pit Fill	211 (A1)	Dark grey brown soft sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks	8002	
8004	8004	Ditch Cut	188	Linear in plan aligned NNW to SSE with a bowl shape profile, concave sides and a concave base		8005
8005	8004	Ditch Fill	188	mid grey brown soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions	8004	
8006	8006	Pit Cut	156	Pit - probably a tree throw		
8007	8006	Pit Fill	156	Fill of cut 8006. Pale brown sandy silt		
8008	8008	Ditch Cut	145	Linear feature cut		
8009	8008	Ditch Fill	145	Fill of cut 8008. Pale brown sandy silt		
8010	8010	Pit Cut	145	elongated feature cut, shallow scoop		
8011	8010	Pit Fill	145	Fill of cut 8010. Pale brown sandy silt		
8012	8012	Ditch Cut	139	Linear feature - ditch		
8013	8012	Ditch Fill	139	Fill of cut 8012 comprises pale brown sandy silt.		
8014	8014	?Ditch Cut	138	Narrow linear ditch or gully (probable animal burrow – not recorded in plan)		
8015	8014	?Ditch Fill	138	Lower fill in cut 8014. pale to mid brown sandy silt		8016
8016	8014	?Ditch Fill	138	Upper fill in cut 8014. Grey brown sandy silt	8015	
8017	8017	Ditch Cut	123	Linear in plan aligned north-west to south-east with a bowl shaped profile, concave sides and a concave base		8018
8018	8017	Ditch Fill	123	Mid brown soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions	8017	
8019	8019	Ditch Cut	118	Linear in plan aligned north-east to south west with a bowl shaped profile, concave sides and a concave base		8020
8020	8019	Ditch Fill	118	Pale brown yellow soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusion	8019	
8021	8021	Ditch Cut	118	linear in plan aligned north to south with an irregular bowl shaped profile, concave sides and a concave base		8022
8022	8021	Ditch Fill	118	Dark brown soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions	8021	
8023	8023	Ditch Cut	118	Linear in plan aligned north-east to		8024

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench No.	Description	Over	Under
				south west with irregular sides and a concave base		
8024	8023	Ditch Fill	118	Mid brown yellow soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions	8023	
8025	8025	Pit Cut	118	Circular in plan with concave sides and a concave base		8026
8026	8025	Pit Fill	118	Mid brown yellow soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions	8025	
8027	8027	tree throw	106	oval in plan elongated north to south with concave sides and a concave base		8028
8028	8027	tree throw	106	mid brown yellow soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions	8027	
8029	8029	?Ditch Cut	106	very shallow non-feature, not formally recorded, photo only		
8030	8029	?Ditch Fill	106	very shallow non-feature, not formally recorded, photo only		
8031	8031	?Pit Cut	106	very shallow non-feature, not formally recorded, photo only		
8032	8031	?Pit Fill	106	very shallow non-feature, not formally recorded, photo only		
8033	8033	Pit Cut	119	circular in plan with a shallow bowl shaped profile with concave sides and a concave base		8034
8034	8033	Pit Fill	119	Dark brown soft sand with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small flint inclusions	8033	
8035	8035	Pit Cut	119	circular in plan with a shallow bowl shaped profile with concave sides and a concave base		8036
8036	8035	Pit Fill	119	Dark brown soft sand with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small flint inclusions	8035	
8037	8037	Pit Cut	119	circular in plan with a shallow bowl shaped profile with concave sides and a concave base		8038
8038	8037	Pit Fill	119	Dark brown soft sand with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small flint inclusions	8037	
8039	8039	Pit Cut	119	oval in plan elongated north to south with a shallow dish shaped profile, concave sides and a concave base		8040
8040	8039	Pit Cut	119	mid brown soft sand with occasional small flint inclusions	8039	
8041	8041	Ditch Cut	119	linear in plan aligned east to west with a bowl shaped profile, concave sides and a concave base		8042
8042	8041	Ditch Fill	119	Dark orange brown soft silty sand with moderate small flint inclusions	8041	
8043	8043	Burrow/ Ditch Cut	95	Irregular linear feature in plan aligned north to south with irregular sides and base		8044

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench No.	Description	Over	Under
8044	8043	Burrow/ Ditch Fill	95	Mixed light yellow and mid brown soft sand with occasional small flint inclusions	8043	
8045	8045	Ditch Cut	95	Linear in plan aligned north to south with a bowl shaped profile, concave sides and a concave base		8046
8046	8045	Ditch Fill	95	Light yellow brown soft silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions	8045	
8047	8047	Ditch Cut	106	Linear in plan aligned north to south with a shallow dish shaped profile concave sides and a flat base		8048
8048	8047	Ditch Fill	106	Mid yellow brown soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions	8047	
8099	8099	pit/ burrow Cut	91	Circular in plan with irregular undercutting sides and a sloping base		
8100	8099	pit/ burrow Fill	91	Mixed light brown and dark grey soft silt and sand with occasional charcoal flecks		
8101	8101	Ditch Cut	91	Linear in plan aligned north to south with a shallow dish profile, concave sides and a concave base		8102
8102	8101	Ditch Fill	91	Light yellow brown soft silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions	8101	
8103	8103	Ditch Cut	101	Linear in plan aligned north to south with an irregular profile, sides and base		8104
8104	8103	Ditch Fill	101	Mid yellow brown soft sand with occasional small flint inclusions	8103	
8105	8105	Pit Cut	A1	Circular in plan with steep flat sides and a flat base		8106
8106	8105	Pit Fill	A1	Very dark grey soft sandy silt with mod fire cracked flint	8105	
8107	8107	Pit Cut	A1	Sub circular in plan with concave sides and a concave base		8108
8108	8107	Pit Fill	A1	Very dark grey soft sandy silt with mod fire cracked flint	8107	
8109		Unstratified finds	137	unstart finds from the colluvial layer in trench 137		
8110		Unstratified finds	209	unstratified finds from the surface of trench 209		
8111	8111	Ditch Cut	133	Linear feature cut noted in base of Trench 133. Unable to investigate due to trench depth. Aligned with Ditch 8017 in T123		
8112	8112	Ditch Cut	133	Linear feature cut noted in base of Trench 133. Unable to investigate due to trench depth		
8113	8113	Ditch Cut	189	Ditch cut – same as 8004 in Trench 188 (not excavated)		
8114	8114	Ditch Cut	186	Ditch cut – same as 8004 in Trench 188 (not excavated)		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench No.	Description	Over	Under
8115	8115	Ditch Cut	84	Linear feature cut noted in base of Trench 84. Unable to investigate due to trench depth		
8116	8116	Ditch Cut	84	Linear feature cut noted in base of Trench 84. Unable to investigate due to trench depth		
8117	8117	Ditch Cut	146	Linear feature cut noted in base of Trench 146. Unable to investigate due to trench depth		
8500	8500	Pit Cut	170 (A2)	Circular in plan with a bowl shaped profile, concave sides and a concave base		8501
8501	8500	Pit Fill	170 (A2)	Dark grey brown soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions	8500	
8502	8502	Pit Cut	159	Circular in plan with a bowl shaped profile, concave sides and a concave base		8503
8503	8502	Pit Fill	159	Dark grey brown soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions	8502	
8504	8504	Ditch Cut	143	Linear in plan aligned east to west with a bowl shaped profile, concave sides and a concave base		8505
8505	8504	Ditch Fill	143	Mid grey brown soft sandy silt	8504	
8506	8506	Ditch Cut	142	linear in plan aligned north to south with a bowl shape profile, concave sides and a concave base		8507
8507	8506	Ditch Fill	142	Pale to mid grey brown soft sandy silt	8506	
8508	8508	Ditch Cut	141	Linear in plan aligned east to west with a bowl shaped profile, concave sides and a sloping base		8509
8509	8508	Ditch Fill	141	mid grey brown soft sandy silt	8508	
8510	8508	Ditch Fill	141	redeposited yellow soft sand	8508	
8511	8511	Ditch Cut	115	Linear in plan aligned north-east to south-west with a bowl shaped profile, concave sides and a concave base		8512
8512	8511	Ditch Fill	115	Pale yellow brown soft sandy silt	8511	8513
8513	8511	Ditch Fill	115	Mid brown grey soft sandy silt	8512	8514
8514	8511	Ditch Fill	115	pale yellow soft silty sand	8513	
8515	8515	Pit Cut	127	Circular in plan with a shallow bowl shaped profile, concave sides and a concave base		8516
8516	8515	Pit Fill	127	Dark grey brown soft sandy silt	8515	
8517	8517	Pit Cut	127	Circular in plan with a shallow bowl shaped profile, concave sides and a concave base		8518
8518	8517	Pit Fill	127	Dark grey brown soft sandy silt	8517	
8519	8519	Pit Cut	127	Circular in plan with a shallow bowl shaped profile, concave sides and a concave base		8520
8520	8519	Pit Fill	127	Dark grey brown soft sandy silt	8519	
8521	8521	Ditch Cut	131	Linear in plan aligned north to south		8522

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench No.	Description	Over	Under
				with a bowl shaped profile, concave sides and a concave base		
8522	8521	Ditch Fill	131	mid grey brown soft sandy silt	8521	
8523	8523	Ditch Cut	132	Linear in plan aligned east to west with a bowl shaped profile, concave sides and a flat base		8524
8524	8523	Ditch Fill	132	mid grey brown soft sandy silt	8523	
8525	8525	Ditch Cut	109	Linear in plan aligned east to west with a bowl shape profile, concave sides and a concave base		8526
8526	8525	Ditch Fill	109	Pale grey yellow soft silty sand	8525	8527
8527	8525	Ditch Fill	109	Mid grey brown sandy silt	8526	
8528	8528	Hollow Cut	109	irregular in plan elongated north to south with a shallow dish shape profile, concave sides and a concave base		8529
8529	8528	Hollow Fill	109	Dark grey black soft sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional fire cracked flint	8528	
8530	8530	Pit Cut	117	Small pit or tree bole, circular in plan with straight steep sides and a flat base. Cut by ditch 8532		8531
8531	8530	Pit Fill	117	Pale grey soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusion	8530	8532
8532	8532	Ditch Cut	117	Linear in plan aligned north to south with concave sides and a concave base. Cuts pit 8530 and ditch 8534	8531, 8535	8533
8533	8532	Ditch Fill	117	Mid red brown soft sandy silt with moderate small flint inclusions	8532	
8534	8534	Ditch Cut	117	Linear in plan aligned north to south with concave sides and a concave base. Cut by ditch 8534		8535
8535	8534	Ditch Fill	117	mid brown grey soft sandy silt	8534	8532
8536	8536	Ditch Cut	117	Linear in plan aligned north-west to south-east with concave sides and a concave base		8537
8537	8536	Ditch Fill	117	Pale to mid yellow brown soft sandy silt	8536	
8538	8538	Ditch Cut	110	Linear in plan aligned east to west with concave sides and a concave base		8539
8539	8538	Ditch Fill	110	Pale grey brown soft silty sand	8538	
8540	8540	Pit Cut	102	Oval in plan elongated north-west to south-east with a bowl shape profile, concave sides and a concave base		8541
8541	8540	Pit Fill	102	Mid grey brown soft silty sand	8540	
8542	8542	Ditch Cut	102	Linear in plan aligned east to west with a bowl shaped profile, concave sides and a concave base		8543
8543	8542	Ditch Fill	102	Mid to dark grey brown firm clayey sandy silt with occasional CBM flecks	8542	
8544	8544	Pit Cut	99	Circular in plan with a bowl shape		8545

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench No.	Description	Over	Under
				profile, concave sides and a concave base		
8545	8544	Pit Fill	99	Mid grey soft silty sand fill	8544	
8546	8546	Pit Cut	99	Sub circular in plan with concave sides and a flat base.		8547
8547	8546	Pit Fill	99	Mid grey brown soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions	8546	
8548	8548	Ditch Cut	116	Linear in plan aligned east to west with an open U shape profile, concave sides and a concave base		8549
8549	8548	Ditch Fill	116	Pale to mid brown soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions	8548	
8550	8550	Pit Cut	112	Partially visible on the eastern trench edge. Half circular in plan with a bowl shape profile, concave sides and a concave base		8551
8551	8550	Pit Fill	112	Dark black grey soft sandy silt	8550	
8552	8552	Ditch Cut	74	Linear in plan aligned north-east to south-west with a shallow dish shaped profile, concave sides and a flat base		8553
8553	8552	Ditch Fill	74	mid grey brown soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions	8552	
8554		Layer	85	Deep channel possibly alluvial material with associated finds. Mid brown grey soft sand with occasional small flint inclusions		
8555	8555	Ditch Cut	82	Linear in plan aligned north to south with a bowl shaped profile, concave sides and a flat base		8556
8556	8555	Ditch Fill	82	Mid to pale grey brown soft silty sand	8555	
8557	8557	Ditch Cut	105	Linear in plan aligned north to south with a bowl shaped profile, concave sides and a concave base		8558
8558	8557	Ditch Fill	105	Dark grey brown moderately compact clayey silt	8557	
8559	8559	Ditch Cut	92	Linear in plan aligned north to south		

Context	TrNo.	Sample	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Worked flint		Heat altered flint		Animal bone		Heat altered stone		Overall dating	Notes
8527	109		1	2	0	0	0	0	4	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pre -LNEBA	
8529	109		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	122	0	0	0	0	Pre?	
8535	117		0	0	1	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pmed	
8543	102		0	0	3	1110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rom?	
8554	85		1	128	0	0	0	0	2	172	0	0	1	11	0	0	LIA-ROM	Lava quernstone 1 - 214g
8558	105		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pre? BA?	
Totals			186	836	5	1516	8	70	114	1045	402	2037	152	33	18	2349		

Appendix 4. Catalogue of pottery

Context	TrNo.	Style/date	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sh	Smp	ENV	State	I/R	Comments	RimD	EVE	Wt
8001	211	EIA	FLQU			11		1			Fine sparse flint, fine sandy matrix, well burnished			105
8001	211	EIA	FLQU			3		1						12
8001	211	EIA	FLQU			10	<1>	0			Probably all from the above vessels (10+ sherds down to crumb-size)			3
8002	211	EIA	QUGL	Bowl: flaring rim		9		1			coarse sandy with sparse fine glauconite; v. rare flint	150		50
8002	211	EIA	QUAR	Bowl: flaring rim		1		1			Finer sandy	?		5
8002	211	EIA	QUAR			1		1			sim fabric to above			4
8003	211	EIA	FLQU			1	<2>	1						7
8003	211	EIA	QUAR			25	<2>	11						34
8036	119	Beaker	GRQU		IMPD	1	<4>	1	A		V. abr. Beaker; some form of impressed dec but diff to make out			2
8036	119	Beaker	GRQU			1		1						<1
8106	A1	Beaker	GRQU			5		4			possibly Beaker; sherds are too small to characterise fabric adequately			5
8108	A1	Beaker	GRQU		IMPD	1		1			Tool stabbed dec			5
8108	A1	Beaker	GRQU			8	<6>	1			similar dec to above; different vessel			12
8109	137	Beaker	GRQU	Beaker: ?long necked	COMB-STAB /NCD	5		1		I	Illustratable profile; complex linear decoration, made with linear comb-stab, including zig-zags lattice and horizontal line			33
8109	137	Beaker	GRQU		COMB-STAB	2		1						5
8109	137	?Peterborough	FLQU		PNCD	2		1						10
8110	209	?EIA	FLQU			1		1			Sparse flint 0.5-2mm; sparse rounded quartz to 2mm			14
8501	170	Mildenhall	FLQU	Bowl: Plain neutral to slightly closed		15		0			Coarse sand, fine flint <0.5mm	?		28
8501	170	Mildenhall	FLQU			4		1			Coarse sand, sparse flint 2-5mm			6
8501	170	Mildenhall	FLIN			2		0			Sparse/mod flint 2-6mm, less sandy			36
8501	170	Mildenhall	FLQU			3		1			same vessel as above			39
8501	170	Mildenhall	FLIN			5		1			same vessel as above			47
8501	170	Mildenhall	FLQU			2		1	B		coarse over-fired/burnt			67

Context	TrNo.	Style/date	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sh	Smp	ENV	State	I/R	Comments	RimD	EVE	Wt
8501	170	Mildenhall	FLIN			3		1			coarse			100
8501	170	Mildenhall	FLQU			2		2			v. sandy minimal fine flint			28
8501	170	Mildenhall	FLQU			6		6			sandy, medium coarse			43
8527	109	Beaker	GRQU			1		1						2
8554	85	LIA/Roman	STOR			1		1			Roman storage jar fabric			127

Appendix 5. Catalogue of Fired clay and Ceramic building material

Context	TrNo.	Fabric	Form	Frag No	Wt (g)	Condition	Description	Dating
8108	A1	fs	FC	1	8		Small shapeless frag fc, fine w sp circ voids	Undated
8516	127	fscp	FC	3	61		Fine fab w sp cream clay pellets, orange silty ban	Undated
8522	131	msfe	LB	1	326		Height 58mm, mortar remains on 3 edges, fully oxid	P-med
8535	117	ms	LB	1	78		Abraded frag, no extern surfaces	P-med?
8543	102	wsg	RB?	3	1102	A	H64mm. Pk fine fab, cream ext, freq red grog	Roman? but poss P-med

Key

fs fine sandy

fscp fine sandy with clay pellets

msfe medium sandy with ferrous inclusions

ms medium sandy

wsg white medium sandy clay with grog

Appendix 6. OASIS data collection form

OASIS ID: [suffolka1-235137](#)

Project details

Project name	BRF 106, Greenhouses Development, Bramford/Blakenham, Evaluation South Field
Short description of the project	144 trenches excavated in advance of the construction of a large greenhouse revealed a number of probably post-medieval field boundaries along with an Early Neolithic pit, two Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pits and two Early Iron Age pits. As a mitigation strategy two small areas were mechanically stripped and it was within one of these that the Late Neo/EarlyBA pits were recorded.
Project dates	Start: 11-01-2016 End: 17-03-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BRF106 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	MS/3655/13 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Early Neolithic
Monument type	PIT Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Iron Age
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural commercial

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 MID SUFFOLK BRAMFORD BRF 106 Proposed Greenhouse, Loraine Way, Bramford

Study area 23 Hectares

Site coordinates TM 1155 4855 52.094259610391 1.088711550298 52 05 39 N 001 05 19 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Suffolk Archaeology CIC

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator Suffolk Archaeology CIC

Project director/manager Stuart Boulter

Project supervisor Mark Sommers

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk HER

Physical Archive ID BRF106

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER

Digital Archive ID BRF106

Digital Contents "other"

Digital Media "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"

available

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER

Paper Archive ID BRF106

Paper Contents "other"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project

bibliography

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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Author(s)/Editor(s) Sommers, M.

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Entered on 17 March 2016

Appendix 7. Strip, Map and Excavation, June 2017

1. Introduction

Following the programme of fieldwork outlined in this evaluation report, a Strip, Map and Excavation was requested by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service. This excavation comprised an area of c.0.5 hectares at the northern end of the southern part of a site covered by Planning Application 3655/13 and was an extension of the area stripped around a scatter of prehistoric pits recorded in Trench 211 (Figure 1). The purpose of this further stage of fieldwork was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation covering the work (Boulter, 2017):

- *to determine the presence or otherwise of buried remains of archaeological interest within the area designated for excavation;*
- *understand further the character, form, function and date of the archaeology, particularly the prehistoric deposits identified during the earlier evaluation work;*
- *to preserve by record any significant archaeological remains within the area designated for excavation and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site; and*
- *to contribute to an understanding of the archaeological remains of the area with regard to local and regional research frameworks (the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000; Medleycott, 2011))*

2. Methodology

The site was stripped by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist. Any features revealed were cleaned for definition and hand excavated in order to retrieve finds and determine their depth and profile. Features were plotted using GPS survey equipment and their sections drawn by hand on plastic drafting film. All features were allocated unique context

numbers, continuing the sequence used in the previous phases of work under the HER code BRF 106. A photographic record of the work was made using a 14 megapixel digital camera. An OASIS online record has been completed for this phase of work under the code Suffolka1-342711.

The fieldwork was carried out by Suffolk Archaeology CIC in June 2017.

3. Results

Five pits were recorded and sampled within the stripped area.

8118 was a large, somewhat amorphous feature in the north-western part of the site. A 0.8m deep south to north slot was excavated across this feature, showing its northern edge to be almost vertical for 0.44m before breaking to a 45° slope. It was filled by 8119, a mid grey brown fine sandy silt, darker centrally and at the top where there was also regular charcoal flecks, animal bone, oyster shell and pottery. The fill gradually became more sterile and a more clean orange as it got deeper and closer to the edge. The form of the feature and its sterile fill below a mixed, central spread suggested a natural origin, perhaps a sinkhole associated with the chalk geology and as such, the curatorial officer agreed no need to establish its full depth.

8120 was a small, shallow circular pit close to the northern edge of the stripped area. It had concave sides and a generally flat base and was filled by 8120, a compact mid brown chalky silt from which no finds were recovered.

8122 was a small, circular pit with an irregular profile which cut into the eastern side of 8118. Its fill, 8123, was a fairly compact mid-dark grey brown sandy silt with chalk flecks. No finds were recovered from this feature.

8124 was a small, circular pit with steeply sloping sides and a rounded base which was solid in the centre. It was filled by 8125, a mid grey brown friable fine silty sand with a dense charcoal layer centrally directly over the hardened base. An environmental sample collected from this fill produced only wood charcoal and two small fragments of prehistoric pottery. One of these sherds appears to be a similar fabric to Early Iron Age pottery found within pit 0126.

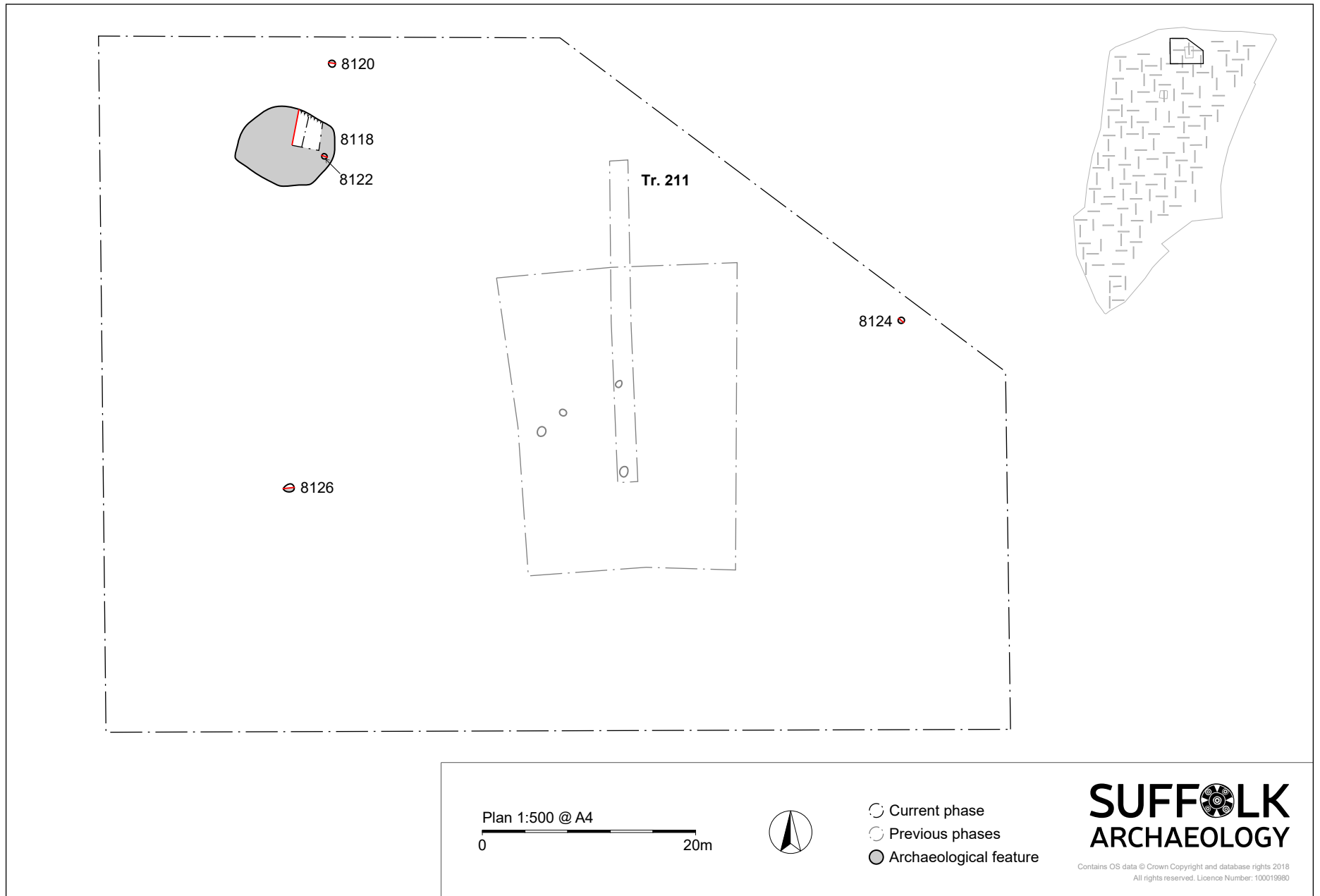


Figure 1. Archaeological feature plan for Strip and map phase, alongside features from previous phases of investigation

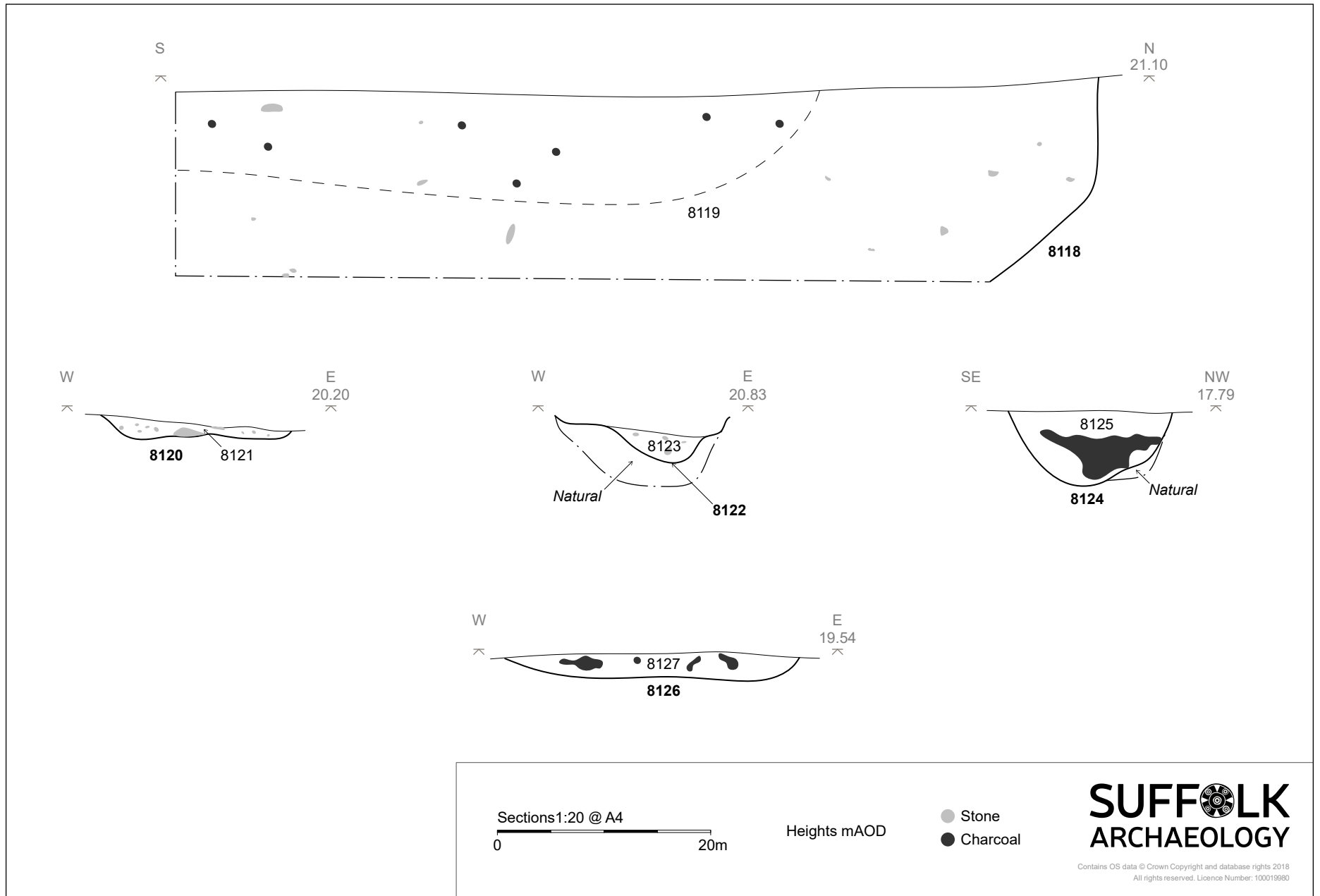


Figure 2. Feature sections

8126 was a shallow, oval pit with concave sides and a flat base filled with 8127, a friable mid-pale grey brown fine silty sand which was almost stoneless and mottled with regular charcoal flecks. Part of an Early Iron Age bipartite bowl was found within this fill, alongside a Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age sherd which may be residual. Fragments of calcified bone, hazelnut shell and charcoal were recovered from an environmental sample taken from this fill.



Plate 1. Pit 8124, SE-NW section. 0.4m scale

4. Finds and environmental evidence

Stephen Benfield

Introduction

Finds were recovered from three pit contexts. One pit, 8126, produced finds of prehistoric date including a part pot dated to the Early Iron Age. Small sherds of prehistoric pottery were also associated with pit 8124. One large pit feature, 8118, which is interpreted as the top of a sinkhole, produced a larger and more varied group of finds. These include several sherds of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware which are the latest closely dated material from the feature. Among the unstratified finds from the site are a flint which probably dates to the Neolithic and a significant part of a saddle-quern also of probable prehistoric date.

The results of processing environmental samples from two pits are reported separately, while the bulk finds recovered from these are incorporated into the general finds report (where of significance) or briefly listed within the report text.

Pottery

Prehistoric Pottery

The pottery consists of a part pot (8127) and a small number of abraded flint-tempered and flint with sand-tempered sherds. In total there are 49 sherds with a combined weight of 118g. Most of these come from the single broken part pot.

Sherds representing part of an Early Iron Age bipartite bowl corresponding to Brudenell Form N3d (Brudenell 2012, fig 5.15 no. 29) were recovered from pit 8126 (8127). Including sherds recovered from bulk sample <8> there is a total of 44 sherds weighing 108g (EVE 0.14). The fabric which has a grey core, red margins and a grey surface is tempered with moderate amounts fine flint. The rim dia. is approximately 140mm. No base sherds are present. The pot has a double groove around the body and a double groove at the base of the relatively upright flaring neck. The rim itself is simple, plain and slightly rounded on top. The pot, typical of the post-Deverel-Rimbury early decorated phase, would have been current in the period c.800-500 BC (*ibid* fig 5.1).

From this same context (8127) is a small, thick abraded sherd (1g) moderately tempered with small-medium flint which was recovered from processing bulk sample <8>. It is likely to be of Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date and may well be residual in that pit.

Two, small, abraded handmade prehistoric sherds were recovered from pit 8118 (8119). One (5g) is flint-tempered (small-medium flint with occasional larger pieces); the other (1g) is sand-tempered. While difficult to date with confidence, the nature of the sherds and the fabrics suggests a Late Bronze Age-Iron Age and Iron Age date for these respectively.

In addition, a small abraded sand and flint-tempered sherd (2g) and a small sherd with some fine flint-temper (1g), similar in appearance to the pot from pit 8126 above, were recovered from Sample <7> taken from pit 8124.

Roman pottery

A single greyware sherd (8g) from pit 8118 (8119) can be identified as Roman (Suffolk Fabric GX). This is a sherd flake from the exterior of the pot and can only be broadly dated to the Roman period.

Saxon pottery

There are four sherds (141g) of Middle Saxon sandy Ipswich ware (Suffolk Fabric SIPS) which come from the fill of pit 8118 (8119). This fabric can be seen to correspond with fabric Group 1 (Blinkhorn 2012, 16). The sherds are of medium size with one small piece. Three are thick grey body sherds, the other is a base edge sherd and has a slightly lighter grey fabric with a pale buff-red core. This suggests that two pots may be represented. Ipswich ware is current in the period c.AD 750-820 (*ibid*, 8).

Fired clay

A small quantity of fired clay with inclusions of chalk or chalk-tempering was recovered from pit 8118 (8119). In total there are 21 pieces and fragments with a combined weight of 51g. In some respect elements of this chalky clay material appear slightly unusual. This is because a few of the pieces are relatively thin (c.10mm thick) with an inner and outer surface. The outer surface is generally rather uneven and buff coloured, the fabric core is orange and the internal surface is a reduced dark grey.

These might possibly be from a crude vessel rather than simple fired clay, however, other similar pieces among this group almost certainly represent material from an oven or hearth setting. From the same context there are also two pieces of abraded, orange coloured fired clay (weight 6g).

Worked flint

Michael Green

Two unstratified (U/S) struck flints were recovered during the excavation: a blade in brown grey glassy flint struck using a soft hammer technique from a prepared core and a thick crude flake with slight re-touch. The blade is likely to date to the Neolithic period and the thicker flake is likely to be later, possibly Bronze Age or Iron Age in date and may be a crude scraper tool. Both flints are lightly patinated with moderate or heavy edge damage.

In addition to these, a small, tertiary flake, struck with a hard hammer technique, and two small flint spalls were recovered from bulk sample <7> taken from taken from pit 8124.

While the two unstratified flints may have been disturbed from a primary context the few flints recovered would appear to indicate to a relatively low level of Prehistoric activity in the area, certainly prior to the Iron Age. However, a much larger quantity of worked flint, primarily of Neolithic date, was recovered during the earlier evaluation of the site (Sommers 2012).

Quernstone

Sandstone

A single large piece of yellow-brown sandstone (weight 3541g) was recovered as an unstratified (U/S) find. This was recorded as an individual Small Find SF1000. The overall broad shape (viewed from above) is sub-rectangular with overall dimensions of c.290mm x 160mm x 50mm thickness (ends)-35mm thickness (middle). Three of the edges appear to be natural, while much of the fourth is broken but partly abraded smooth. The underside is relatively flat, but again this appears to be a natural surface. The upper face is dished (slightly more-so to one side) with two distinct smooth or polished areas. It is clear that the upper face has been used as a grinding surface and

it appears almost certain that this stone is a saddle-quern. These were used from the Neolithic onwards and appear to have fallen out of general use by the end of the Iron Age or in the Early Roman post-conquest period.

Lava

Small abraded pieces and fragments of imported lava stone, originating from the Mayen area in the Rhineland, were recovered from pit 8118 (8119). In total there is 83g of this material made up of 6 small rounded pieces and numerous small pieces or fragments. These without doubt come from a broken and degraded quernstone(s). Quernstones in this material were first imported at the beginning of the Roman period. There appears to have been a hiatus, or near complete absence of this trade in the early Saxon period, but it was resumed in the later Saxon period and continued throughout the medieval period (*CAR 2*, 75).

Heat-altered stone

A small piece of heat-altered sandstone (18g) comes from the fill of pit 8118 (8119).

Slag

There is a piece of irregular, sand encrusted, pale green glassy slag from pit 8118 (8119). This weighs 21g. From the same context is a piece of irregular, dark, vesicular glassy slag (weight 6g).

Charcoal

Six small pieces of charcoal, with a combined weight of approximately 1g, were recovered from the fill of pit 8118 (8119). The largest piece has a maximum dimension of approximately 10mm.

Animal bone

Animal bone was only recovered from one context, pit 8118 (8119). In total there are pieces with a combined weight of 780g. Overall the bone is quite broken-up and the bone preservation is variable. Most of the bone is in a moderate or good condition while a smaller number of pieces have suffered attrition to surfaces, especially to the exposed vesicular bone core. One piece has been burnt white/grey in colour.

Diagnostic bones show that all of the common farmed domesticates (cattle, sheep/goat and pig) are represented:

Cattle/cow: Metapodial (metacarpus) distal end and damaged metapodial proximal end; astragalus and part of an atlas vertebrae bone. Pieces of rib from a large mammal are almost certainly cattle ribs.

Sheep: Broken pieces of mandible and teeth; end of a shoulder blade and tibia bone pieces.

Pig: Broken pieces of mandible and teeth.

It is almost certain that this material represents butchered bone from domestic meat consumption. While no fine butchery cut marks were noted (possibly as the surfaces are often slightly degraded) there is a deep cut to the side of the proximal end of one long bone which is suggestive of a heavy chopping blow. Also, many of the long bones are broken or split (with some longitudinal cracks in the bones) suggesting marrow extraction.

Shell

Oysters

A number of oyster shells and fragments of oyster shell were recovered from pit 8118 (8119). In total there are 19 shells (weight 161g). The group is made up of 18 shells of small-medium size (between 40mm-55mm max length) with one large top shell (100mm max length) and 30 or so broken shell fragments. There seems little doubt that these would have been imported to the site as a food source.

Other shells

A few other shells were also present among the finds recovered from pit 8118 (8119). There are two, near identical, complete gastropod shells up to 20mm in diameter. These have not been closely identified as to species. They are both white in colour, one with faint brown bands running along the shell, the other with a grey band also running along the shell and around the edges of the shell whorls. With these are three fragments from a large, thin shell(s), presumably a common snail.

Other finds

Small quantities of finds material was also recovered during processing two bulk soil samples. It can be noted that a few small fragments of burnt (calcified) bone, a few very small fragments of heat-altered flint and a shell fragment were recovered from the bulk sample <8> taken from the fill of pit 8126. In addition to the flint and pottery a small quantity of heat-altered flint fragments, a small fragment of bone and a fragment of fired clay was recovered from bulk sample <7> taken from the fill of pit 8124.

Plant macrofossils

Anna West

Introduction and Methods

Two 40 litre bulk samples were taken from six pits during the excavation. These samples were processed and recorded in full using the same methodology as for the earlier evaluation (Sommers 2012). The results are presented in Table 1.

SS no	Context no	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot contents
7	8125	8124	Pit	Prehistoric?	charcoal +++ un-charred seeds # rootlets +
8	8127	8126	Pit	Early Iron Age	charred nutshell ## charcoal + un-charred seeds + rootlets +

Table 1. Plant remains present within flots from samples

Discussion

Sample 7, from pit fill (8125) produced 1600ml of flot material, made up solely of wood charcoal fragments. The majority of these were highly comminuted. No attempt at species identification was made for the purposes of this report beyond saying that ring porous species, such as oak (*Quercus*), ash (*Fraxinus*) or elm (*Ulmus*) were present. As the material within this flot was so homogeneous, a subsample of 300ml was examined for this report.

Sample 8, from pit fill (8127) produced only 10ml of flot material. This contained a small number of hazel (*Corylus* sp.) nutshell fragments and was consistent with material recovered from samples during the evaluation. A small number of un-charred

seeds were also present in the form of goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) and nettles (*Urtica* sp.). Again, these remains are consistent with those recovered from samples previously discussed in the evaluation and are common weeds of cultivated or rough ground. As none of the seeds were either charred, mineralised or abraded it is likely they are intrusive within the archaeological deposits sampled.

5. Discussion

The finds recovered demonstrate activity on the site spanning the period from the Neolithic to the Middle Saxon era. It should be noted that an earlier archaeological evaluation here produced evidence of significant Neolithic and Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age activity on the site as well as activity relating to the Early Iron Age (Sommers 2016). However, while no significant post-Roman activity was revealed during the evaluation (*ibid*), finds from the excavation include Middle Saxon pottery associated with the upper fill of one feature.

The earliest dated find from the excavation is an unstratified flint of probable Neolithic date. In contrast to the evaluation it is not until the late prehistoric period that there is any evidence of significant activity among the finds here.

Of the features examined during the excavation one pit, 8126, contained part of an Early Iron Age bowl (dated c.800-500 BC) indicating that the feature is likely to be broadly contemporary with this pot. Several other sherds of prehistoric pottery recovered, including two from pit 8124, are also likely to date to the earlier 1st millennium BC. Together these finds indicate some significant activity here in during that period. Of interest is a near complete saddle quern which, although an unstratified find, is almost certainly associated with the prehistoric activity here.

Feature 8118 is believed to be natural in origin, probably caused by localised dissolution of the underlying chalk geology causing overlying deposits to sink or subside. Finds were only present in the darker, upper section of fill 8119, from which a diverse assemblage was recovered, much of which looks like domestic waste settled into a natural dip or hollow. The most closely datable of the finds associated with this are sherds of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware (dated c.AD 720-850), probably representing the remains of two pots. The lava quern recovered is very broken and crumbled. This

is often typical of reused Roman period querns from Saxon sites and a single sherd of Roman greyware pottery was also present. In the near absence of other Roman finds, which on Roman sites are usually well represented (although a single sherd from a Late Iron Age/Roman grog-tempered jar was recorded from the evaluation) it may be that this material was imported onto the site in the Saxon period but the absence of associated features suggests the focus of activity lies outside beyond the study area

The four remaining pits were small, scattered features, only two of which contained material culture and looked to be of archaeological origin. The fill of pit 8124 was dense with wood charcoal, overlying a solid base, likely to have hardened through the deposition of hot material rather than burning in situ as the natural subsoil was not reddened in any way. Pit 8126 contained a few fragments of hazelnut shell, alongside part of an Early Iron Age bipartite bowl. Finds from these features were consistent with material recovered during the evaluation but overall, the fieldwork showed no evidence of concentrated activity within the stripped area.

Bibliography

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Brudenell, M., 2012, *Pots, practice and society: an investigation of pattern and variability in the post-Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition of East Anglia*, PhD Thesis, University of York, unpublished.

CAR 2, 1983, Nina Crummy, *The Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-9*, Colchester Archaeological report 2

Sommers, M., 2016, *Proposed Greenhouse, Loraine Way, Bramford, Suffolk, BRF 106, Archaeological Evaluation Report*, SACIC Report No. 2016/009 (Grey literature report)

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth
8118	8118	Pit	Cut	Large pit, somewhat amorphous/irregular in plan, with steep uneven sides	9m	7.4m	>0.8m
8119	8118	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown fine sandy silt, darker centrally and at the top where there is also regular charcoal flecks, animal bone, oyster shell and pottery. Fill more orangey as it gets deeper and closer to the edges. Finds and charcoal become gradually less frequent deeper and closer to the edges of the feature, as though collected in a natural hollow. No indication of distinct fills, rather the colour and frequency of finds changes gradually through the matrix			
8120	8120	Pit	Cut	Small, shallow circular pit with concave sides and a generally flat base, uneven due to stony nature of the natural it cuts	0.7m	0.65m	0.06m
8121	8120	Pit	Fill	Compact mid brown chalky silt			
8122	8122	Posthole	Cut	Small circular post hole with irregular profile, shallow around the edges with a deeper central area.	0.5m	0.35m	0.1m
8123	8122	Posthole	Fill	Mid-dark grey brown sandy silt with chalk flecks, fairly compact.			
8124	8124	Pit	Cut	Small oval pit with steep sides breaking to a rounded base which is heat altered centrally and fairly solid as a result	0.6m	0.6m	0.25m
8125	8124	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown friable fine silty sand with a dense charcoal layer centrally. Charcoal seals a heat-altered base, not reddened but baked hard, possibly through slow burning of material deposited while hot rather than burning in situ.			
8126	8126	Pit	Cut	Shallow, oval pit with concave sides and a flat base	1.1m	0.75m	0.1m
8127	8126	Pit	Fill	Mid-pale grey brown fine silty sand, almost stoneless, friable, mottled with regular charcoal			

Table 2. Context list

Finds Type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	192	729
CBM	5	1516
Slag	4	28
Charcoal	6	1
Lava Quern	22	266
Fired clay	32	128
Stone	40	82
Heat-altered stone	13	2163
Worked flint	68	869
Heat-altered flint	370	1876
Animal bone	307	802
Shell	63	164

Table 3. Bulk finds quantities

Ctxt	Feature/ layer	Type	Finds	Finds spot date
8119	8118	pit	<p>Pottery: Prehistoric total 2 sherds weighing 6g Fabric HMF (hand-made flint-tempered) - small-medium flint with occasional larger pieces (sherd weight 5g), fabric suggests a Late Bronze Age-Iron Age date. Fabric HMS (hand-made sand-tempered) - sand-tempered (sherd weight 1g), fabric suggests an Iron Age date.</p> <p>Pottery: Roman, single sherd (weight 8g), Fabric GX - greyware body sherd (surface flake)</p> <p>Pottery: Saxon, total 4 sherds, weight 141g. All Fabric IPS-Middle Saxon sandy Ipswich ware (corresponds with fabric Group 1 (Blinkhorn 2012, 16). The sherds are of medium size sherds with one small piece. thick grey body sherds and base edge sherd, one sherd with slightly lighter grey fabric with a pale buff-red core suggesting at least two pots represented. Ipswich ware is current in the period c. AD 750-820</p> <p>Fired Clay Total 23 pieces and fragments, weight 57g. Fabric with inclusions of chalk or chalk-tempering (21 pieces, 51g) a few of the pieces are relatively thin (c. 10mm thick) with an inner and outer surface. The material probably derives from an oven or hearth setting. Fabric sandy, orange coloured (2 pieces, 6g) both abraded.</p> <p>Quernstone: Imported lava (originating from the Mayen area in the Rhineland) - 6 small rounded pieces and numerous small pieces or fragments (total weight 83g) broken and degraded quernstone(s) pieces; first imported during the Roman period, also the later Saxon and medieval period (CAR 2, 75).</p> <p>Burnt Stone: Small piece of burnt sandstone (weight 18g)</p> <p>Slag: 2 pieces (total weight 27g) Irregular piece, sand encrusted, pale green glassy slag (weight 21g). Irregular piece of dark, vesicular glassy slag (weight 6g).</p> <p>Charcoal: 6 small pieces (total weight c. 1g) largest piece has a maximum dimension of approximately 10mm.</p> <p>Animal Bone: Total c.151 pieces & fragments, weight 780g</p> <p>Cattle/cow: Metapodial (metacarpus) distal end & damaged metapodial proximal end; astragalus and part of an atlas vertebrae bone. Pieces of rib from a large mammal are almost certainly cattle ribs.</p> <p>Sheep: Broken pieces of mandible & teeth; end of a shoulder blade and tibia bone pieces.</p> <p>Pig: Broken pieces of mandible and teeth. The animal bone is quite broken-up, bone preservation is variable, most is in a moderate or good condition, smaller number of pieces have suffered attrition to surfaces; noted - deep cut to the side of</p>	Middle Saxon with residual prehistoric and Roman

Ctxt	Feature/ layer	Type	Finds	Finds spot date
			<p>the proximal end of one long bone; some long bones appear broken or split (with some longitudinal cracks in the bones) suggesting marrow extraction; one piece burnt. Overall this material represents butchered bone from domestic meat consumption. Shell: Total c. 22 shells & shell pieces Oyster: 19 shells (weight 161g). Other shell: Miscellaneous, includes 2 complete, thin gastropod shells up to 20mm in diameter and 3 fragments from a large, thin shell(s), presumably a common snail.</p>	
8124	8124	pit	<p>Pottery: Prehistoric total 2 sherds weighing 3g (sherds recovered from Sample <7>) Fabric HMF/S – flint and sand tempered, small abraded sherd (weight 2g), fabric suggests an Iron Age date. Fabric HMF - moderate amounts fine flint (similar appearance to pot from 8127) (weight 1g), fabric suggests an Early Iron Age date. Struck Flint: Three flakes - small, tertiary flake struck using a hard hammer technique, and two small flint spalls, all recovered from processing bulk sample <7>. Other finds (miscellaneous): small fragment of bone and a fragment of fired clay was recovered from bulk sample <7></p>	Prehistoric (Iron Age)
8127	8126	pit	<p>Pottery: Prehistoric total 45 sherds weighing 109g Fabric HMF – sherds tempered with moderate amounts fine flint. 44 sherds weighing 108g (EVE 0.14) (includes sherds recovered from bulk sample <8>). The sherds are all part of an Early Iron Age bipartite bowl corresponding to Brudenell Form N3d (Brudenell 2012, fig 5.15 no. 29). Fabric HMF - moderately tempered with small-medium flint (recovered processing bulk sample <8>). Small, thick abraded sherd (1g) It is likely to be of Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date and may well be residual. Other finds (miscellaneous): small fragments of burnt flint and a shell fragment recovered from the bulk sample <8></p>	Prehistoric (Early Iron Age)
U/S			<p>Unstratified finds: Struck Flint: 2 flints consisting of a blade which is likely to be Neolithic and a flake dated as possibly Bronze Age or Iron Age; both flints are lightly patinated with moderate or heavy edge damage.</p>	Prehistoric (Neolithic & Bronze/Iron Age)
U/S			<p>Unstratified: individually numbered Small Finds Quernstone: Saddle-quern (SF1000) yellow-brown sandstone (weight 3541g) dimensions c. 290mm x 160mm x 50mm thickness (ends)-35mm thickness (middle); upper face has been used as a</p>	Prehistoric (Neolithic-Late Iron Age)

Ctxt	Feature/ layer	Type	Finds	Finds spot date
			grinding surface; saddle-querns used from the Neolithic onwards and appear to have fallen out of general use by the end of the Iron Age or in the Early Roman post-conquest period.	

Table 4. Finds catalogue

OASIS ID: suffolka1-342711

Project details

Project name	BRF 106 Proposed Greenhouse, Loraine Way, Bramford
Short description of the project	Following a program of archaeological evaluation in 2017, an area which a small area was subject to strip, map and excavation as a mitigation strategy. This revealed a small number of pit features, two of which could be dated to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, plus a geological sinkhole
Project dates	Start: 01-06-2017 End: 30-06-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BRF 106 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	suffolka1-235137 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	MS/3655/13 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Early Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Early Iron Age
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK BRAMFORD BRF 106 Proposed Greenhouse, Loraine Way
Study area	0.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 1174 4874 52.095892444653 1.091599295011 52 05 45 N 001 05 29 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 17m Max: 21m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Rachael Abraham

Project director/manager	Stuart Boulter
Project supervisor	Linzi Everett
Type of sponsor/funding body	developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	BRF 106
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	ADHS
Digital Archive ID	BRF 106
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	BRF 106
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Photograph", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report: Proposed Greenhouse, Loraine Way, Bramford, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sommers, M.
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Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Unit 5 | Plot 11 | Maitland Road | Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market | Suffolk | IP6 8NZ
Rhodri.Gardner@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk

01449 900120

www.suffolkarchaeology.co.uk

