Suffolk County Council

Flixton Quarry (Cartwrights Covert Extension) South Elmham St. Mary alias Homersfield SEY 035

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2011/191

Client: Cemex (UK) Materials Ltd.

Author: Stuart Boulter

January/2012

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HER Information

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Client Reference:	**N/A**
Curatorial Officer:	**Edward Martin**
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Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. 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 County Council's archaeological contracting services 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: Stuart Boulter
Date: January 2012

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Date: January 2012
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Summary

Prior to the submission of a planning application for a 4.5 hectares extension to the existing quarrying operations at Flixton Park Quarry, Flixton, an archaeological evaluation was commissioned by the quarry's operator (Cemex (UK) Materials Limited) in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site. The site itself, which actually lies within the parish of South Elmham St. Mary alias Homersfield, sloped relatively steeply down from south-west to north-east from *c*.26mOD down to *c*.17mOD. The underlying drift geology was predominantly sand and gravel with clay till encountered in a small area towards the south-west corner of the site. With the exception of where the underlying drift geology comprised heavy clay till, an intervening colluvial layer was recorded between the topsoil/ploughsoil and the underlying sand and gravel. Generally, the archaeology was sealed by the majority of the colluvial layer, although features were seen to cut the basal *c*.10cm of weathered material at the interface with the clean sand and gravel. Trial-trenches were opened covering 4% of the total area with a further 0.6% by area aimed at specific targets identified as a result of the initial trenching.

The earliest features recorded on the site, dated from ceramic evidence, may be earlier Neolithic, although most of the pottery was not particularly diagnostic. Early Bronze Age pottery was recovered from a single feature interpreted as a tree-hole. In addition, unstratified worked flints of later prehistoric (Neolithic and Bronze Age) date were recovered. Later Iron Age and earlier Roman features, comprising a low to medium concentration of pits, post-holes and occasional ditches, were recorded over the eastern two thirds of the site with very little elsewhere. This was similar in character to the archaeology previously recorded at the quarry in areas FLN 056, 057 and 059 that occupied a similar topographic position to the north-east of the proposed extension. Five blue glass beads were recovered from a pit that also contained Iron Age pottery. A significant concentration of medieval features was identified central to the southern edge of the site. These included substantial ditches which possibly formed an enclosure surrounding a post-holed structure/building. While the limited nature of the trenches meant that the form and function of the building could not be ascertained, the substantial size of some of the post-holes suggests a significant structure.

A north to south orientated double ditched boundary, present on the early OS map editions, was known to have become redundant in the second half of the 20th century. (Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council and Cemex (UK) Materials Ltd.)

1. Introduction

The Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) were commissioned by The Guildhouse Consultancy (on behalf of Cemex (UK) Materials Ltd.) to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation by mechanically excavated trial-trench on land proposed as a possible future extension to existing quarrying operations at Flixton Park Quarry (Figure 1) (TM 296 858). The site was identified as Site 17 in the Suffolk Minerals Waste Development Framework (Minerals Specific Site Allocations) of 2009.

The stated research aims of the evaluation were as follows:

RA1: Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.

RA2: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

RA3: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial deposits.

RA4: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

RA5: Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, timetables and orders of cost.

2. Geology and topography

The 4.5 hectare site occupies a position on the southern edge of the extensive river terrace gravels which form the surface drift geology at this point in the present valley of the River Waveney. The site itself slopes markedly from its south-west corner down towards the north-east, falling from *c*.26m OD down to *c*.17m OD over a distance of *c*.300m, with a steeper slope towards the south-west, which levels out towards the

north-east. A heavy glacial till forming the clay plateau which extends away beyond the southern edge of the site was encountered in trenches opened in the south-west corner of the evaluation area.

3. Archaeology and historical background

Historically, the site lies towards the western edge of The Flixton Park Estate as shown on the Estate Map of 1760 and, at that time, was part of a large open area of parkland forming the immediate environs of Flixton Hall.

Previously, Homersfield was an important possession of the medieval bishops of Norwich and appears to have been the *caput* (head) of their barony of South Elmham prior to *c*.1100 when it was moved up onto the clay plateau where an episcopal palace was established at South Elmham Hall (Martin and Satchell 2008, 95). The bishops also had a park here in the time of Bishop Herbert Losinga (bishop 1091-1119), who refers to a poaching incident here in a letter (Goulburn and Symonds Vol. I, 1878, 171-1; Morris 1927, 60-1; Crosby 1994, 184-5).

More recently the site was divided into two separate fields with a boundary marked on the Early OS map editions by a line of trees. The present landowner has suggested that this boundary was only finally removed during the second half of the 20th century.

While there have been no archaeological investigations undertaken within the proposed extension area itself, extensive archaeological excavation works have been undertaken by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Field Team (hereafter SCCAS/FT) on *c*.40 hectares of the present quarry permission to the north-east (Boulter 2004, 2008 and 2009). An extensive prehistoric monumental landscape has been revealed with an Early Neolithic long barrow, later Neolithic post-hole circle and sixteen Early Bronze Age ring-ditches. In addition, significant occupation and other deposits of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Early Anglo-Saxon (including two cemeteries) and post-medieval date have been recorded.

The closest of these areas, *c*.250m to the east of the evaluation site, FLN 056 and FLN 057 on Figure 1, provided evidence for activity dating to the Neolithic (pits), Early

Bronze Age (pits), Bronze Age/Iron Age (pits and 4/6 post-structures), Late Iron Age/Roman (field ditches) and post-medieval (ditch) periods.

FLN 009, FLN 013, FLN 053 and FLN 054 (Fig 1) also provided evidence for a similar range of multi-period activity with FLN 053 also including part of an Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery (Boulter and Walton Rogers forthcoming).

Other Historical Environment Records (HER) in the vicinity of the site (Fig. 1) include the following:

FLN misc.: (mis-recorded, should be SEY not FLN) Upper stone from an Iron Age/Roman puddingstone quern (SF 12214). Recovered as a surface find on eastern edge of evaluation area.

SEY 022: Metal detector finds. Roman metalwork and Iron Age linch pin.

SEY 029: A field system of probably medieval origin can be seen as cropmarks on aerial photographs.

SEY 030: The remains of probably medieval field boundaries are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs of the 1960's.

SEC 054: Ditched field boundaries of possible medieval date can be seen underneath later, probably 19th century park features south of Flixton Hall on aerial photographs of 1973.

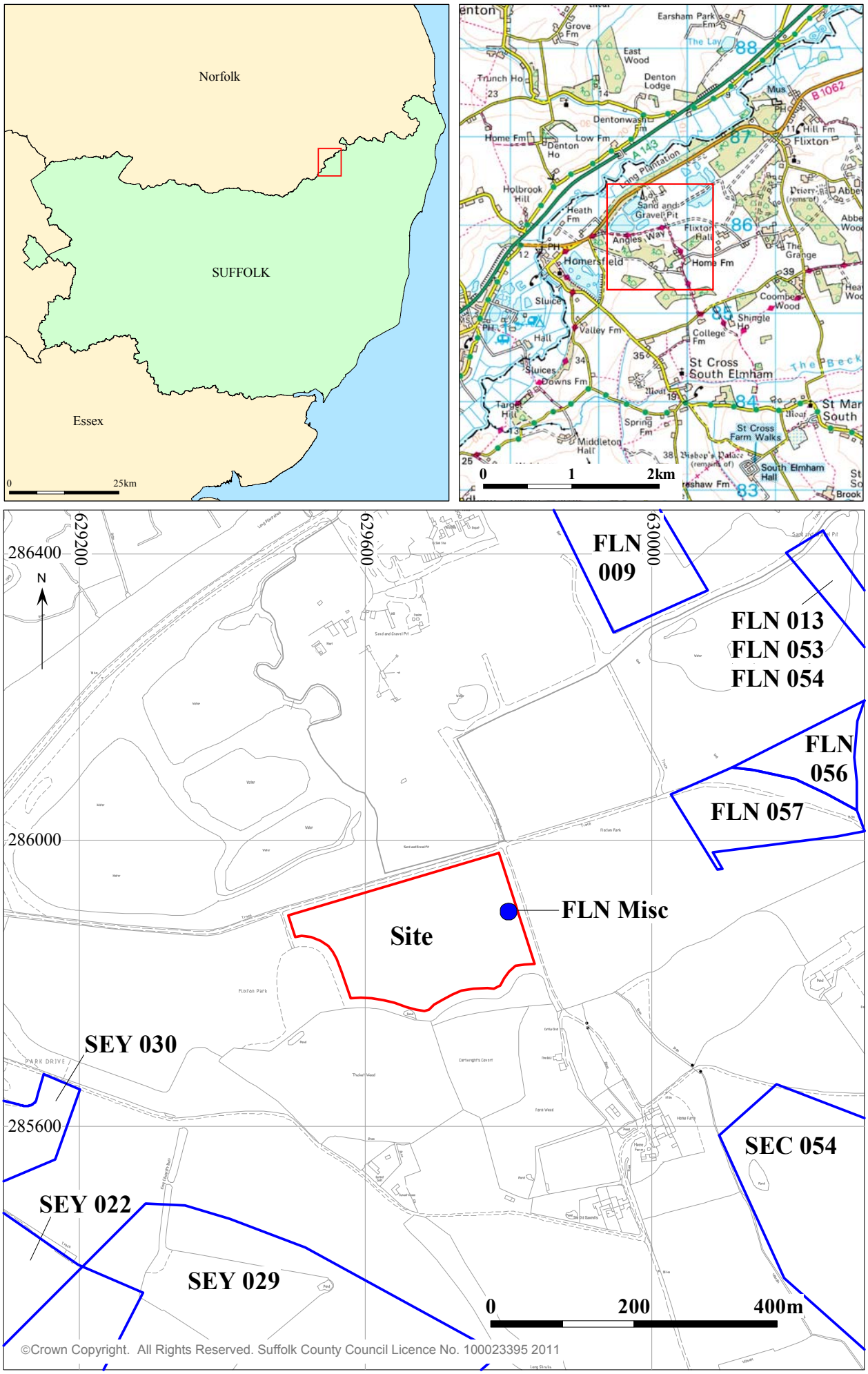

Figure 1 Site location maps

4. Methodology

4.1 Fieldwork

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) document was prepared by SCCAS/FPT (Boulter 2011), the contents of which were agreed with SCCAS/CT and The Guildhouse Consultancy.

The locations of Trenches 1 – 20 were transferred to the site using a RTK GPS unit, additional Trenches 21 – 27 were located by triangulating from the original trenches.

Trenches were opened using a 360^{o} tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.8m wide bladed ditching bucket in order to provide a good clean cut. Topsoil and subsoil were stored on opposite sides of the trench to facilitate sequential backfilling. Excavation was carried out under the continuous supervision of an archaeologist. Mechanical excavation ceased at the level where archaeological features became visible, or at the surface of the underlying drift geology, whichever was encountered first.

Soil-profile sections (1m wide) were recorded at the ends of each trench (centre only for short Trenches 26 and 27) (Figs. 21 and 22). These are not marked on the trench plans.

A metal detector search was undertaken at all stages of the project, covering both the upcast spoil and the exposed surface of the trenches.

Discrete archaeological features were manually excavated in order to recover evidence for their date, form and function. All artefactual evidence was retained with a 'no discard' policy operated on-site.

Contextual information was recorded in a 'unique continuous' numbering system on SCCAS/FPT 'pro-forma' context sheets under the HER code SEY 035.

Plans and sections drawings were executed in pencil on A3-sized sheets of plastic drafting film. Site levels were related to Ordnance Datum using temporary benchmarks imposed on the site using the RTK GPS unit.

A photographic record, high resolution digital shots only, was made of the site throughout.

Where appropriate, bulk soil-samples were taken from feature fills in order for palaeoenvironmental analysis to be undertaken.

4.2 Post-excavation

General post-excavation tasks are listed below; more specific finds methodologies are included within the relevant sections of the report.

Context information was checked and input into a Microsoft Access database.

The digital photographs were catalogued and added to the SCCAS/FPT photographic archive under the photo database codes HLS 1 – 96 and HLT 1 – 83.

Finds were processed (washed, marked and quantified) before dispatching to relevant internal or external specialists for analysis.

Bulk soil-samples were processed and sorted. It had previously been agreed that assessment/analysis of the flotation samples would not be required at this stage and would be undertaken later in conjunction with the main archaeological programme associated with the full soil-strip.

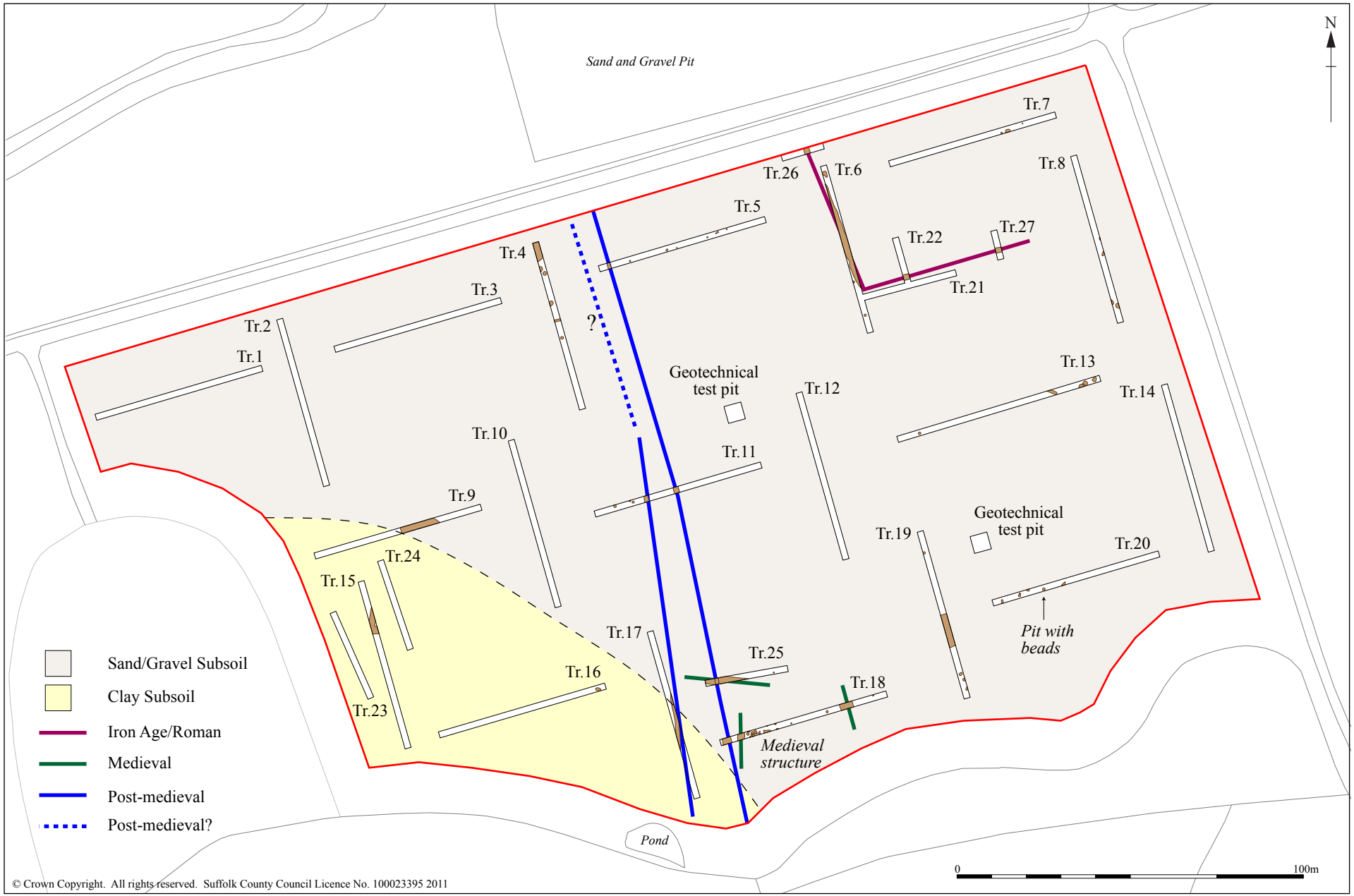

Figure 2. Trench locations

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

The Brief and Specification document (Appendix 1) prepared by Edward Martin of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Conservation team (hereafter SCCAS/CT) required that the opened trenches cover 5% of the proposed quarry extraction area. With a measured site area of 4.5 hectares, 5% was calculated as equalling a 1000m length of trenching with a 1.8m wide digging bucket.

It was subsequently agreed between SCCAS/CT (on behalf of the MPA) and The Guildhouse Consultancy (on behalf of Cemex (UK) Materials Ltd) that a trench plan covering a 4% by area sample of the site would be employed (20 x 50m long trenches) leaving a 1% by area contingency (250m length of trench) in reserve for targeted work.

The initial twenty trenches were excavated as planned. Subsequently, following consultation with all interested parties, one of the original trenches (Trench 13) was extended by 10m and a further seven trenches (Trenches 21 – 27), with a total length of 141.5m, were opened (Fig. 2). While the final total trench area only equated to 4.6% of the 4.5 hectares site area, it was agreed that this was sufficient to characterise the archaeological deposits present.

The twenty seven excavated trenches are described individually below.

5.2 Trench results

Trench 1

(Figs. 2 and 21)

Dimensions and orientation:	1.8m x 50m, orientated WSW – ENE
Topsoil description:	(*0010*) 0.3m – 0.4m of dark brown medium heavy loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0011*) 0.2m – 0.3m of orange/brown silty/clayey sand with moderate – frequent gravel to pebble-sized inclusions.
Underlying drift geology:	Varied between light stone-free sand to stony sand.
Levels at ends of trench:	WSW 18.32mOD; ENE 18.22mOD
Features:	None

Trench 2

(Figs. 2 and 21)

Dimensions and orientation:	1.8m x 50m, orientated NNW – SSE
Topsoil description:	(*0012*) 0.3m of dark brown clayey loam, clayier towards southern end of trench.
Subsoil description:	(*0013*) homogenous brown silty, clayey sand. Includes concentration of flint cobbles at southern end of trench. Thickness increases from 0.2m, at northern end of trench, to 0.4m before reducing down to 0.2m for northernmost 10m where trench slopes up steeply.
Underlying drift geology:	Relatively light sand with moderate to frequent gravel to pebble-sized stone inclusions. Frequent flint cobbles at southern end of trench where it slopes up steeply.
Levels at ends of trench:	NNW 17.74mOD; SSE 21.08mOD
Features:	None

Trench 3

(Figs. 2 and 21)

Dimensions and orientation:	1.8m x 50m, orientated WSW – ENE
Topsoil description:	(*0014*) 0.3m – 0.35m of dark brown loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0015*) 0.25m (westernmost end of trench) to 0.45m (easternmost end of trench) of homogenous brown silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional to moderate inclusions of gravel to pebble-sized stones.
Underlying drift geology:	Orange/yellow sand with variable concentrations of gravel to pebble-sized stone inclusions. Some concentrations of flint cobbles.
Levels at ends of trench:	WSW 18.18mOD; ENE 17.71mOD
Features:	None

Trench 4

(Figs. 2, 3 and 21)

Dimensions and orientation:	1.8m x 50m, orientated NNW – SSE
Topsoil description:	(*0016*) 0.3m of dark brown sandy loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0017*) 0.4m (northernmost end of trench) to 0.8m (southernmost end of trench) of mid orange brown silty sand with occasional small flints. At southern end of trench the subsoil appeared to be divided into two components. The lower 0.4m was darker and siltier with occasional large angular flints.
Underlying drift geology:	Mid to pale orange/brown silty sand to sand with frequent stonier patches.
Levels at ends of trench:	NNW 17.62mOD; SSE 18.34mOD
Features: (Total 6)	**Unex. p-med. quarry pit:** *0213* **(Total 1)** **Pits:** *0205*, *0207*, *0209*, *0215* **(Total 4)** **Ditch:** *0211* **(Total 1)**

Six features were recorded in Trench 4 (Fig. 3). With the exception of quarry pit *0213*, which cut to the base of topsoil *0016*, all were effectively sealed by the majority of subsoil layer *0017.* However, during machining the features first became visible *c.*10cm above the base of the subsoil, cutting the material forming the diffuse weathered interface between subsoil and the underlying naturally occurring drift geology.

None of the pits were particularly big: pit *0207* measuring 1.5m by >0.75m with a depth of 0.35m was the largest, while pit *0205* measuring 0.75m in diameter with a depth of 0.2m was the smallest. The fills of all of the pits comprised variations of light to darker brown silty sand with inclusions of gravel to pebble-sized stones and charcoal flecks.

Ditch *0211* was 0.5m wide with a depth of only 10cm and a fill of mid orange/brown silty sand.

Artefactual evidence recovered from the Trench 4 features included nine sherds of Iron Age pottery, with a few fragments of fired clay, including a loomweight fragment (SF *1021*) and one with a wattle impression, and fragments of burnt animal bone from fill *0206* of pit *0205* and a single piece of fired clay from fill *0216* of pit *0215*.

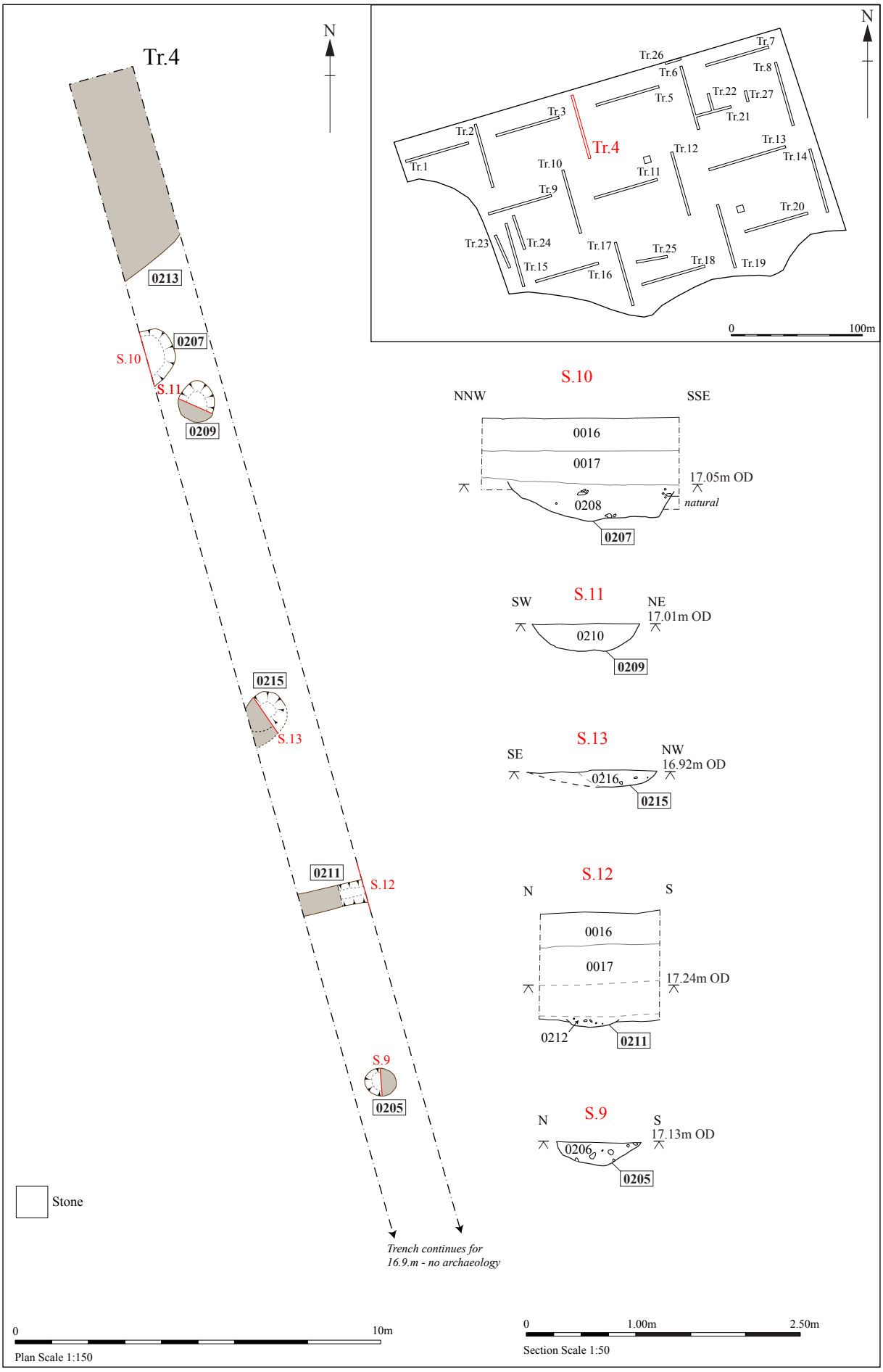

Figure 3. Trench 4, plan and sections

Trench 5

(Figs. 2, 4 and 21)

Dimensions and orientation:	1.8m x 50m, orientated WSW – ENE
Topsoil description:	(*0018*) 0.4m of dark brown sandy loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0019*) uniform 0.5m mixed brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small to medium flints. At easternmost end of trench, the basal 0.2m appears a paler grey/brown and less silty while the upper component has charcoal flecks and crumbs of fired clay.
Underlying drift geology:	Mid to pale silty sand with sandier and stonier patches. Occasional clay patches at westernmost end of trench.
Levels at ends of trench:	WSW 17.64mOD; ENE 17.18mOD
Features: (Total 8)	**Pits:** *0221* **(Total 1)** **Post-holes:** *0217*, *0223*, *0225*, *0227*, *0229*, *0231* **(Total 6)** **Unex. p-med. ditch:** *0219* **(Total 1)**

Eight features were recorded in Trench 5 (Fig. 4). With the exception of the unexcavated post-medieval ditch (*0219*), which cut to the base of the topsoil layer *0018*, all were sealed by subsoil layer *0019*, although they did appear to cut the *c.*10cm thick layer forming the diffuse weathered interface between the subsoil and the underlying naturally occurring drift geology.

None of the features were large and their description as post-holes during excavation was based almost entirely on size, as there was no direct evidence to suggest that they had ever performed this function. Fills generally comprised of mid to dark brown silty sand with variable concentrations of gravel to pebble-sized stones with occasional charcoal flecks, more frequent in fill *0224* of post-hole *0223*.

Ditch *0219* was interpreted as being the same as ditch *0201* in Trench 11, *0161* in Trench 25 and *0088* in Trench 18 and representing the eastern side of a double field boundary ditch which only became completely redundant in the second half of the 20th century (Fig. 2).

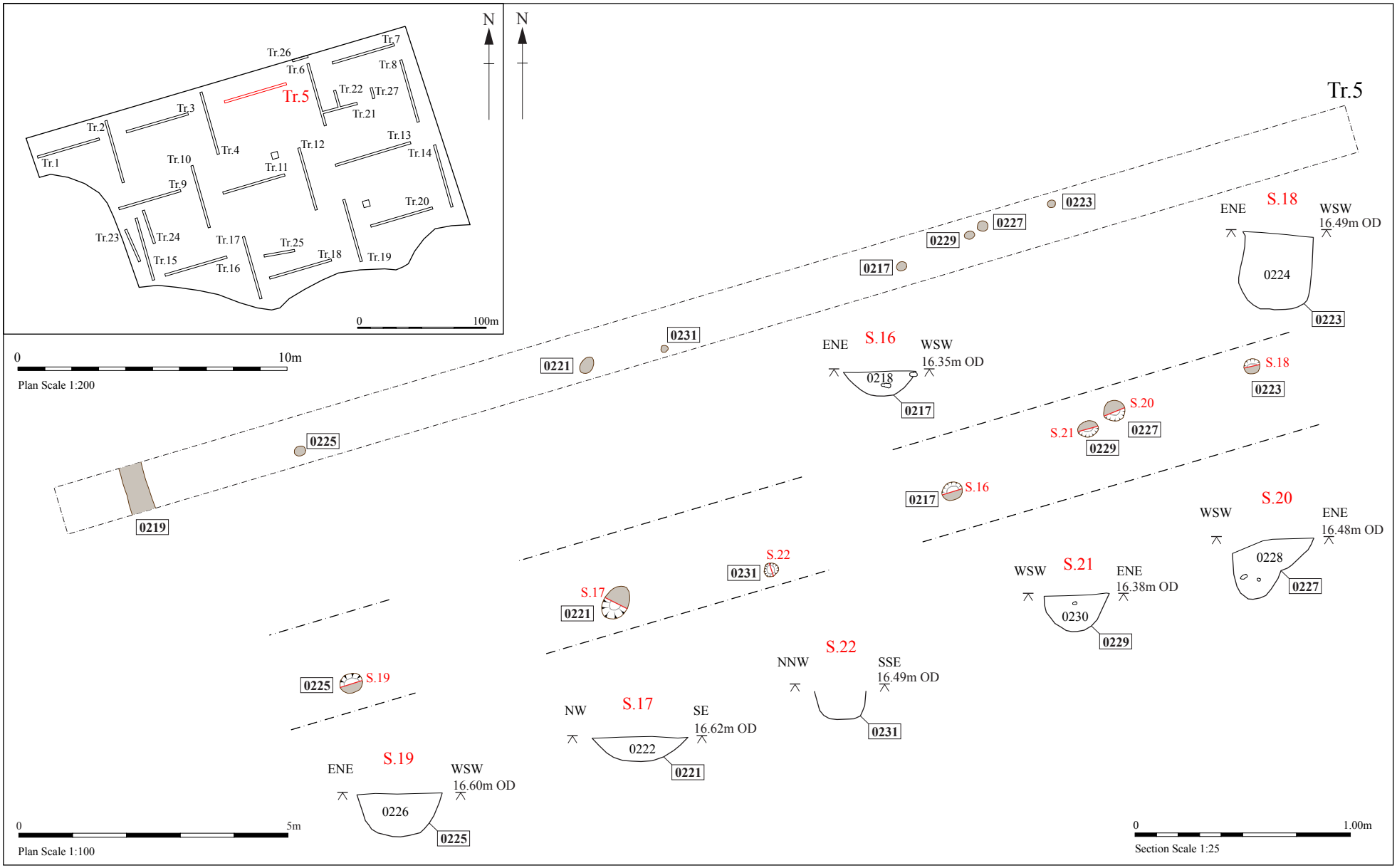

Figure 4. Trench 5, plan and sections

Artefactual evidence recovered from the features in Trench 5 was limited to eleven small pieces of baked clay from fill *0222* of pit *0221*. In addition, a single sherd of Roman pottery and two worked flints were recovered from subsoil layer *0019*.

Trench 6

(Figs. 2, 5 and 21)

Dimensions and orientation:	1.8m x 50m, orientated NNW – SSE
Topsoil description:	(*0020*) 0.3m – 0.35m of dark brown sandy loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0021*) relatively uniform 0.4m of homogenous brown silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional to moderate inclusions of gravel to pebble-sized stones.
Underlying drift geology:	Orange/brown silty sand with some stonier areas.
Levels at ends of trench:	NNW 17.16mOD; SSE 17.26mOD
Features: (Total 4)	**Pits:** *0076, 0078, 0080* **(Total 3)**
	Ditch: *0052* **(Total 1)**

Four discrete features were recorded in Trench 6 (Fig. 5). While all of the features were effectively sealed by subsoil layer *0021*, they did appear to cut the basal 10cm – 15cm thick layer of mixed material forming the weathered interface between the subsoil and the underlying naturally occurring drift geology.

Ditch *0052* was also recorded as ditch *0187* in Trench 26 to the north. To the south it probably turned to the east, continuing as ditch *0152* in Trench 22 and ditch *0189* in Trench 27. The north-west to south-east alignment of ditch *0052*, only slightly different to that of the trench itself, resulted in it being exposed for approximately 30m of the 50m trench, and at no point was it possible to put a full section across the 2m wide feature. The unexcavated fill (*0053*) comprised homogenous dark brown silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks. Surface finds included seven sherds of later Iron Age/earlier Roman pottery and three fragments from a possible triangular loomweight (SF *1018*).

Two of the pits (*0076* and *0078*) were small with depths not exceeding 0.25m and fills (*0077* and *0079* respectively) of brown clayey sandy silt with charcoal and some heat reddening. The third (*0080*) was irregular in shape with a fill (*0081*) of homogenous brown silty sand, possibly representing two features with indeterminate relationships.

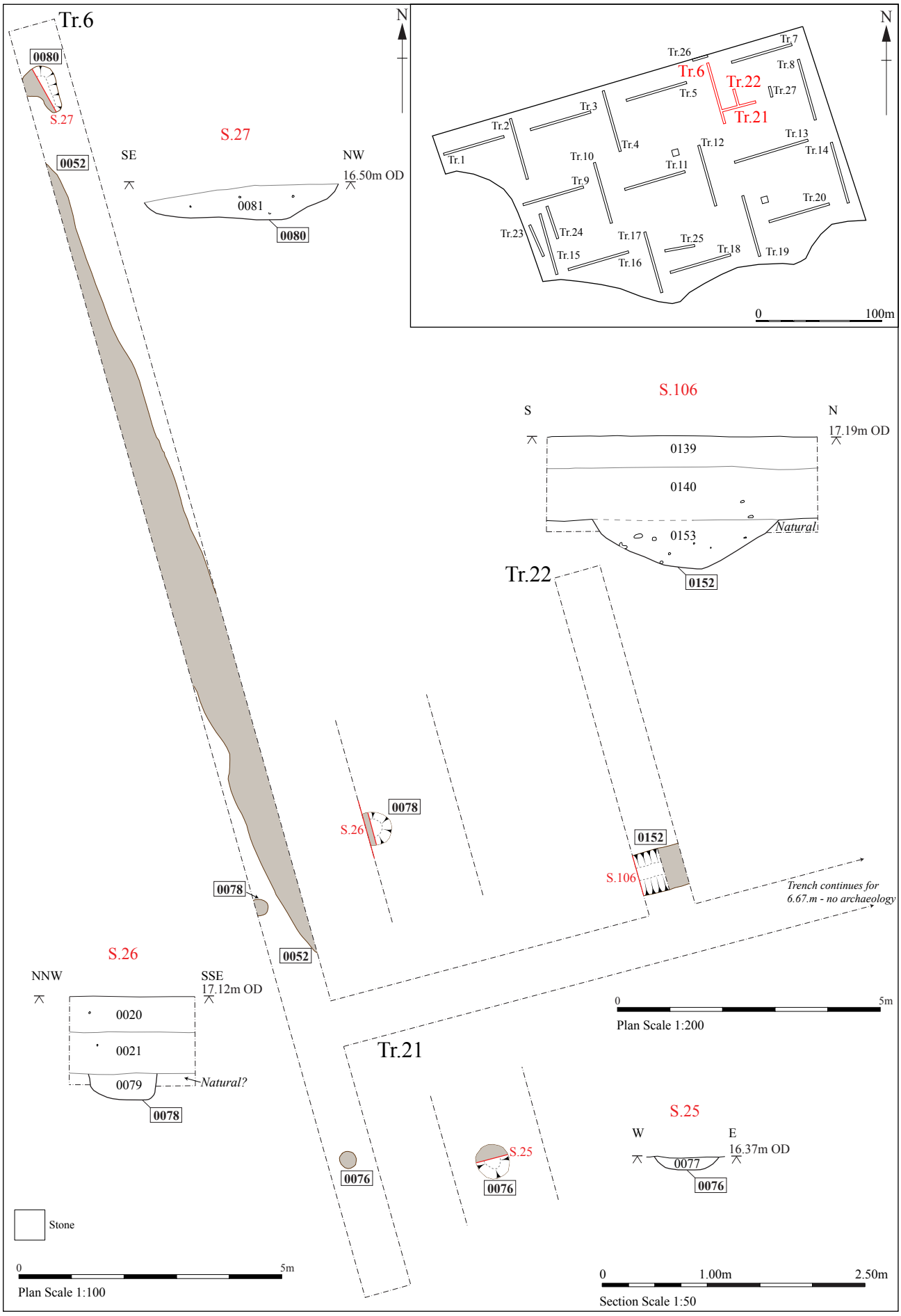

Figure 5. Trenches 6, 21 and 22, plans and sections

Finds recovered from the pit-fills *0077*, *0079* and *0081* included a few sherds of Iron Age pottery and a single worked flint in *0077*. In addition, two worked flints were recovered from subsoil layer *0021*.

Trench 7

(Figs. 2, 6 and 21)

Dimensions and orientation:	1.8m x 50m, orientated WSW – ENE
Topsoil description:	(*0022*) 0.3m – 0.35m of dark brown sandy loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0023*) 0.35m (easternmost end of trench) to 0.5m (westernmost end of trench) of mid orange brown silty sand with occasional small stones and chalk flecks. At eastern end of trench there appeared to be a slightly paler *c*.10cm band immediately below the topsoil.
Underlying drift geology:	Orange/brown slightly silty sand with some stonier areas.
Levels at ends of trench:	WSW 17.17mOD; ESE 17.27mOD
Features: (Total 3)	**Pit:** *0072* **(Total 1)**
	Post-hole: *0070*, *0074* **(Total 2)**

Three discrete features were recorded in Trench 7 (Fig. 6). All features were recorded as being sealed by subsoil layer *0023*, but clearly first became visible cutting the *c*.10cm of material forming the diffuse weathered interface between the subsoil and underlying naturally occurring drift geology.

Neither of the two features described as post-holes (*0070* and *0074*) exhibited definitive evidence to prove that they had ever performed this function, although *0074* did have a centrally deeper area that could represent a post-setting. Both were small with fills (*0071* and *0075* respectively) of orange/brown/grey silty sand.

Finds recovered from the features in Trench 7 were limited to a single piece of fired clay from fill *0071* of post-hole *0070* and four sherds of Roman pottery from fill *0073* of pit *0072*.

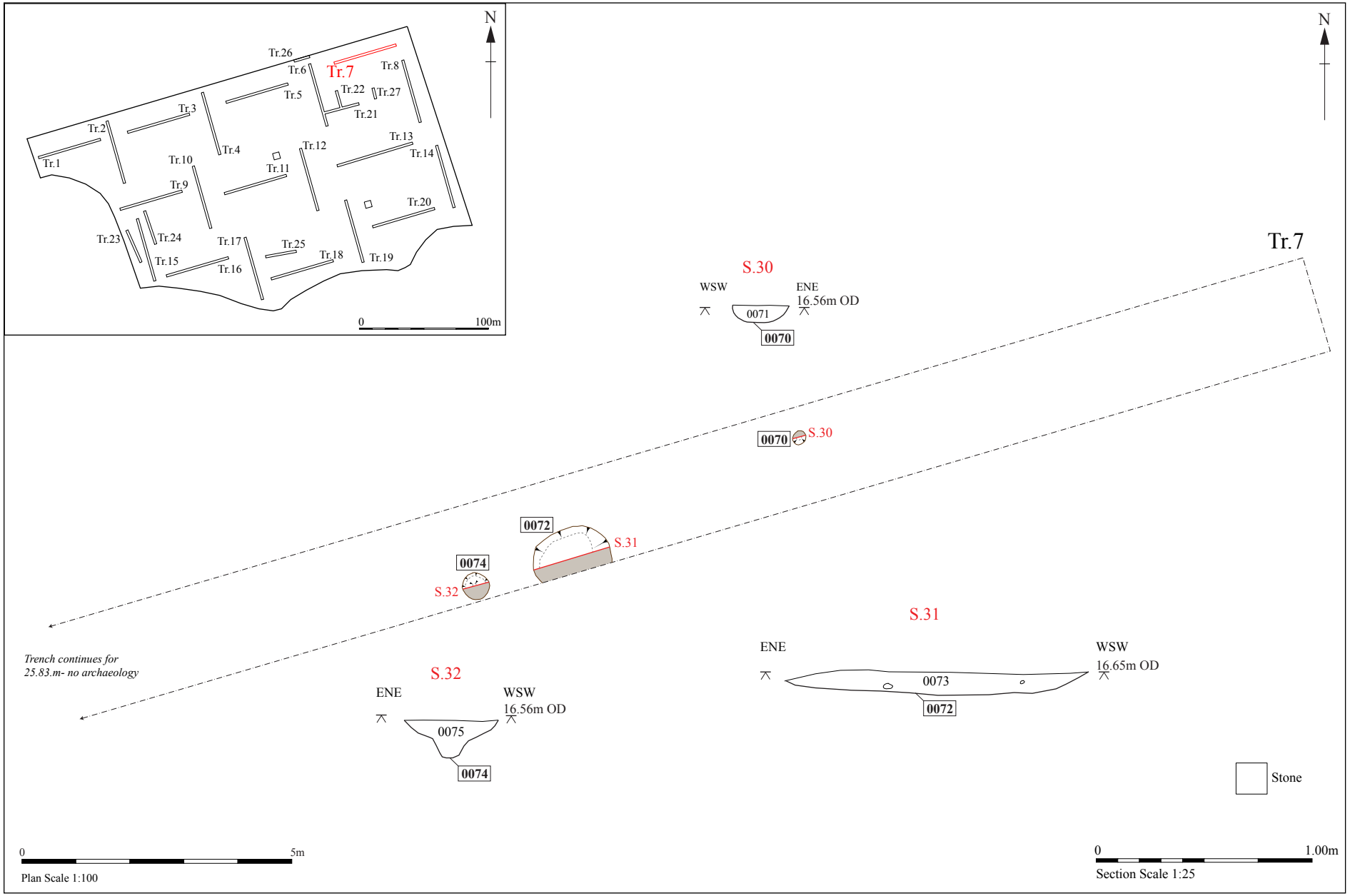

Figure 6. Trench 7, plan and sections

Trench 8

(Figs. 2, 7 and 21)

Dimensions and orientation:	1.8m x 50m, orientated NNW – SSE
Topsoil description:	(*0004*) 0.3m of dark brown sandy loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0005*) 0.25m (northernmost end of trench) to 0.5m (southernmost end of trench) of relatively homogenous brown silty sand with occasional to moderate gravel to pebble-sized stones.
Underlying drift geology:	Orange/brown silty sand, stonier to north.
Levels at ends of trench:	NNW 17.3mOD; SSE 16.61mOD
Features: (Total 4)	**Pits:** *0044*, *0046*, *0048*, *0050* **(Total 4)**

Four discrete features, all described as pits, were recorded in Trench 8 (Fig. 7). All of these were clearly sealed by at least some of subsoil layer *0005*, although in the case of the two larger features (*0048* and *0050*), they first became visible during soil-stripping, due to a darkening of the fill and the presence of finds, at a point up to *c*.0.3m above the interface of subsoil and naturally occurring drift geology. This suggests that the subsoil layer was not a uniform entity and must at least comprise of two distinct components.

The four pits were all shallow with a maximum depth of 0.4m (*0044*). The two larger pits (*0048* and *0050*), both of which measured in excess of 1.5m across their excavated sections, only continued down to a maximum depth of 0.2m below the level of the upper surface of the naturally occurring drift geology. However, their full depth was more in the region of 0.5m when the level at which the features first became visible during soil-stripping was taken into account. The excavated fills of the pits all comprised light to dark grey and brown silty sands with occasional stones and charcoal flecks.

Artefactual evidence recovered from the features in Trench 8 included two sherds of pottery from fill *0045* of pit *0044* and single sherds from fills *0049* and *0051* of pits *0048* and *0050* respectively. The pottery is either Early Neolithic or Iron Age in date and was accompanied by heat-altered flint in all three pits and worked flint in pits *0044* and *0048*. The presence of iron find (SF*1002*), a possible nail, and fourteen fragments of triangular loomweight (SF *1011*), in fill *0051* of pit *0050* and a piece from an Iron Age triangular loomweight in fill *0049* of pit *0048* (SF *1009*) suggests that the pottery, at least in these contexts, is Iron Age or residual.

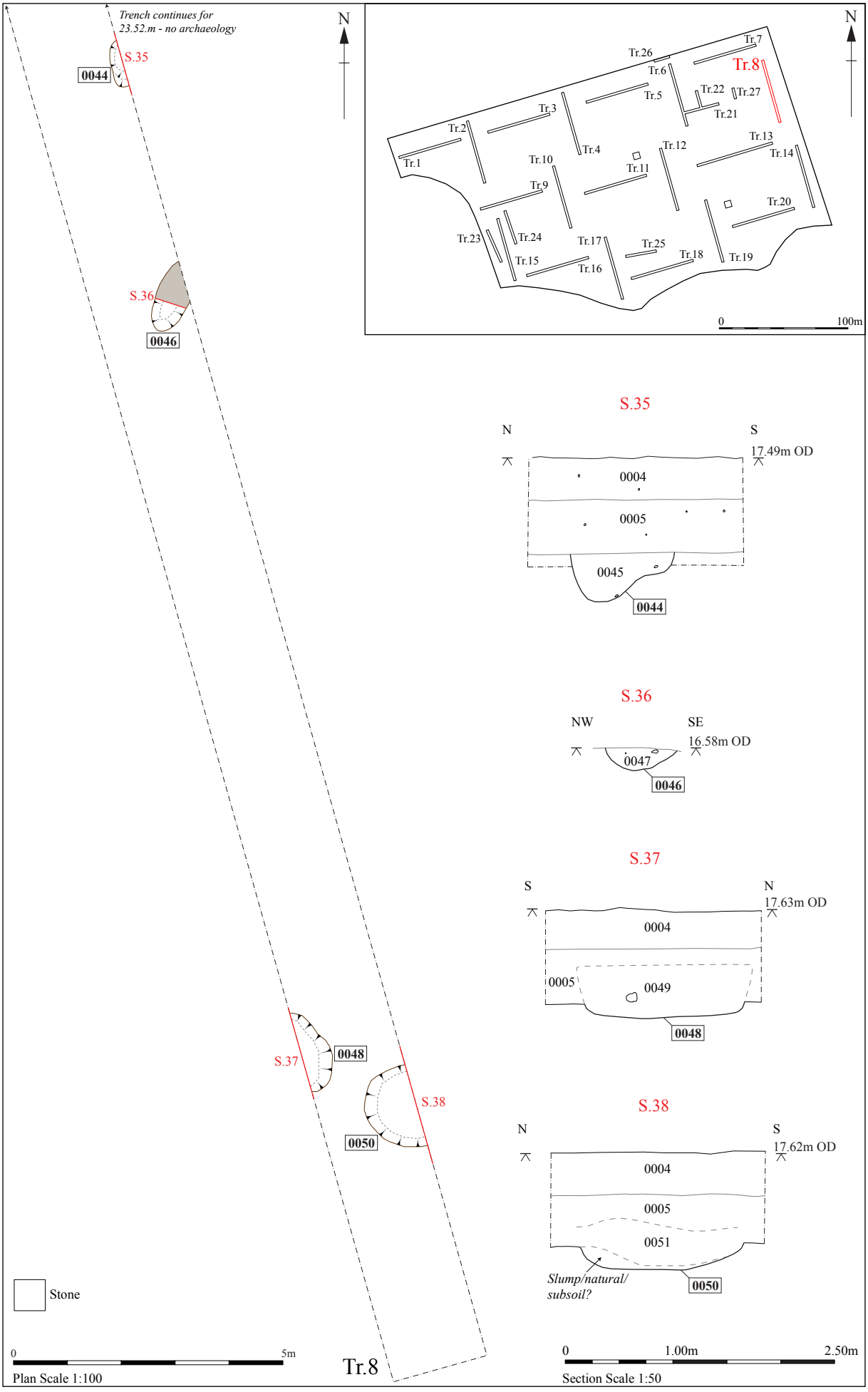

Figure 7. Trench 8, plan and sections

In addition to a sherd of earlier Roman pottery and ten worked flints, two small finds were recovered from the upcast subsoil (*0005*): a circular, domed copper alloy lump, either a counter, or possibly waste (SF *1001*) and twenty pieces of an Iron Age triangular loomweight (SF *1010*).

Trench 9

(Figs. 2, 8 and 22)

Dimensions and orientation:	1.8m x 50m, orientated WSW – ENE
Topsoil description:	(*0024*) 0.25m (westernmost end of trench) to 0.35m (easternmost end of trench) of heavy dark brown clay loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0025*) 0.25m – 0.50m of brown clayey silty sand with moderate pebble-sized stones. Only occurs for easternmost *c*.13m of trench where underlying natural drift geology is not boulder clay. No subsoil for western 37m of trench.
Underlying drift geology:	Chalky boulder clay till for westernmost 26m of trench, easternmost *c*.13m of trench is orange/brown clayey silt. The intervening area is cut by a geotechnical test-pit.
Levels at ends of trench:	WSW 22.99mOD; ENE 20.54mOD
Features: (Total 1)	**Geological test-pit:** *0223* **(Total 1)**

The one feature recorded in Trench 9 was a large intervention (*0223*) which clearly cut to the base of the topsoil and was located straddling the junction between the heavy chalky boulder clay drift geology to the west and the lighter sandier material to the east. Information given by the present land owner indicates that this was a geotechnical test-pit excavated towards the end of the 20th century.

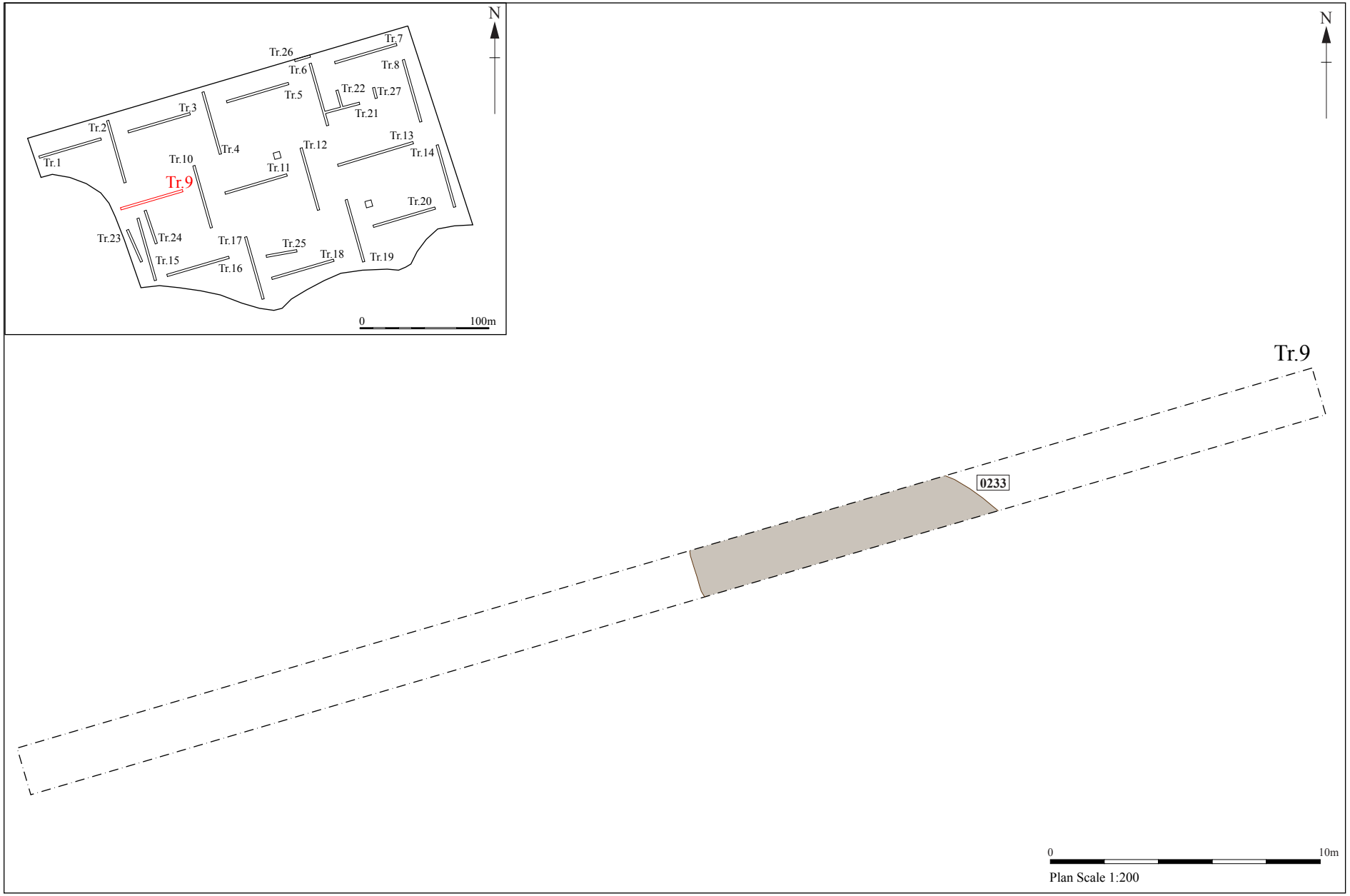

Figure 8. Trench 9, plan

Trench 10

(Figs. 2 and 21)

Dimensions and orientation:	1.8m x 50m, orientated NNW – SSE
Topsoil description:	(*0026*) 0.3m of dark brown sandy loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0027*) 0.34m (southernmost end of trench) to 0.6m (northernmost end of trench) of mid brown silty sand with occasional small to medium stones, becoming larger towards base at northern end of trench.
Underlying drift geology:	Mid to pale yellow/brown silty sand with moderate gravel through to pebble-sized stones throughout.
Levels at ends of trench:	NNW 18.82mOD; SSE 21.74mOD
Features:	None

Trench 11

(Figs. 2, 9 and 21)

Dimensions and orientation:	1.8m x 50m, orientated WSW – ESE
Topsoil description:	(*0028*) 0.3m of dark brown sandy loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0029*) 0.35m (easternmost end of trench) to 0.85m (northernmost end of trench) of mid brown slightly clayey silty sand, darker towards base with occasional stones, becoming frequent towards base.
Underlying drift geology:	Light orange/brown silty sand with sandier areas with stony pockets.
Levels at ends of trench:	WSW 19.77mOD; ESE 18.16mOD
Features: (Total 5)	**P-med. ditches:** *0199*, *0201* **(Total 2)** **Pits:** *0195*, *0197*, *0203* **(Total 3)**

Five discrete features were recorded in Trench 11 (Fig. 9). The three pits (*0195*, *0197* and *0203*) where clearly sealed completely by subsoil layer *0027*. Ditch *0201* very obviously cut to the base of the topsoil. However, the relationship was less clear in the section through ditch *0199*, the dating evidence recovered from its fill and its alignment coinciding with a known post-medieval boundary provided enough evidence to infer a similar stratigraphic relationship for this feature (Fig. 2).

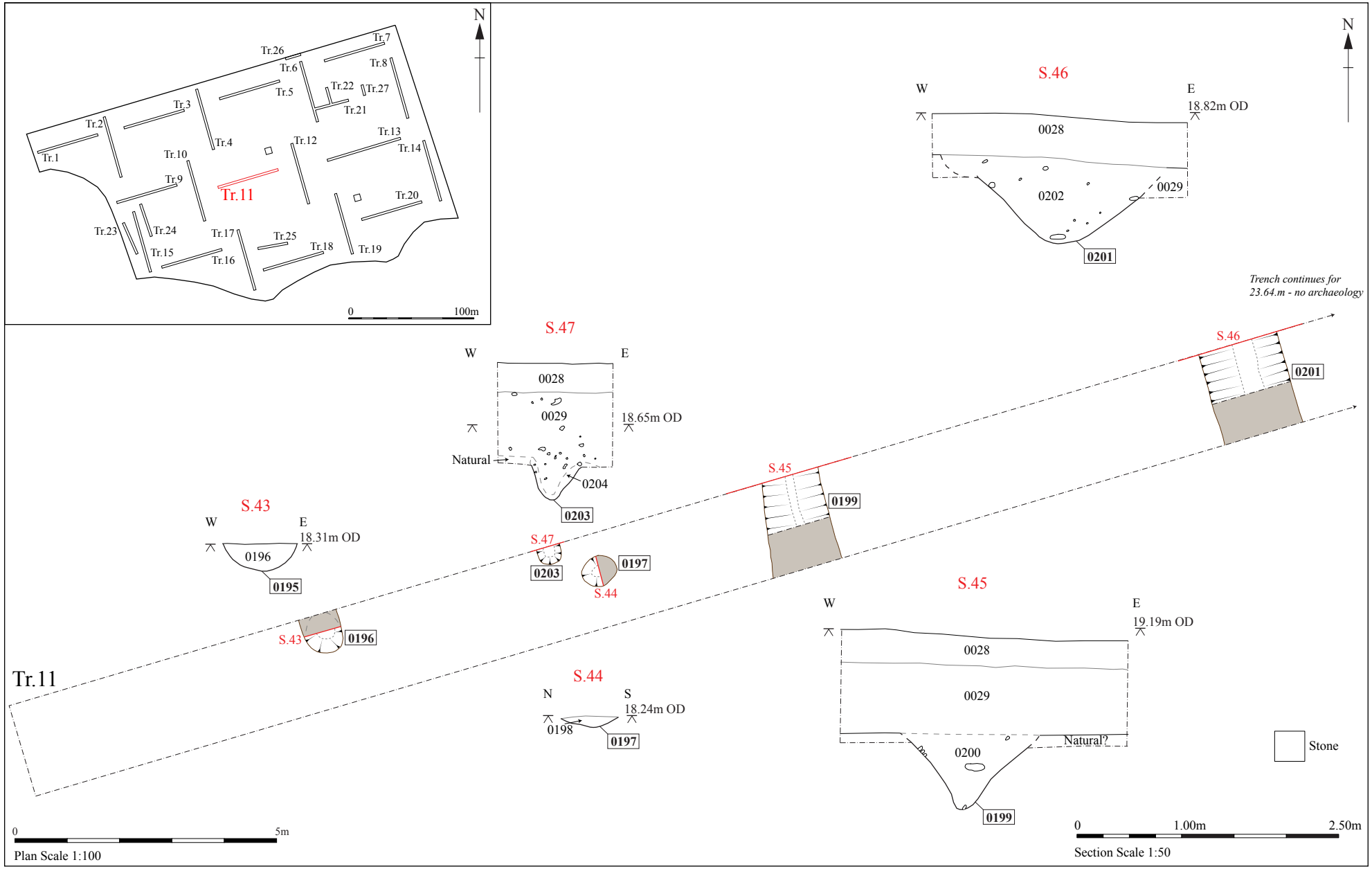

Figure 9. Trench 11, plan and sections

Ditch *0199* was interpreted as being the continuation of the unexcavated ditch feature *0115* recorded in Trench 17, while ditch *0201* was thought to be the same as *0219* in Trench 5, *0088* in Trench 18 and *0161* in Trench 25. Together, these two features were thought to represent a double ditched field boundary that became redundant in the second half of the 20th century (Fig. 2).

The three pit-like features were all small: the largest (*0195*) which measured only 0.7m across its excavated section, whilst at 0.3m, *0203* was the deepest. The fills (*0196*, *0198* and *0204* respectively) comprised varying hues of silty sand with localised inclusions of small stones. Fills *0198* in pit *0197* and *0204* in pit *0203* both included charcoal, while the latter also contained heat-altered flint.

Finds recovered in Trench 11 included post-medieval bottle glass from fill *0200* of ditch *0199*, with two iron small finds, a possible knife (SF *1012*) and a possible nail (SF *1013*), along with a piece of animal bone, all from the surface of post-medieval ditch *0201*. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was found in fill *0196* of pit *0195* along with a single worked flint and a few pieces of heat-altered flint. Heat-altered flint was also present in fill *0204* of pit *0203*.

In addition, a single sherd of possible earlier Neolithic pottery was recovered from subsoil layer *0029*.

Trench 12

(Figs. 2 and 21)

Dimensions and orientation:	1.8m x 50m, orientated NNW – SSE
Topsoil description:	(*0030*) 0.3m – 0.35m of dark brown sandy loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0031*) *c*.0.4m of brown silty, very slightly clayey sand, clayier towards the south, with occasional to moderate pebble to cobble-sized inclusions.
Underlying drift geology:	Varies locally from relatively stone-free orange/brown sand to stony orange/brown sand.
Levels at ends of trench:	NNW 17.46mOD; SSE 18.72mOD
Features:	None

Trench 13

(Figs. 2, 10 and 21)

Dimensions and orientation:	1.8m x 60m, orientated WSW – ESE
Topsoil description:	(*0032*) 0.3m of dark brown sandy loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0033*) 0.3m (westernmost end of trench) to 0.35m (easternmost end of trench) of mid orange/brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small flints and occasional chalk flecks. At the eastern end of the trench the subsoil included a *c*.10cm band of paler stone-free material immediately below the topsoil.
Underlying drift geology:	Orange brown silty sand with moderate gravel-sized inclusions throughout.
Levels at ends of trench:	WSW 17.65mOD; ESE 17.86mOD
Features: (Total 7)	**Pits:** *0054*, *0056*, *0061*, *0068*, *0155*, *0165* **(Total 6)** **Ditch:** *0064* **(Total 1)**

Seven discrete features were recorded in Trench 13 (Fig. 10). All were clearly sealed below at least some of subsoil *0033* but became visible during machining at approximately 10cm – 15cm above the interface of subsoil and the underlying naturally occurring drift geology. Given that an upper, paler component of *0033* had been recognised during the recording of the soil-profiles in Trench 13, then it is possible for the features to be cutting a lower subsoil while being sealed by its upper levels. The lower, slightly darker subsoil component at the eastern end of the trench was allocated its own context number (*0060*).

Pits *0054*, *0056*, *0061*, *0155* and *0165* formed a cluster of features towards the eastern end of the trench, while pit *0068* was isolated in its extended western end. The pits varied markedly in size from 1.7m across (*0061*) down to *c*.0.5m (*0165*), although all were relatively shallow, the deepest being *0061* which was cut only 0.4m into the naturally occurring drift geology. The pit-fills (*0055*, *0057*, *0062*/*0063*, *0156* and *0166* respectively) comprised light to dark brown/grey silty sand with occasional stones, some large, particularly central to fill *0156* in pit *0155*. Charcoal flecks were also present along with a discrete band of darker material with fragments of heat-altered clay (*0063*) in pit *0061*.

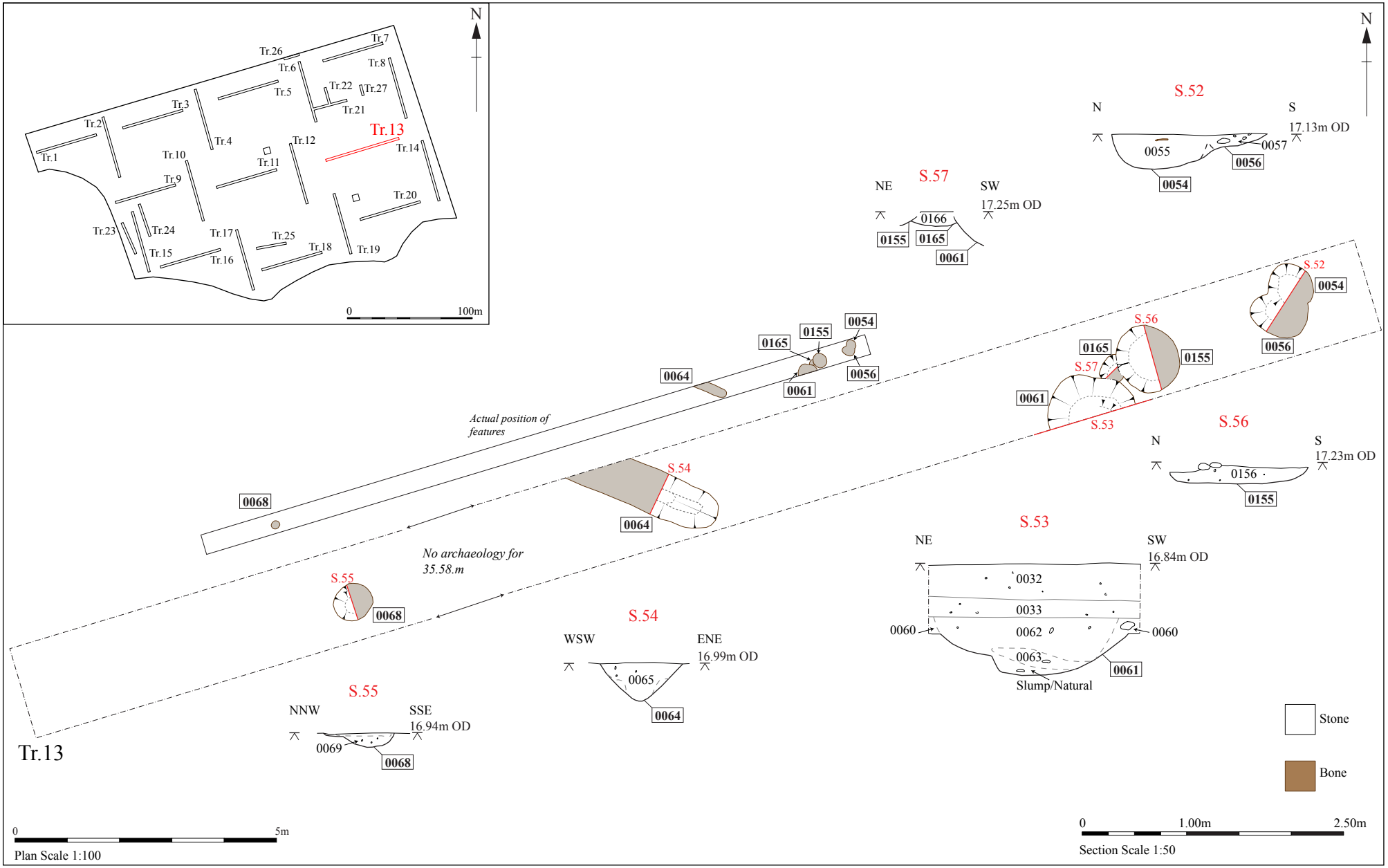

Figure 10. Trench 13, plan and sections

The only other feature was a north-west to south-east orientated ditch (*0064*), butt-ending to the south-east. The 0.8m wide, 0.38m deep feature exhibited a fill (*0065*) similar in character to the subsoil layer and, as a consequence, the relationship between the two was unclear, with the feature only becoming visible after the total removal of subsoil *0033*.

Artefactual evidence recovered from Trench 13 includes thirty one sherds of predominantly Roman pottery from fill *0055* of pit *0054*, although two sherds were identified as Iron Age, fifteen sherds of Iron Age pottery from fill *0062* of pit *0061* and two from fill *0156* of pit *0155*. A fragment of triangular loomweight (SF *1019*) came from pit *0061*. Small quantities of worked flints were recovered from fills *0055* and *0062* (including hammerstone SF *1017*) of pits *0054* and *0061* respectively, while heat-altered flints were collected from fills *0055*, *0057*, *0062* and *0156* of pits *0054*, *0056*, *0061* and *0155* respectively. Fill *0065* in ditch *0064* produced single worked and heat-altered flints. A single fragment of animal bone was found in pit *0054*, fill *0055*.

In addition, two adjoining sherds of Early Roman pottery were recovered from topsoil layer *0032* and seventeen sherds of Early Neolithic (or Iron Age) pottery were recovered from context *0060* which represented the basal 10cm of subsoil layer *0033* in the vicinity of pit *0061*.

Trench 14

(Figs. 2 and 22)

Dimensions and orientation:	1.8m x 50m, orientated NNW – SSE
Topsoil description:	(*0006*) 0.3m – 0.35m of dark brown sandy loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0007*) 0.3m (southernmost end of trench) to 0.35m (northernmost end of trench) of relatively homogenous brown silty sand with moderate gravel to pebble-sized inclusions.
Underlying drift geology:	Relatively consistent mix of orange/yellow sand with gravel to pebble-sized stones and occasional cobbles.
Levels at ends of trench:	NNW 17.8mOD; SSE 18.55mOD
Features:	None

Trench 15

(Figs. 2, 11 and 22)

Dimensions and orientation:	1.8m x 50m, orientated NNW – SSE
Topsoil description:	(*0034*) 0.3m dark brown heavy clayey loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0035*) None present.
Underlying drift geology:	Chalky boulder clay.
Levels at ends of trench:	NNW 23.21mOD; SSE 26.23mOD
Features: (Total 3)	**Ditches:** *0082* (also numbered *0066*), *0087* **(Total 2)**
	Pit: *0084* **(Total 1)**

Three discrete features were recorded in Trench 15 (Fig. 11). All were sealed directly under the topsoil. The surface of the underlying chalky boulder clay exhibited clear evidence for truncation by ploughing with individual furrow incisions visible.

While described as ditches and a pit, the actual character and function of features *0082*, *0084* and *0087* remains uncertain, as they did not continue into additional Trenches 23 and 24 which had been positioned just for that purpose.

In plan, features *0082* and *0086* appear represent the junction between a north to south orientated *c*.2m wide linear with a east to west orientated *c*.2m wide linear with a third, possibly cutting feature (*0084*) in the centre. Both *0082* and *0086* were shallow (10cm – 20cm), although the original depth may have been greater before being reduced by plough truncation.

The fills (*0083*, *0085* and *0088*) were all very similar, comprising relatively homogenous, light brown/grey/green silty clay.

Artefactual evidence was limited to surface finds (*0067*) recovered from feature *0082* during machining, comprising six sherds of earlier Roman pottery.

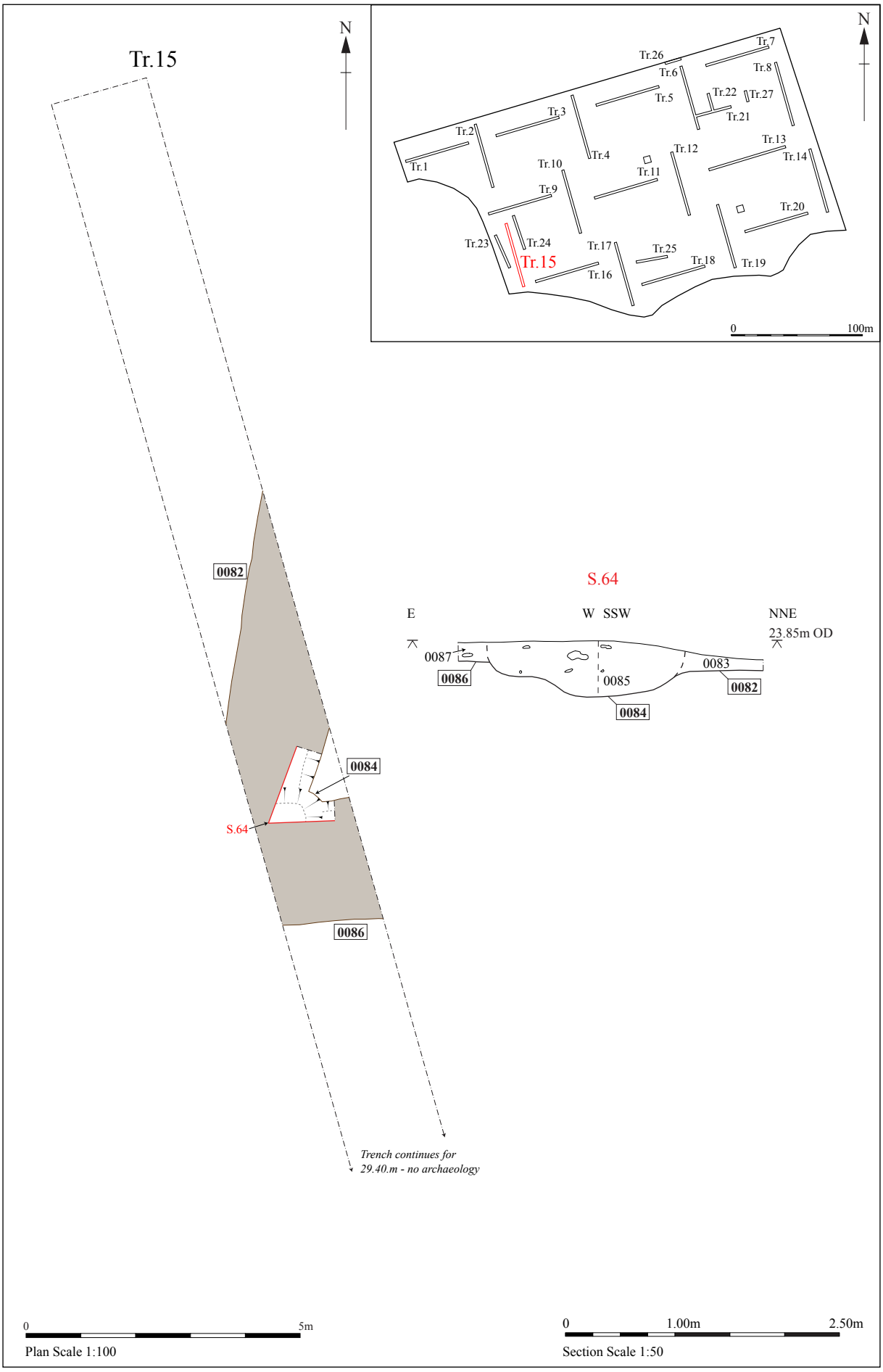

Figure 11. Trench 15, plan and section

Trench 16

(Figs. 2, 12 and 22)

Dimensions and orientation:	1.8m x 50m, orientated WSW – ENE
Topsoil description:	(*0036*) 0.3m dark brown heavy clayey loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0037*) None for westernmost 40m of trench where underlying drift geology is chalky boulder clay. For the easternmost 10m of trench where the underlying drift geology changes to sandier material, two components of subsoil appear, reaching a maximum thickness at the eastern end of the trench where they comprise 0.28m of light brown clayey silt over 0.25m of dark brown clayey silt with occasional stones and charcoal flecks.
Underlying drift geology:	Heavy chalky boulder clay for the westernmost 40m of trench, then orange/brown very silty sand with moderate stone inclusions locally.
Levels at ends of trench:	WSW 25.73mOD; ESE 22.88mOD
Features: (Total 1)	**Pit:** *0123* **(Total 1)**

One discrete feature was recorded in Trench 16 (Fig. 12). Pit *0123* only became visible after the removal of subsoil layer *0037*, but its relationship must still be considered to be unclear.

The feature was oval in shape, measuring 0.75m by 1.5m and shallow, less than 10cm deep. No dating evidence was recovered from the brown silty, clayey sand fill (*0124*).

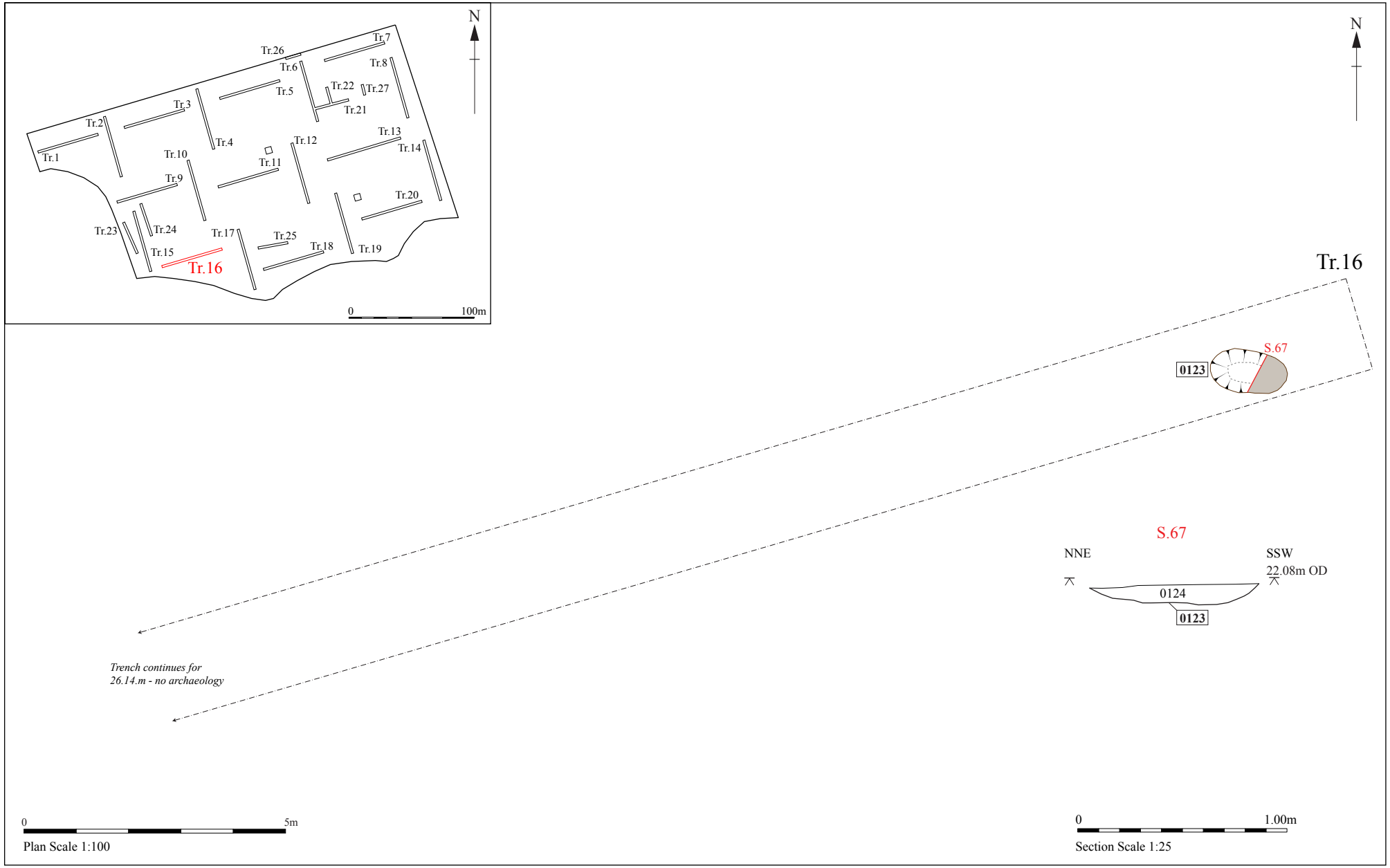

Figure 12. Trench 16, plan and section

Trench 17

(Figs. 2, 13 and 22)

Dimensions and orientation:	1.8m x 50m, orientated NNW – SSE
Topsoil description:	(*0038*) 0.28m (southernmost end of trench) to 0.3m (northernmost end of trench) dark brown heavy clayey sandy loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0039*) None for southernmost *c*.35m of trench where underlying drift geology is chalky boulder clay. For the northernmost 15m of trench where the underlying drift geology changes to sandier material, subsoil appears, reaching a maximum thickness at the northern end of the trench of 0.8m where it comprises mid brown silty sand with some clay to top, sandier to base with occasional to moderate small to medium flints.
Underlying drift geology:	Heavy chalky boulder clay for the southernmost *c*.35m of trench, then mid to pale brown silty sand and sand. For the remainder of the trench.
Levels at ends of trench:	NNW 21.42mOD; SSE 24.24mOD
Features: (Total 1)	**Ditch:** *0115* **(Total 1)**

A single feature was recorded in Trench 17 (Fig. 13). Ditch *0115* was encountered immediately below topsoil cutting onto the underlying boulder clay.

The *c*.2m wide north south orientated ditch was interpreted as the westernmost of a pair of ditches forming a post-medieval field boundary only finally removed in the second half of the 20th century. Same as ditch *0199* in Trench 11. The unexcavated brown/grey silty clay fill included lumps of coal and CBM.

An iron axe head (SF *1004*) was recovered from subsoil layer *0039*.

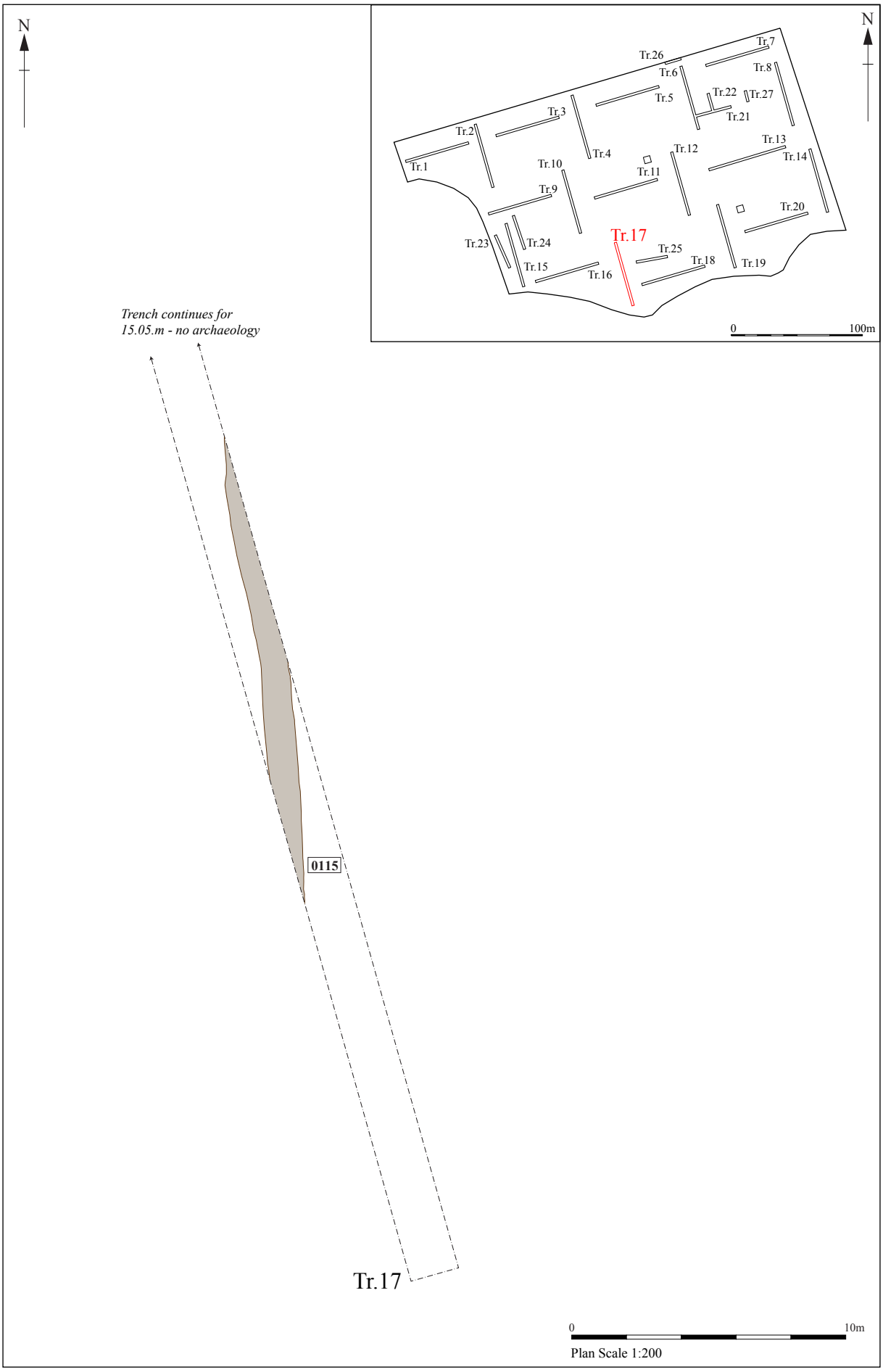

Figure 13. Trench 17, plan

Trench 18

(Figs. 2, 14, 15 and 22)

Dimensions and orientation:	1.8m x 50m, orientated WSW – ENE
Topsoil description:	(*0040*) 0.35m of dark brown sandy loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0041*) 0.12m (westernmost end of trench) to 0.42m (easternmost end of trench) of mid brown silty sand with increasing clay content towards the west.
Underlying drift geology:	Orange/brown sand/silty sand with moderate gravel-sized stones with stonier areas.
Levels at ends of trench:	WSW 23.45mOD; ESE 21.41mOD
Features: (Total 26)	**Ditches:** *0088*, *0090*, *0193* **(Total 3)** **Post-holes:** *0145*, *0147*, *0149*, **(Structure *0235*)** *0113*, *0119*, *0121*, *0125*, *0127*, *0130*, *0133*, *0167*, *0169*, *0171*, *0173*, *0175*, *0177*, *0179*, *0181*, *0183*, *0185* **(Total 20)** **Layers:** *0118*, *0132* **(Total 2)** **Hearth:** *0154* **(Total 1)**

A total of twenty six discrete features were recorded in Trench 18 (Figs. 14 and 15). With the exception of layer *0118*, hearth *0154*, ditch *0088*, and less certainly ditch *0090*, where the relationship was unclear, all of these features were sealed by subsoil layer *0041*.

Three ditches were recorded crossing Trench 18. Of these, the approximately north to south orientated, *c.*2.5m wide, 1m deep ditch *0088* clearly cut subsoil layer *0041* to the base of the topsoil. This feature was interpreted as the easternmost of a pair of ditches forming a post-medieval field boundary, only finally removed in the second half of the 20th century (Fig. 2) and was therefore the same as *0219* in Trench 5, *0201* in Trench 11 and *0161* in Trench 25. The bulk of the excavated fill (*0089*) comprised heavy clayey loam with a thin, sandier, primary component (*0117*) at its base. The late date for this feature was confirmed by the presence of post-medieval brick fragments in the fill.

Ditches *0090* and *0193* were also orientated approximately north to south, 2m and 3m wide and 0.7m and 0.9m wide, respectively, as measured from the base of the subsoil. The fills (*0091* in *0090* and *0194* in *0193*) comprised relatively homogenous grey/brown

and brown silty, clayey sand with some large flint cobbles towards the base in fill *0194*. The relationship with subsoil layer was not entirely clear as the ditch fills were not dissimilar to the subsoil. However, on balance, the very slightly darker colour of the ditch fill, along with the artefactual evidence suggests that the features were sealed by subsoil layer *0041*.

Layers *0118* and hearth *0154* appeared to be actually within subsoil layer *0041*, and were only visible in the side of the trench after machining. Layer *0118* appeared to represent *in-situ* heat reddening of the *0041* subsoil layer, which had also affected a small area of the underlying natural drift geology. Hearth *0154* was different in that it did include a discrete area of heat-altered chalky clay with a hardened, slightly domed upper surface. Occasional heat-altered flints were also recorded in the vicinity of the hearth.

Of the twenty six features described as post-holes, three (*0145*, *0147* and *0149*) were relatively isolated, not forming part of a recognisable structure. All were circular, varying in diameter between 0.25m (*0145*) and 0.6m (*0147*), with depths varying between 0.15m (*0145*) and 0.4m (*0149*). The fills of *0145* and *0147* (*0146* and *0148* respectively) comprised predominantly of homogenous mid brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks. Post-hole *0149* exhibited two fills: an outer component (*0151*) of compacted brown silty sand with occasional stones, and a central fill (*0150*) of loose orange/yellow sand, possibly representing a post-pipe.

The remaining twenty three post-holes were thought to be related as part of a structure and were collectively attributed Group No. *0235*.

During initial stripping, a number of patches of clay were noticed which, at that time, were thought to be part of the naturally occurring drift geology, as the trench was located close to the boundary between the terrace gravels, to the south, and the clay till, to the north. However, the presence of medieval pottery in association with one of the clay patches prompted further examination. It became clear that the clay patches were fills within a series of features subsequently interpreted as post-holes/post-pits.

The post-holes varied markedly in size from only 16cm in diameter with a depth of 8cm (*0125*), up to 2m by in excess of 0.5m with a depth of 0.8m (*0127*), although this

possibly represented a multiple setting. The majority, however, were between 0.4m and 0.7m in diameter with depths in the region of 0.3m to 0.5m. Generally, the post-hole fills comprised either orange/brown slightly clayey silty sand with chalk flecks (post-hole *0113*, fill *0114*), or grey/green chalky clay (post-hole *0171*, fill *0172*), or a combination of both (post-hole *0127*, fills *0128* and *0129*). Also of note was the presence of large stones within the fills of some of the features (post-holes *0127*, *0173* and *0181*, fills *0129*, *0174* and *0182*). It is considered possible that these were deliberately included to help pack the post within the feature.

Unfortunately, the limited nature of the trial-trench meant that the size and character of structure *0235* could not be ascertained, although the juxtaposition of multiple posts could be considered as evidence for more than one phase of building, or possibly repairs.

Layer *0132*, seen in the south side of the trench, was almost certainly contemporary and associated with structure *0235*, possibly representing a floor surface. The layer extended for a distance of *c*.4m eastwards from the edge of post-hole *0133*, but was not visible in the north side of the trench, and occupied a stratigraphic level immediately below subsoil *0041*. The majority of the layer comprised grey/green chalky clay with a maximum thickness of 0.18m.

Artefactual evidence recovered from Trench 18 included a significant quantity of later medieval pottery from fills *0091* and *0194* of ditches *0090* and *0193* respectively. Pottery of similar date was also recovered from post-holes (*0113*, *0119*, *0121*, *0127*, *0133*, *0171*, *0175* and *0179*) forming structure *0235*. Fragments of animal bone were collected from fills *0114* and *0172* of post-holes *0113* and *0171*, while an iron socketed arrowhead (SF *1006*) was recovered from fill *0120* of post-hole *0119*.

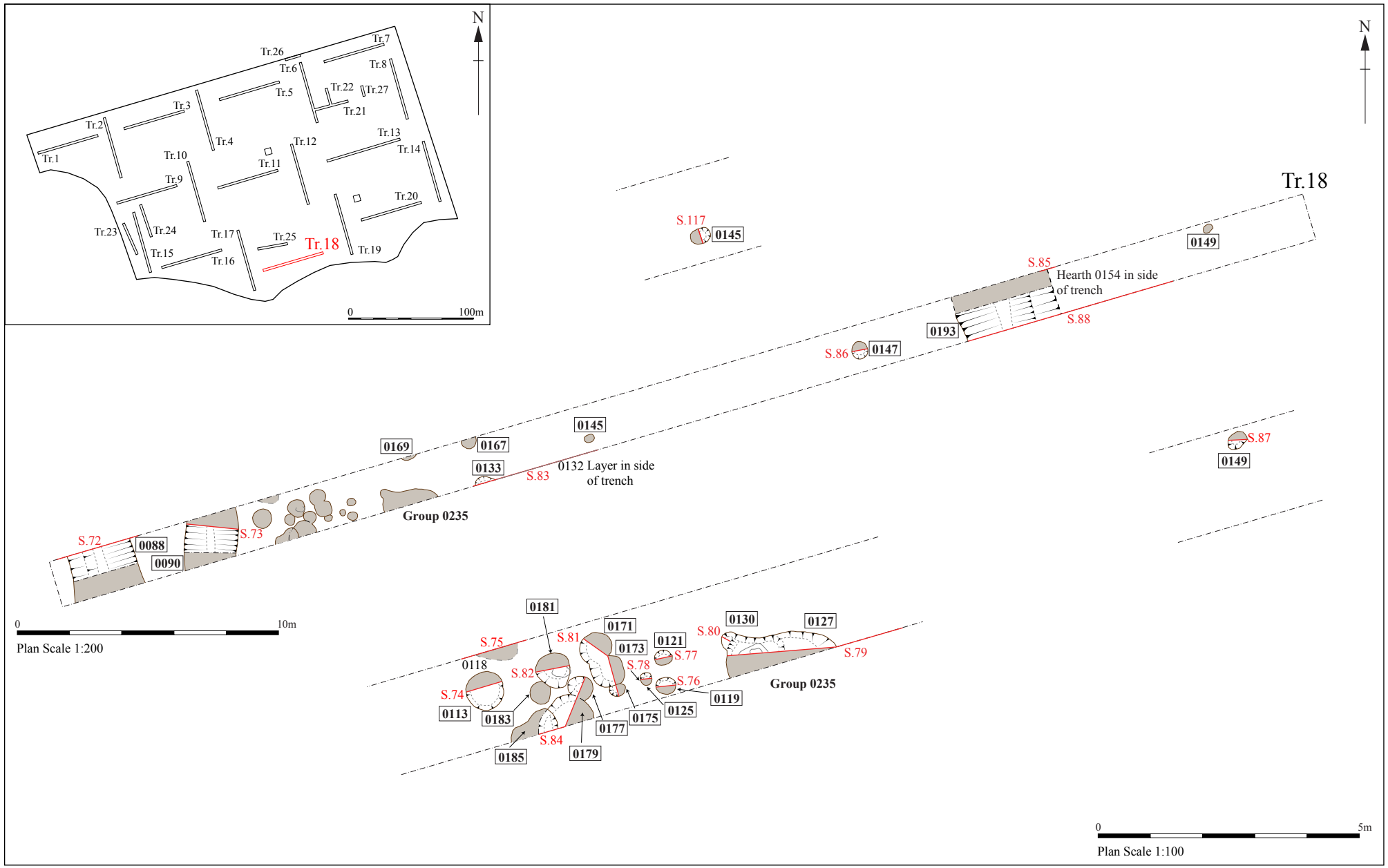

Figure 14. Trench 18 plans

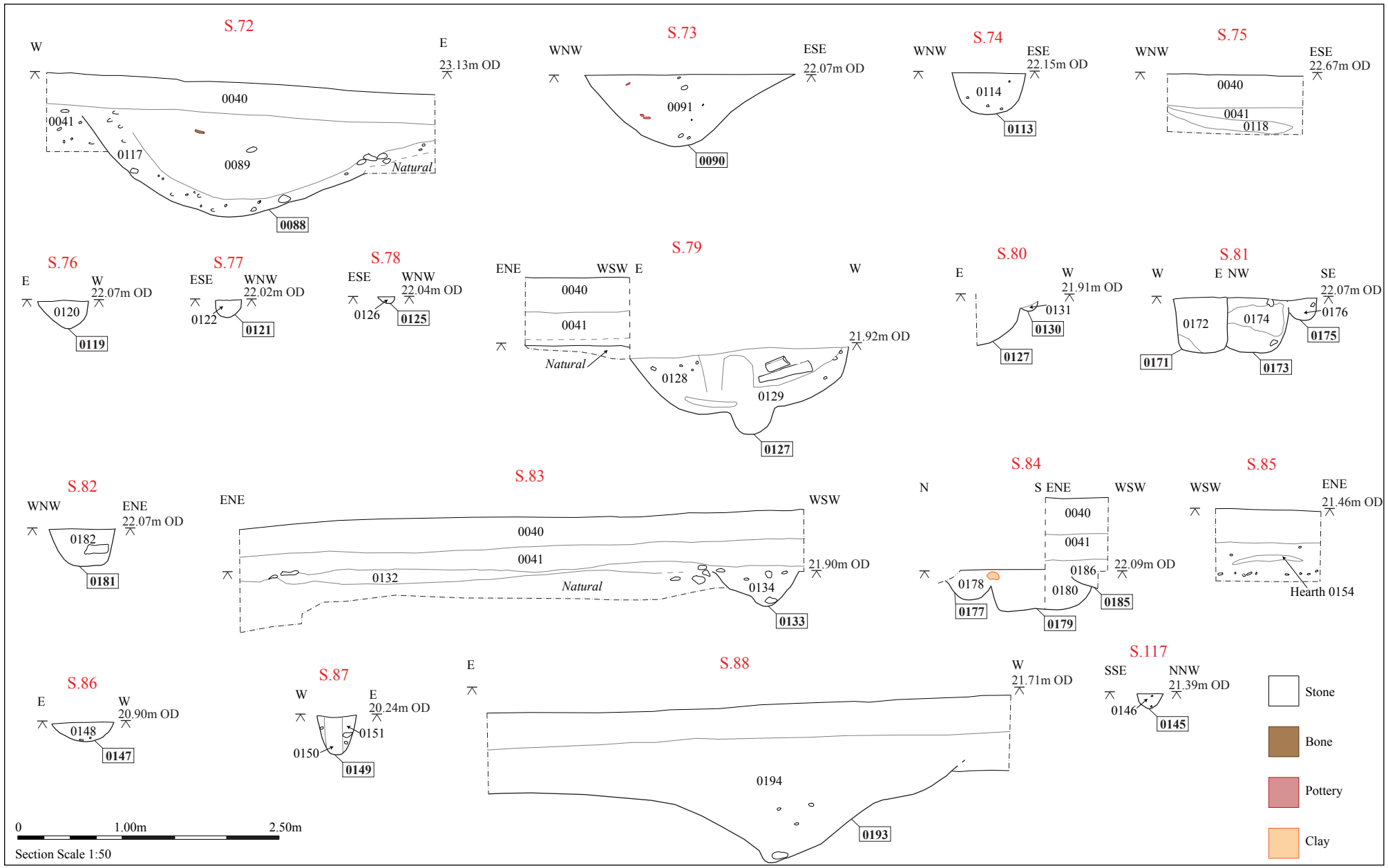

Figure 15. Trench 18 sections

Trench 19

(Figs. 2, 16 and 22)

Dimensions and orientation:	1.8m x 50m, orientated NNW – SSE
Topsoil description:	(*0042*) 0.32m (southernmost end of trench) to 0.38m (northernmost end of trench) dark brown sandy loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0043*) 0.54m (southernmost end of trench) to 0.3m (northernmost end of trench) of mid brown silty sand with moderate small to medium rounded to angular flints and occasional chalk flecks. Locally includes a lower component (*0112*) comprising a maximum 0.2m of darker brown slightly clayey sand.
Underlying drift geology:	Mid to pale orange/brown silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions throughout, with some sandier patches.
Levels at ends of trench:	NNW 18.23mOD; SSE 20.80mOD
Features: (Total 5)	**Pits:** *0102*, *0104*, *0106*, *0108*, *0110* **(Total 5)**

A total of five discrete features were recorded on Trench 19 (Fig. 16). While clearly sealed by the majority of subsoil layer *0043*, the features could be seen to cut the very basal material, probably the equivalent to locally recorded deposit *0112*, possibly the vestiges of a buried soil.

All described as pits, the five features (*0102*, *0104*, *0106*, *0108* and *0110*) were relatively small. The largest (*0104*) was 0.9m in diameter with the smallest (*0106*) *c*.0.6m in diameter and ranging in depth from only 0.14m (*0104* and *0106*) to 0.4m (*0110*). The fills (*0105*, *0107*, *0109* and *0111* respectively) generally comprised various hues of brown silty sand with some small stones. Charcoal flecks were present in all but fill *0109*, with a concentration at the top of fill *0111*.

Artefactual evidence recovered from Trench 19 included one sherd of pottery from fill *0103* of pit *0102* which was tentatively attributed an Early Neolithic date. A small number of worked flints and heat-altered flints were recovered from fills *0103*, *0107* and *0111* of pits *0102*, *0106* and *0110* respectively. A single sherd of later medieval pottery was recovered from subsoil layer *0043* along with a corroded iron arrowhead (SF *1003*) of possible medieval date. Worked flint and heat-altered flints were recovered from deposit *0112* at the base of subsoil *0043*.

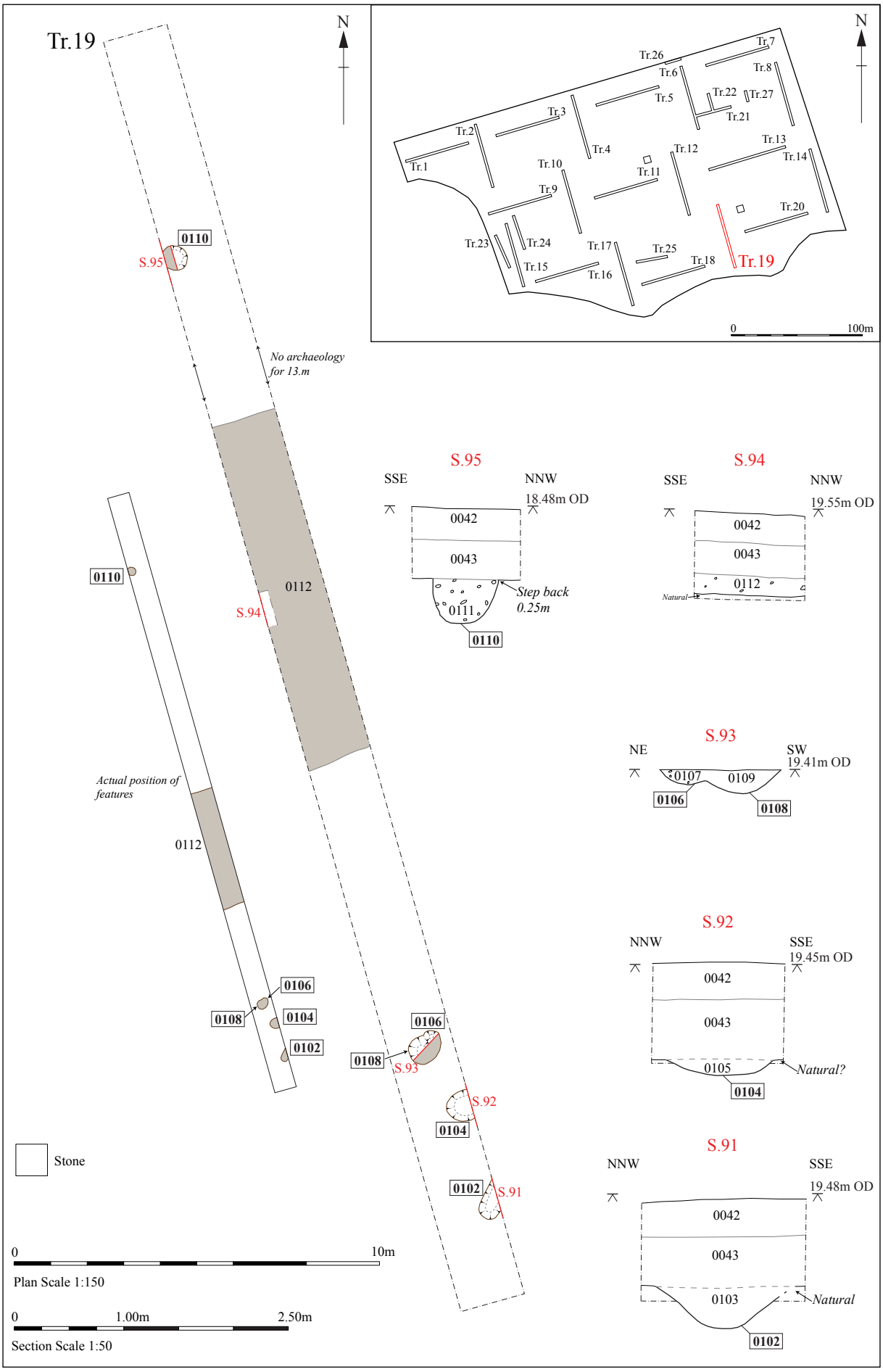

Figure 16. Trench 19, plan and sections

Trench 20

(Figs. 2, 17 and 22)

Dimensions and orientation:	1.8m x 50m, orientated WSW – ENE
Topsoil description:	(*0008*) 0.3m to 0.32m of dark brown sandy loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0009*) 0.4m (easternmost end of trench) to 0.54m (westernmost end of trench) of mid orange/brown silty sand with moderate to frequent small to medium rounded to sharp flints.
Underlying drift geology:	Pale brown/yellow sand and silty sand with moderate to frequent flints with some stonier concentrations.
Levels at ends of trench:	WSW 19.02mOD; ESE 18.72mOD
Features: (Total 6)	**Post-hole:** *0098* **(Total 1)** **Pits:** *0058*, *0092*, *0094*, *0096* **(Total 4)** **Ditch:** *0100* **(Total 1)**

Six discrete features were recorded in Trench 20 (Fig. 17). While clearly sealed by the majority of the subsoil layer *0009*, the features first became visible *c*.10cm above the surface of the underlying drifty geology, and cutting what appears to represent a basal weathering layer or possibly the equivalent to *0112* in Trench 19.

Feature *0098* was described as a post-hole based on its size alone, as there was no direct evidence for its function. The *c*.0.35m diameter, 0.18m deep post-hole had a rounded profile and a fill (*0099*) comprising mid grey/brown silty sand with frequent large flints.

Feature *0100* possibly represented the north facing butt-end of small ditch.

Of the four features described as pits, one (*0092*) was irregular in shape and possibly represents a burnt out tree stump, and the other three circular or, in the case of *0094*, probably circular with diameters ranging between 0.65m (*0096*) and 0.8m (*0094*). All of the pits were shallow, with a maximum depth of 0.2m and fills generally comprising silty sand with charcoal flecks and occasional stones.

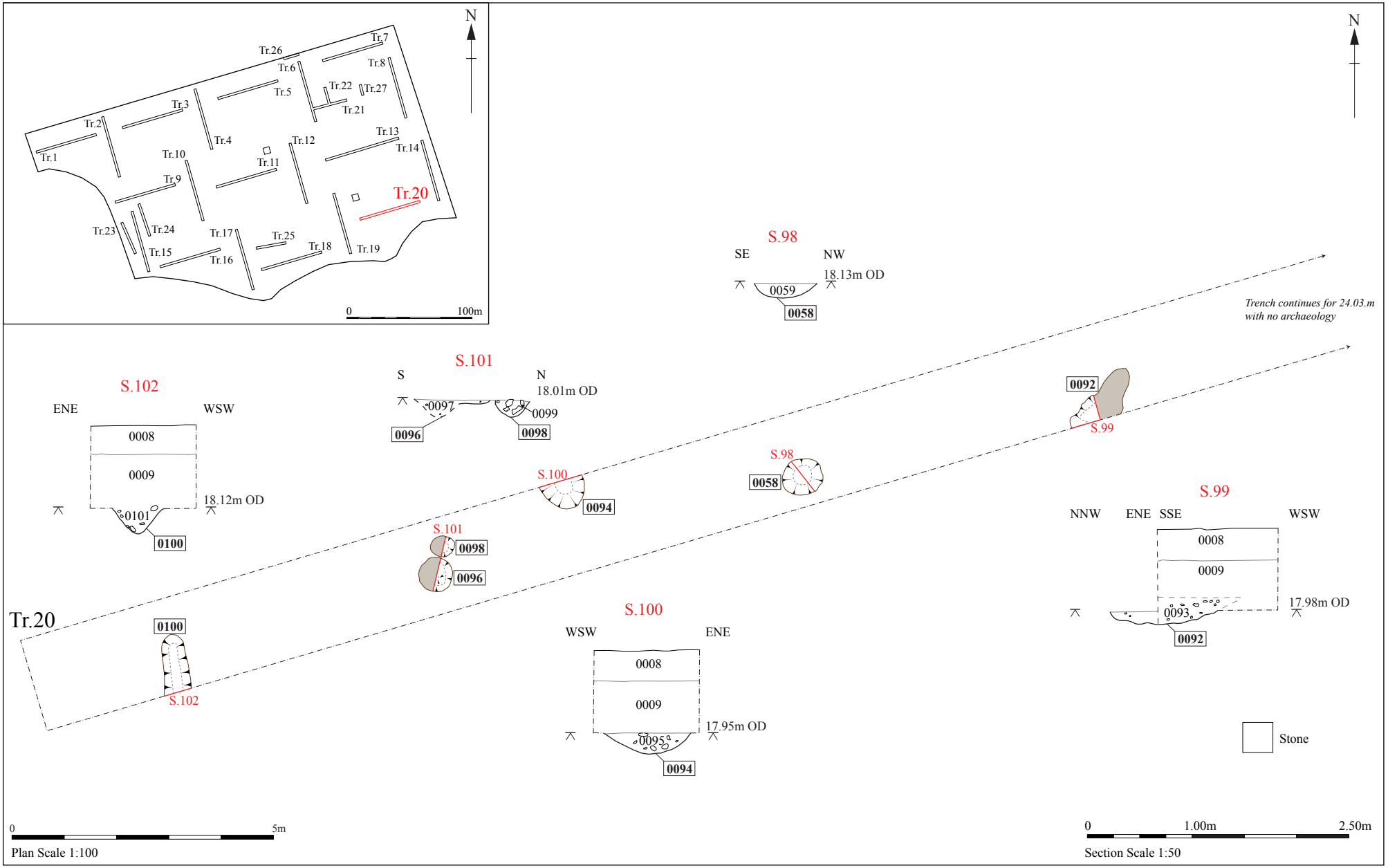

Figure 17. Trench 20, plan and sections

Artefactual evidence from Trench 20 included two sherds of Early Bronze Age collared urn (SF *1020*), a few worked flints and heat-altered flints from fill *0095* of pit *0094* and heat-altered flints from fill *0093* of pit *0092*. However, of by far the most importance were the finds recovered from fill *0059* of pit *0058*. While only of limited size, this feature produced fifty three sherds of Late Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery, six worked flints and four whole and one fragmentary glass beads (SF's *1005*, *1014* - *1016* and *1022*) also almost certainly of Iron Age date.

Trench 21

(Figs. 2, 5 and 22)

Dimensions and orientation:	1.8m x 28m, orientated WSW – ENE
Topsoil description:	(*0137*) 0.3m to 0.35m of dark brown sandy loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0138*) 0.5m – 0.6m of brown silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional to moderate inclusions of gravel to pebble-sized stones.
Underlying drift geology:	Orange/brown slightly silty sand with variable stone content.
Levels at ends of trench:	WSW 16.69mOD; ESE 17.30mOD
Features:	None

Trench 21 was extended at right-angles from the eastern edge of Trench 6 (Figs. 2 and 5) and was the first of the targeted additional trenches, in this case aimed at finding out if ditch *0052*, seen in Trench 6, continued on southwards. As no features were visible, it was clear that ditch *0052* must have butt-ended in the intervening area or turned markedly to the east.

Trench 22

(Figs. 2, 5 and 22)

Dimensions and orientation:	1.8m x 14m, orientated NNW – SSE
Topsoil description:	(*0139*) 0.3m to 0.35m of dark brown sandy loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0140*) 0.6m of brown silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional to moderate inclusions of gravel to pebble-sized stones.
Underlying drift geology:	Orange/brown slightly silty sand with variable stone content.
Levels at ends of trench:	NNW 17.04mOD; SSE 17.19mOD
Features: (Total 1)	**Ditch:** *0152* **(Total 1)**

When Trench 21 was found to be blank, Trench 22 was initiated extending at right-angles from its northern edge (Figs. 2 and 5) to pick up any turn in ditch *0052*.

A single feature, west-south-west to east-north-east ditch *0152* was recorded in Trench 22 and was sealed by subsoil layer *0139*. The ditch was 1.7m wide with a rounded profile and a depth of 0.5m and a fill (*0153*) comprising homogenous light brown silty sand with occasional stones up to 5cm in size. The artefactual evidence recovered from fill *0153* of ditch *0152* comprised two sherds of Roman pottery and a single worked flint.

While the fill of the Trench 22 ditch was different in character to that in Trench 6, the dating evidence was comparable, and it is likely that even if the two elements do not join as one continuous feature, that they form part of a contemporary series of boundaries.

Trench 23

(Figs. 2 and 22)

Dimensions and orientation:	1.8m x 27m, orientated NNW – SSE
Topsoil description:	(*0141*) 0.25m dark brown heavy clayey loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0142*) None present.
Underlying drift geology:	Chalky boulder clay with some orange sandier areas (natural periglacial features).
Levels at ends of trench:	NNW 24.3mOD; SSE 25.79mOD
Features:	None

Trench 24

(Figs. 2 and 22)

Dimensions and orientation:	1.8m x 27m, orientated NNW – SSE
Topsoil description:	(*0143*) 0.25m dark brown heavy clayey loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0144*) None present.
Underlying drift geology:	Chalky boulder clay with some orange sandier areas (natural periglacial features).
Levels at ends of trench:	NNW 22.73mOD; SSE 24.35mOD
Features:	None

Trenches 23 and 24 were positioned approximately parallel to and flanking Trench 15 to try and pick up any continuation of ditch-like features *0082* and *0086*. Given that neither feature appears to have extended the short, less than 10m, distance between the trenches, it is clear that the features identified in Trench 15 are not actually laterally extensive ditches and while there exact character has not been elucidated by the evaluation, they are contained within a relatively discrete area.

Trench 25

(Figs. 2, 18 and 22)

Dimensions and orientation:	1.8m x 24m, orientated WSW – ENE
Topsoil description:	(*0135*) 0.3m to 0.35m of dark brown slightly clayey loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0136*) 0.25m (westernmost end of trench) to 0.5m (easternmost end of trench) of brown silty, clayey sand with moderate inclusions of gravel to pebble-sized stones.
Underlying drift geology:	Silty clay at the western end of the trench which, after *c*.6m changes to sandier material with concentrations of flint cobbles.
Levels at ends of trench:	WSW 22mOD; ESE 21.35mOD
Features: (Total 3)	**Ditches:** *0161*, *0163* **(Total 2)** **Post-hole:** *0191* **(Total 1)**

Trench 25 was positioned parallel to and north of Trench 18 in order to try and pick up the continuation of ditch features *0088* and *0090*.

Three features were recorded in Trench 25 (Fig. 18). Ditches *0163* and post-hole *0191* were both sealed below subsoil layer *0136*, while ditch *0161* clearly cut to the base of the topsoil.

Ditch *0161* remained unexcavated as it was clearly the same feature that was also recorded in Trench 5 (*0219*), Trench 11 (*0201*) and Trench 18 (*0088*), and interpreted as one of two parallel ditches marking a field boundary that only finally became redundant in the second half of the 20th century (Fig. 2).

Ditch *0163* was orientated approximately east to west and in the trench surface was clearly cut by ditch *0161*. The feature was 3m wide, 0.8m deep with a gently curving profile. A full section could not be excavated within the trench. A fill (*0164*) comprising homogenous mid orange/brown silty sand, becoming paler towards the base with occasional charcoal flecks was recorded throughout. A prominent lense of large irregular flint cobbles was present suggesting that material had entered the feature from both sides.

Trench 18 ditch *0090* did not appear to continue across Trench 25, although its similarities of character and date to ditch *0163* suggest that it may be contemporary with that feature with a junction that was not discernable in Trench 25. Similarly, ditch *0163* did not continue westwards into Trench 17.

Artefactual evidence from Trench 25 included two iron small finds, both probably nails, from the surface of ditch *0161* (SF's *1007* and *1008*). In addition, ten sherds of later medieval pottery were collected from fill *0164* of ditch *0163*.

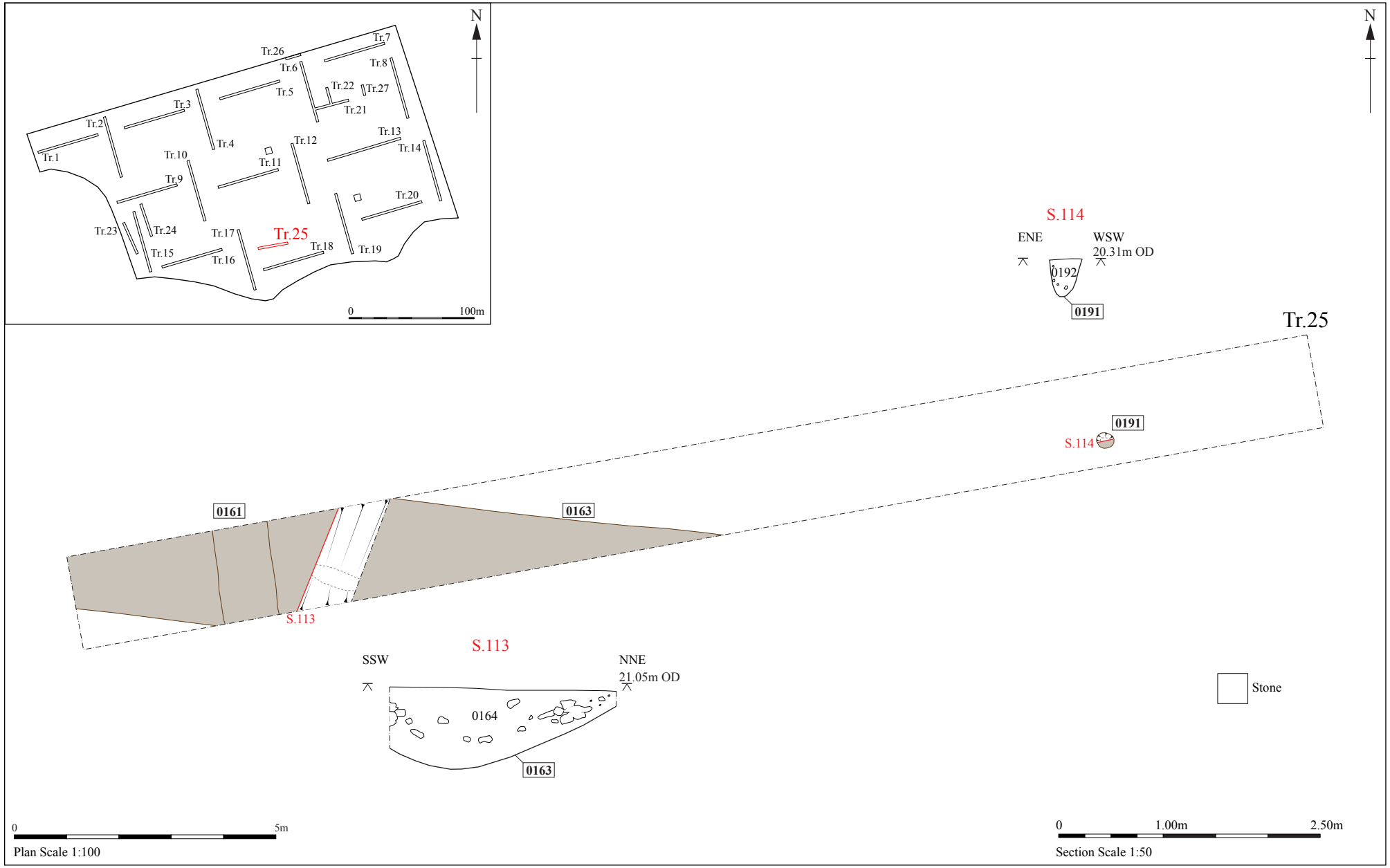

Figure 18. Trench 25, plan and sections

Trench 26

(Figs. 2, 19 and 22)

Dimensions and orientation:	1.8m x 12.5m, orientated WSW – ENE
Topsoil description:	(*0157*) 0.35m of dark brown sandy loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0158*) *c*.0.4m of brown silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional to moderate inclusions of gravel to pebble-sized stones.
Underlying drift geology:	Light brown sand with localised areas of with moderate pebble-sized inclusions.
Level at centre of trench:	17.25mOD
Features: (Total 1)	**Ditch:** *0187* **(Total 1)**

Trench 26 was located on the very northern edge of the proposed mineral extraction area north of Trench 6 to record any continuation of ditch *0052*. The ditch (*0187*) was visible but remained unexcavated and was recorded in plan only (Figs. 2 and 19). While clearly continuing on a similar north-west to south-east alignment as *0052* in Trench 6, it had reduced in width to 1.5m and the silty sand fill (*0188*) was a lighter brown in colour. No artefactual evidence was recovered.

Trench 27

(Figs. 2, 20 and 22)

Dimensions and orientation:	1.8m x 9m, orientated NNW – SSE
Topsoil description:	(*0159*) 0.35m of dark brown sandy loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0160*) 0.4m of brown silty, sand with occasional inclusions of gravel to pebble-sized stones.
Underlying drift geology:	Light brown, moderately stony sand.
Level at centre of trench:	17.37mOD
Features: (Total 1)	**Ditch:** *0189* **(Total 1)**

Trench 27 was aimed at picking up any eastward continuation of ditch *0152* in Trench 22. The ditch (*0189*) was visible but not excavated, being recorded in plan only (Figs 2 and 20) and was seen to continue on the same west-south-west to east-north-east alignment as *0152* in Trench 22, with a similar width of 1.5m and a comparable fill (*0190*) comprising mid brown silty sand. No artefactual evidence was recovered.

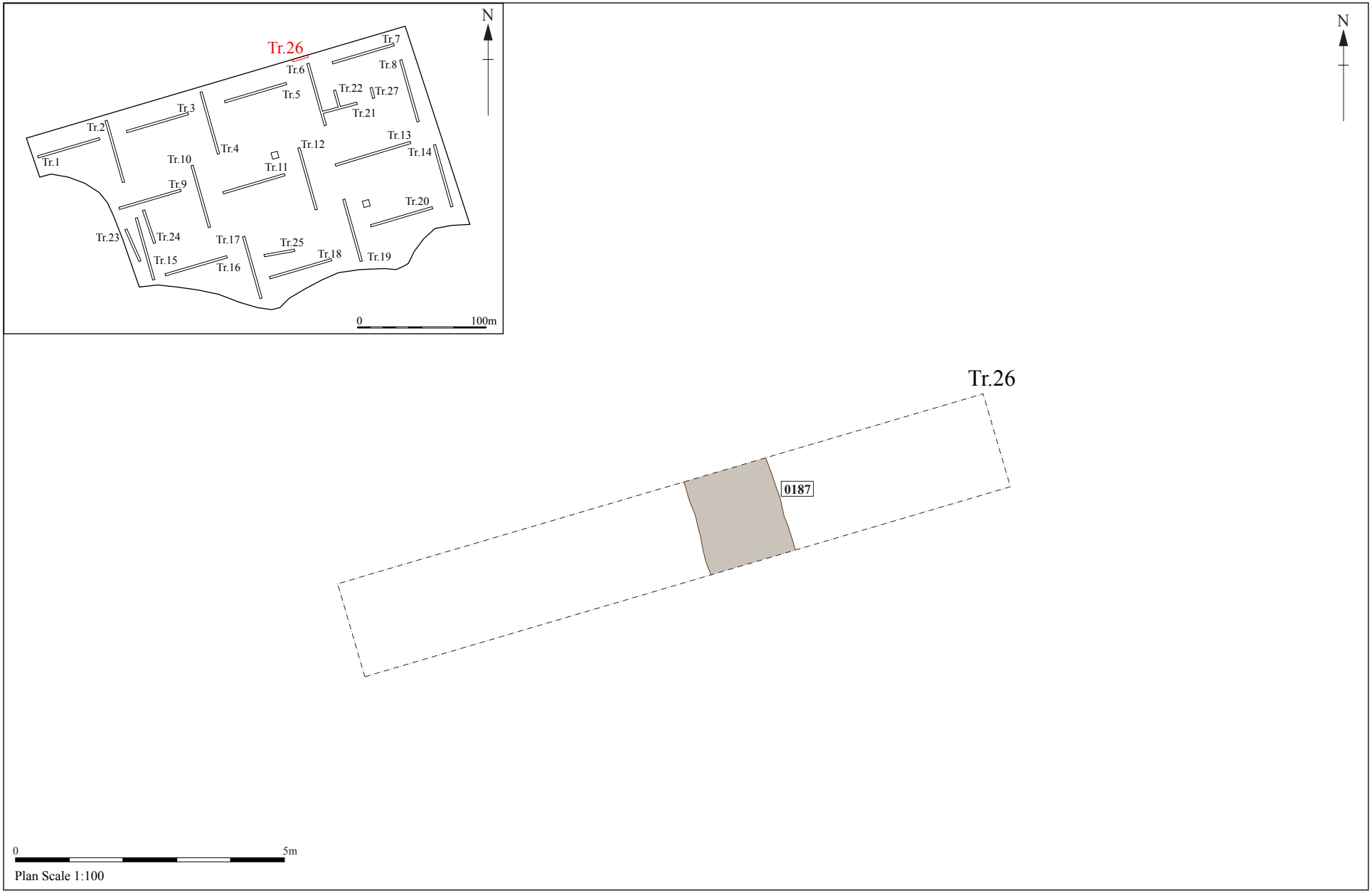

Figure 19. Trench 26, plan

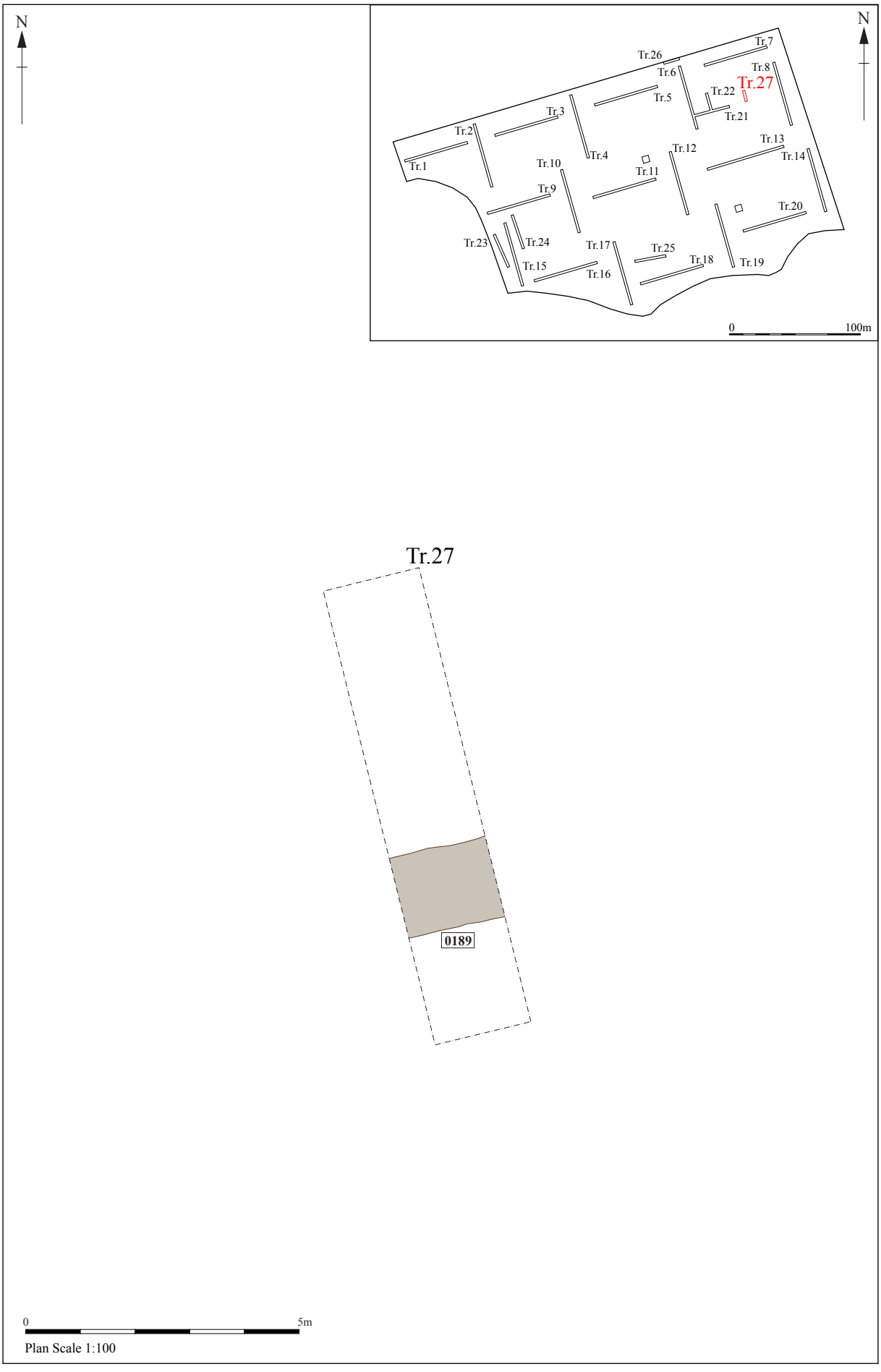

Figure 20. Trench 27, plan

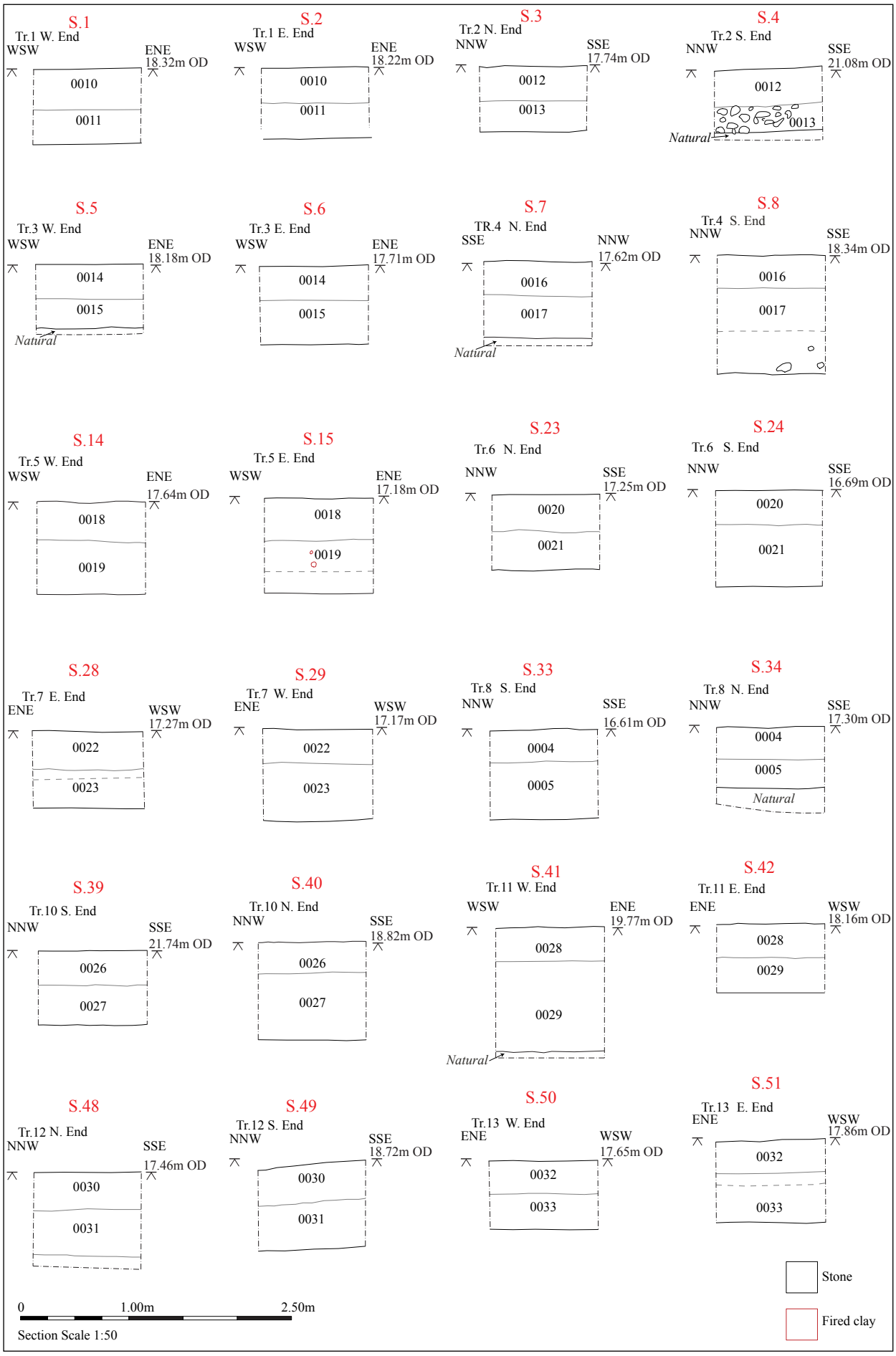

Figure 21. Trench edge sections

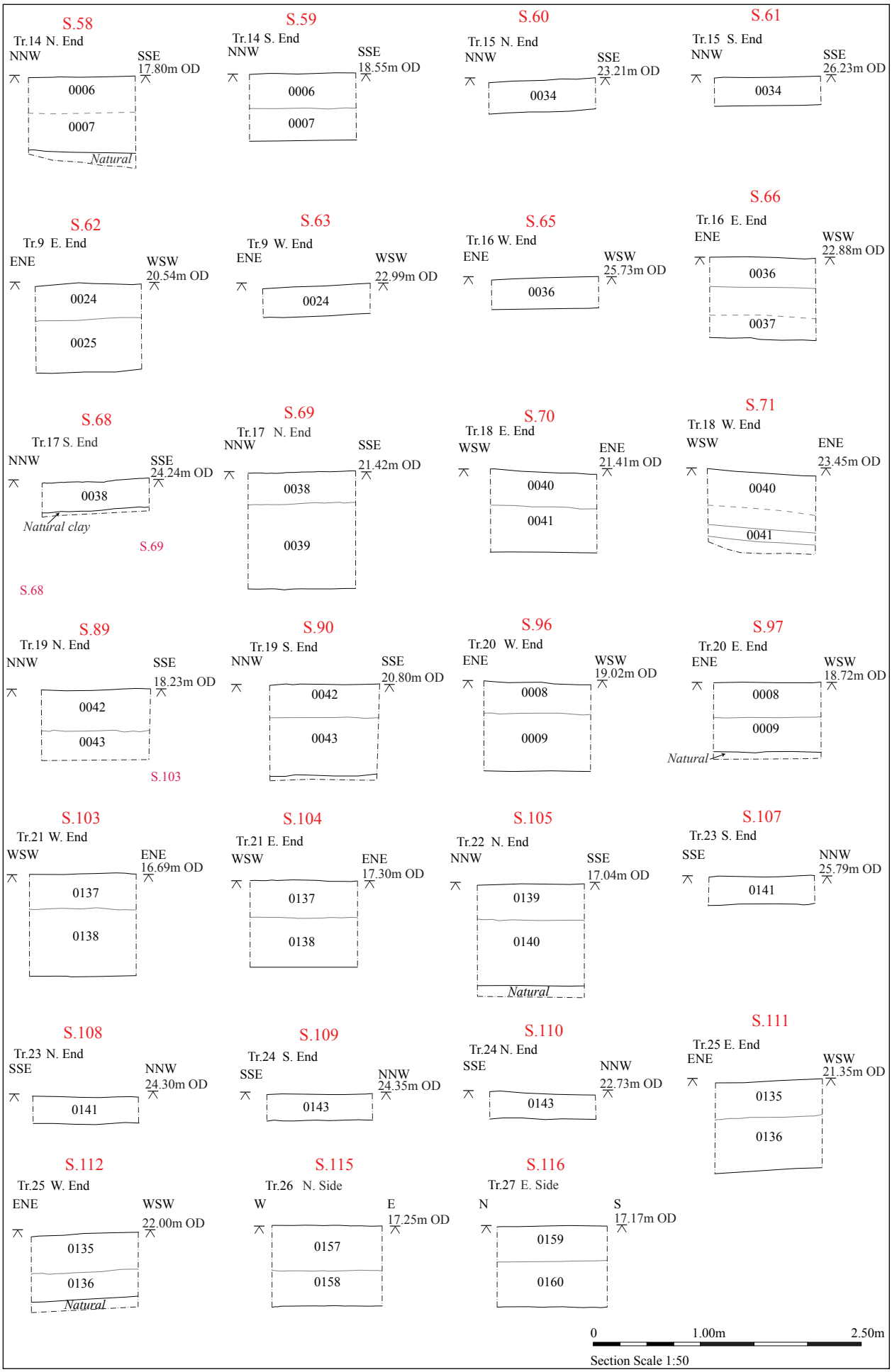

Figure 22. Trench edge sections

Geotechnical test-pits

In addition to the archaeological evaluation trenches, two 5m x 5m geotechnical test-pits were excavated on the site (Fig. 2). These were also monitored by the observing archaeologist and were found to be blank with regard to the presence of archaeological features.

5.3 Phasing

Features were principally dated by artefactual evidence, but historic maps, local knowledge and the juxtapositions of individual features were also considered. Table 1 presents a summary of the features attributed to each archaeological Period/Phase.

Period/Phase	Basis for dating	Trenches	Features
Early Neolithic *c.*4000 – 3200 BC **(Total 2)**	Artefactual evidence	8, 19	**Pits:** *0044*, *0102* **(Total 2)**
Early Bronze Age *c.*2000-1500 BC **(Total 1)**	Artefactual evidence	20	**Pit:** *0094* **(Total 1)**
Iron Age *c.*650 BC – 43 AD **(Total 8)**	Artefactual evidence	4, 8, 11, 20	**Pits:** *0048*, *0050*, *0058*, *0061*, *0078*, *0155*, *0195*, *0205* **(Total 8)**
Late Iron Age/Roman *c.*100 BC – E. 2nd century AD **(Total 7)**	Artefactual evidence	6, 7, 13, 15, 22, 26, 27	**Ditch:** *0052*/*0152*/*0187*/*0189*, *0082* **(Total 2)** **Pits:** *0054*, *0056*, *0076*, *0072*, *0080* **(Total)**
Medieval *c.*13th – 15th centuries **(Total 21)**	Artefactual evidence	18, 25	**Post-holes:** structure *0235*: *0113*, *0119*, *0121*, *0125*, *0127*, *0130*, *0133*, *0167*, *0169*, *0171*, *0173*, *0175*, *0177*, *0179*, *0181*, *0183*, *0185* **(Total 17)** **Ditches:** *0090*, *0163*, *0193* **(Total 3), Layer:** *0132* **(Total 1)**
Post-medieval *c.*L.15th century+ **(Total 4)**	Artefactual and map evidence	5, 11, 18, 25	**Ditches:** *0088*/*0201*/*0219*/*0161*, *0115*/*0199* **(Total 2)** **Quarry Pit:** *0213* **(Total 1)** **Test-Pit:** *0233* **(Total 1)**
Undated **(Total 35)**	None	4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 13, 16, 18, 19, 20	**Pits:** *0046*, *0084*, *0092*, *0096*, *0104*, *0106*, *0108*, *0110*, *0123*, *0165*, *0197*, *0203, 0207*, *0209*, *0215*, *0221* **(Total 16)** **Post-holes:** *0070*, *0074*, *0098*, *0145*, *0147*, *0149*, *0191*, *0217*, *0223*, *0225*, *0227*, *0229*, *0231* **(Total 13)** **Ditch:** *0064*, *0086*, *0100*, *0211* **(Total 4)** **Layers:** *0041*, *0154* **(Total 2)**

Table 1. Site phasing

Features were attributed to a number of archaeological periods: earlier Neolithic, Early Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, medieval, post-medieval. Those that remained undated probably relate to one of these more securely dated site phases. The extent and character of the archaeological deposits associated with each recognised phase is described below.

Earlier Neolithic

Of the six contexts (*0009*, *0029*, *0044*, *0048*, *0050*, *0060* and *0102*), in Trenches 8, 11, 13, 19 and 20, containing ceramic evidence that could be considered to be Early Neolithic in date, two were effectively unstratified (*0009* and *0029*) and two were pits which also contained finds of undoubted Iron Age date (*0048* and *0050*). While it is entirely possible for earlier finds to become incorporated in later deposits, the lack of significantly diagnostic elements within the sparse assemblage unfortunately casts doubt on the Early Neolithic date. Furthermore, there are Late Bronze Age and Iron Age fabrics which are, in the absence of diagnostic pieces, almost indistinguishable from some Early Neolithic fabrics. However, the presence of Early Neolithic deposits cannot be entirely dismissed.

Early Bronze Age

One pit in Trench 20 contained two sherds of pottery identified as belonging to a collared urn of Early Bronze Age date. The Early Bronze Age archaeology in the wider area of the quarry was dominated by funerary deposits with occasional isolated pits and pit groups which may have had a more domestic origin. It is unclear what the two collared urn sherds recovered during the evaluation may represent, but it is likely that the low density of pit features recorded elsewhere continues into the site, and funerary deposits cannot be ruled out.

Iron Age/Roman

Eight features were attributed an Iron Age date, while a further seven were Late Iron Age/Early Roman with nothing identified that could be considered later than the second century AD. These features almost certainly represent an unbroken period of occupation in the immediate vicinity of the site similar to that previously been identified in other areas of the quarry.

The deposits comprised pits and ditches and were concentrated within the eastern end of the site (Trenches 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 15, 22, 26 and 27), although a small group of features was identified in Trench 15 to the south-west. In addition, a good percentage of the undated features were also recorded in this general area and are likely to be of a similar date.

Medieval

A small, but dense, concentration of medieval features/deposits were noted towards the central southern edge of the site in Trenches 18 and 25 and was represented by three ditches a layer and a series of seventeen post-holes, the latter collectively forming part of a large structure. Although impossible to delineate within the confines of the limited evaluation trench, the post-holes clearly belonged to a significant structure, possibly of more than one phase.

The unabraded condition of the pottery associated with both the post-holes and ditches suggested that the assemblage was effectively contemporary and almost certainly directly related to the structure which appeared to date from the 13th to 15th centuries.

Post-medieval

Two ditches running approximately north to south across the site were related to a hedged boundary that had only finally become redundant during the second half of the 20th century and was clearly visible on the early editions of the Ordnance Survey maps where it was shown as a series of trees.

The two other late features were a geological test-pit in Trench 9 known to have been excavated approximately 20 years previously and another large pit, in Trench 4, that from the character of its fill was thought to represent a small quarry pit of a type seen intermittently in the wider area of the quarry. These features invariably cut to the base of the extant topsoil and when dating evidence is recovered, seem to have been backfilled during the 18th and 19th centuries.

Undated

A total of thirty five features remain undated, but almost certainly belong within the more securely dated phases of activity identified on the site.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin unless otherwise stated

6.1 Introduction

Table 2 shows a summary of the finds types recovered from the evaluation. Full bulk finds quantification by context is presented as Appendix 3. In addition twenty-two small find numbers were assigned (Appendix 5).

Find type	No	Wt/g
Pottery	258	1905
CBM	5	67
Fired clay	26	51
Stone	7	341
Post-med glass	1	81
Lavastone	6	440
Worked flint	48	1224
Heat-altered flint/stone	61	1129
Iron nail	1	19
Animal bone	11	19
Charcoal	2	-

Table 2. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Prehistoric Pottery

Sarah Percival

Introduction

A small assemblage of 105 sherds weighing 846g was collected from fourteen excavated features, principally a series of Iron Age pits and the overlying colluvium. Over 80% of the sherds are flint tempered, an inclusion widely used in the region throughout the early Neolithic into the early Bronze Age. Flint is again introduced as a tempering agent in the later Bronze Age and remains the dominant fabric type well into the Iron Age. The chronologically widespread use of flint as a tempering agent makes dating of small undiagnostic body sherds and even of simple rim forms uncertain. Within the assemblage a small number of sherds have been assigned a possible earlier Neolithic date on the basis of formal characteristics, however given the lack of early prehistoric flint found at the site the dating must remain tentative (S Bates *pers. com*.)

The earliest pottery found is perhaps part of an earlier Neolithic plain, round-based carinated bowl. Two sherds from an early Bronze Age Collared Urn were also present along with a small quantity Iron Age pottery (Table 3). The sherds are generally small and in poor condition with a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 8g.

Spot date	Quantity	Weight	MSW
?Earlier Neolithic	23	141g	6g
Early Bronze Age	2	15g	8g
Iron Age	80	690g	9g
Total	**105**	**846g**	**8g**

Table 3. Quantity and weight of prehistoric pottery by ceramic spot date

Methodology

The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared (Appendix 4a). The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion (F representing flint, G grog and Q quartz). Vessel form was recorded; R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted.

Earlier Neolithic

Form

A total of twenty-three sherds weighing 141g may be of earlier Neolithic date (Table 3). The assemblage includes rims from two vessels, both undecorated plain. A chunky sherd from the shoulder of a bowl has a sharp shoulder ridge indicating a deep-bodied, carinated vessel similar to examples from Broome Heath, Ditchingham, (Wainwright 1972; Cleal 2004, fig.5) but contrasting with 'pseudo carinated' bowls (Cleal 2004, 171), found elsewhere in Suffolk at Hurst Fen (Longworth 1960, plate XXIII P37).

The plain bowl exhibits two different rim types, either simple rounded or folded/rolled (Healy 1988, fig.57). The plain and rolled rims are similar to those found within the significant earlier Neolithic assemblage from John Innes Institute, Colney (Percival

2004) and again they differ from the mostly externally thickened and out-turned rims found at both Hurst Fen (Longworth 1960, fig.19) and Spong Hill (Healy 1988, fig.57). As the assemblage is very small it is difficult to assign meaning to the formal traits exhibited by the pots, however it might suggest that they are a little earlier than those found at Hurst Fen, Spong Hill or Kilverstone.

Fabric

All the possible earlier Neolithic sherds are made of fabrics containing varying quantities and sizes of flint inclusion (Table 4). The most common fabric, F1, contains common flint pieces up to 2mm long. Fabric F2 has flint of similar sizes but is more sparsely dispersed through the clay. Fabric FQ contains small flint pieces in a sandy matrix.

The use of flint tempered fabrics is typical of earlier Neolithic pottery from East Anglia (Healy 1988, 64) and corresponds with the 'gritty' fabric group identified at the Hurst Fen type site (Longworth 1960, 228).

Fabric code	Quantity	% quantity	Weight (g)	% weight
F1	15	66%	85	60%
F2	2	8%	18	13%
FQ	6	26%	38	27%
Total	**23**	**100%**	**141**	**100%**

Table 4. Quantity and weight of possible earlier Neolithic pottery by fabric

Deposition

The possible earlier Neolithic pottery was principally recovered from the fills of three pits. Pottery found within fill *0045* of pit *0044* includes a single out-turned or rolled rim and three, small abraded body sherds. Given the small size of these sherds it is possible that they were intrusive within the pit and had been moved down into the features from the overlying colluvium, or that they are Iron Age in date. Two sherds were found in subsoil layer *0003* (*0009* in Trench 20 and *0029* in Trench 11). In addition, two distinctive rims and the carinated body sherd were recovered from context *0060* which represented the basal component subsoil layer *0003*/*0033* in the immediate vicinity of pit *0061* in Trench 13. As layer *0003* overlies pits containing Iron Age pottery, loom weights and glass beads it is likely that if the pottery is earlier Neolithic, it is residual within the layer, perhaps becoming incorporated within colluvial material which

had moved to the site from nearby when soils were disturbed by the intensification of farming around the site in the later Iron Age and earlier Roman period (Martin 1999, 52).

Discussion

The possibility that this pottery is of earlier Neolithic date is supported by formal and depositional characteristics as well as by the fabric, although the longevity of the use of flint-temper means exact dating remains problematic. If earlier Neolithic, the pottery would be contemporary with or a little earlier than the large assemblages from Broom Heath and Kilverstone which date from around 3500BC (Whittle, Healy and Bayliss 2011, fig.6.48) perhaps being more usefully compared with the assemblage from John Innes Institute, Colney for which, unfortunately, no independent dating is available.

Early Bronze Age

Two sherds from the collar of an Early Bronze Age Collared Urn were found in fill *0095* of pit *0094*. The sherds are made of a soft, sandy fabric with dense, small grog and sparse flint inclusions. The sherd is decorated with a series of diagonal impressions, perhaps twisted-cord maggots, which cover the collar of the urn but do not appear to extend below the collar, indicating that the urn falls within Longworth's secondary series (Longworth 1984). Collared Urn dates from *c.*2200BC to *c.*1200BC (Gibson 2002, 101).

It is uncertain as to whether the urn is of domestic or funerary origin. East Anglia is one of the few regions where Collared Urns have been recovered from settlement contexts (Brown and Murphy 1997, 15) with a notable assemblage being found at West Row Fen (Martin and Murphy 1988). Two undecorated body sherds of possible Collared Urn, both grog tempered with distinctive wiped surfaces, were found in the former Tarmac Quarry (FLN 008) some 800m to the north-east of the evaluation (Boulter and Walton Rogers forthcoming).

Iron Age

The Iron Age assemblage comprises eighty sherds weighing 690g and includes rims from two vessels (Table 5).

Fabric

Four fabrics were identified with a mix of sandy and flint-tempered inclusions. Over half of the assemblage came from a single vessel in fabric F3. The fabric contains numerous flint pieces up to 3mm long and is well mixed with a distinctive smoothed surface. The fabric has been assigned an Iron Age date due to the presence of distinctive glass beads found in the same feature.

Fabric code	Quantity	% quantity	Weight (g)	% weight
Q1	5	6%	26	4%
QF	21	26%	146	21%
QG	1	>1%	4	>1%
F3	53	67%	514	74%
Total	**80**	**100%**	**690**	**100%**

Table 5. Quantity and weight of Iron Age pottery by fabric

Fabrics Q1, QF and QG each have a sandy clay matrix with common rounded quartz inclusions. Fabric QF has added sparse to moderate medium flint pieces and may also be earlier to mid Iron Age whilst QG contains small grog inclusions and is of later Iron Age date.

Form

Rims were recovered from two vessels. The first is a simple rounded rim and is not closely datable within the Iron Age period. The second, a fine beaded rim from fill *0079* of pit *0078* is made of grog-tempered fabric and is of late Iron Age or Roman date. No diagnostic sherds were present from the vessel from fill *0059* in pit *0058* which also contained glass beads.

Deposition

The sherds were recovered from the fills of nine pits. The incorporation of pottery within the fills of pits represents the most common form of deposition of Iron Age pottery in Norfolk and northern Suffolk. It is uncertain as to whether the pottery represents deliberate or accidental deposits within the pit fills. It is more certain, however, that the sherds do not represent complete assemblages and this along with the poor and variable condition of the sherds indicates that the material was probably derived from a midden or other surface accumulation.

Discussion

The large flint-tempered assemblage found in fill *0059* of pit *0058* contains distinctive flint pieces with angular appearance and flattened surfaces. This flint-tempered fabric has been tentatively assigned a later Bronze Age or earlier Iron Age date. However given the probable later Iron Age dating of the beads it must be borne in mind that flint-tempering did continue in use well into the middle Iron Age (Martin 1999, 80). The single sandy, grog-tempered sherd is later Iron Age. The bulk of the Iron Age assemblage is not closely datable.

Roman Pottery

Cathy Tester

Introduction

A total of fifty sherds of wheel-made Roman pottery weighing 292g were collected from eight contexts. Nine fabrics or fabric groups were identified and the assemblage consists mainly of local and regional wares with just a single sherd of imported pottery present. The fabric quantities are summarised in Table 6 below and the full catalogue by context is included in Appendix 4a.

Fabric	Code	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt
Black surfaced wares	BSW	6	12.0	10	3.4
Miscellaneous buff wares	BUF	15	30.0	87	29.8
Grey micaceous wares (black-surfaced)	GMB	11	22.0	69	23.6
Grey micaceous wares (grey-surfaced)	GMG	9	18.0	75	25.7
Belgic'grog-tempered ware	GROG	1	2.0	16	5.5
Miscellaneous sandy grey wares	GX	1	2.0	1	0.3
Miscellaneous red coarsewares	RX	1	2.0	2	0.7
Central Gaulish samian	SACG	1	2.0	1	0.3
Miscellaneous white wares	WX	5	10.0	31	10.6
Total LIA-Roman pottery		**50**	**100.0**	**292**	**100.0**

Table 6. Roman pottery fabric quantities

Methodology

The Roman pottery was quantified by count and weight. Roman fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk Roman fabric series and a x10 microscope was used to identify the fabrics. Details of fabric, form and form element were recorded and

decoration and surface treatment were also noted. Each ‘sherd family’ was given a separate entry on the database table and an individual spotdate when possible. Wheel-made Late Iron Age and Roman wares were classified using the type series devised for recording Roman pottery at Pakenham (unpublished) which is standard for all SCC excavations but it is supplemented by Hawkes and Hull’s (1947) *Camulodunum* typology when necessary.

The assemblage

A single non-diagnostic body sherd of 2nd century Central Gaulish samian (SACG) from fill *0073* of pit *0072* in Trench 7 is the only imported pottery in the collection. The rest of the assemblage (99%) consists of coarsewares of local or regional origin which include several broad grey ware groups that are typical in this part of the county.

The earliest is a single sherd of ‘Belgic’ grog tempered ware (GROG), from subsoil layer *0003*/*0005* in Trench 8, a very abraded body sherd which belongs to the first half of the 1st century AD. Also early, Black-surfaced wares (BSW) in a ’romanising’ fabric were found in subsoil layer *0003*/*0019* in Trench 5 and fill *0053* of ditch *0052* in Trench 6.

Grey micaceous wares in the black and grey-surfaced variants (GMB and GMG) are represented by a combined total of twenty sherds weighing 144g. Forms identified in the GMB fabric are a rim from a narrow-mouthed jar or flask and miscellaneous body sherds, all from fill *0055* of pit *0054* in Trench 13. GMG forms identified are a *Cam* 218 jar from subsoil layer *0003*/*0032* in Trench 13 and a platter (type 6.21) from fill *0053* of ditch *0052*, in Trench 6, which are mid or late 1st century in date and two uncertain jar rims from fill *0055* of pit *0054* and *0073* of pit *0072*, Trenches 13 and 7 respectively.

Miscellaneous sandy greywares (GX) are represented by a tiny body sherd from fill *0055* in pit *0054*.

Oxidised fabrics, most of them from flagons, account for approximately 42% of the assemblage sherd count and weight. Miscellaneous whitewares (WX) are represented by sherds from an uncertain flagon in fill *0055* of pit *0054* in Trench 13. Miscellaneous buff wares (BUF) are represented by sherds from a ring-necked flagon (Type 1.1) from fill *0067* of ditch *0066* in Trench 20, two flagons from fill *0055* of pit *0054* in Trench 13

and a possible flagon from fill *0073* of pit *0072* in Trench 7. Miscellaneous red coarseware (RX) consist of a single sherd, possibly a flagon neck from fill *0153* of ditch *0152* in Trench 22.

Discussion

Roman pottery was collected from eight contexts in five features, two pits and three ditches and from the subsoil layer in seven evaluation trenches. The Roman assemblage appears to be the product of a long deposition cycle and many sherds are quite broken and abraded with the result that few forms could be identified. However, the most diagnostic pieces belong to the 1st and 2nd century.

Post-Roman Pottery

Introduction and methodology

A total of 103 fragments of medieval pottery was recovered from the evaluation weighing 767g. The pottery was fully quantified and a catalogue by context is shown in Appendix 4a.

The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski et al 2001). The number of sherds present in each context by fabric, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric was noted. Other diagnostic characteristics such as form, decoration and condition were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was catalogued on proforma sheets by context using letter codes based on fabric and forms established by Jennings (1981) and further developed in Suffolk (Sue Anderson, unpublished fabric series).

Pottery by context

The majority of the medieval pottery was found in Trench 18 (94 sherds @ 680g). The largest groups of ceramics were recovered from the fills of two ditches, *0090* and *0193*, which ran approximately north-south in the south central part of the excavation area. Table 7 shows a breakdown of the distribution of the medieval pottery by trench number. Several medieval coarseware vessels from ditch fill *0091* have fully developed

square rims indicative of a thirteenth to fourteenth century date, or possibly even later. Further medieval coarsewares and three sherds of a Hollesley-type glazed ware were present in ditch fill *0194* dating to the late 13th-14th century. Additional fragments of Hollesley type ware and unprovenanced medieval coarsewares were identified in the fills of a number of post-holes in Trench 18 (*0114*, *0120*, *0122*, *0129*, *0134*, *0172*, *0176*, *0180*). A small rim sherd of a jar with internal bead and thumbed impressions on the outside edge present in post-hole *0118* may date to the thirteenth century rather than later. A globular sooted body sherd from post-hole *0129*, was identified as a fragment of Blau-grau Paffrath ware, probably from a handled cooking vessel dating to the 12th-13th century. This ware was made in several production centres in the middle Rhine valley (Vince, 103).

Feature Type	Feature No	Trench No	No	Wt /g
Subsoil	*0003*	19	1	7
Ditch fill	*0090*	18	43	399
	0163	25	10	91
	0193	18	7	38
Post-hole	*0113*	18	7	73
	0119	18	1	17
	0121	18	1	2
	0127	18	17	74
	0133	18	1	4
	0171	18	13	49
	0175	18	2	5
	0180	18	1	8
Total			**103**	**767**

Table 7. Breakdown of post-Roman pottery by feature and trench

Further fragments of medieval pottery were recovered from ditch fill *0164* from Trench 25 which lay to the north of Trench 18 (Fig. 2). The ten fragments of pottery from this feature include the rims of two jars dating also to the 13th-14th centuries. A sherd of a shell-tempered micaceous ware from the fill is likely to have a more restricted date range of 12th-13th century.

Discussion and conclusion

The medieval pottery recovered from the site was concentrated in the southern part of the evaluation in two trenches (Trench 18 and 25). The presence of the post-holes and

associated layer, possibly evidence of a clay floor, strongly suggests that there was some kind of structure, perhaps surrounded by enclosure ditches.

Most of the diagnostic medieval pottery is tightly dated to c13th-14th century, or possibly even later into the fifteenth century. Cooking vessels are well represented, with evidence of sooting and internal residues through usage. Several vessels have fully developed squared rims indicative of this date range. In addition there are fragments of bowls and sherds of a glazed jug in ditch-fill *0194*. Overall the sherds are not abraded, suggesting limited movement before final deposition. There is little evidence for any of the pottery showing characteristics indicative of an earlier date within the medieval period, for example, the 11th-12th centuries.

The assemblage is almost entirely composed of medieval coarsewares. This is a collective term given to a range of wheelthrown sandy wares whose provenance has not been precisely established due to similarities in fabric type. Many wares are sandy, and often have a grey core with oxidised external surfaces which are reddish brown in colour. These may be products from Essex, as they are similar to some of the pottery excavated from the kilns at Mile End and Great Horklesley, near Colchester (Drury and Petchey, 1975). Other wares have been assigned the term ‘Hollesley type ware’ to indicate buff to off-white finer fabrics sometimes characterised by silty bands, similar to pottery recovered from the Hollesley kilns in east Suffolk. However it is likely that such wares were widely produced on this side of the county, so the term ‘type’ is used to indicate a broad tradition rather than an actual production centre. In addition to unglazed wares, a single glazed jug from ditch fill *0194* is likely to be a Hollesley product dating to the late 13th-14th century. The single imported sherd from the Rhineland is a notable find in a rural environment, but as the site location is so near the Waveney river with access to Lowestoft this is perhaps not surprising.

6.3 Ceramic building material

Very small quantities of ceramic building material were recovered from the evaluation (5 fragments @ 67g). The group was fully quantified and a catalogue is included in the archive.

A single abraded fragment of fully oxidised brick or tile of probable post-medieval date was recovered from the fill *0200* of ditch *0199* (Trench 11). A fragment of post-medieval bottle glass was also found in this feature.

Further small fragments of post-medieval date were found in ditch fill *0089* (Trench 18) and ditch fill *0202* (Trench 11). Two fragments of possible late brick were identified in ditch fill *0089* (Trench 18), one of which had mortar over a broken edge suggesting redeposition or re-use.

6.4 Fired clay

Introduction

Twenty-six fragments of fired clay were recovered from the evaluation (51g) (excluding positively identified loomweights, p76). For the most part the assemblage consists of small fragments with no diagnostic features such as impressions providing evidence of function such as possible structural remains. The fired clay was fully recorded and a catalogue is included in the archive.

The assemblage

Four main fabric groups were identified:

Group 1

Nine fragments (34g) of featureless fired clay were made in a fine silty fabric with occasional red clay pellets and moderate (?calcareous) circular voids which reach 10mm in diameter. A single fragment of this type was found in fill *0062* of pit *0061* (Trench 13) which also contained Iron Age pottery, and in fill *0216* of pit *0215* (Trench 4) and a further seven pieces were recovered from fill *0222* of pit *0221* (Trench 5).

Group 2

Two fragments (4g) were characterised by a fine silty fabric with medium chalk inclusions up to 3mm. These were found in fill *0071* of post-hole *0070* (Trench 7) and fill *0091* of ditch *0090* (Trench 18). Both may be medieval in date.

Group 3

Five fragments (4g) were made in a fine silty fabric with sparse flint inclusions. These were identified in fill *0053* of ditch fill *0052* (Trench 6) and fill *0206* of pit *0205* in Trench 4 which also contained prehistoric pottery.

Group 4

Eight fragments (7g) have a fine silty fabric with occasional small circular voids from organic material. These were present in fill *0206* of pit *0205* (Trench 4) which also contained prehistoric pottery and fill *0222* of pit *0221* in Trench 5.

Conclusions

Small quantities of fired clay were recovered from nine contexts. Some of these are likely to date to the prehistoric period, based on their association with prehistoric pottery, and it is possible that the chalk-tempered fragments may be medieval. None of the fragments showed evidence of additional diagnostic features.

6.5 Lavastone

Six fragments of lavastone were recovered from two contexts (440g). Five very small and featureless fragments were present in fill *0081* of pit *0080* in Trench 6. A much larger piece weighing 436g was present in subsoil layer *0003*/*0136* in Trench 25 (height 34mm). This wedge-shaped fragment has clear dressing marks on one of the flat faces. The actual grinding surface is slightly worn and there is a suggestion of faint diagonal tooling marks but no other features on this surface. Although the diameter can be approximated (<50cm), the outer edge is worn and there is no finished edge surviving. The fragment is slightly too large to be from a domestic hand-turned quern and it is more likely that it is part of a millstone. The fragment is made in a vesicular lavastone which is almost certainly Rhenish in origin. Such stone was imported in large quantities throughout the Roman period, and from the Middle Saxon through to the post-medieval period in Britain for use as quern and millstone.

6.6 Post-medieval bottle glass

The base of a polygonal dark green glass bottle was present in fill *0200* of ditch *0199* (Trench 11) together with a small fragment of ceramic building material.

6.7 Iron nail

A single iron nail with a large head from fill *0202* of ditch *0201* in Trench 11 is likely to be post-medieval in date.

6.8 Worked flint

Sarah Bates

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in an Microsoft Access database table. The material was classified by *category* and *type* (see archive) with numbers of pieces and numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge fractured pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary.

Introduction

Forty-eight pieces of struck or shattered flint were recovered from the site. Most of the flint is very dark grey, almost black, in colour. Cortex, where present, varies but is mostly cream-coloured with some thin greyish cortex and a small number of pieces exhibiting patinated former surfaces or cortex. The assemblage is summarised in Table 8 and listed by context in Appendix 4b.

Type	Number
core/tool	1
shatter	1
flake	26
chip	1
spall	1
scraper	1
piercer	1
retouched flake	9
retouched fragment	1
utilised flake	2
utilised blade	3
hammerstone	1
Total	**48**

Table 8. Summary of flint types

The assemblage

A small piece of flint is flaked on both faces, some edges are battered and there are some incipient percussion cones, was recovered from unstratified context *0001*. It is probably an exhausted keeled type core although it may have been used as a tool.

Twenty-seven unmodified flakes were found. They vary in nature but most are hard hammer struck small to medium-sized pieces. There are irregular flakes and a few more regular quite thin pieces. Most of the flakes (85% by number) have at least some cortex and six flakes have cortical platforms. Of these, three or four flakes have been struck from unprepared cortical lumps and have cortex around their 'platform' and other sides. There are three primary flakes (with entirely cortical dorsal surfaces) and one flake has a hinged distal termination. Most of the flakes are sharp or quite sharp. A very small shattered fragment (probably from a thermally fractured flake), a spall and a small chip are also present.

One small subcircular scraper was found in fill *0059* of pit *0058* (Trench 20). It is a neat thin piece with slight retouch around its cortical distal end. A thin, slightly curving asymmetrical triangular flake has been used as a piercer; it has very slight retouch of two sides to a point which is slightly worn and another, more blunt, point is also slightly retouched and was found in fill *0095* of pit *0094* (Trench 20).

Ten retouched and five utilised pieces are present. One relatively neat squat flake from fill *0196* of pit *0195* (Trench 11) has very slight retouch of its distal end and is slightly 'retouched' or abraded along the dorsal edge of its wide platform. There is an oblique angle between the platform and ventral face and the edge modification may represent preparation of the former platform edge. Alternatively, the edge may possibly have been used as a scraper. There are eight other retouched flakes, one of them a quite long tapering, slightly curving flake which was probably used as a knife (from subsoil *0003*/*0021* in Trench 6), and the others from unstratified context *0001* which are mostly quite small flakes with some degree of retouch although they are also edge damaged. One flake from subsoil layer *0003*/*0043*/*0112* in Trench 19 has a series of slightly irregular small chips in its edges which may be deliberate or use-related. A primary fragment, probably thermally fractured, is crudely retouched along one edge and was probably used as a crude scraper type tool was found in fill *0103* of ditch *0102* (Trench

19). Utilised pieces include three blades and two flakes. All of them have slightly utilised edges and two of the blades have slightly abraded platform edges.

A large sub spherical hammerstone is evenly pitted around almost all of its surface with very small areas of cortex surviving at two opposite 'ends' forming a slightly squat flattened shape especially at one end where two or three flakes have been removed was recorded as SF *1017* and recovered from fill *0062* of pit *0061* (Trench 13).

Flint by context

Five cortical flakes and a small subcircular flake which is minimally retouched as a scraper, came from fill *0059* of pit *0058* in Trench 20 along with some prehistoric, almost certainly Iron Age, pottery and glass beads. The flakes are sharp, generally irregular, hard hammer struck pieces. One has a hinge fracture and one is struck from a cortical face. A thick jagged flake exhibits incipient percussion cones where it has been miss-hit.

A fragment (possibly of thermal origin) retouched as a crude scraper and four irregular hard hammer type flakes, two of them primary flakes and one a jagged fragment with evidence for miss-hits, were found with a sherd of prehistoric pottery in fill *0103* of pit *0102* (Trench 19).

Two thin quite sharp flakes and a piercer – were found with fragments of a possible loomweight in fill *0095* of pit *0094* (Trench 20) and a large hammerstone was found in fill *0062* of pit *0061* (Trench 13) along with part of another possible loomweight and pottery of Iron Age and Roman date.

Three flakes, one of them probably utilised, were found with a few sherds of prehistoric pottery in fill *0045* of pit *0044* (Trench 8). They are all relatively long but irregular hard hammer struck pieces, one is very thick.

An irregular flake with cortical platform was found with a sherd of prehistoric pottery in fill *0049* of pit *0048* (Trench 8), while an irregular flake fragment and a very small shattered fragment came from fill *0107* of pit *0106* (Trench 19) and single small and/or irregular flakes were found in fills *0077* and *0111* of pits *0076* and *0110* respectively

(Trenches 6 and 19) and fill *0153* of ditch *0152* (Trench 22) with three sherds of Iron Age pottery in the former and two sherds of Roman date in the latter. A small flake from fill *0196* of pit *0195* (Trench 11) has a broad platform with probable edge abrasion and slightly retouched or utilised distal end. A sherd of prehistoric pottery was also found in the pit. A tiny chip of flint was found with pottery in fill *0055* of pit *0054* (Trench 13).

Five small quite sharp flakes and a flake with chipped edges – probably retouched or utilised, were found in the subsoil *0003*/*0043* in Trench 19. Four flakes (one of them retouched and one utilised) and an utilised blade came from the subsoil *0003* in other trenches with only one or two flints from individual trenches. Some of these pieces are edge damaged but one blade has an abraded platform and one flake is very thin and was probably struck with some care although its platform is damaged.

Ten flints were as unstratified surface finds from the field (*0001*). They include the small bifacially flaked ?core, six retouched flakes and two utilised blades. This flint is edge damaged (as would be expected) but most pieces seem to have at least some slight deliberate edge modification. This is also unsurprising; flint collected from spoil heaps or picked up from machined surfaces often includes a higher than usual amount of retouched material due to collection bias.

Conclusions

Flint was recovered in very small amounts from the excavated features and consists largely of hard hammer struck debris. Most of the flakes are irregular cortical pieces; several have been struck from unprepared cortical surfaces. Evidence for a quite poor quality of knapping can be seen in the presence of a hinge fracture and other irregular fractured surfaces and by the incipient percussion cones seen on several pieces. The flint itself is of fairly good quality. Only two pieces have been classified as formal tools and these are minimally retouched and are not, themselves, closely dateable. A relatively large number of miscellaneous retouched or utilised pieces are present but it is noted that many of these are from unstratified contexts and some damage may be accidental. However, they may suggest the expedient utilisation of flint as and when required rather than the careful manufacture of tools; a possible scraper type tool made on a thermal fragment reinforces this.

The nature of most of the flint suggests that it is of later prehistoric date and it may be contemporary with the ?Iron Age flint from the site (Humphrey 2007). Two or three pieces exhibit evidence for platform edge abrasion which is generally associated with the more careful knapping prevalent during an earlier period (Butler 2005, 121). However, it is noted that, of these pieces, two blades, (and also a relatively fine thin flake) were from the topsoil or subsoil (and could be of a residual nature).

A large very regular hammerstone was found in a pit with some pottery and part of a loomweight (SF *1017*, fill *0062* of pit *0061*, Trench 13). Although it seems likely that any suitable lumps of flint may have been used for hammers in a more *ad hoc* manner during the later prehistoric period, this piece seems to be curated. A number of hammerstones found at Micklemoor Hill, West Harling were thought possibly to have been used for purposes other than flint-working (e.g. grinding or rubbing) (Clarke and Fell 1953, 35) and seven neat spherical 'hammerstones' were recorded by the writer from probable Iron Age contexts at Little Melton near Norwich (NHER 50209) (unpublished).

6.9 Heat-altered flint and stone

A total of sixty fragments of heat-altered flint was recovered from fifteen contexts, weighing 1.129kg. The vast majority of it was collected from the fills of twelve pits. Some of these features contained prehistoric pottery, some both Roman and prehistoric, whilst others are undated. Small quantities were also found in fill *0091* of ditch *0090* (Trench 18), subsoil layer *0003*/*0043*/*0112* (Trench 19) and fill *0065* of linear feature *0064* (Trench 13).

A few pieces of heat-altered stone were also identified from the evaluation (7 fragments weighing 341g). Two fragments of quartzite were present in fill *0059* of pit *0058* (Trench 20) with fragments of Iron Age pottery, worked flint, and the glass beads (SFs *1005*, *1014-1016*, *1022*). A further two fragments of heat-altered stone were recovered from fill *0095* of pit *0094* with worked flints and heat-altered flint, also in Trench 20. Two heat shattered laminated stones were found in fill *0111* of pit *0110* (Trench 19) with a single worked flint fragment.

The heat-altered flint and stone are likely to be all evidence of food preparation and heating during the prehistoric period. Some of these finds are likely to be residual in Roman or later features. The main concentrations are present in Trenches 8, 13, 19 and 20, all of which are on the eastern side of the evaluation.

6.10 Small Finds

Ruth Beveridge (with notes on the glass beads provided by Richenda Goffin and Elizabeth Schech; notes on ceramic fabrics and parallels provided by Sarah Percival)

Introduction

Twenty-two small find numbers were assigned from the evaluation. The majority are prehistoric in date. A breakdown of the small finds by material is shown in Table 9, with full descriptions provided in Appendix 5.

Material	Quantity
Copper alloy	1
Iron	8
Glass	5
Ceramic	7
Flint	1
Total	**22**

Table 9. Small finds by material

The assemblage is dominated by iron objects and ceramic loomweights, with four glass beads being of note.

The small finds by period

Prehistoric

Glass

Four glass beads (SFs *1005*, *1014*, *1015*, *1016*) were found in fill *0059* of pit *0058* (Trench 20), with further tiny fragments of blue glass (given the collective small find number of SF *1022*) recovered through the flotation of a bulk sample taken from the pit.

SF *1005* is a decorated globular bead, measuring 11mm in diameter at its widest point and 5mm in height (Plate 1). It is made in a mid blue glass with four darker blue circular shaped 'eyes' symmetrically arranged around the bead. These are defined on their outer edges by two or three rows of concentric grooves, which in their turn contain the faint remains of white glass, which surrounds the dark blue in the centre. Originally the outer part of the dark blue glass would have been encircled with a clear band of contrasting white glass. Such glass 'eye' beads are believed to have had magical or protective properties (Dubin, 2006, 62).

Elizabeth Schech has kindly provided the following preliminary comment, based on examining the photo of SF *1005*:

> The bead *'most closely resembles Margaret Guido's (1978) Class 2 beads of Iron Age date although there were only two of them when she created her typology. The two examples seen by the writer all have the white glass intact and they were both fragmented to the point that it would be difficult to reconstruct their original shape without some sort of 3D imaging. For most Iron Age decorated beads in Britain, they tended to do things in groups of three. So beads usually have 3, 9 or 12 eyes or spirals, and the fact that SF 1005 has 4 'eyes' is unusual, although as all the other Class 2 beads are fragmented they may have had 4 'eyes' also'*.

The remaining three beads (SFs *1014 - 1016*) are made out of plain dark blue glass (Plates 3 to 4). There is some variety in their individual weights, with the smallest weighing 0.86g and the largest 1.30g, but less in their diameters (10 to 12mm). The individual beads have uneven heights (between 7-8mm). The central perforations range from 3mm to 5mm.

Elizabeth Schech writes that these monochrome beads

> *'are more difficult to pinpoint. Guido recognised that many of these undecorated beads might in fact date to the early medieval period so she lumped them all into one group (Group 6) and distinguished them based on size and colour… However as the surfaces of these beads seem so fresh, they may be Iron Age as much of the glass, especially the blue, seems to survive quite well'*.

SF *1022* is a number given to several small fragments of blue glass that were recovered from the flotation of the bulk sample of fill *0059* from pit *0058*. Some of these fragments are of dark blue glass and it may be that they represent the remains of another decorated 'eye' style of bead.

Plate 1. Glass bead; SF *1005* (scale mm)

Plate 2. Glass bead; SF *1014* (scale mm)

Plate 3. Glass bead; SF *1015* (scale mm)

Plate 4. Glass bead; SF *1016* (scale mm)

The beads were associated with fifty-three sherds of prehistoric pottery and six fragments of worked flint, but neither of these groups of artefacts can be particularly closely dated within the prehistoric period, although an Iron Age date for the pottery is considered the most likely. Further study of the beads may provide valuable additional information on this stratified group which is in mainly good condition.

Ceramic

A total of forty-two pieces of loomweight was recovered from the excavation (SFs *1009*, *1010*, *1011*, *1018*, *1019* and *1021*). The majority came from pit fills (*0049*, *0051*, *0062*, *0095* and *0206*), with SF *1018* recovered from ditch fill *0053* and SF *1010* from subsoil layer *0003*/*0005* in Trench 8. Most were collected from trenches located towards the eastern side of the site (Trenches 4, 6, 8, 13, and 20). They all appear to be fragments of Iron Age triangular loomweights, with rounded corners. A number of fragments (SFs *1009* and *1021*) have evidence of additional grooves across the corners.

All the loomweights are made of a coarse chalk-tempered fabric believed to derive from local boulder clays (Martin 1988, 63). Similar weights have been recovered from Iron Age contexts at West Stow (West 1990, fig. 51) and Burgh (Martin 1988, fig. 35).

Flint

1. Flint hammerstone
   Spherical piece of flint with flakes knocked off the surface. The hammerstone is fully described in the flint report (see Bates above).
   SF *1017*, from pit *0061*, fill *0062*, Trench 13.

Medieval

Iron

2. Iron arrowhead
   A socketed arrowhead with leaf-shaped blade. The blade has rounded shoulders and is proportionately shorter than the socket. The socket is closed. The point of the arrowhead is lost and now rounded. Similar to the medieval type 3 of 13th century date (Perkins, 1967, fig. 17, 69).
   SF *1003*, from subsoil layer *0003*/*0043*, Trench 19.

3. Iron axe head
   Axe head with a straight back and a curved blade that curves downwards. The socket appears to be triangular in shape and has wings that project downwards. The weight suggests a tool used for heavy woodworking. Medieval (Perkins, 1967, fig. 14, no. 4, 62)
   SF *1004*, from subsoil layer *0003*/*0039*, Trench 17.

4. Iron arrowhead
Socketed arrowhead with narrow triangular head and long barbs. One barb is missing, the other broken. The socket is less magnetic and possibly a separate collar. This type of arrowhead was used in the medieval and post-medieval periods for hunting (Perkins 1967, no. 32, pl. XV).
SF *1006*, from fill *0120*, post-hole *0119*, part of structure *0235*, Trench 18.

Unknown date

Copper alloy

6. Copper alloy waste or counter
Domed-shaped piece of copper alloy with flat base. The surface is slightly pitted.
SF *1001*, from subsoil layer *0003*/*0005*, Trench 8.

Iron

7. Iron object
An object with a shaft that is square/rectangular in section. The shaft narrows towards one terminal which is bent. Possibly a nail.
SF *1002*, from fill *0051*, pit *0050*, Trench 8.

8. Iron tool or nail
Shaft and head of an iron object. The shaft is square in section and broken. The head is rectangular. Possibly a structural nail.
SF *1007*, from ditch fill *0162*, ditch *0161*, Trench 25.

9. Iron nail
Shaft and head of a nail, the head is square in section; the shaft is rectangular in section. The shaft tapers to a broken point. Possibly a structural nail.
SF *1008*, from ditch fill *0162*, ditch *0161*, Trench 25.

10. Iron object
Possibly a fragment of a knife blade, with straight back and parallel blade.
SF *1012*, from fill *0202*, ditch *0201*, Trench 11.

11. Iron object
Shaft of an iron object, possibly a piece of strip binding of uncertain function; comparable to the examples from Danebury (Cunliffe and Poole, 1991, fig. 7.22, 365).
SF *1013*, from fill *0202*, ditch *0201*, Trench 11.

6.11 Animal bone

Mike Feider

Eleven fragments of bone were recovered, none of which was fully identifiable to species (Table 10). The bone is from medium to large sized mammals with the exception of a single bird bone. Fragments from a single calcined rib which may possibly be human, were identified in fill *0206* of pit *0205* (Trench 4) which also contained charcoal and nine fragments of Iron Age pottery, but not enough diagnostic features remain to be certain.

Context	Bone identification
0055	1 frag
0114	2 skull frags, 1 rib frag
0172	1 fragment
0202	1 bird tibiotarsus
0206	5 calcined frags (poss rib)
Total	**11**

Table 10. Bone fragments by context

6.12 Charcoal

Charcoal fragments were retained from fill *0204* of pit *0203* (Trench 11) and fill *0224* of post-hole *0223* (Trench 5).

6.13 Discussion of material evidence

Prehistoric pottery, worked flint and heat-altered flint and stone were recovered from a number of features located towards the eastern end of the site, notably in Trenches 6, 8, 13, 19 and 20. Two fragments of an Early Bronze Age collared urn were recovered from pit *0094* in Trench 20 which also contained worked flints and heat-altered flint and stone. The remainder of the prehistoric pottery is probably Iron Age, although at least one sherd has been identified as earlier Neolithic based on diagnostic characteristics. The presence of the four/five glass beads recovered from a stratified deposit which are likely to belong to the Iron Age period is a significant find, although further research is required on these objects. The remains of triangular loomweights also date to the Iron Age.

Roman pottery was recovered from trenches located on the north-eastern side of the site, from pits and ditches. Much of it consists of small and abraded sherds. No Roman ceramic building material was identified and none of the datable small finds are Roman. While the presence of these features clearly suggests that the site lies within the sphere of influence exerted by Roman activity, the site is probably peripheral to the main areas of occupation.

There is considerable evidence of medieval activity which was concentrated towards the central southern part of the site. The presence of post-holes and ditches provides indications of structures and possible field boundaries, and the large unabraded

fragments of pottery recovered from these features suggests that some kind of dwelling may have been close by during the thirteenth to fourteenth century. Three of the iron small finds are associated with activities of woodland management and hunting. The combined stratigraphic and artefactual evidence mainly from Trench 18 substantially adds to the existing body of knowledge for the medieval period in this part of South Elmham St. Mary. Very few post-medieval artefacts were recovered, and those that were came from the fills of ditches in Trenches 11 and 18.

7. Discussion

This section directly relates the results of the trenched evaluation with the stated research aims of the project.

RA1: *Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation in situ*.

Archaeological deposits relating to a number of archaeological periods were recorded within the proposed extraction area. Of the twenty seven excavated trenches only nine were totally blank. The results suggest a background presence of earlier Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity with more concentrated later Iron Age/Roman activity, particularly towards the north-eastern corner of the site, coinciding with the lower ground, and a significant area of medieval archaeology (structural remains and ditches) on the southern edge of the site, close to the junction with the heavier clay soils.

The significance of the archaeology from each major period identified on the site can be judged with reference to Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott (ed.) 2011).

Earlier Neolithic deposits previously recorded at Flixton were dominated by a long barrow and an associated concentration of pit-like features (Boulter 2009), with, more isolated pits recorded in other areas (Boulter 2008).

Unfortunately, there is still some uncertainty regarding the pottery identification of the evaluation assemblage due to the similarity between some earlier Neolithic and later

Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery fabrics. However, the possible presence of earlier Neolithic features within the evaluation trenches along with the additional presence of unstratified and residual material, can be interpreted as significant. Earlier Neolithic sites with any great number of features are still a rare occurrence and even the possibility of surviving deposits at Flixton Quarry must be considered to be of both local and regional importance.

In terms of the potential of the site, in 'Future research topics' (Medlycott (ed.) 2011, 13) a number of items regarding the Early Neolithic period can be considered relevant to the Flixton Quarry site:

- **Dating and chronology:** potential for radiocarbon dating (particularly Bayesian theory) to help refine the absolute chronology for the region
- **Finds studies:** further development of regional pottery sequences
- **Settlement type:** permanent, semi-permanent or permanent?
- **Study of plough-soil and buried soil:** pockets of buried soil are potentially present and should be studied.

Flixton Park Quarry is listed among the sites where recent archaeological work has made it possible to trace the development between an Iron Age to Roman Landscape (Medlycott (ed.) 2011, 28). The later Iron Age and early Roman deposits recorded in the evaluation represent an opportunity to extend our understanding of this period and, as such, must be considered to be of both local and regional importance.

A number of 'Future research topics' relating to the Iron Age and Roman periods are highlighted for further study (Medlycott (ed.) 2011, 29) and those listed below are considered to be relevant to the Flixton Quarry site:

- **Dating and chronology:** potential for radiocarbon dating (particularly Bayesian theory) to help refine the absolute chronology for the region
- **Finds studies:** further development of regional pottery sequences
- **Iron Age/Roman transition:** general landscape development
- **Settlement types: d**istribution, density and dynamics
- **The agrarian economy:** palaeoenvironmental work where appropriate and Micromorphological studies of buried soils

- **Region difference, tribal polities:** particularly relevant to the study of chronological and spatial variations in the impact of Roman material culture, both before and after the conquest.

The significance of the medieval archaeology is harder to assess as it is clearly represents a discretely defined area of activity, albeit possibly continuing beyond the southern edge of the proposed extraction area. However, the artefactual and structural evidence suggests that deposits of some significance are present which will at least be of local importance, and probably regional importance.

A number of 'Future research topics' relating to the medieval period are highlighted for further study (Medlycott (ed.) 2011, 70) and those listed below are considered relevant to the Flixton Quarry site:

- **Landscapes:** where does the site fit in with the medieval manor of Flixton or of Homersfield as a possession of the medieval bishops of Norwich.
- **Rural settlement:** what type of activity or occupation does the Flixton Quarry deposits represent?

In summary, while the archaeological deposits identified on the site are considered to be of local and regional importance, it is unlikely that SCCAS/CT, in their role as archaeological advisors to the MPA, will regard them as meriting preservation *in-situ* on archaeological grounds alone.

RA2: *Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.*

Features dating to the Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods were identified, along with unstratified material of Neolithic and Bronze Age date.

The Iron Age and Roman features were similar in character to those identified on FLN 056 and FLN 057 some 250m to the north-east of the proposed extension area. At that juncture, the deposits were considered to provide evidence for occupation within the bounds of the site along with more peripheral farming/agricultural activities. It is likely

that the SEY 035 archaeology represents a continuation along the valley side of this relatively low level occupation and while the three trenches in the north-west corner of the site were blank, it seems reasonable to assume that features of this date will be identified intermittently throughout the area.

The medieval deposits identified in the trenching appeared to be far more localised with a concentration central to the southern edge of the. While the limited nature of the trial-trenching did not allow for the full extent of the medieval area to be ascertained or the function of the structure represented by the large group of post-holes to be identified, the size of the features suggests a building/structure of some significance associated with ditches, possibly representing a surrounding enclosure. In addition, finds were present in the kind of quantities and unabraded condition which indicates activity in the immediate vicinity with the material in its primary context of deposition.

Generally the preservation level was found to be good although, similarly to the other excavated sites at Flixton, animal bone preservation was poor in the sandy areas, due to the adverse environment of deposition with its relatively acidic soils. However, in the heavier soils towards the southern side of the site, there is potential for the survival of this material.

RA3: *Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial deposits.*

Masking colluvial deposits were present over the majority of the site (up to *c*.0.8m thick), only being absent in the very south-west corner, where the underlying drift geology comprised heavy boulder clay till rather than the river terrace deposits encountered elsewhere. Given that all but the post-medieval features were sealed under this layer, the present agricultural regime of ploughing and cultivation has not damaged the archaeology to any extent. The one exception being the south-west corner, where plough truncation was visible.

RA4: *Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.*

A number of soil-samples were taken, but it was agreed that only processing and sorting would be undertaken at this stage. Generally at Flixton sites, the environmental potential has proven to be low due to the adverse nature of the depositional environment. However, a rapid visual inspection of the flotation residues suggests that charcoal was present (including charred grains) and had survived in a reasonable condition. In addition, the archaeology recorded towards the southern edge of the site contains more clay than is usual at Flixton, and the potential for survival of environmental evidence in this area must be considered to be enhanced.

RA5: *Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, timetables and orders of cost.*

Details of any future programme of archaeological work at Flixton would be based on documentation (Brief and Specification) prepared by SCCAS/CT on behalf of the MPA. To that end, the trenched evaluation has provided sufficient information to facilitate the preparation of this document.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The trenched archaeological evaluation of the site has characterised the archaeological deposits surviving on the proposed extraction site at Flixton Park Quarry.

The concentration and character of the deposits are unlikely to be considered to merit preservation *in-situ* on archaeological grounds.

SCCAS/CT in their role as Archaeological Planning Advisors to the MPA will certainly require further archaeological work if extraction were to proceed. It is likely that the work would involve a programme of continuous archaeological monitoring and recording during the soil-stripping process, with set-piece excavation in areas of more

concentrated archaeological deposits. The scope/extent of the latter would be agreed between representatives of both the company and the MPA at the time.

9. Archive deposition

The physical archive (artefacts and paper) will be deposited in the SCCAS store at Ford House, Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, while the digital archive will be maintained on the Suffolk County Council's servers at R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Flixton (near Bungay) and the photographic archive at R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos.

10. Acknowledgements

Thanks are extended to Cemex (UK) Materials Ltd for funding the archaeological work and to their quarry staff who facilitated the soil-stripping.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Roy Damant, Linzi Everett and Tony Fisher, under the direction of Stuart Boulter and Jezz Meredith, while Simon Picard carried out the GPS survey (all SCCAS/FPT). The evaluation was monitored by Adrian Havercroft (The Guildhouse Consultancy) on behalf of Cemex (UK) Materials Ltd and Edward Martin (SCCAS/CT) on behalf of the MPA. Additional background information regarding the site, historic details relating to the medieval period, were provided by Edward Martin.

Post-excavation work was undertaken by the following SCCAS Field Projects Team staff; Jonathan van Jenniens (finds processing), Tim Browne and Anna West (palaeoenvironmental processing), Stuart Boulter (stratigraphic archive and report preparation), Gemma Adams, Crane Begg and Ellie Hillen (digitising and report figures), Richenda Goffin (finds management, overall finds report preparation and medieval pottery), Ruth Beveridge (small finds), Mike Feider (faunal remains), Cathy Tester (Roman pottery). In addition, external finds specialists were also employed; Sarah Bates (worked flint) and Sarah Percival (prehistoric pot). Photographs of the glass beads were examined by Elizabeth Schech.

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Appendix 1. Brief and specification

Suffolk County Council

Economy, Skills and Environment

The Archaeological Service
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

PROPOSED EXTENSION TO FLIXTON PARK QUARRY, FLIXTON TM 296 858

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

1.1 A proposal for an extension to Flixton Park Quarry is being prepared by Cemex UK Material Ltd, which needs to include a consideration of the archaeological potential. The area was identified as Site 17 in the *Suffolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework (Minerals Specific Site Allocations)* of 2009.

1.2 The existing Flixton Park Quarry lies to the east of this proposed extension and has a rich and varied archaeology that embraces Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) numbers: FLN 013, 053, 056, 057, 059, 061, 062, 063, 064, 065, 068, 069, 086 and, currently, 088. An Assessment Report (Assessment 1) for sites FLN 013 and 053 has been compiled (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service report no. 2000/21) and the full report has now been submitted for publication in the *East Anglian Archaeology* monograph series. Assessment reports (Assessments 2 and 3a) have also been compiled for sites FLN 056, 057, 059, 061, 062, 063, 064, 065, 068, 069, 086 (SCCAS reports nos. 2006/54 and 2006/54a).
The proposed extension area is therefore likely to contain sites or deposits of archaeological importance.

1.3 In order to inform an archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work will be required:

- **A linear trenched evaluation is required of the proposed extension area.**

1.4 The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any further mitigation measures, should there be any archaeological finds of significance, will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional specification.

1.5 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.

1.6 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

1.7 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written

Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the commissioning body, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 741230) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.

The WSI should be compiled with a knowledge of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology* Occasional Paper 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'; Occasional Paper 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'; and the *Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region*, 2008, available online at http://www.eaareports.org.uk/, sub ALGOA East).

1.8 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the commissioning body to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.

1.9 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

1.10 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.

2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects,* 1991 (*MAP2*), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.

2.7 The commissioning body or their archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.

2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an

archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.

2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

3.1 The area to be evaluated is estimated as being 5 hectares **(please contact the applicants for a recent and accurate plan of the site)**.

Linear trial trenches are to be excavated to cover **5%** of this area. In the first instance, a trenching plan needs to be prepared that will provide for an evaluation that will amount in total to 4% of this area, with the trenches making up the final 1% being excavated to provide for any perceived need for additional information. The evaluation may be terminated at any time by the commissioning body, but this may impact on the extent to which this can be regarded as an adequate evaluation for planning purposes.

3.2 If excavation is mechanised, a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.80m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.

3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

3.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:

For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;

For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).

3.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.

3.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

3.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.

3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

3.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).

3.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.

3.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of high resolution digital images.

3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

3.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.

4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Brief.

4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.

4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

4.6 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Report Requirements

5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).

5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.

5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.

5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.

5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000) and the *Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region*, 2008, available online at http://www.eaareports.org.uk/, sub ALGOA East).

5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).

5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.

5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.

5.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.

5.11 The project manager should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.

5.12 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html).

5.13 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County HER or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County HER is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.

5.14 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within six months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

5.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

5.16 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

5.17 An unbound copy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

Following acceptance, two copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.

5.18 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

5.19 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

5.20 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Edward Martin

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Date: 30 September 2011 Reference: SpecEval(EM)_Flixton_Quarry_Ext _2011

This brief and specification remains valid for six months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Appendix 2 SEY 035: Context List

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0001	*0001*	U/S Other	Overall number allocated to uncertified contexts from whole site.	☑		☐	
0002	*0002*	Layer Layer	Overall number allocated to topsoil from whole site.	☐		☐	
0003	*0003*	Layer Layer	Overall number allocated to subsoil from whole site.	☐		☐	
0004	*0002*	Layer Layer	Relatively uniform 0.3m of sandy loam seen throughout Trench 8.	☐		☐	8
0005	*0003*	Layer Layer	Layer varies in thickness from 0.25m at N. end of trench to 0.5m at S. end of trench. Comprises relatively homogenous brown silty sand with occasional to moderate gravel to small pebble-sized inclusions. Features appear to cut from approximately 0.2 metres above the base of this layer.	☑	?Early Neo	☐	8
0006	*0002*	Layer Layer	Topsoil layer in Trench 14. 0.3-0.35m of sandy loam	☐		☐	14
0007	*0003*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 14. Relatively homogenous brown silty sand moderate gravel top pebble-sized stone inclusions. Varies between 0.3m at the S. end of the trench to 0.35m at the N. end.	☐		☐	14
0008	*0002*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 20. 0.3-0.32m of dark brown sandy loam.	☐		☐	20
0009	*0003*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 20. Varies between 0.4m at the E. end of the trench to 0.52m at the western end. Comprises mid orange/brown silty sand moderate to frequent small to medium sized rounded to sharp flints.	☑	?Early Neo	☐	20
0010	*0002*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 1. 0.3-0.4m of relatively heavy brown loam.	☐		☐	1

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0011	*0003*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 1. 0.2-0.3m of orange/brown silty/clayey sand with moderate to frequent gravel to pebble-sized stones.	☐		☐	1
0012	*0002*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 2. Comprises 0.3m of brown clayey loam, clayier towards S. end of trench.	☐		☐	2
0013	*0003*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 2. Homogenous brown silty clayey sand, varying between 0.2m at the northern end of the trench, increasing to 0.5m, before reducing down to 0.2m again where natural base of trench slopes up for last 10m at the S. end of the trench. Includes concentrations of flints at S. end.	☐		☐	2
0014	*0002*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in trench 3. 0.3-0.35m of brown relatively sandy loam.	☐		☐	3
0015	*0003*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 3. Varies between 0.25m at the W. end of the trench to 0.45m at the E. end of homogenous brown silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional to moderate inclusions of gravel to pebble-sized stones.	☐		☐	3
0016	*0002*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 4. Comprises 0.3-0.35m of brown relatively sandy loam.	☐		☐	4
0017	*0003*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 4. 0.4m of mid orange/brown silty sand with occasional small flints at N. end of trench in creasing to 0.8m at S. end where a distinct darker 0.4m thick lower component had developed which included occasional larger flints.	☐		☐	4
0018	*0003*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 5. 0.4m of dark brown sandy loam.	☐		☐	5
0019	*0003*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in trench 5. 0.5m of mid brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small to medium-sized flints. At E. end of the trench, the lower 0.2m appears to be a paler grey/brown and slightly less silty.	☑	Roman	☐	5
0020	*0002*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in trench 6. 0.3-0.35m of brown sandy loam.	☐		☐	6
0021	*0003*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 6. Relatively homogenous brown silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional to moderate inclusions of gravel to pebble-sized stones.	☑	?Prehistoric	☐	6
0022	*0002*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 7. 0.3-0.35m of brown sandy loam.	☐		☐	7

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0023	*0003*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 7. 0.35m at E. end of trench, deepening to 0.5m at W. end, comprising mid orange/brown silty sand with occasional small stones + chalk flecks. At E. end the profile includes an upper 0.1m thick component of paler silty material.	☐		☐	7
0024	*0002*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in trench 9. 0.25m at W. end of trench, increasing to 0.35m at E. end. Comprises dark brown clayey loam.	☐		☐	9
0025	*0003*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 9. 0.25-0.5m of brown silty clayey sand with moderate pebble-sized stones, only occurs at E. end of trench where underlying natural drift geology is not clay.	☐		☐	9
0026	*0002*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 10. 0.3m of dark brown sandy loam.	☐		☐	10
0027	*0003*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 10. 0.34 (S. end) to 0.6m (N. end) of mid brown silty sand with occasional small to medium-sized stones, becoming larger to base at N. end.	☐		☐	10
0028	*0002*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 11. 0.3m of dark brown sandy loam.	☐		☐	11
0029	*0003*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 11. 0.35m (E. end) to 0.85m (W. end) of mid brown slightly clayey silty sand, darker towards base. Occasional stones, more frequent towards base.	☑	?Early Neo	☐	11
0030	*0002*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 12	☐		☐	12
0031	*0003*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 12. 0.4m of brown silty very slightly clayey sand, more clayey towards the S. with occasional to moderate pebble to cobble-sized stones.	☐		☐	12
0032	*0002*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in trench 13. 0.3m of brown sandy loam.	☑	Mid 1st centur	☐	13
0033	*0003*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 13. 0.3 (W. end) to 0.35 (E. end) of orange/brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small flints and occasional chalk flecks. 0.1m paler sandier stone-free component at top.	☐		☐	13
0034	*0002*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 15. 0.3m of dark brown heavy clayey loam. Lay directly on underlying drift geology (chalky till).	☐		☐	15

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0035	*0003*	Layer Layer	Number allocated to subsoil in Trench 15. None was present.	☐		☐	15
0036	*0002*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 16. 0.3m of dark brown heavy clayey loam. Lay directly on underlying drift geology (chalky till) for W.most 40m of trench.	☐		☐	16
0037	*0003*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 16. Only present for E.most 10m of trench where underlying drift geology was not chalky till boulder clay. Thickened to a maximum of 0.5m at the E. end of the trench, with two components, an upper 0.25m of light brown clayey silt and a lower component, 0.25m of dark brown clay/silt with occasional stones and charcoal flecks.	☐		☐	16
0038	*0002*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 17. 0.28-0.3m of dark brown clayey sandy loam.	☐		☐	17
0039	*0003*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 17. Only present at N. end of trench where underlying drift geology was not chalky till boulder clay, reaching a depth of 0.8m. Comprises mid brown silty sand with some clay to top, sandier to base with occasional to moderate small to medium-sized flints.	☐		☐	17
0040	*0002*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench18. 0.35m of brown sandy loam.	☐		☐	18
0041	*0003*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 18. 0.12m (W. end of trench) to 0.42m (E. end of trench) of mid brown silty sand with some clay, clayier to W.	☐		☐	18
0042	*0002*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 19. 0.32m (S. end of trench) to 0.38m (N. end of trench) of dark brown sandy loam.	☐		☐	19
0043	*0003*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 19. 0.3m (N. end of trench) to 0.54 (S. end of trench) mid brown silty sand with moderate small to medium rounded to angular flints and occasional chalk flecks. Includes a localised darker lower component towards the middle of the trench (see 0112).	☑	L12th-14th C	☐	19
0044	*0044*	Pit Cut	Small pit, runs under E. side of trench. Sealed by majority of 0005, but could be seen at approximately 10 cm above the base of the subsoil layer.	☐		☐	8
0045	*0044*	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0044. Light brown/grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks. Almost totally stoneless.	☑	?Early Neo	☐	8

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0046	*0046*	Pit Cut	Small pit or possibly tree throw. Relationship with subsoil 005 unclear.	☐		☐	8
0047	*0046*	Pit Fill	Fill of 0046. Light brown/grey silty sand.	☐		☐	8
0048	*0048*	Pit Cut	Pit in Trench 8, runs under W. edge of trench. In section seen to underlie the majority of 0005, but did cut the lowermost c.15cm of the layer.	☐		☐	8
0049	*0048*	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0048. Mid to dark brown silty sand.	☑	?Early Neo	☐	8
0050	*0050*	Pit Cut	Pit running under the E. side of Trench 8. Under the majority of subsoil layer 0005, but did seem to cut the lowermost c.0.2m of the layer.	☐		☐	8
0051	*0050*	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0050. Mid-dark brown silty sand with occasional stone.	☑	Iron Age	☐	8
0052	*0052*	Ditch Cut	Number allocated to unexcavated NW-SE, c.2m wide ditch seen in Trench 6. See also Trenches 22, 26 and 27.	☐		☐	6
0053	*0052*	Ditch Fill	Unexcavated fill of 0552. Dark brown silty sand.	☑	Mid 1st centur	☐	6
0054	*0054*	Pit Cut	Pit in E. end of Trench 13, relationship with 0056 unclear. Appears to be under the majority of the subsoil 0033, but cuts the basal c.10cm of the layer.	☐		☐	13
0055	*0054*	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0054. Dark brown/grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	☑	Roman	☑	13
0056	*0056*	Pit Cut	Small pit, relationship with adjacent pit 0054 unclear. Under majority of subsoil layer 0033, cuts only the basal 10cm.	☐		☐	13
0057	*0056*	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0056. Mid brown silty sand with occasional stones and charcoal flecks.	☑	Prehistoric	☐	13
0058	*0058*	Pit Cut	Small circular pit in Trench 20. Sealed by the majority of subsoil 0009, just cuts basal 10cm.	☐		☐	20

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0059	*0058*	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0058. Mid brown silty sand, becoming lighter towards base. Small Find 1005, four glass beads recovered.	☑	Iron Age	☑	20
0060	*0003*	Layer Layer	Essentially the basal 10cm of layer 0033 in Trench 13 in the vicinity of pit 0061. Light to mid orange/brown silty sand.	☑	?Early Neo	☐	13
0061	*0061*	Pit Cut	Pit running under S. edge of Trench 13	☐		☐	13
0062	*0061*	Pit Fill	Main fill of pit 0061. Dark grey/brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks + occasional heat-altered flints and clay.	☑	Iron Age	☑	13
0063	*0061*	Pit Fill	Component of fill in pit 0061 with concentration of heat-altered clay.	☐		☐	13
0064	*0064*	Linear Cut	E. facing butt-end of possible ditch in Trench 13. Relationship with subsoil 0033 unclear, but not seen until it had been removed.	☐		☐	13
0065	*0064*	Linear Fill	Fill of ditch 0064. Mid brown silty sand with occasional stones.	☑	Prehistoric	☐	13
0066	*0066*	Ditch Cut	N-S ditch in Trench15. Also numbered 0082/0083.	☐		☐	15
0067	*0066*	Ditch Fill	Homogenous light brown silty/sandy clay fill of 0066. Finds from surface retained under this number. Same as 0083.	☑	Roman	☐	15
0068	*0068*	Pit Cut	Small circular pit seen extension to Trench 13. Relationship with subsoil 0033 unclear, but not seen until the majority of it was removed.	☐		☐	13
0069	*0068*	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0068. Mid brown/grey silty sand frequent charcoal flecks towards top. Occasional stones.	☐		☐	13
0070	*0070*	Post-hole Cut	Post-hole or small pit. Relationship with subsoil 0023 unclear, but not seen until layer was almost entirely removed.	☐		☐	7
0071	*0070*	Post-hole Fill	Fill of post-hole 0070. Mid orange/brown/grey sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	☑	Undated	☐	7

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0072	*0072*	Pit Cut	Pit running under S. edge of Trench 7. Relationship with subsoil layer 0023 unclear, but not seen until the layer was almost entirely removed.	☐		☐	7
0073	*0072*	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0072. Light grey/brown silty sand with occasional stones.	☑	Roman	☑	7
0074	*0074*	Post-hole Cut	Post-hole or small pit immediately W. of 0072. Relationship with subsoil layer 0023 unclear, but not seen until the layer was almost entirely removed.	☐		☐	7
0075	*0074*	Post-hole Fill	Fill of post-hole 0074. Mid brownish grey silty sand.	☐		☐	7
0076	*0076*	Pit Cut	Small circular pit. Sealed by the majority of subsoil layer 0021, just cuts basal c.10cm of layer.	☐		☐	6
0077	*0076*	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0076. Mostly mid brown clayey sandy silt with concentration of charcoal and heat reddening (not in situ).	☑	Iron Age	☐	6
0078	*0078*	Pit Cut	Pit running under W. edge of Trench 6. Sealed by the majority of subsoil layer 0021, just cuts basal c.10cm of layer.	☐		☐	6
0079	*0078*	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0078. Mid grey/brown clayey silty sand. Frequent charcoal in upper levels.	☑	Iron Age?	☐	6
0080	*0080*	Pit Cut	Irregular shaped pit/pits?. Sealed by the majority of subsoil layer 0021, just cuts basal c.10cm of layer.	☐		☐	6
0081	*0080*	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0080. Homogenous mid brown silty sand with occasional stones.	☑	Iron Age	☐	6
0082	*0082*	Linear Cut	Shallow linear feature, thought to be a ditch, but not found continuing in additional Trenches 23 and 24. Relationship with 0084/0085 and 0086/0087 unclear.	☐		☐	15
0083	*0082*	Linear Fill	Fill of feature 0082. Homogenous light brown silty/sandy clay with some stones.	☐		☐	15
0084	*0084*	Pit Cut	Pit? Relationship with 0082/0083 and 0086/0087 unclear, although the excavator thought it was the cutting feature..	☐		☐	15

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0085	*0084*	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0084. Mid green/grey/brown silty clay, becoming orange and sandier with depth. Moderate varying size stones.	☐		☐	15
0086	*0086*	Linear Cut	Described as a ditch, but not seen in additional Trenches 23 and 24. Relationship with 0082/0083 and 0084/0085 unclear.	☐		☐	15
0087	*0086*	Linear Fill	Fill of feature 0086. Greeny grey/brown sandy clay.	☐		☐	15
0088	*0088*	Ditch Cut	N-S ditch in Trench 18. See also ditches 0219/0220 in Trench 5, 0201/0202 in Trench 11 and 0161/0162 in Trench 25. Cuts to base of topsoil.	☐		☐	18
0089	*0088*	Ditch Fill	Upper main fill in ditch 0088, homogenous dark grey/brown loamy clay with occasional stones and chalk flecks.	☑	P-med	☐	18
0090	*0090*	Ditch Cut	NNE-SSW orientated ditch immediately E. of 0088 in Trench 18. Possibly cuts subsoil 0041, although not as distinct as adjacent ditch 0088.	☐		☐	18
0091	*0090*	Ditch Fill	Mid grey/brown slightly silty, clayey sand with occasional charcoal flecks and stones.	☑	13th-14th C	☐	18
0092	*0092*	Pit Cut	Irregular feature running under S. side of trench. Sealed by majority of subsoil, only cuts basal c.10cm. Possibly a burnt out tree-stump. Evidence for in situ heating in the uneven base.	☐		☐	20
0093	*0092*	Pit Fill	Fill of 0092. Generally mid brown silty sand with pockets of dark and charcoal rich fill. Heat-altered stone present with the charcoal.	☑	Prehistoric	☐	20
0094	*0094*	Pit Cut	Small pit running under N. edge of trench. Almost certainly sealed by subsoil 0009.	☐		☐	20
0095	*0094*	Pit Fill	Fill of 0094. Mid brown silty sand with central darker area with charcoal flecks.	☑	Prehistoric	☑	20
0096	*0096*	Pit Cut	Small circular shallow pit with dubious deeper pocket.	☐		☐	20

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0097	*0096*	Pit Fill	Mid grey/brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones.	☐		☐	20
0098	*0098*	Post-hole Cut	Post-hole or small pit.	☐		☐	20
0099	*0098*	Post-hole Fill	Mid grey/brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks. Frequent large flints which appear to have broken in situ in antiquity.	☐		☐	20
0100	*0100*	Ditch Cut	S. facing butt-end of N-S ditch running under S. side of trench. Probably sealed by subsoil 0009, but unclear as material was similar.	☐		☐	20
0101	*0100*	Ditch Fill	Fill of 0100. Mid brown/grey silty sand. Occasional charcoal flecks and frequent large flints, although these were not visible in the section.	☐		☐	20
0102	*0102*	Pit Cut	Either a pit or S. facing ditch butt-end running under E. edge of trench. Probably sealed by subsoil layer 0043.	☐		☐	19
0103	*0102*	Pit Fill	Fill of 0102. Mid to dark grey/brown silty sand, becoming paler orange/brown along SE edge, with moderate small to medium rounded to angular flints and charcoal flecks.	☑	?Early Neo	☐	19
0104	*0104*	Pit Cut	Shallow pit running under E. edge of trench. Probably sealed by subsoil 0043.	☐		☐	19
0105	*0104*	Pit Fill	Mid to pale brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small to medium rounded to sub-angular flints, occasional small charcoal flecks.	☐		☐	19
0106	*0106*	Pit Cut	Small pit, relationship with 0108 unclear	☐		☐	19
0107	*0106*	Pit Fill	Fill of 0106. Mid to dark grey/brown silty sand becoming mid brown silty sand to base. Frequent heat-altered flint pieces in upper fill + occasional charcoal flecks.	☑	Prehistoric	☐	19
0108	*0108*	Pit Cut	Small circular pit, relationship with pit 0106 unclear.	☐		☐	19

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0109	*0108*	Pit Fill	Fill of 0108. Mid brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small to medium sub-rounded to angular flints.	☐		☐	19
0110	*0110*	Pit Cut	Small pit sealed by subsoil 0043.	☐		☐	19
0111	*0110*	Pit Fill	Fill of 0110. Very firm, homogenous light brown slightly clayey silty sand. Circular small area of charcoal rich material on its central surface , gradually reducing in charcoal content to a central depth of 10cm. Heat-altered flint from top area.	☑	Prehistoric	☑	19
0112	*0043*	Layer Layer	Laterally impersistent darker brown slightly clayey sand at base of subsoil 0043, not seen in end sections, only centre of trench. Buried soil?	☑	Prehistoric	☐	19
0113	*0113*	Post-hole Cut	Post-hole sealed bi subsoil 0041, part of extensive group 0235.	☐		☐	18
0114	*0113*	Post-hole Fill	Fill of post-hole 0113. Light brown silty sand, very frequent chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks.	☑	13th C?	☐	18
0115	*0115*	Ditch Cut	N-S ditch seen in Trench 17. Same as 0199 in Trench 11. Unexcavated. P-med boundary ditch contemporary with 0088.	☐		☐	17
0116	*0116*	Ditch Fill	Unexcavated fill of 0115. Green/brown silty/sandy clay with occasional to moderate stones. Includes coal etc.	☐		☐	17
0117	*0088*	Ditch Fill	Basal fill of ditch 0088 in Trench 18. Mixed yellow/brown clay with frequent stones + chalk pieces with some sandier areas.	☐		☐	18
0118	*0041*	Layer Layer	In situ heat-reddening in discrete area of subsoil layer 0041. seen in N. side of trench.	☐		☐	18
0119	*0119*	Post-hole Cut	Circular post-hole. Part of extensive group 0235. Sealed by subsoil 0041.	☐		☐	18
0120	*0119*	Post-hole Fill	Fill of post-hole 0119. Light brownish grey clay with frequent chalk lumps and flecks. Small pockets of light brown silty sand. Includes SF 1006.	☑	13th-14th C+	☐	18

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0121	*0121*	Post-hole Cut	Small post-hole, part of extensive group 0235. Sealed by subsoil 0041.	☐		☐	18
0122	*0121*	Post-hole Fill	Fill of post-hole 0121. Light brownish grey clay. Frequent chalk flecks + lumps and very occasional charcoal flecks.	☑	L12th-14th C	☐	18
0123	*0123*	Pit Cut	Shallow oval pit. Seen after removal of subsoil, but relationship unclear.	☐		☐	16
0124	*0123*	Pit Fill	Fill of 0123. Homogenous dark grey/brown clayey silty sand.	☐		☐	16
0125	*0125*	Post-hole Cut	Small post-hole, part of extensive group 0235.	☐		☐	18
0126	*0125*	Post-hole Fill	Fill of 0125. Mid brown/grey clayey silty sand with very occasional chalk flecks and charcoal.	☐		☐	18
0127	*0127*	Post-hole Cut	Large feature. Usually would be described as a pit, but character of fill and location, also presence of central post-setting with packing stones suggests that this is a large post-hole and part of structure 0235.	☐		☐	18
0128	*0127*	Post-hole Fill	One of two fill components in post-hole 0127. Light orangey brown silty sand mottled with darker material. Occasional chalk lumps and very occasional clay lumps. Clay lense at deepest point of this fill.	☑	L13th-14th C	☐	18
0129	*0127*	Post-hole Fill	Second component of fill in post-hole 0127. Consists of clay stack and clay to W. of possible post-pipe area, large stone post-packers and some orange sand. Clay is light brown/grey with frequent chalk nodules.	☑	L13th-14th C	☐	18
0130	*0130*	Post-hole Cut	Small post-hole on edge of 0127, relationship unclear.	☐		☐	18
0131	*0130*	Post-hole Fill	Fill of 0130. Mid brown/grey silty sand. Traces of clay and chalk flecks, very occasional charcoal flecks.	☐		☐	18
0132	*0132*	Layer Layer	Discrete layer of chalky clay seen in S. edge of trench below subsoil 0041. Almost certainly contemporary with structure 0235. Section with 0133/0134 suggests that this is so. Max 0.18m thick becomes less clayey to W.	☐		☐	18

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0133	*0133*	Post-hole Cut	Post-hole, part of extensive group 0235.	☐		☐	18
0134	*0133*	Post-hole Fill	Mixed light brown/grey chalky clay and mid brown silty sand and frequent charcoal flecks.	☑	L12th-14th C	☐	18
0135	*0002*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 25. 0.3-0.35m of slightly clayey loam.	☐		☐	25
0136	*0003*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 25. Reduces from 0.5m at the E. end of the trench to 0.25m at the W. end. Comprises silty clay at the W. end of the trench, but after c.5m has changed to sandier material with concentrations of flints.	☑		☐	25
0137	*0002*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 21. 0.3-0.35m of brown sandy loam.	☐		☐	21
0138	*0003*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 21. 0.5-0.6m of brown silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional to moderate inclusions of gravel to pebble-sized stones.	☐		☐	21
0139	*0002*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 22. 0.3-0.35m of brown sandy loam.	☐		☐	22
0140	*0003*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 22. 0.5-0.6m of brown silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional to moderate inclusions of gravel to pebble-sized stones.	☐		☐	22
0141	*0002*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 23. Dark brown clayey loam. Lies directly on naturally occurring chalky till drift geology.	☐		☐	23
0142	*0003*	Layer Layer	Number allocated to subsoil in Trench 23. None present.	☐		☐	23
0143	*0002*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 24. Dark brown clayey loam. Lies directly on naturally occurring chalky till drift geology.	☐		☐	24
0144	*0003*	Layer Layer	Number allocated to subsoil in Trench 24. None present.	☐		☐	24
0145	*0145*	Post-hole Cut	Post-hole? Close to, but probably not part of 0235. Probably sealed by subsoil layer 0041.	☐		☐	18

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0146	*0145*	Post-hole Fill	Fill of post-hole 0145. Mid brown/grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and very occasional small clay lumps.	☐		☐	18
0147	*0147*	Post-hole Cut	Post-hole in Trench 18, not thought to be part of structure 0235.	☐		☐	18
0148	*0147*	Post-hole Fill	Fill of post-hole 0147. Mid grey/brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	☐		☐	18
0149	*0149*	Post-hole Cut	Post-hole in Trench 18. Almost certainly sealed by subsoil 0041.	☐		☐	18
0150	*0149*	Post-hole Fill	Central post-pipe in post-hole 0149. Comprises light orange/yellow loosely compacted sand. Charcoal rich at surface, mottled with brown sandy sand.	☐		☐	18
0151	*0149*	Post-hole Fill	Outer fill of post-hole 0149. Homogenous mid brown silty sand, more firmly compacted than 0150. Occasional stones present.	☐		☐	18
0152	*0152*	Ditch Cut	Ditch seen in Trench 22. See also unexcavated ditch 0189 in Trench 27. Almost certainly turns and becomes ditch 0052 in Trench 6 and ditch 0187 in Trench 26. Appears to be sealed by subsoil 0140.	☑	Roman	☐	22
0153	*0152*	Ditch Fill	Unexcavated fill of ditch 0152. Light brown silty sand with occasional stones up to 5cm in diameter. Rare charcoal flecks.	☐		☐	22
0154	*0154*	Hearth Layer	Discrete area of heat-altered clay within subsoil 0041, possible hearth seen in N. side of trench.	☐		☐	18
0155	*0155*	Pit Cut	Circular pit, relationship with pit 0165/0166 unclear. Sealed by the majority of subsoil layer 0033, but was visible from about 10cm from base of layer.	☐		☐	13
0156	*0155*	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0155. Dark brown silty sand, becoming lighter away from centre. Occasional charcoal flecks and some large flints centrally.	☑	Iron Age	☑	13
0157	*0002*	Layer Layer	Topsoil layer in Trench 26. 0.35m of dark brown sandy loam	☐		☐	26
0158	*0003*	Layer Layer	Subsoil layer in Trench 26. Approximately 0.4m of brown silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional to moderate stone inclusions.	☐		☐	26

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0159	*0002*	Layer Layer	Topsoil layer in Trench 27. 0.35m of brown sandy loam.	☐		☐	27
0160	*0003*	Layer Layer	Subsoil layer in Trench 27. Approximately 0.4m of dark brown sandy loam with occasional stones.	☐		☐	27
0161	*0161*	Ditch Cut	N-S ditch seen in Trench 25. Unexcavated. Cuts to base of topsoil. Same as 0088, post-med on early OS. SF 1007 and 1008 were recovered from its surface.	☐		☐	25
0162	*0161*	Ditch Fill	Unexcavated fill of 0161. Mid to dark brown clayey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and chalk flecks.	☐		☐	25
0163	*0163*	Ditch Cut	E-W orientated ditch seen in Trench 25. Sealed by subsoil 0136 and cut by p-med ditch 0161.	☐		☐	25
0164	*0163*	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0163. Mid orange/brown silty sand becoming slightly paler to base with a prominent lense of large irregular cobbles representing tip-lines coming from both sides of feature. Occasional charcoal flecks throughout.	☑	13th-14th C	☐	25
0165	*0165*	Pit Cut	Small pit? In Trench 13, relationship with adjacent features 0061 and 0155 unclear.	☐		☐	13
0166	*0165*	Pit Fill	Fill of 0165. Homogenous mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones.	☐		☐	13
0167	*0167*	Post-hole Cut	Unexcavated post-hole running under N. edge of Trench 18. Part of structure 0235.	☐		☐	18
0168	*0168*	Post-hole Fill	Unexcavated fill of post-hole 0167. Mixture of light brown clay with siltier/sandier material.	☐		☐	18
0169	*0168*	Post-hole Cut	Unexcavated post-hole running under N. edge of Trench 18. Part of structure 0235.	☐		☐	18
0170	*0169*	Post-hole Fill	Unexcavated fill of post-hole 0169. Dark brown/grey silty sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks.	☐		☐	18

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0171	*0171*	Post-hole Cut	One of three adjoining post-holes forming part of structure 0235. relationships unclear.	☐		☐	18
0172	*0171*	Post-hole Fill	Fill of post-hole 0171. Relatively homogenous grey/green clay with chalk flecks and sandier areas.	☑	13th-14th C	☐	18
0173	*0173*	Post-hole Cut	One of three adjoining post-holes forming part of structure 0235. relationships unclear.	☐		☐	18
0174	*0173*	Post-hole Fill	Fill of post-hole 0173. Upper component of grey/green chalky clay and a lower element of orange/brown sand. Includes a large chalk lump centrally, possible post-packer.	☐		☐	18
0175	*0175*	Post-hole Cut	One of three adjoining post-holes forming part of structure 0235. relationships unclear.	☐		☐	18
0176	*0175*	Post-hole Fill	Fill of post-hole 0175. Relatively homogenous grey/green chalky clay.	☑	12th-14th C	☐	18
0177	*0177*	Post-hole Cut	One of two adjacent post-holes forming part of group 0235. Relationship unclear.	☐		☐	18
0178	*0177*	Post-hole Fill	Fill of post-hole 0177. Homogenous mid brown silty sandy clay.	☐		☐	18
0179	*0179*	Post-hole Cut	One of two adjacent post-holes forming part of group 0235. Relationship unclear.	☐		☐	18
0180	*0179*	Post-hole Fill	Fill of 0179. Two components, a patchy green/brown silty sandy clay + charcoal, and a lower sandier fill. No clear interface between the two.	☑	L12th-14th C	☐	18
0181	*0181*	Post-hole Cut	Post-hole in Trench 18, part of structure 0235. Relationship with unexcavated post-hole 0183 unclear, but excavated as if it cut.	☐		☐	6
0182	*0182*	Post-hole Fill	Fill of post-hole 0182. Homogenous mid brown silty sandy clay with some patches of grey/green clay beyond section. Includes a large stone post-packer.	☐		☐	18

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0183	*0183*	Post-hole Cut	Unexcavated post-hole, part of structure 0235. relationship with 0181 unclear.	☐		☐	18
0184	*0184*	Post-hole Fill	Fill of post-hole 0183. Mid brown silty sandy clay.	☐		☐	18
0185	*0185*	Post-hole Cut	Post-hole, part of structure 0235. Runs under S. side of site. Possibly two features.	☐		☐	18
0186	*0185*	Post-hole Fill	Homogenous mid brown silty sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks.	☐		☐	18
0187	*0187*	Ditch Cut	Unexcavated ditch in Trench 26. Same as ditch 0052 in Trench 6. Appeared to be sealed by the majority of subsoil layer 0158.	☐		☐	26
0188	*0187*	Ditch Fill	Fill of unexcavated ditch 0187. Light brown/grey silty sand.	☐		☐	26
0189	*0189*	Ditch Cut	Unexcavated ditch in Trench 27. Same as ditch 0152 in Trench 22. Appeared to be sealed by the majority of subsoil layer 0160.	☐		☐	27
0190	*0189*	Ditch Fill	Fill of unexcavated ditch 0189. Mid brown silty sand.	☐		☐	27
0191	*0191*	Post-hole Cut	Post-hole in Trench 25. Only seen after removal of subsoil 0136.	☐		☐	25
0192	*0191*	Post-hole Fill	Fill of post-hole 0191. Mid to dark grey/brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks near top + occasional small to medium flints throughout.	☐		☐	25
0193	*0193*	Ditch Cut	Approximately N-S orientated ditch in Trench 18. Interface with subsoil 0041 was indistinct, but the ditch was clearly sealed by at least some of the layer.	☐		☐	25
0194	*0193*	Ditch Fill	Fill of 0193. Mid brown slightly grey silty sand. Orangey on E. side lower down. Occasional very large stones (up to 30cm), very few smaller stones.	☑	L13th-14th C	☐	18
0195	*0195*	Pit Cut	Small pit running under N. edge of trench.	☐		☐	11

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0196	*0195*	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0195. Centrally mid to dark grey very slightly silty sand, colour leaches out so edge uncertain. Occasional small stones.	☑	Iron Age	☐	11
0197	*0197*	Pit Cut	Small circular pit.	☐		☐	11
0198	*0197*	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0197. Mid brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	☐		☐	11
0199	*0199*	Ditch Cut	N-S ditch in Trench 11. Recorded as probably under subsoil 0029. But as this is one of the two post-medieval boundary ditches running right through the site, this relationship is unlikely.	☐		☐	11
0200	*0199*	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0199 in trench 11. Light to mid brown/grey silty sand with occasional varying sized stones and occasional chalk flecks.	☑	P-med	☐	11
0201	*0201*	Ditch Cut	N-S ditch in Trench 11. Post-medieval feature cutting to top of subsoil.	☐		☐	11
0202	*0201*	Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0201 in Trench 11. Mid brown/grey silty sand with occasional chalk flecks and rare CBM fragments.	☑	P-med?	☐	11
0203	*0203*	Pit Cut	Pit or small post-hole running under N. edge of trench. Completely sealed by subsoil layer 0029.	☐		☐	11
0204	*0203*	Pit Fill	Fill of 0203. Predominantly dark grey/brown silty sand with regular charcoal flecks + lumps. Also occasional to regular small angular heat-altered flints evenly distributed. Dark fill is central to feature, gradually paler towards outside where the edges are lined with a pale yellow/brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks + gravel sized stone inclusions.	☑		☐	11
0205	*0205*	Pit Cut	Shallow circular pit. Under the majority of subsoil layer 0017, cuts basal c.10cm of the layer.	☐		☐	4
0206	*0205*	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0205. Mid-dark brown silty clay sand, mottled, fairly charcoal rich. Occasional large angular flints and small pebbles and occasional chalk flecks.	☑	Iron Age	☑	4
0207	*0207*	Pit Cut	Shallow pit running under W. edge of trench. Sealed by the majority of subsoil layer 0017, just cuts basal 10cm.	☐		☐	4

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0208	*0207*	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0207. Dark grey/brown silty sand in central area, grades out into lighter brown/yellowish sand at edges. Some charcoal and occasional stones.	☐		☐	4
0209	*0209*	Pit Cut	Circular pit.	☐		☐	4
0210	*0209*	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0209. Relatively homogenous grey/brown silty sand with occasional stones and frequent charcoal flecks.	☐		☑	4
0211	*0211*	Ditch Cut	Shallow approximately E-W orientated ditch. Sealed by the majority of subsoil layer 0017, just cuts basal c.10cm.	☐		☐	4
0212	*0211*	Ditch Fill	Fill of 0211. Mid orangey brown silty sand with occasional regular gravel-sized inclusions.	☐		☐	4
0213	*0213*	Pit Cut	Large pit taking up N.most 10m of trench. Cuts to base of topsoil. Interpreted as a P-med quarry pit, as fill clearly had been sieved to remove larger stone component.	☐		☐	4
0214	*0213*	Pit Fill	Fill of unexcavated pit 0213. Mainly orange sand/gravel with patches of loamier material.	☐		☐	4
0215	*0215*	Pit Cut	Small pit. Indistinct edge on SE side of feature. Sealed by majority of subsoil, but cuts basal 10cm of layer.	☐		☐	4
0216	*0215*	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0215. Mid greyish brown silty sand, very occasional small angular flint inclusions, otherwise noticeably sterile + homogenous compared to other feature fills. Very similar to the subsoil material with which it blends on the south-east side.	☑	Undated	☐	4
0217	*0217*	Post-hole Cut	Small circular post-hole seen after removal of subsoil 0019.	☐		☐	5
0218	*0217*	Post-hole Fill	Fill of post-hole 0217. Grey/brown silty sand.	☐		☐	5
0219	*0219*	Ditch Cut	N-S ditch in Trench 5. Unexcavated. Cuts to base of topsoil. Part of P-med boundary seen also in Trenches 11, 18 and 25.	☐		☐	5

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0220	*0219*	Ditch Fill	Unexcavated fill of ditch 0219. Mixed yellow/grey clay + loam.	☐		☐	5
0221	*0221*	Pit Cut	Small circular pit. Sealed below the majority of subsoil layer 0019.	☐		☐	5
0222	*0221*	Pit Fill	Homogenous brown silty, slightly clayey sand.	☑	Undated	☐	5
0223	*0223*	Post-hole Cut	Circular post-hole, under majority of subsoil layer 0019, but appeared to cut basal 10cm.	☐		☐	5
0224	*0223*	Post-hole Fill	Dark grey/brown sandy silt with regular-frequent charcoal flecks + lumps and occasional to regular medium angular flints evenly distributed. Charcoal more dense towards base.	☑		☐	5
0225	*0225*	Post-hole Cut	Post-hole or small pit. Sealed by majority of 0019, but did cut basal 10cm of layer.	☐		☐	5
0226	*0225*	Post-hole Fill	Fill of post-hole 0225. Homogenous grey/brown slightly silty sand + very occasional stones.	☐		☐	5
0227	*0227*	Post-hole Cut	Small circular post-hole. Uneven base, deeper on W. side.	☐		☐	5
0228	*0227*	Post-hole Fill	Fill of post-hole 0227. Mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt with regular - frequent charcoal flecks + occasional small lumps. Also, occasional medium angular flints + very occasional flecks of heat-altered clay near top.	☐		☐	5
0229	*0229*	Post-hole Cut	Small circular post-hole. Sealed by majority of subsoil layer 0019, but did appear to cut basal c.10cm.	☐		☐	5
0230	*0229*	Post-hole Cut	Fill of post-hole 0229. Mid orangey grey/brown sandy silt with occasional small angular flints + occasional charcoal flecks. Similar to subsoil, homogenous and sterile.	☐		☐	5
0231	*0231*	Post-hole Cut	Post-hole? Initially discarded, but on full examination was recorded, profile only. Sealed by majority of subsoil layer 0019.	☐		☐	5

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0232	*0231*	Post-hole Fill	Fill of post-hole 0231. Homogenous grey/brown very silty sand.	☐		☐	5
0233	*0233*	Pit Cut	Large pit in Trench 9. Identified as a geological test-pit excavated c.20 years ago.	☐		☐	9
0234	*0233*	Pit Fill	Fill of 0233. Pure sand at surface.	☐		☐	9
0235	*0235*	Structure Other	Overall number allocated to post-hole structure in Trench 18.	☐		☐	18

Appendix 3 SEY 035: Bulk finds catalogue

Ct No	Pot No	Pot Wt	F clay No	F clayWt	PM Bott No	PM bott Wt	WF No	WFl Wt	BFl No	BFl Wt	ABneNo	ABneWt	Overall Date	Notes
0001							10	158						
0005	1	16					1	9					ROM	
0009	1	11											PRE	
0019	1	5					2	6					ROM	
0021							2	72						
0029	1	10											PRE	
0032	2	11											ROM	
0043	1	7											MED	
0045	2	18					3	36	1	5			PRE	
0049	1	3					1	26	2	59			PRE	
0051	1	13							2	38			PRE	
0053	7	18	3	2									ROM	
0055	31	219					1	1	2	34	1	2	ROM PRE	
0057									1	4				
0059	53	514					6	75					PRE	
0060	17	94											PRE	
0062	15	91	1	18			1	634	8	167			PRE	the struck flint is a hammerstone SF1017
0065							1	1	1	10				

Ct No	Pot No	Pot Wt	F clay No	F clayWt	PM Bott No	PM bott Wt	WF No	WFl Wt	BFl No	BFl Wt	ABneNo	ABneWt	Overall Date	Notes
0067	6	12											ROM	
0071			1	1										
0073	4	21											ROM	
0077	3	10					1	5					PRE	
0079	1	4											PRE	
0081	1	3											PRE	
0089														Post-med cbm
0091	42	399	1	3					1	1			MED	
0093									7	43				
0095	2	15					3	21	5	351			PRE	
0103	1	5					5	104	1	31			PRE	
0107							2	7	19	107				
0111							1	4						
0112							6	50	1	73				
0114	7	73									3	13	MED	
0120	1	17											MED	
0122	1	2											MED	
0128														
0129	17	74											MED	
0134	2	8											MED	

Ct No	Pot No	Pot Wt	F clay No	F clayWt	PM Bott No	PM bott Wt	WF No	WFl Wt	BFl No	BFl Wt	ABneNo	ABneWt	Overall Date	Notes
0136														1 frag lava quern @ 437g
0152	2	28					1	5					ROM	
0156	2	30							4	143			PRE	
0164	10	91											MED	
0172	13	49									1	2	MED	
0176	2	5											MED	
0180	1	8											MED	
0194	7	38											MED	
0196	1	2					1	10	6	63			PRE	
0200					1	81								
0202											1	1		P-med cbm/fe
0204														
0206	9	56	7	7							5	1	PRE	animal bone burnt
0216			1	6										
0222			11	12										
0224														7 frags charcoal @ 2g

Appendix 4a SEY 035: Pottery catalogue

Ctxt	Per	Fabric	Dsc	Form	No	Wt	State	Comments	Spotdate	Ctxt date
0005	ROM	GROG	U		1	16	A	Surf flaked, battered	ERom	ERom
0009	PRE	F1	U		1	11			ENeo?	ENeo?
0019	ROM	BSW	U		1	5		coarse sandy fabric	Rom	Rom
0029	PRE	F1	U		1	10			ENeo?	ENeo?
0032	ROM	GMG	U	Cam 218	2	11		Joining sherds	MC1	MC1
0043	MED	MCW		BODY	1	7	A	Sandy fabric with oxidised ext margin	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0045	PRE	F2	R	plain bowl	1	9		Rolled rim. Burnished	ENeo?	ENeo?
	PRE	F2	U		1	9			ENeo?	ENeo?
0049	PRE	F1	U		1	3			ENeo?	ENeo?
0051	PRE	Q1	R		1	13		Bead rim. could be ENeo. sandy micaceous fabric. Smoothed surf	Iron Age	Iron Age
0053	ROM	BSW	U		5	5		Abraded. romanising fabric	LIA-ERom	MC1
	ROM	GMG	R	6.21	2	13		Platter (or lid?) rim (160mm,6%) abraded	MC1	MC1
0055	ROM	BUF	U	1 flagon	7	69		All same vessel	Rom	Rom
	ROM	BUF	U		1	3		Flagon or bottle. abraded. Orange core	Rom	Rom
	ROM	GMB	R	2 NJar	1	6	A	Narrow mouthed jar or flask (120mm,6%) V flaked, abr.	Rom	Rom
	ROM	GMB	U		10	63		Miscellaneous bodysherds. 1 has band of vert comb-imp	Rom	Rom
	ROM	GMG	R	4 Jar	1	4	A	Jar rim 7 (140mm,6%) Abraded	Rom	Rom
	ROM	GMG	U		1	4	A	Flaked, oxidised surface	Rom	Rom
	ROM	GX	U		1	1			Rom	Rom
	ROM	WX	U	1 flagon	5	31		V similar to VRW fabric	Rom	Rom
	PRE	Q1	U		1	15			Iron Age	Rom
	PRE	QF	U		3	23		Smoothed surf	Iron Age	Rom
0059	PRE	F3	U		53	514	A	Abraded	Iron Age	Iron Age
0060	PRE	F1	U	plain bowl	10	52		Carinated shoulder	ENeo?	ENeo?/IA?
	PRE	F1	R	plain bowl	1	4		Simple rounded rim	ENeo?	ENeo?/IA?
	PRE	FQ	R	plain bowl	1	4		Rolled rim. Burnished	ENeo?	ENeo?/IA?
	PRE	FQ	U		5	34		Smoothed surf	ENeo?	ENeo?/IA?
0062	PRE	QF	U		15	91		Smoothed surf	Iron Age	Iron Age
0067	ROM	BUF	R	1.1	6	12		Ring-necked flagon	LC1+	Rom
0073	ROM	BUF	U		1	3	A	Abraded	Rom	Rom
	ROM	GMG	U		1	1	A	Abraded	Rom	Rom
	ROM	GMG	R	Jar	1	16	A	Jar rim (220mm,5%) abraded	Rom	Rom
	ROM	SACG	U		1	1		Flake	C2	Rom
0077	PRE	Q1	U		3	10	A	Abraded	Iron Age	Iron Age
0079	PRE	QG	R		1	4		Bead rim, could be Roman	Iron Age	Iron Age
0081	PRE	Q1	U		1	3			Iron Age	Iron Age
0091	MED	HOLL		BODY	6	50	S		L13th-14th C	13th-14th C+
	MED	HOLL		CP/JAR	1	37		Developed squared rim	L13th-14th C	13th-14th C+
	MED	HOLL?		BOWL	1	27		Bowl, rim similar to LMT type	L13th-14th C+	13th-14th C+
	MED	MCW		CP/JAR	2	19		2 joining, squared rim	13th-14th C	13th-14th C+
	MED	MCW		CP/JAR	1	60		Squared rim, thumbed strip app'd horizontally	13th-14th C	13th-14th C+
	MED	MCW		BODY	30	199		Some base sherds, Some poss Holl type	L12th-14th C	13th-14th C+
	MED	MCW		BODY	1	7			L12th-14th C	13th-14th C+
0095	PRE	G1	D	Collared Urn	2	15	A	Grog sand sparse flint voids. Fragment from collar. impressed dec. Wiped surf. Abraded (SF1020-Illus P1)	EBA	EBA
0103	PRE	F1	U		1	5	A	Abraded	ENeo?	ENeo?
0114	MED	MCW		CP/JAR	1	7		Internal bead, inturned rm, thumbed imps on outside	L12th-E13th C?	13th C?
	MED	MCW		BODY/BASE	6	66	SR	2 joining base sherds, oxid margin	L12th-14th C	13th C?
0120	MED	MCW		BOWL	1	17	S	Squared rim, very extreme example	13th-14th C	13th-14th C+

Ctxt	Per	Fabric	Dsc	Form	No	Wt	State	Comments	Spotdate	Ctxt date
0122	MED	MCW		BODY	1	2	S		L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0129	MED	FLBG		BODY	1	2	S	Small sherd of Blau grau paffrau - handled cooking vessel	12th-13th C	L13th-14th C
	MED	HOLL		BODY	2	5	S		L13th-14th C	L13th-14th C
	MED	MCW		BODY	14	67	S	Mixed body sherds, some have oxidised margins	L12th-14th C	L13th-14th C
0134	MED	MCW		BODY	1	4			l12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0152	ROM	GMG	B		1	26	A	Type 2 base, abraded	Rom	Rom
	ROM	RX	U		1	2			Rom	Rom
0156	PRE	QF	U		2	30		Smoothed surf.	Iron Age	Iron Age
0164	MED	HOLL		BASE	1	11	S		L13th-14th C	13th-14th C
	MED	MCW		CP/JAR	2	33		2 joining, square rim, v sandy, grey w oxid ext margin	13th-14th C	13th-14th C
	MED	MCW		BOWL	1	17	A		L12th-14th C	13th-14th C
	MED	MCW		BODY/BASE	4	16		Includes base sherds	L12th-14th C	13th-14th C
	MED	MCWG		CP/JAR	1	8	A	Square rim, coarse inclusions	13th-14th C	13th-14th C
	MED	MSHW		BODY	1	6	A	Has mica and sparse voids from shell (?) up to 4mm in diameter	12th-13th C	13th-14th C
0172	MED	HOLL		BODY	2	17			L13th-14th C	13th-14th C
	MED	MCW		CP/JAR	1	18		Square rim	13th-14th C	13th-14th C
	MED	MCW		BODY	10	14	S		L12th-14th C	13th-14th C
0176	MED	MCWC		BODY	2	5		2 joining, grey sandy fabric w oxid ext margins/chalk incs.	12th-14th C	12th-14th C
0180	MED	HOLL		BODY	1	8	S		L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0194	MED	HOLG?		BODY	3	23		Oxid ext margins, olive lead glaze	L13th-14th C	L13th-14th C
	MED	HOLL		BODY	1	4	S		L13th-14th C	L13th-14th C
	MED	MCW		BODY	2	7		2 joining - neck fragments, reddish brown fabric	L12th-14th C	L13th-14th C
	MED	MCW		BODY	1	4	AS		L12th-14th C	L13th-14th C
0196	PRE	QF	U		1	2		Smoothed surf	Iron Age	Iron Age
0206	PRE	Q1	B		9	56			Iron Age	Iron Age

Key: Per = ceramic period, MED= medieval,ROM= Roman, PRE = prehistoric.
R = rimsherd, B= basesherd. U = undecorated bodysherd, D = decorated bodysherd.
A = abraded. S = sooted

Appendix 4b SEY 035: Flint catalogue

Ctxt	SF N	Cat.	Type	s/b	No.	Wt(g)	Comp.	Cort.	Prim.	Pat.	Shar	E.da	Hinge	Cort plat	Prep plat	Mlti dir	Bnt	Non-str.	Date	Comment
0001		retf	retouched flake	s	6	0	4	3	0	0			0	1	0		0	0		various qu sm fls with prob retof edges to some degree, some slight, edge damage also
0001		flak	flake	s	1	0	1	1	0	0		yes	0	0	0		0	0		qu thick fl
0001		core	core/tool	s	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0		0	0		qu sm biffacially struck - some hh incipient cones, sm core or tool
0005		flak	flake	s	1	0	1	0	0	0		slight	0	0	0		0	0		v thin fl, v slight edge dam but overall is qu sharp
0019		utbl	utilised blade	s	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	1		0	0		sm thin and slightly curving/tapers to dist, v slight ut edge, slightly abraded plat
0019		flak	flake	s	1	0	1	1	0	0		slight	0	0	0		0	0		qu sm
0021		utfl	utilised flake	s	1	0	1	1	0	0			1	0	0		0	0		hh, light patina of dorsal face, v slight ut edges
0021		retf	retouched flake	s	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0		0	0		qu long tapering and slightly curving fl with ret/ut of both sides - poss knife

Ctxt	SF N	Cat.	Type	s/b	No.	Wt(g)	Comp.	Cort.	Prim.	Pat.	Shar	E.da	Hinge	Cort plat	Prep plat	Mlti dir	Bnt	Non-str.	Date	Comment
0045		utfl	utilised flake	s	1	0	1	0	0	0			0	0	0		0	0		hh, long flake, has slight damage - prob thru use, of its sides
0045		flak	flake	s	2	0	1	2	0	0	quite		0	0	0		0	0		1 a thick longish piece with fractured ventral face
0049		flak	flake	s	1	0	1	1	0	0	quite		0	1	0		0	0		irreg, struck from cotical surface and withother (sm) part of former surface pat'd
0055		flak	chip	s	1	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0		0	0		v sm
0059		flak	flake	s	4	0	4	4	1	0	quite		1	2	0		0	0		various, 1 prim with hinge dist, 1 struck from cort face
0059		scpf	scraper	s	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0		0	0		sm subcirc with slight ret of cortical dist edge
0059		flak	flake	s	1	0	1	1	0	0	quite		0	0	0		0	0		v thick jagged irreg 'flake' broad and has incip cones
0077		flak	flake	s	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0		0	0		sm hh
0065		flak	spall	s	1	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0		0	0		
0095		flak	flake	s	2	0	2	1	0	0	quite		0	0	0		0	0		both qu thin, 1 v sm

Ctxt	SF N	Cat.	Type	s/b	No.	Wt(g)	Comp.	Cort.	Prim.	Pat.	Shar	E.da	Hinge	Cort plat	Prep plat	Mlti dir	Bnt	Non-str.	Date	Comment
0095		pecr	piercer	s	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0		0	0		qu thin curving asymm triang fl, v slight ret/ut of slightly convex left side and both sides at dist point, also around blunt corner at right side and sm slight notch on right sdie adj to this
0103		retf	retouched fragment	s	1	0	0	1	1	0			0	0	0		0	0		irreg fragment. Cld be thermal fracture, one edge has been crudely ?retouched - poss as irreg scr like tool?
0103		flak	flake	s	4	0	3	3	2	0	quite		0	0	0		0	0		various irreg, 2 primary, 1 irreg jagged frag has severla incipient cones
0107		flak	flake	s	1	0	0	1	0	0			0	0	0		0	0		irreg hh, prox frag
0107		flak	shatter	s	1	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0		1	0		v sm fractured frag - poss from a fl
0111		flak	flake	s	1	0	0	1	0	0	quite		0	0	0		0	0		irreg frag
0112		flak	flake	s	5	0	5	5	0	0	quite		0	3	0		0	0		all quit sm, cort around plat
0112		retf	retouched flake	s	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0		0	0		tapering fl, has steepr, part cortical straight left side, convx right edge has a few slight indentations, prob due to use

Ctxt	SF N	Cat.	Type	s/b	No.	Wt(g)	Comp.	Cort.	Prim.	Pat.	Shar	E.da	Hinge	Cort plat	Prep plat	Mlti dir	Bnt	Non-str.	Date	Comment
0152		flak	flake	s	1	0	0	0	0	0	yes		0	0	0		0	0		sm h fl frag
0196		retf	retouched flake	s	1	0	1	1	0	0	yes		0	0	1		0	0		qu sm hh, qu neat with its wide plat being 'abraded' along tits dorsal length - cld this be retouch? - there l v slight ret around the dist edge
0062	*1017*	hams	hammerstone	s	1	639	1	1	0	0			0	0	0		0	0		large spherical lump with its surface almost entirely piitted and battered quite evenly, one small patch of undamaged thin cortex survives and at the opp 'end' another tiny patch and 2 or 3 sm flake/removals forming a slightly flat area
0001		utbl	utilised blade	s	2	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	1		0	0		both sm, 1 thick hh with slight abr plat, 1 thin, both with prob slight ut of sides

Appendix 5 SEY 035: Small finds catalogue

SmallFindNo	Context No	ObjectName	Material	FragmentCount	Description	Period
1001	*0005*	?Counter/waste	Copper alloy	1	Circular piece of copper alloy - flat on the underside and domed on the upper surface. Slightly pitted surface. Could be either a counter or a piece of waste.	
1002	*0051*	?Nail	Iron	1	Shaft of an iron object - possibly square or rectangular in section. The shaft narrows at one terminal and is bent. Encrusted in soil. Possibly a nail?	
1003	*0043*	Arrowhead	Iron	1	Corroded arrowhead. Socketed with a leaf shaped blade. The blade is proportionally shorter than the socket. Cf: example no.3, fig. 17, p.69 in London Museum Medieval Catalogue 1967.	?Medieval
1004	*0039*	Axe head	Iron	1	Corroded and encrusted axe head. It has a straight back and a curved blade - curving downwards. The socket is masked by dirt, but it does have wings projecting downwards. Cf: No4, Fig.14, p.62 in London Museum Medieval Catalogue, 1967.	?Medieval
1005	*0059*	Bead	Glass	1	Bead 1 of 4. Mid blue bead with 4 darker blue circular motifs outlined partially in white. 'Eye' bead	Iron Age
1006	*0120*	?Spear head	Iron	1	Socketed spear or arrow head with additional prong on one side. Has a leaf shaped blade. Heavily corroded.	
1007	*0162*	?Tool/nail	Iron	1	Shaft and head of an iron object - probably a nail. Shaft is square in section and broken. Head is rectangular, object heavily corroded. Possibly a structural nail.	
1008	*0162*	Nail	Iron	1	Heavily corroded iron nail with square flat head and shaft that is rectangular in section. Shaft tapers towards a broken point.	
1009	*0049*	Loomweight	Ceramic	1	Piece of an iron age triangular loomweight, with evidence of an elongated groove on a corner. Fabric is orange/brown colour - fine with occasional flint inclusions.	Prehistoric
1010	*0005*	Loomweight	Ceramic	20	Fragments of iron age triangular loomweights. One piece is a corner fragment; another has evidence of grooving. The fabric is orange/buff on the exterior; darker on the interior. Contains moderate amounts of chalk and flint inclusions.	Prehistoric

SmallFindNo	Context No	ObjectName	Material	FragmentCount	Description	Period
1011	*0051*	Loomweight	Ceramic	14	Fragments of an iron age triangular loomweight. One corner piece. Fabric is orange on exterior; darker on interior. Contains moderate amounts of chalk/flint/grog inclusions.	Prehistoric
1012	*0202*	?Knife	Iron	1	Heavily corroded and encrusted object - possibly a piece of a knife blade.	
1013	*0202*	?Nail	Iron	1	Shaft of an iron object, square in section and bent. Possibly a nail. Corroded.	
1014	*0059*	Bead	Glass	1	Bead 2 of 4. Complete, undecorated annular blue bead. Diameter=10mm, max height 8mm. Uneven in height. Photo ref: DSCN3408.jpg	Iron Age
1015	*0059*	Bead	Glass	1	Bead 3 0f 4. Complete, undecorated annular blue bead. Diameter = 12mm, height max 7mm.	Iron Age
1016	*0059*	Bead	Glass	1	Bead 4 of 4. Complete undecorated annular blue bead. Diameter = 11mm, height max 8mm (uneven).	Iron Age
1017	*0062*	Hammerstone	Flint	1	Spherical piece of flint with flakes knocked off the surface. Stored with bulk finds.	Prehistoric
1018	*0053*	Loomweight	Ceramic	3	Fragments from a possible triangular loomweight. Surface comparable to LWs from site, as is fabric with occasional inclusions.	Prehistoric
1019	*0062*	Loomweight	Ceramic	1	Possible fragment of a triangular loomweight. Fabric is buff/dark brown with moderate amounts of flint and grog like inclusions.	Prehistoric
1020	*0095*	Pottery	Ceramic	2	Void No. Frags orig identified as loomweights but ceramic specialist identified frags as EBA collared urn fragments.	Prehistoric
1021	*0206*	Loomweight	Ceramic	3	Fragments of a triangular loomweight. One piece has a groove on it as found in a corner. Fabric varies - vesicular or chalky inclusions.	Prehistoric
1022	*0059*	Bead	Glass	13	At least 13 v small fragments of glass bead recovered from environmental flotation of bulk sample from same context as the four other glass beads	PRE

Appendix 6 SEY 035: Oasis Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-114672

Project details

Project name	SEY 035, Flixton Quarry Extension, Archaeological Evaluation
Project dates	Start: 07-10-2011 End: 23-12-2011
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	PITS Late Iron Age
Monument type	PITS Roman
Monument type	STRUCTURE Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS BEADS Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	LOOMWEIGHTS Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	FE ARROWHEAD Medieval
Significant Finds	FE AXE Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Test Pits','Environmental Sampling','Metal Detectors','Sample Trenches'
Development type	Mineral extraction (e.g. sand, gravel, stone, coal, ore, etc.)
Prompt	Pre-planning assessment
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK WAVENEY ST MARY SOUTH ELMHAM OTHERWISE HOMERSFIELD SEY 035, Flixton Quarry (Cartwrights Covert Extension)
Study area	4.50 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 296 858 52.4213682252 1.377106460170 52 25 16 N 001 22 37 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 17.00m Max: 26.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Edward Martin
Project director/manager	Stuart Boulter
Project supervisor	Stuart Boulter
Type of sponsor/funding body	Quarry
Name of sponsor/funding body	Cemex UK Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Physical Archive ID	SEY 035
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Metal','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Archive ID	SEY 035

Digital Contents	'Metal','Stratigraphic','Worked stone/lithics','Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass'
Digital Media available	'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Archive ID	SEY 035
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Metal','Stratigraphic','Survey','Worked stone/lithics'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Drawing','Map','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	SEY 035, Flixton Quarry (Cartwrights Covert Extension), Evaluation Report
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