

**New Hockey Pitch and Tennis Courts,
Culford School
CUL 051**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/152

Client: Culford School

Author: Simon Cass

November 2012

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New Hockey Pitch and Tennis Courts, Culford School CUL 051

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Disclaimer

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.

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Date: 12/11/2012

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Contents

Summary

Drawing Conventions

1. Introduction	1
2. Geology and topography	1
3. Archaeology and historical background	1
4. Methodology	5
5. Results	6
5.1 Introduction	6
5.2 Trench results	6
Trench 1	6
Trench 2	10
Trench 3	16
Trench 4	20
Trench 5	24
5.3 Phasing	28
6. Finds and environmental evidence	29
6.1 Introduction	29
6.2 The pottery	29
Introduction	29
Methodology	29
Prehistoric	29
Late Iron Age/Romano-British	30
Early Anglo-Saxon	30
Post-medieval	30
Conclusion	31
6.3 Ceramic building material (CBM)	31

	Introduction	31
	Roof tile	31
	Late brick	31
	Conclusion	31
6.4	Fired clay	32
6.5	Worked flint	32
6.6	Burnt flint/stone	32
6.7	Post-medieval glass	32
6.8	Ironwork	33
6.9	Faunal remains	33
	Introduction	33
	The assemblage	33
6.10	Shell	34
6.11	Coke	34
6.12	Plant macrofossils and other remains	34
	Introduction and methods	34
	Results	35
	Discussion	35
	Conclusions and recommendations for further work	36
7.	Discussion	37
8.	Conclusions and recommendations for further work	40
9.	Archive deposition	41
10.	Acknowledgements	41
11.	Bibliography	42

List of Figures

Figure 1. Site location, showing evaluation trenches (black), development area (red) and selected HER entries (green)	3
Figure 2. Trench plan, showing features encountered	4
Figure 3. Trench 1 plan and sections	9
Figure 4. Trench 2 plan and sections	15
Figure 5. Trench 3 plan and sections	19
Figure 6. Trench 4 plan and sections	23
Figure 7. Trench 5 plan and sections	27
Figure 8. Features encountered overlaid on first edition OS map	39

List of Tables

Table 1. Finds quantities	29
Table 2. Number of fragments and weight by context	33
Table 3. Number of fragments by species	34

List of Plates

Plate 1. Pit 0005, facing south (1m scale)	7
Plate 2. Ditch 0014 and ditch 0011, facing east (1m scale)	8
Plate 3. Pit 0025, facing south (1m scale)	11
Plate 4. Ditch 0031, facing south (1m scale)	12
Plate 5. Pit 0041, facing north (1m scale)	12
Plate 6. Structure 0052 showing floor 0051, facing west (0.3m scale)	13
Plate 7. Posthole 0079, facing north (0.3m scale)	17
Plate 8. Ditch 0060, facing north-west (1m scale)	21
Plate 9. Ditches 0070, 0072 and 0074, facing east (2m and 1m scales)	26

List of Appendices











Appendix 1.	Brief and specification
Appendix 2.	Context List
Appendix 3.	Bulk finds catalogue
Appendix 4.	Pottery catalogue
Appendix 5.	Ceramic building material
Appendix 6.	Worked flints
Appendix 7.	Plant macrofossils and other remains

Summary












An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land within a walled garden area to the south of Culford School Sports Centre in October 2012. Five trenches were excavated, revealing several ditches and post-holes of various dates (prehistoric, Late Iron Age/Early Roman, Early Anglo-Saxon and post-medieval), as well as undated features. Environmental samples taken during excavation recovered hammerscale fragments, indicating metalworking was occurring somewhere nearby although no dating was possible for these deposits. A recommendation for further work has been made, due to the nature of the deposits seen in this evaluation as well as their similarity to those seen previously in work immediately to the north where Early Bronze Age human skeletal remains were encountered.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land to the rear of Church Cottages, Culford School, within a walled garden area to the south of the Sports Centre in October 2012 (Fig. 1). The school was investigating the potential for the construction of a new all-weather hockey pitch and tennis courts and had been advised by Dr Jess Tipper of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) that any planning consent would require an appropriate scheme of archaeological investigation to be put in place. The decision was taken to carry out an initial archaeological evaluation prior to submitting for planning permission in order to ascertain the presence and/or absence of archaeologically significant deposits within the site and, if found to be present, inform a mitigation strategy that could be presented at the time of application.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies on river terrace sands and gravels, (sand and gravel, locally with lenses of silt – Ordnance Survey 1983), on a natural gentle slope down to the river to the south between 25m and 26m OD. The site has been partially terraced in the past, probably at the point of enclosure within the walled garden area in the late 19th century, and this was carried out by both cutting into the upper slope and infill of the lower slope within the walls, resulting in a difference of up to 0.8m in the depth of soil above the natural geological layers.

3. Archaeology and historical background

A range of finds from the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman period are known a short distance to the east of The Street (CUL 012, 031, 039 and 040). In addition, a Roman road (LMG 003) has been located c. 900m to the northeast.

The medieval village of Culford (CUL 033) is believed to be centred approximately 120m to the west of the site, just to the north of the village church (St Marys - CUL 024). Medieval activity is also known from a pottery scatter located in the gardens at Church Cottages (CUL 023) and an unoccupied moat is recorded on estate maps from 1742, 1791 and 1793 down by the river to the southwest (CUL 034, possibly the original hall site).

A Saxon sceatta found c. 500m to the west (CUL 011) is the only significant evidence of activity from this period within reasonable proximity to the site.

A recent archaeological evaluation and excavation, carried out under the present Tennis Hall to the immediate north of this site revealed significant activity in the later Bronze Age (c.1150-800BC) and the post-medieval period. An Early Bronze Age burial, with a complete Food Vessel, was also investigated within the site.

Other HER entries generally relate to the post-medieval landscaping and utilisation of Culford Park (CUL 022 and 035). The site itself appears to lie outside the estate boundary as shown in the 1742 map of Thomas Wright, although it was clearly brought inside the estate prior to the 1880 Ordnance Survey map.

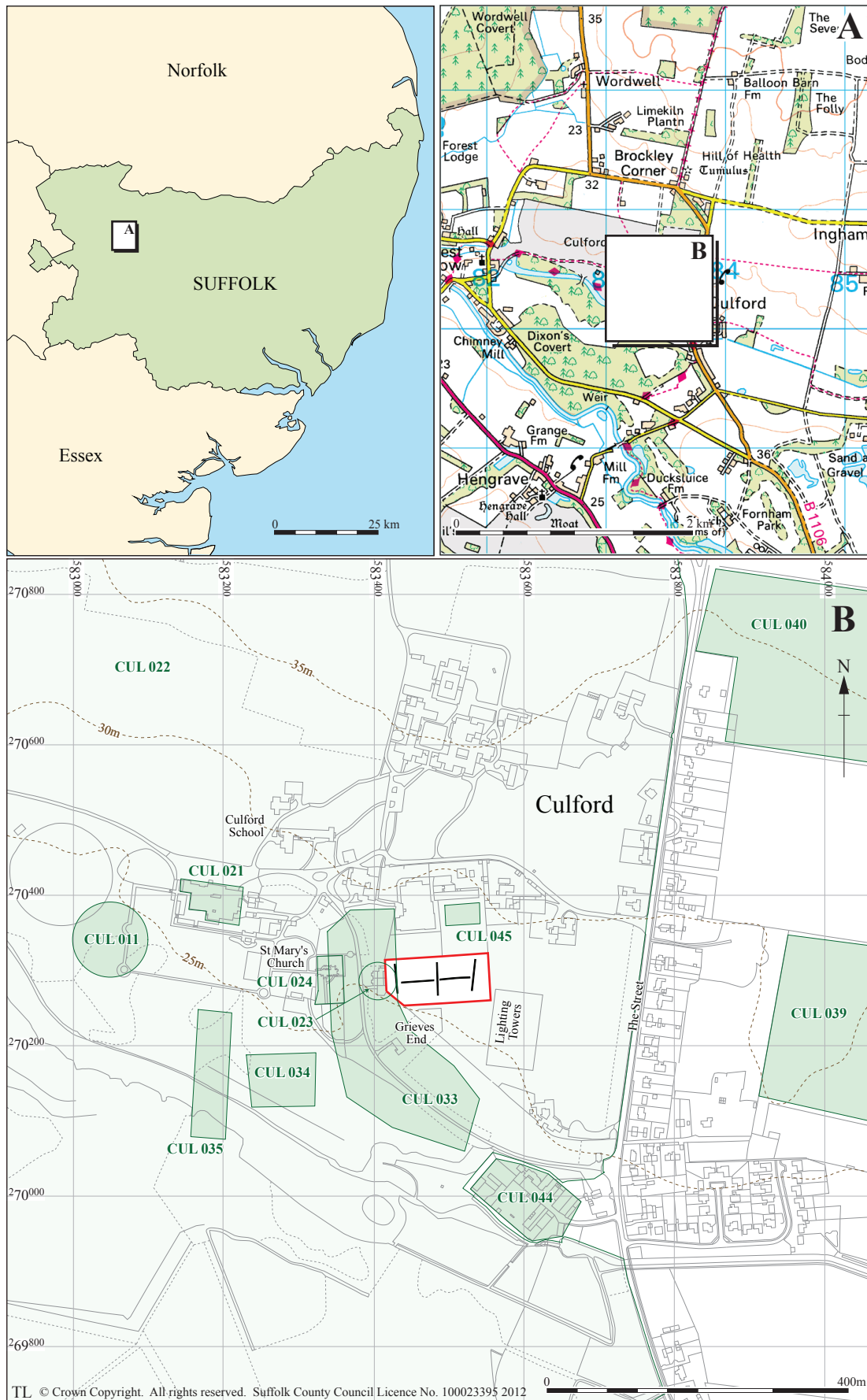


Figure 1. Site location, showing evaluation trenches (black), development area (red) and selected HER entries (green)

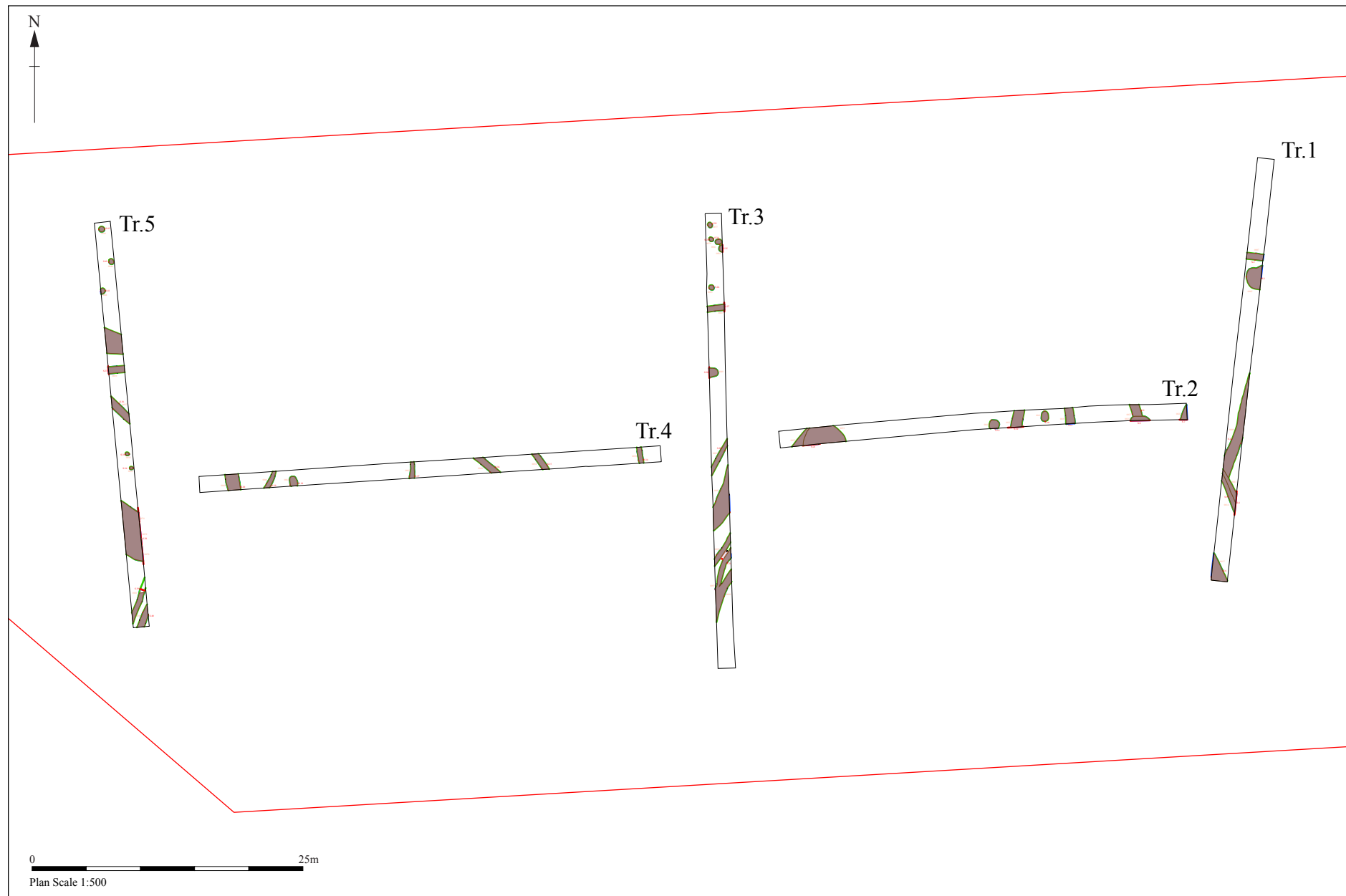


Figure 2. Trench plan, showing features encountered

4. Methodology

The Brief and Specification (Appendix 1) required that 5% of the development area (c. 7600m²) should be subject to trial trenching. This equated to 211m of trenching, at 1.8m in width. The trenches were sited in order to cover the entire area involved in the proposed development. In total, approximately 208m of trench was excavated at 1.5m width (c.312m²).

The trenches were excavated by a 180⁰ JCB-type mechanical excavator using a toothless 'ditching' bucket. All machining was constantly supervised by an experienced archaeologist. Overburden was removed until the first archaeological horizon or top of the natural substrate was encountered.

Deposits were recorded using SCCAS *pro forma* sheets and plans and sections were hand-drawn at 1:50 and 1:20 where necessary. A photographic record was made using a high resolution digital SLR camera (6.2 megapixels).

The location of each trench was established prior to excavation using hand-tapes and measuring from the existing walls around the site. Some adjustment of the trench locations was necessary due to installed permanent sports equipment within the site, but this is not thought to have unduly affected the coverage of the evaluation trenches as a whole. After excavation, all of the trenches were surveyed and relative heights established using a Leica TCR705 TST.

A digital copy of the report will be submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>) upon completion of the project.

The site archives are kept in the store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service in Bury St Edmunds under HER No. CUL 051.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Five trenches were excavated, as shown in Figure 2. These had altered slightly from those shown in the Written Scheme of Investigation, mainly due to the presence of existing sports equipment installed in the south-eastern corner of the walled area, but were broadly as intended.

5.2 Trench results

Trench 1

This trench was 42m long, 1.5m wide and orientated approximately north-south towards the east of the site. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of approximately 0.25m of topsoil over 0.2m of subsoil in the northern end of the trench, with deposits approaching 0.9m in depth at the southern end, mainly due to a band of made ground that lies between the topsoil and subsoil (believed to be related to the creation of the walled garden).

Pit 0005 was approximately 1.3m wide (east-west) and 1.8m long (north-south) where visible and extended out of the trench to the east (Pl. 1). It was c. 0.32m deep, with moderately sloping curved sides to a flat base and was filled with a mid yellowish brown firm silty sand (0004) with moderate small angular and rounded flint inclusions. Pottery found in this feature has been dated to the Roman period, though is not closely dateable within that period.



Plate 1. Pit 0005, facing south (1m scale)

Ditch 0007 was orientated approximately east-west; it was 0.5m wide and up to 0.15m deep with moderately steep sloping sides to a concave base. It was filled with a mid yellowish brown firm silty sand (0006) with moderate small angular and sub-angular flints. No finds or dateable artefacts were recovered from this feature.

Ditch 0009 was orientated approximately north-south, with a moderately steep slightly irregular sloped profile to a concave base; it was 0.9m wide and up to 0.3m deep. It was filled with a mid greyish brown, loose/friable silty sand (0008) containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and occasional large rounded and sub-rounded stones.

Ditch 0011 was orientated approximately north-west/south-east and crossed the southern end of ditch 0009 and was 0.4m wide and 0.12m deep. It had a shallow dished profile with a flattish base and was filled with a mid to dark reddish brown loose/friable silty sand (0010) containing occasional small and medium sized sub-rounded and rounded stones. The south-western end was totally truncated by ditch 0014, running parallel to this one. A single worked flint of indeterminate prehistoric date was found in this feature.

Ditch 0014, adjacent to and parallel to ditch 0011, was approximately 1.0m wide and 0.65m deep with moderately steep sloped sides with a shallow flattish base (Pl. 2). It

was filled with a dark brownish grey soft-friable silty sand (0013) containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, occasional CBM/brick fragments and chalk flecks. This ditch was visibly cut from high up in the stratigraphy of the trench, and appears to be a late post-medieval/early modern linear feature.



Plate 2. Ditch 0014 and ditch 0011, facing east (1m scale)

Ditch 0017, situated at the southern end of Trench 1, was not fully uncovered during this evaluation. It appears to be a north-west/south-east orientated linear ditch feature, which has a steep sloped side and a flat base, 0.7m deep and in excess of 1.0m wide. It was filled with a mid greyish/red brown firm but friable silty sand (0015) with moderate small-medium sub-angular and rounded flint inclusions. Brick, glass and tile fragments were recovered from this layer and it lay above a shallow layer of dark greyish brown firm ashy silt with occasional CBM flecks at the base of the feature.

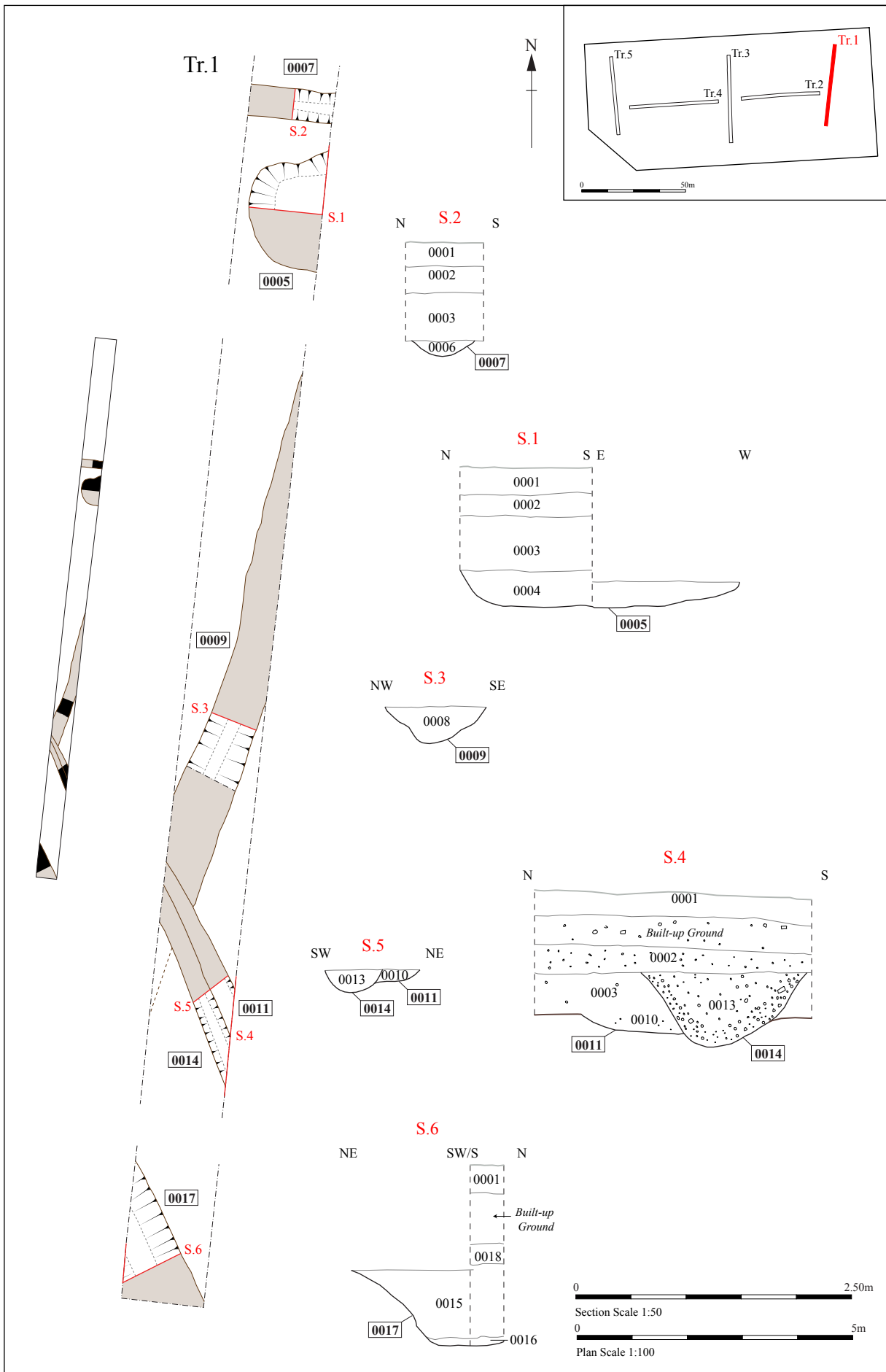


Figure 3. Trench 1, plan and sections

Trench 2

This trench which was 40m long, 1.5m wide and orientated approximately east-west, was situated just to the east of the centre of the site. The stratigraphy encountered at the eastern end of the trench was 0.32m of topsoil over 0.25m of a mid greyish brown firm silty sand with frequent chalk flecks and some areas of yellow sand (0019) – a redeposited disturbed layer of subsoil and natural sands - which overlay 0.3m of mid reddish-orange brown compact silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular and rounded flints (0020) – an upper subsoil layer present in this trench. This sealed 0.29m of a dark reddish-orange brown firm silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular and rounded flints (0021) – a distinct lower subsoil deposit - while at the western end there was 0.25m of topsoil above 0.14m of the redeposited subsoil and natural sand (0019) and only 0.1m of deposit 0020 sealing 0.16m of deposit 0021. This difference in the depth of stratigraphy is believed to be the result of landscaping carried out when the walled garden was created.

Curvilinear ditch 0023, situated at the eastern end of the trench and orientated approximately north-east/south-west, was 0.6m wide and 0.26m deep, with steep sloped sides descending to a concave/flattish base. It was filled with a mid greyish orange brown firm silty sand (0022) with occasional small sub-angular and rounded flints. A single piece of pottery found within this feature dated to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period.

Pit 0025 was identified, truncating the southern end of ditch 0027 as it exited Trench 2 (Pl. 3). This feature was (where observed) 1.7m in diameter and up to 0.42m deep with slightly irregular steep concave sloped sides descending to an off-centre concave base towards its eastern side. It was filled with a mid greyish orange brown firm silty sand (0024) with moderate small angular and sub-angular flints. A single piece of pottery found within this fill dated to the Iron Age, although was not more closely dateable within that period.



Plate 3. Pit 0025, facing south (1m scale)

Ditch 0027 was 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep, orientated north-west/south-east with a moderately steep sloped profile and a sharp concave base. It was filled with a dark greyish orange brown friable silty sand with moderate to occasional small sub-angular flints. No finds were recovered from this feature although based on its position and alignment it may be a continuation of ditch 0017 from Trench 1. The southern end of this feature appears to have been totally truncated by pit 0025.

Ditch 0029 was orientated approximately north-south and was situated towards the middle of Trench 2. It was 0.85m wide and up to 0.18m deep with a moderately steep dished profile with a shallow concave base. It was filled with a mid reddish brown friable silty sand (0028) containing moderate amounts of small sub-rounded stones.

Ditch 0031 was orientated approximately north-south and was 1.6m wide and up to 0.356m deep with steep sloped sides to a very shallow concave base. It was filled with a mid reddish brown friable silty sand (0030) containing moderate amounts of small sub-rounded stones. No dateable evidence was recovered from this feature.



Plate 4. Ditch 0031, facing south (1m scale)

Pit 0041 was an elongated ovoid pit 0.95m long (north-south) by 0.6m wide (east-west) with steep sloped sides to a shallow concave base (Pl. 5). It was filled with a mid orange greyish brown friable silty sand (0040) with moderate small angular and rounded flints. Pottery recovered from this feature dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, but was not more specifically dateable.



Plate 5. Pit 0041, facing north (1m scale)

Pit 0043 was an ovoid pit adjacent to the southern edge of the trench, in excess of 0.85m diameter and up to 0.24m deep with steep sloped sides and a flat base. It was

filled with a dark greyish brown friable silty sand (0042) containing moderate amounts of sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.

Structure 0052 was a brick-walled modern circular feature, visible on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of the site and it is believed to be some form of ornamental pond or fountain base at the centre of the walled garden area. It was approximately 3.8m in diameter where exposed (the true total diameter is expected to be larger however) with brick walls (0052) surviving at a depth of 0.5m below surface level. An internal floor layer of concrete (0051) was found at a depth of 0.7m below surface level (Pl. 6). No attempt was made to investigate below this concrete floor on this occasion. The feature was backfilled with a mixed topsoil deposit (0050) with a large amount of brick rubble, as well as other more modern detritus such as plastic fragments.



Plate 6. Structure 0052 showing floor 0051, facing west (0.3m scale)

Ditch 0055 was adjacent to and truncated by structure 0052. It was only partially visible although it appears to be a north-east/south-west orientated ditch, at least 0.75m in diameter and filled with a mid orange grey brown firm silty sand (0054) with moderate small angular and rounded flints. It was not excavated at this time.

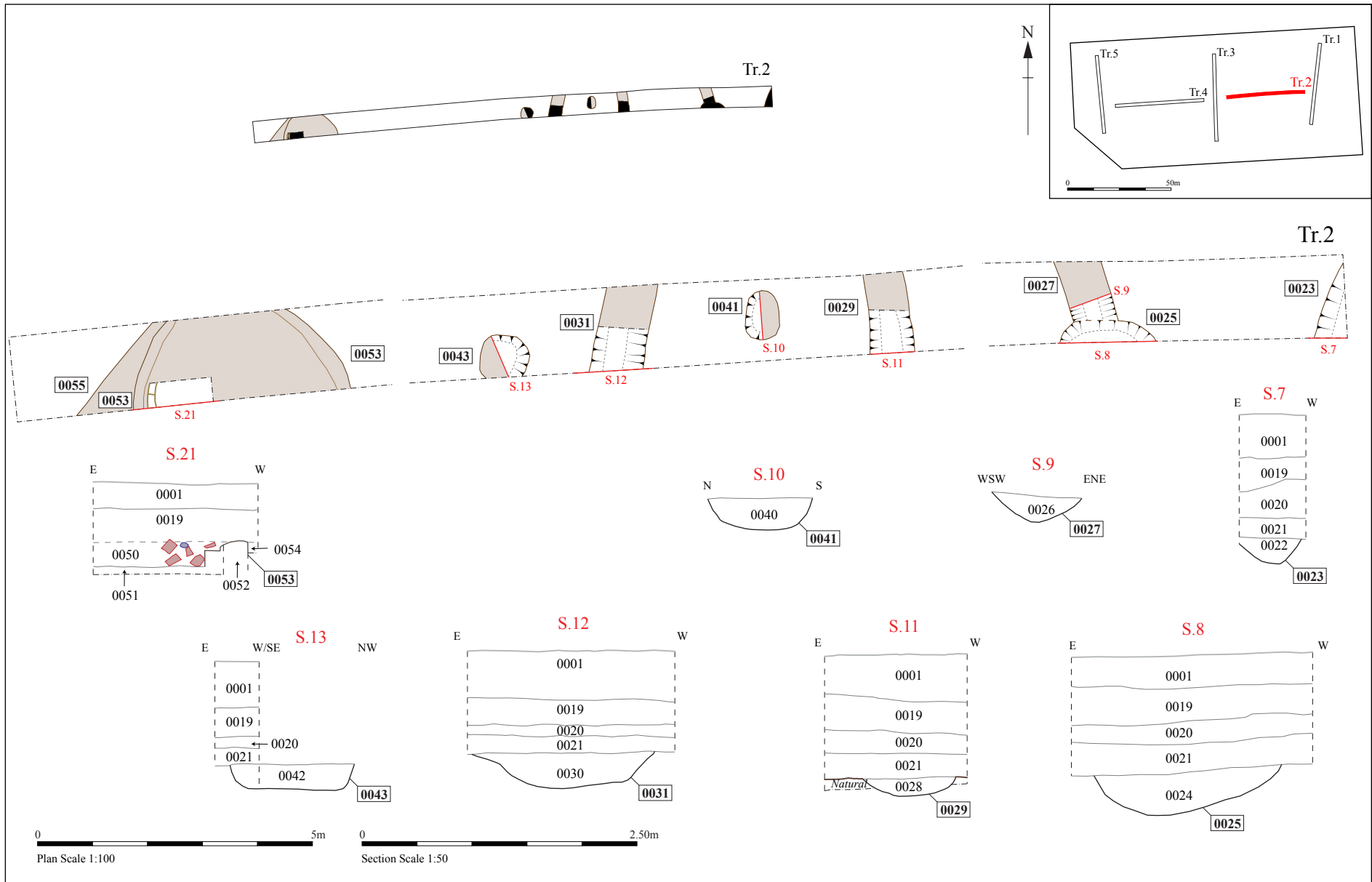


Figure 4. Trench 2, plans and sections

Trench 3

This trench was 43.6m long, 1.5m wide and orientated approximately north-south in the centre of the site. The stratigraphy encountered at the northern end consisted of approximately 0.4m of topsoil directly over natural sand deposits. At the southern end there was 0.25m of topsoil over 0.37m of a mid greyish brown firm silty sand with frequent chalk flecks and some areas of yellow sand (0019) which sealed 0.16m of a mid reddish-orange brown compact silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular and rounded flints (0020). The lowest deposit was a dark reddish-orange brown firm silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular and rounded flints (0021) and was 0.22m thick. This trench contained several postholes towards its northern end and a series of north-east/south-west orientated ditches and gullies towards its southern end.

Postholes 0077, 0079 (Pl. 7), 0081, 0083 and 0085 were all grouped together towards the northern end of the trench and will be discussed together. They were between 0.3m and 0.5m in diameter, and up to 0.5m deep, usually with steep sloping sides and a concave flattish base. Posthole 0081 is the exception to this, only being approximately 0.1m deep with little of the sides still surviving. They were all filled with a similar mid reddish brown, friable silty sand with occasional small and medium sized sub-rounded stones.

A worked flint was recovered from posthole 0081, dating to the later prehistoric period (though believed to be an earlier tool that was re-used). It is possible that postholes 0077, 0081 and 0083 relate to some form of curving structure, although further excavation would be necessary to prove this.



Plate 7. Posthole 0079, facing north (0.3m scale)

Ditch 0087 was orientated east-west towards the northern end of Trench 3. By this point along the trench a layer of redeposited/disturbed soil approximately 0.3m thick lay between the topsoil and the natural geology (and the archaeological horizon). It was 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep with shallow sloped sides and a flattish base, filled with a mid reddish brown friable silty sand (0086) with occasional small-medium sized sub-rounded stones. This feature is believed to relate to ditches 0039 in Trench 5 and 0007 in Trench 1, and may have formed a single ditch crossing the site.

Pit 0089 was 0.75m wide (north-south) and 0.75m long (east-west) where exposed within the trench. It had a shallow dished profile with a gentle concave base, 0.75m wide and up to 0.12m deep, filled with a dark grey/reddish brown friable silty sand (0088) with occasional small and medium sized sub-rounded stones. Pottery fragments recovered from this feature were dated to the Late Iron Age/Earl Roman period.

Gully 0091 was 0.35m wide, 0.1m deep and orientated north-east/south-west. It had a shallow dished profile with a flat base and appeared quite uniform in plan. It was filled with a dark brownish grey soft sandy silt (0090) with moderate amounts of small and medium sized sub-rounded and rounded stones. No dateable material was recovered from this feature.

Ditch 0093 was approximately 1.4m wide and up to 0.4m deep, orientated approximately north-east/south-west although with a potential curve just beginning as it exited the trench to the south-west. It had moderately steep sloped sides and a concave base, with a slight step on the south-east side, and it was filled with a mid greyish orange brown friable silty sand (0092) with moderate small sub-rounded flints. Pottery and animal bone fragments were found within this feature, with the pottery dating to either the Roman or medieval periods.

Gully 0095 was 0.4m wide, 0.15m deep and orientated north-east/south-west, with steep sloped sides to a shallow concave base. It was filled with a mid orange greyish brown firm silty sand (0094) with occasional small-medium rounded and angular flints and a single struck flint was recovered from the fill, dating to the later prehistoric period though unfortunately not more closely dateable beyond that.

Gully 0097 was 0.5m wide, 0.18m deep and also orientated approximately north-east/south-west although it had a noticeable curve towards its southern end. It had a similar shape to gully 0095, with a moderately steep sloped profile to a concave base. It was filled with a dark greyish brown firm silty sand (0096) with occasional small-medium rounded and angular flints. Struck flint and animal bone was recovered from this feature, with the flint being of later prehistoric date.

Ditch 0100 was at the southern end of Trench 3. It was orientated approximately north-east/south-west and measured 0.8m wide and up to 0.2m deep. It cut through gully 0097 to the north, and was filled with a mid greyish brown firm silty sand (0099) with moderate small rounded and sub-angular flints which had a clearly defined edge against the fill of the earlier gully (0098). No finds were located within this feature.

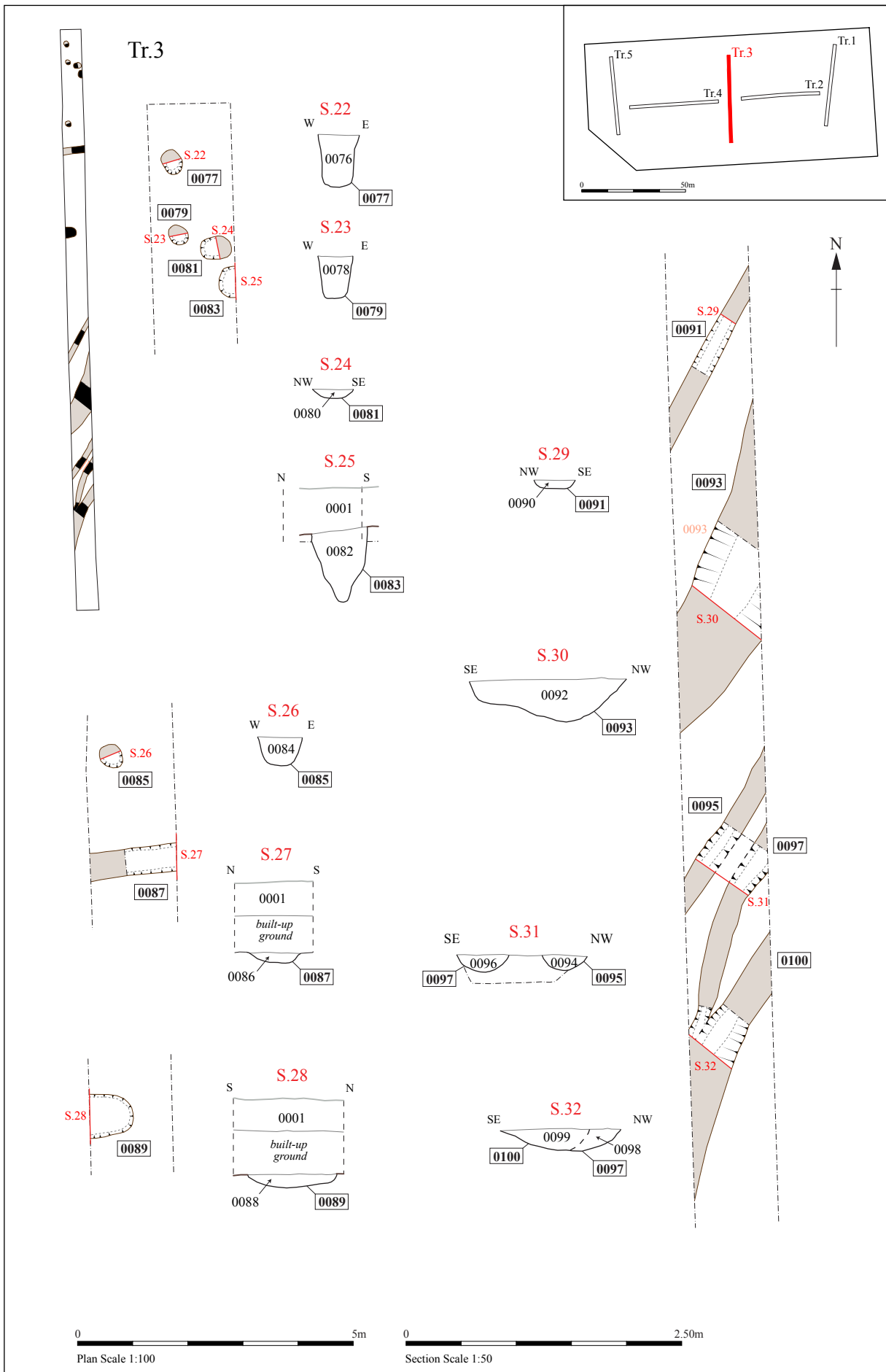


Figure 5. Trench 3, plan and sections

Trench 4

This trench was 43.1m long, 1.5m wide and orientated approximately east-west, and was situated just west of the centre of the site. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of approximately 0.2-0.25m of topsoil over 0.15-0.2m of a mid greyish brown firm silty sand with frequent chalk flecks and some areas of yellow sand (0019). This sealed between 0.21-0.3m of a dark reddish-orange brown firm silty sand (0021) with occasional small to medium sub-angular and rounded flints which lay above the natural sands. This trench contained six ditches and one pit; all aligned either north/south or north-west/south-east.

Ditch 0056 was 0.4m wide, 0.1m deep and orientated approximately north-south and was situated towards the eastern end of the trench. It had steep sloped sides and a shallow concave base and was filled with a mid orangey-brown silty sand (0057) with slight clay content and occasional small rounded stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch 0058 was 0.45m wide, 0.15m deep and orientated approximately north-west/south-east. It had steep sloped sides with a concave base and was filled with a mid orangey-brown silty sand (0059) with slight clay content and occasional small rounded stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch 0060 was 0.6m wide, 0.28m deep and orientated north-west/south-east towards the centre of Trench 4 (Pl. 8). It had steep, slightly irregularly sloped sides with a shallow concave base and was filled with a mid orangey-brown silty sand (0061) with slight clay content and occasional small rounded stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature.



Plate 8. Ditch 0060, facing north-west (1m scale)

Ditch 0062 was 0.4m wide, 0.2m deep and was orientated north-south in the centre of Trench 4. It had steep irregular sloped sides with a sharp concave base and was filled with a mid orangey-brown silty sand (0063) with slight clay content and occasional small rounded stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Pit 0064 was 1.0m long and 0.65m wide, orientated north-south and was situated towards the western end of Trench 4. It had a shallow dished profile to a shallow concave base and was filled with a loose mid brown slightly orange silty sand (0065) with a slightly clayey texture. Animal bone recovered from this feature has been assessed as being that of an older dog, so is suggestive of a pet burial, although the disarticulated nature of the remains suggests that either the ground had been disturbed prior to this evaluation or that the dog had been reinterred from a primary burial site elsewhere. No further dating evidence was recovered alongside the animal bone.

Gully 0066 was up to 0.35m wide and 0.08m deep, orientated approximately north-east/south-west with a slightly curvilinear shape in plan. It had a shallow concave base and sides with no discernable break of slope and was filled with a loose mid brown slightly orange silty sand (0067) with a slightly clayey texture and occasional small rounded stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch 0068 was 1.25m wide, 0.3m deep and orientated north-south at the western end of Trench 4. It had moderately curved sloping sides to a slightly offset shallow concave base (towards the western side) and was filled with a loose mid brown slightly orange silty sand (0069) with occasional small rounded stone inclusions. Pottery recovered from this feature is derived from both the late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Roman periods, and as such it would appear that the prehistoric pottery is likely to be residual in a Roman deposit.

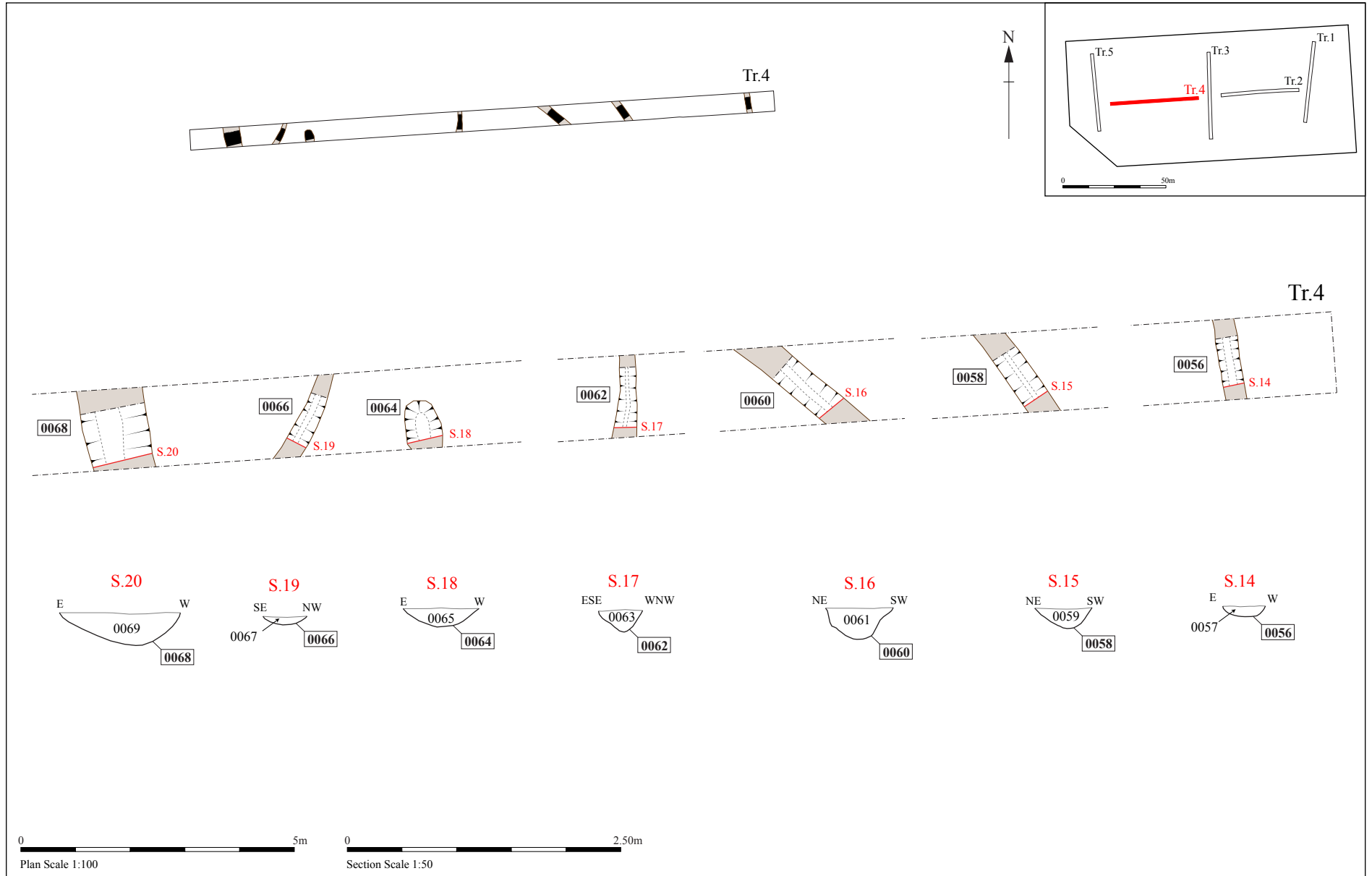


Figure 6. Trench 4, plan and sections

Trench 5

This trench was 39m long, 1.5m wide and orientated approximately north-south towards the western edge of the site. The stratigraphy encountered at the northern end of the site consisted of 0.2m of topsoil directly over natural chalky sands, while at the southern end there was 0.35m of topsoil which overlay 0.15m of mid greyish brown firm silty sand (0019) – a redeposited disturbed layer of subsoil with modern inclusions which overlay 0.65m of mid reddish-orange brown compact silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular and rounded flints (0020). This sealed the natural sands at a total depth of 1.15m below surface level.

Postholes 0044, 0046 and 0048 were situated at the northern end of Trench 5, forming part of an arc which would form a circular structure some 8.2m in diameter. They were between 0.4m and 0.5m in diameter and varied in depth from 0.1m to 0.24m, with steep sloped sides and a shallow concave base. They were all filled with a similar deposit of mid grey brown sandy silt (0045, 0047 and 0049 respectively) and artefacts were recovered from all three features. Posthole 0044 contained fragments of animal bone, and is so far undated, while posthole 0046 contained fragments of late post-medieval/early modern pottery and posthole 0048 contained some small fragments of Iron Age pottery. If further excavation identifies more features that can be linked to these then the apparent contradictory dating evidence may be resolved at that stage.

Ditch 0107 was orientated approximately east-west and was up to 2.0m wide. It was not excavated at this stage, and no artefactual evidence was recovered from it. The two differing alignments of each side of the feature are similar to those of ditch 0072 to the south.

Ditch 0039 was orientated east-west, just to the south of ditch 0107, and was 0.55m wide and up to 0.3m deep with straight moderately sloped sides with a shallow concave base. It was filled with a mid greyish brown friable silty sand (0038) with moderate small angular and rounded stones. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch 0037 was 0.4m wide and up to 0.2m deep with straight medium sloped sides with a shallow concave/flattish base, and it was orientated approximately north-west/south-east and filled with a mid grey brown soft sandy silt (0036) with occasional small stone

inclusions. Pottery recovered from this feature has been dated to both the Roman and Early Anglo-Saxon periods, although the small quantity of material precludes further analysis at this stage.

Posthole 0035 was 0.26m in diameter and 0.24m deep with vertical sides descending to a shallow concave base. It was filled with a firm mid grey brown soft silty sand (0034) with occasional small stones. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Posthole 0033 was 0.3m wide and 0.08m deep, with an off-centre shallow concave base towards its eastern side and moderately steep sloping sides. It was filled with a mid grey brown soft silty sand (0032) and no dateable finds were recovered.

Ditches 0074, 0072 and 0070 (Pl. 9) were all situated towards the southern end of Trench 5 and orientated approximately north-west/south-east. Ditch 0074 had steep straight sides with a flat base and was the northernmost of the three ditches; it survived to a width of 0.5m (with a width at the base of 0.2m) and depth of 0.5m. Its southern edge was partially truncated by ditch 0072, which was a much broader feature, approximately 0.9m wide (most of both sides were not discernable) with a slight step in an otherwise flattish base. The most southerly of the three ditches was ditch 0070, which was up to 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep with a moderately steep southern edge which had a pronounced step half way down to a concave base and then a steep northern edge leading back up to the level of the base of ditch 0072. No identifiable difference was observed in the fill of the three features; all contained a mid greyish brown soft sharp sandy silt with occasional small/medium flints and stone inclusions. Animal bone recovered from this fill is thought to be most likely from ditch 0070, based on its position relative to the observable extents of the ditches below, and has been identified as belonging to a partially articulated cow which is most likely to be of post-medieval date. The indistinguishable nature of the relationships between these features could suggest that they were all open and backfilled at the same time, which would suggest a tentative post-medieval date for all three, although further excavation may be able to separately define each individual feature as distinct from the others elsewhere across the site.



Plate 9. Ditches 0070, 0072 and 0074, facing east (2m and 1m scales)

Ditch 0101 was 0.4m wide and up to 0.05m deep, with a flattish base and curving sides (though very little of the sides was observable due to the shallow nature of the feature). It was orientated approximately north-east/south-west, situated towards the southern end of Trench 5 and filled with a dark brown sandy silt (0102) with occasional small stones and root inclusions. No finds of archaeological relevance were identified.

Ditch 0103 was 0.5m wide and up to 0.25m deep, with a steep concave base and irregular steeply sloped sides. It was orientated approximately north-east/south-west, situated at the southern end of Trench 5 and filled with a dark brown sandy silt (0104) with occasional small stones and root inclusions. No finds of archaeological relevance were identified.

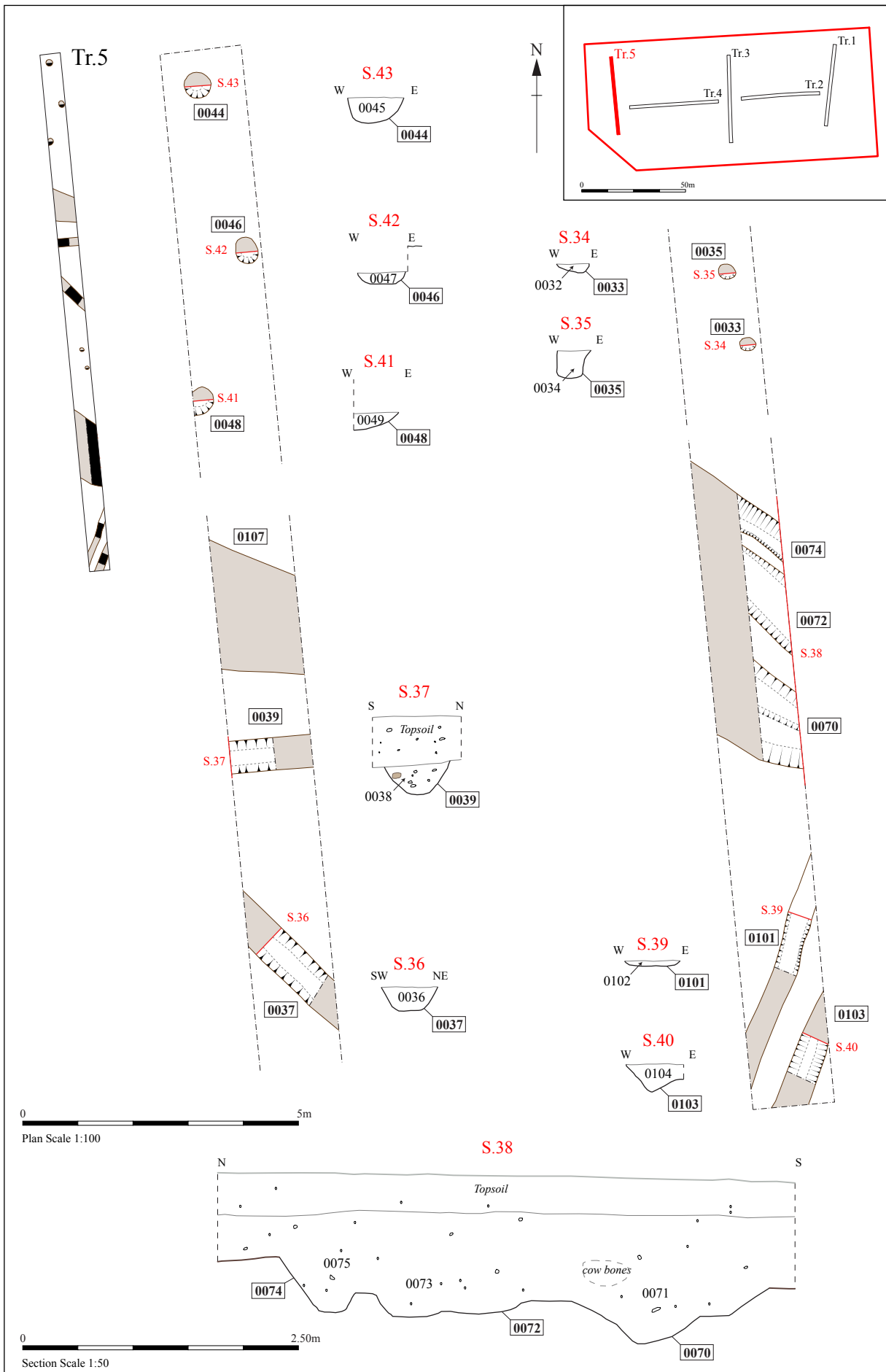


Figure 7. Trench 5, plans and sections

5.3 Phasing

Unfortunately, there is little wider phasing evidence at this stage beyond that of the individual features that proved to contain dateable artefacts. There are several features of similar orientation that preclude associations being made with great confidence across the trenches and this isolates the remains found to each individual trench. It can be said that the majority of the prehistoric and Roman artefacts appear to come from the eastern side of the site, but that may simply be a coincidence that artefacts happened to be located within the excavated portions of features on that side of the site.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Andy Fawcett

6.1 Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected from the archaeological investigation. Finds were recorded in contexts from all five evaluation trenches. These include thirteen ditch fills, five pits, four post-holes and three unstratified contexts. A full contextual breakdown of the finds can be seen in Appendix 3.

Find type	No	Wgt/g
Pottery	36	523
CBM	10	1544
Fired clay	4	18
Worked flint	11	202
Burnt flint/stone	3	35
Glass	4	239
Iron	1	13
Animal bone	411	4169
Shell	1	14
Coke	1	1
Totals	482	6758

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 The pottery

Introduction

A total of thirty-six sherds of pottery with a weight of 523g was recorded from the evaluation. Four periods are represented within the assemblage, prehistoric, Late Iron Age/Roman, Saxon and post-medieval. A complete contextual breakdown of the assemblage can be seen in Appendix 4.

Methodology

All of the pottery has been examined at x20 vision and allocated to fabric groups. Codes have been assigned to these groups using the Suffolk fabric series (SCCAS) and form types where possible have been catalogued using the relevant publication for the given fabric.

Prehistoric

Four contexts contained prehistoric pottery (15 sherds @ 152g). The earliest sherds were recorded in pit fill 0040 (Tr.2) and these are dated from the Late Bronze to Early

Iron Age. The six sherds in this context all join to form a bowl with a long everted neck which is comparable to one of the forms recorded at the Air Tennis Hall site (Percival 2011, 24; fig 11, No 3). The sherds display only slight abrasion and are thin walled with elements of the surface area being finely burnished. The fabric contains common ill sorted flint and quartz, with some organic voids (HMF). Dated to the same period is a single abraded body sherd of HMF in ditch fill 0069 (Tr.4) which is accompanied by a single sherd of Roman pottery.

Pit fill 0024 (Tr.2) and post-hole fill 0049 (Tr.5) both contain single body sherds of hand-made Iron Age pottery (19g). They are reduced and sand tempered wares (HMS) which display only slight abrasion. The sherd in pit fill 0024 is accompanied by a later prehistoric struck flint. A small number of Iron Age sherds were identified at the Air Tennis Hall site (Percival 2011, 26).

Late Iron Age/Romano-British

Two contexts contained body sherds of wheel-thrown grog-tempered pottery dated from the Late Iron Age to c AD60/70, ditch fill 0059 (Tr.4) and pit fill 0088 (Tr.3).

Eight sherds of Roman pottery (36g) were noted in five contexts, pit fill 0004 (Tr.1), ditch fills 0036 (Tr.5), 0069 (Tr.4), 0071 (Tr.5) and 0092 (Tr.3). None of the sherds are closely datable within the Roman period itself, although the sherds in ditch fill 0071 appear to belong to the early Roman period. However the same context also contained a large fragment of post-medieval pottery, so it is possible that these sherds may be residual. A single sherd of Roman pottery was noted at the Air Tennis Hall site (Tester 2009, 26).

Early Anglo-Saxon

An abraded sherd of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery (4g) was recorded in ditch fill 0036 (Tr.5). The sherd is reduced and contains abundant ill-sorted quartz with sparse, large gold mica flakes, and some dark reflective inclusions. The only other find within the context was an equally abraded sherd of Roman pottery.

Post-medieval

Post-medieval pottery (6 sherds @ 198g) was recorded in four contexts, ditch fills 0015 (Tr.1), 0071 (Tr.5), post-hole 0047 (Tr.5) and the unstratified context 0106 (Tr.5). The

assemblage consists of Pearlware (PEW), Glazed red earthenware (GRE), Post-medieval red ware (PMRW) and English stoneware (ESW). Only in context 0071 is the post-medieval pottery accompanied by earlier Roman sherds. A similar small amount of post-Roman pottery was recovered from the Air Tennis Hall site (Tester 2011, 26).

Conclusion

The pottery represents four chronological periods. The assemblage as a whole is spread rather thinly across the excavated trenches, but for the most part, it does not occur with finds of a later date. The small number of sherds within each fill, and the sparse overall distribution of the pottery, makes it difficult to form definite conclusions about areas of activity. However, in general terms the prehistoric and Roman activity appears to be concentrated from the centre to the east of the site.

6.3 Ceramic building material (CBM)

Introduction

A small quantity of post-medieval CBM (10 fragments at 1544g) was recovered from four contexts, ditch fills 0013, 0015 (Tr.1), 0063 (Tr.4) and post-hole fill 0047 (Tr.5). The group consists of both roof tile (RT) and late brick (LB). A full contextual break down of the CBM can be seen in Appendix 5.

Roof tile

Three contexts contained post-medieval roof tile, 0015, 0047 and 0063. The fragments are only slightly abraded. They are all fully oxidised and mostly in a medium sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions (msfe). Most of the fragments exhibited mortar on their surfaces although one displayed it over the breaks, indicating its reuse.

Late brick

Small pieces of late brick were noted in ditch fills 0013 and 0015, both in Trench 1. The fragments are all abraded and oxidised. They mainly occur in a medium sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions (msfe). The condition of these fragments meant that few worthwhile measurements could be taken.

Conclusion

The CBM is generally in a poor state of preservation with most fragments being small and abraded. The CBM (except in the case of context 0063, Tr.4), is always associated

with other finds dated to the post-medieval period. The largest group of CBM was recorded in Trench 1.

6.4 Fired clay

Two contexts contained small fragments of fired clay, pit fill 0088 (Tr.3) and ditch fill 0104 (Tr.5). The pieces are only slightly abraded and all are in a medium sandy with common chalk (msch). None of the fragments display rod marks or any other impressions. The fired clay in context 0088 is accompanied by pottery dated from the Late Iron Age to c AD60/70.

6.5 Worked flint

Identified by Justine Biddle

A small assemblage of worked flint was recorded in seven contexts, which include pit fills 0004 (Tr.1), 0024, 0040 (Tr.2), ditch 0010 (Tr.1), 0069 (Tr.4), 0094, 0096 (Tr.3), post-hole 0080 (Tr.3) and the unstratified context 0012 (Tr.1). A full contextual breakdown of the flint can be seen in Appendix 6.

The assemblage is made up of flakes which are all dated to the later prehistoric period. The flakes are mostly unpatinated or partially patinated and are dark grey. For the most part they display negative flake scars, occasional hinge fractures and retouched edges.

The struck flint is mainly distributed to the east of the site in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 but it is only in pit fills 0024 and 0040 (Tr.2) that it occurs alongside prehistoric pottery. In the remaining fills it occurs residually with Roman pottery in pit fill 0004 (Tr.1) but otherwise it is the only finds type present.

6.6 Burnt flint/stone

Fragments of burnt flint/stone were recorded in ditch fill 0013 (Tr.1) and pit fill 0040 (Tr.2). The flint was noted alongside post-medieval CBM in context 0013 and prehistoric pottery in 0040.

6.7 Post-medieval glass

Post-medieval glass was noted in three contexts. Ditch fills 0013 and 0015 (Tr.1) both contained fragments of bottle glass and post-hole fill 0047 (Tr.5), two small pieces of

clear window glass. Other finds dated to the post-medieval period are present in all three of these contexts.

6.8 Ironwork

A small and slightly corroded fragment of iron was retrieved from ditch fill 0013 (Tr.1). The iron is thin, bent and irregularly shaped. It is possibly a fragment of shaft from a tool or from machinery. Finds dated to the post-medieval period were also recorded in the fill.

6.9 Faunal remains

Justine Biddle

Introduction

In total 411 fragments of faunal material were recorded from seven different features. All of the material was hand-collected and it was possible to identify 73% (302 fragments) of the assemblage to species and element. Table 2 shows the number of fragments and total weight by context.

Context	No.	Wgt/g
0036	4	12
0045	2	9
0065	46	118
0069	1	4
0071	355	3958
0092	2	33
0094	1	35
Total	411	4169

Table 2. Number of fragments and weight by context

The assemblage

Table 3 shows the number of fragments by species. The majority of the fragments are from two contexts, pit fill 0065 and ditch fill 0071. Both of these appear to represent the deposition of single animals. All of the elements from 0065 are from a single dog and include most of the spine and ribs, part of the skull and three of the four upper limb bones. The long bones present are fully fused and the teeth show high levels of wear suggesting an older animal which is likely to be the burial of a pet. The fact that the bones were not in articulation when recovered suggest that the ground had previously been disturbed, or possibly that the animal was moved.

Context	Cow	Sheep/Goat	Dog	Horse	Large mammal	Small mammal
0036	0	0	0	0	4	0
0045	0	0	0	0	2	0
0065	0	0	46	0	0	0
0069	0	0	0	0	1	0
0071	250	1	0	2	101	1
0092	1	1	0	0	0	0
0094	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	252	2	46	2	108	1

Table 3. Number of fragments by species

The majority of elements, 250 (70%), from ditch fill 0071, are from a single cow and it is likely that a proportion of the unidentified large mammal elements are from the same animal. Of those identified, most are from the spine, ribcage, skull and the long bones of the right side of the body. One cervical vertebra has been extensively damaged, with the posterior and anterior aspects missing having been chopped away. This is the only sign of butchery or other modification to the assemblage. It suggests that the animal may have been butchered close to the site and whilst part of it was disposed of, the rest was removed.

There are no specific butchery techniques or other details which would suggest a particular period for this assemblage but a post-medieval date is likely.

6.10 Shell

An abraded half of oyster shell was noted in ditch fill 0071 (Tr.5). The fill also contained post-medieval pottery.

6.11 Coke

A small and abraded fragment of coke (<1g) was identified in post-hole fill 0047 (Tr.5). The context also contained finds dated to the post-medieval period.

6.12 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

Introduction and methods

Six samples were taken from archaeological features during the evaluation. The samples were processed in order to assess the preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of the on going archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using a manual water flotation/washover method and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were then scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and any plant remains or artefacts present were recorded in Appendix 7. Plant remains have been recorded with reference to New Flora of the British Isles, (Stace 2010).

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

Results

The preservation of all the grain and a small percentage of the weed seeds is through charring and is generally poor. Many of the charred grains are fragmented and/or abraded making identification difficult to impossible. Charred weed seeds were rare but consist of grass (*Poaceae*) species.

Modern contaminants in the form of fibrous rootlets were abundant in all of the flots and represent the majority of the material in many of them.

Discussion

Charred cereals were present in many of the samples but the majority of the grains were too abraded to identify beyond saying that they were wheat *Triticum* or barley *Hordeum* species, and no chaff elements were present that could have helped to narrow down the identification at this stage. A hulled barley was the most common cereal present, with a small number of wheat grains, some of which have the squat rounded appearance of Bread/Club wheat (*Triticum aestivum/compactum* L.). On the whole however, the identifiable cereal remains were relatively limited within the samples and are more consistent with windblown or redeposited material rather than purposely deposited waste.

Charred legumes such as beans/peas (*Fabeacea* sp.) were only present in one sample. As these do not need to be exposed to heat as part of their processing in the same way as cereals, they are not as frequently preserved through charring and are often under represented in archaeological deposits.

Charred seeds were limited in number and were mainly made up of grasses (*Poaceae* sp.). These are common arable weeds that may have been accidentally harvested along with the crop and would have been hand cleaned from the grain as part of the final stage of processing. The majority of the seeds present were uncharred and consist of Elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.), Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* L.), Clovers (*Trifolium* sp.), Goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), Mallows (*Malva* sp.) and Mustard/Cabbage family (*Brassica* sp.), with single specimens each of Speedwell (*Veronica* sp.) and Birch (*Betula* sp.). Many of these were unabraded and are possibly intrusive within the archaeological features, possibly representing the current immediate environment of the site.

Probably more significant than the botanical remains is the presence of magnetic material within four of the six samples. Ferrous spheroids/globules are formed during primary smithing as hot droplets of slag are expelled. Flake hammerscale is formed during iron working through thermal or mechanical shock. The presence of these materials suggests that metal working was taking place in the near vicinity.

The sparse nature of the plant macrofossil remains suggested that this material, along with the few ferrous spheroids and hammerscale flakes, may represent material that has been windblown or trampled across the occupation area of the site. It is possible that this material, along with the botanical remains, may have been moved from their primary location and redeposited within the archaeological features.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. The small number of cereal grains recovered were charred and abraded but remained on the whole, along with the charred seeds, identifiable to an archaeobotanist. Most of the samples processed produced only small quantities of wood charcoal. Although most of these fragments are below the recommended size for submission, if it is considered necessary it may be possible in the future to obtain radiocarbon dates from charred grains or small charcoal fragments for those deposits that remain undated.

7. Discussion

Andrew Fawcett and Simon Cass

Four chronological periods are represented by the finds assemblage, prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and post-medieval, as well as several as-yet undated features which may prove to belong to other periods.

Finds dated to the later prehistoric period consist of pottery and worked flint. These are dated from the Late Bronze to Iron Age and are chiefly distributed from the centre to the east side of the site. Pottery and flint of a similar date range were recorded during work at the adjacent Air Tennis Hall (Percival 2009, Bates 2009) and Bronze Age activity has been previously recorded to the east (CUL 023) and north-east of the school (CUL 040).

The Late Iron Age/Roman period is denoted by a small quantity of pottery, which is also principally distributed from the centre to the east of the site. Only one sherd of Roman pottery and a coin was recorded at the Air Tennis Hall (Tester 2009, 26), however Roman finds have been noted to the north-east (ING 027) and south-east (ING 001) of the site.

A single residual sherd of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery was recorded. No finds dated to this period were identified at the Air Tennis Hall, and the only other activity dated to this period (two sherds of pottery) was identified to the east of this site (CUL 039).

A small number of post-medieval finds were noted, principally in Trench 1. In addition, a central fountain/water feature (visible on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of the area) was encountered in Trench 2 and should be recorded as it relates to the use of the area as a formal (?) walled garden and is connected to the extant walls.

Although the distribution of finds is not clearly defined, their density and condition demonstrate the presence of both prehistoric and Roman activity on, or within the immediate vicinity, of the current site. Furthermore the assemblage is directly comparable to that previously recorded at the adjacent Air Tennis Hall site.

The environmental samples have also provided some evidence of metalworking (in the form of hammerscale) occurring in the vicinity but the date and extent of this activity is as yet unknown.

Two distinct areas of postholes were located at the northern ends of Trenches 3 and 5 and may be evidence of post-built structures - potentially of prehistoric date – though excavation of a wider area would be necessary to confirm or disprove this.

The quantity of north-east/south-west orientated linear ditches and gullies could indicate and larger landscape feature that they respect, though further excavation may be able to provide a more exact dating and stratigraphy for the site which would help separate out the features into distinct phases of activity.

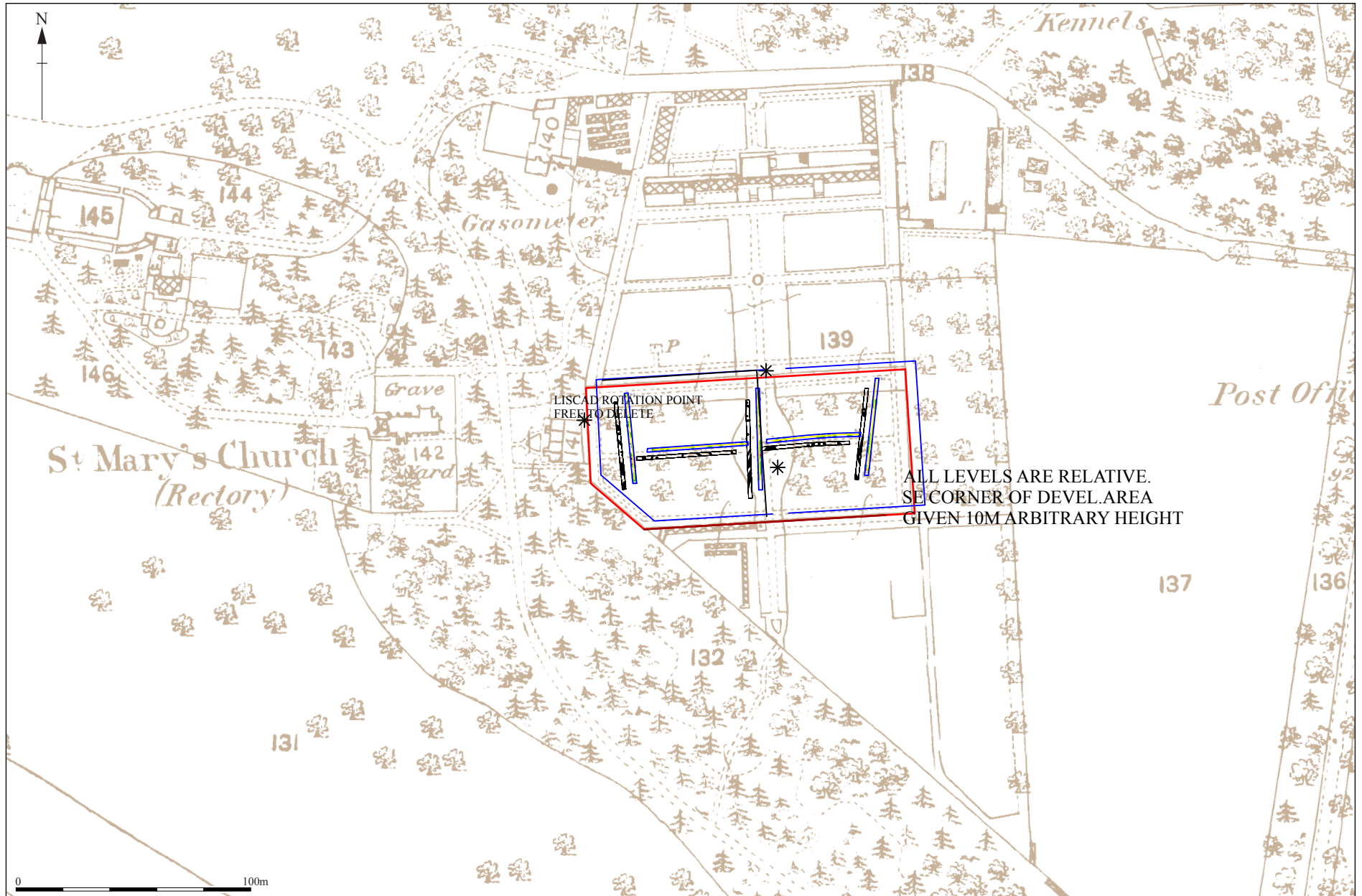


Figure 8. Features encountered overlaid on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

This site has revealed several elements of a property or field boundary network, with postholes present in Trenches 3 and 5 indicating the potential for structural remains (as yet undated but likely to be of prehistoric date if proven to be a post-built roundhouse). While the exact site of the medieval village of Culford is as yet unlocated, it is thought most likely that it is close by the current church, and in this light the post-medieval features could provide additional information about the location of the inhabited area from this site even if there were no houses within the development area itself. The similarities with the features found during excavation under the tennis courts to the north suggest that there will be further prehistoric deposits within the proposed development area of a similar nature to those encountered previously. The potential for this to include human skeletal remains should also be noted (based on those found previously to the north), although no remains were encountered during this evaluation.

It is likely that further works will be required prior to any construction work in this area, with a suggested excavation area consisting of the northern half of the proposed hockey pitch site (finishing approximately at the line of Trenches 2 and 4) and the northernmost two of the three new tennis courts (assuming a depth of disturbance of approximately 0.4m from current ground level), although some variation might be necessary depending on the method of construction proposed and the precise depths likely to be affected by the new hockey pitch. However, defining the precise area and scope of any further works to be required is the purview of SCCAS Conservation Team.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Culford\CUL 051Evaluation

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HQA-HQZ\HQH 17-67

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Store Location: I / 94 / 5

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Simon Cass, John Sims, Preston Boyles, Phil Camps and Jonathan van Jennians. Project management was undertaken by John Craven.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan van Jennians and the specialist finds reports were produced by Andy Fawcett with additional specialist reports provided by Justine Biddle.

The report illustrations were created by Crane Begg and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

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Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

at

Culford School, Culford

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	St Edmundsbury Borough Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	To be arranged
HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged
GRID REFERENCE:	TL 834 702
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	All-weather hockey pitch and tennis courts
AREA:	c.7,600 m ² .
CURRENT LAND USE:	Greenfield
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Jess Tipper Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel. : 01284 741225 E-mail: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	31 July 2012

Summary

- 1.1 The Local Planning Authority (LPA) will be advised that any planning consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation work taking place before development takes place in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA.
- 1.2 In this case, an archaeological evaluation will be required to establish the potential of the site and decisions on the need for any further investigation (excavation before any groundworks commence and/or monitoring during groundworks) will be made on the basis of the results of the evaluation.
- 1.3 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.3), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT

is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological issues.

- 1.4 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.5 Following acceptance, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that an appropriate scheme of work is in place. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting (including the need for any further work following this evaluation), will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.6 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected.

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 This proposal lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. Archaeological excavation undertaken in 2007 in advance of the erection of the air tennis hall (planning application SE/06/2300), to the north, defined an area of late prehistoric activity (early Bronze Age burial, later Bronze Age and Iron Age occupation) (HER no. CUL 045). These remains clearly extended beyond the limits of the excavation area. There is high potential for encountering further archaeological deposits within the proposed development site.

Planning Background

- 3.1 There is high potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 3.2 The Planning Authority will be advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with Paragraph 141 of the NPPF to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 4.2 Trial Trenching is required to:
 - Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 4.3 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area of the development site, which is c.380.00m². These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, in a systematic grid array (of 30.00m long trenches). Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in c.211.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width (seven 30.00m-long trenches).
- 4.4 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 5.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 5.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 5.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.

- 6.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER.
- 6.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 6.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 6.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 6.10 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.3 and in SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010.

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.

The Institute for 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.

Notes

The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.

Appendix 2. Context List

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0001	0001	topsoil Layer	Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Topsoil covering whole of site.	No		No	1
0002		subsoil Layer	Mid greyish reddy brown firm silty sand. Moderate small rounded and angular flints. No finds. Brick fragments. Levelling material.	No		No	1
0003		subsoil Layer	Mid reddy brown firm-friable silty sand. Moderate very small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Seals features pit [0005] and ditch [0007]. Subsoil - possible levelling material?	No		No	1
0004	0005	Pit Fill	Mid yellowish brown firm silty sand. Moderate small angular and rounded flints. Single fill. Horizon clear. Struck flint and one piece of pot. Fill of pit.	Yes	Roman	Yes	1
0005	0005	Pit Cut	Irregular semi circle in plan, exits trench under baulk to east. Profile 45-60 degree concave sides, leading to a base that is generally flat with slight slope from E-W. Sealed by layer (0003). Cut of pit.	No		No	1
0006	0007	Ditch Fill	mid yellowish brown firm silty sand. Moderate small angular and sub-angular flints. Hoizon clear. Single fill. Fill of ditch.	No		No	1
0007	0007	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned E-W. Profile is broad and shallow, break of slope approx. 45 degrees, concave sides leading to a concave base. Sealed by 0003. immediatly to the north of pit [0005]. Cut of ditch	No		No	1

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env.	Sample	Trench
0008	0009	Ditch Fill	Mid greyish brown, loose?friable silty sand. Containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and occasional large rounded and sub-rounded stones. Single fill of ditch [0009]. Cut by ditch [0011]. Sandy fill of ditch [0009].	No		No		1
0009	0009	Ditch Cut	Linear ditch, orientated NE-SW, with moderately sloping convex sides down to a rounded concave base. Single fill (0008). Cut by later ditch [0011] in plan. Linear ditch, earlier than [0011].	No		No		1
0010	0011	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark reddish brown, loose/friable silty sand containing occasional small and medium sized sub-rounded and rounded stones. Diffuse horizon with layer (0003). 1 flint in fill. Fill of ditch [0011]. Cut by ditch [0014]. Sandy fill of ditch [0011].	Yes		No		1
0011	0011	Ditch Cut	Linear ditch, running NW-SE. Shallow concave sides down to a flattish concave base. Single fill (0010). Cuts ditch [0009] in plan. Cut by ditch [0014] in section 4 and 5, sheet 1. Difficult to determine relationship to layer (0003) as fills are very similar. linear ditch.	No		No		1
0012		Unstrat finds Other	Unstrat. finds trench 1.	Yes		No		1
0013	0014	Ditch Fill	Dark brownish grey, soft-friable silty sand, containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, occasional BM/brick fragments and chalk flecks. Fill of ditch [0014] - modern backfill?	Yes		No		1

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0014	0014	Ditch Cut	Linear ditch, running NW-SE, with moderately sloping convex sides down to a rounded concave base. Single fill (0013). Beneath modern built up ground. Cuts layer (0003) and ditch [0011] in sections 4 and 5. Seald by modern layer (0002). Fairly modern feature.	No		No	1
0015	0017	Ditch Fill	Mid greyish reddy brown, firm-friable, silty sand. Moderate small-medium sub-angular and rounded flints. Brick, glass and tile recovered. Fill of ditch.	Yes	L18th-M19th	No	1
0016	0017	Ditch Fill	Dark greyish brown firm ashy silt. Occasional CBM flecks. Basal fill. Horizon clear. Basal fill of ditch.	No		No	1
0017	0017	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned NW-SE. Steep convex sides leading to a slightly concave base. No full profile as runs under western baulk. Under 0018. Filled by 0015 and 0016, possibly filled by 0018. Cut of ditch.	No		No	1
0018		Fill/layer	Mid brown silty sand mottled with pale yellowish brown silty sand. Friable. Occasional small round flints. Horizon clear. possible ditch fill or more levelling material?	No		No	1
0019		Levelling soil Deposi	Mid greyish brown firm silty sand. Frequent chalk flecks. Some areas of yellow sand. Made up ground.	No		No	2
0020		levelling soil deposit	Mid reddy orange brown compact silty sand. Moderate small to medium sub-angular and rounded flints. Horizon diffuse. possible made up ground.	No		No	2

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0021		subsoil deposit	Dark reddish orange brown firm silty sand. Occasional small to medium sub-angular and rounded flints. Horizon diffuse. Appears to seal features.	No		No	2
0022	0023	Ditch Fill	Levelling material? Mid greyish orange brown firm silty sand. Occasional small sub angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Only fill. 1 piece of pottery.	Yes	LIA/ERo	No	2
0023	0023	Ditch Cut	Fill of ditch Just visible at eastern extent of trench 2. Appears linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. No full profile but sides approx. 60 degrees and concave with a concave base. Possibly sealed by layer 0021.	No		No	2
0024	0025	Pit Fill	Cut of probable ditch. Mid greyish orange brown firm silty sand. Moderate small angular and sub-angular flints. Horizon clear. Single fill. 1 piece of pottery.	Yes	IA (?E-L)	No	
0025	0025	Pit Cut	Semi-oval in plan, runs under southern bank. Profile is broad and relatively shallow, 45-60 degree concave sides and a broad slightly concave base. Possibly cuts ditch [0027].	No		No	2
0026	0027	Ditch Fill	Cut of pit. Dark greyish orange brown friable silty sand. Moderate to occasional small sub-angular flints. No finds. Horizon clear. Only fill. Fill of ditch.	No		No	2

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0027	0027	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned NW-SE. Profile is a shallow sided V shape, sides approx 40 degrees and slightly concave, narrow concave base. Possibly cut by 0025. Filled by 0026 Cut of ditch.	No		No	2
0028	0029	Ditch Fill	Mid reddish brown friable silty sand containing moderate amounts of small sub-rounded stones. Fill of ditch.	No		No	2
0029	0029	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, running N-S. Profile is a shallow U shape, steep concave sides leading to a broad, slightly concave base. Filled by 0028. Cut of ditch.	No		No	2
0030	0031	Ditch Fill	Mid reddish brown friable silty sand containing moderate amounts of small sub-rounded stones. Fill of ditch.	No		No	2
0031	0030	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, running NE-SW. Profile, slightly irregular convex sides leading to a broad slightly concave base. Sealed by 0021. Cut of ditch.	No		No	2
0032	0033	Posthole Fill	Mid grey brown. Soft silty sand. Single fill. Horizon clear. Fill of posthole.	No		No	5
0033	0033	Posthole Cut	Sub circular in plan. Broad and shallow profile, steep but short concave sides. Base slopes from the west, down to the east. cut of posthole.	No		No	5
0034	0035	Posthole Fill	Mid grey brown soft silty sand. Occasional small stones. Only fill. Horizon clear. Fill of posthole.	No		Yes	5

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env.	Sample	Trench
0035	0035	Posthole Fill	Sub circular in plan. "u" shaped profile, steep 80-90 degree straight and convex sides, leading to a slightly concave base. Central in trench 5. Filled by 0034. Cut of posthole.	No		No		5
0036	0037	Ditch Fill	Mid grey brown soft sandy silt. Occasional small stones. Bone and pottery recovered. Fill of ditch.	Yes		Yes		5
0036	0037	Ditch Fill	Mid grey brown soft sandy silt. Occasional small stones. Bone and pottery recovered. Fill of ditch.	Yes	ESax & Roma	Yes		5
0037	0037	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned NW-SE. Profile has approx 60 degree straight-slightly concave sides leading to a relatively broad flat base. Filled by 0036. Cut of ditch.	No		No		5
0038	0039	Ditch Fill	Mid greyish brown friable silty sand. Moderate small angular and rounded stones. Horizon clear. Animal bone. Fill of ditch.	No		No		5
0039	0039	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned E-W. Profile has steep 60 degree slightly concave sides leading to a narrow slightly concave base. Filled by 0038. Cut of ditch.	No		No		5
0040	0041	Pit Fill	Mid orange greyish brown friable silty sand. Moderate small angular and rounded flints. Possible Saxon or I.A. pottery recovered. Fill of pit.	Yes		Yes		2
0040	0041	Pit Fill	Mid orange greyish brown friable silty sand. Moderate small angular and rounded flints. Possible Saxon or I.A. pottery recovered. Fill of pit.	Yes	LBA-EIA (?LB	Yes		2

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0041	0041	Pit Cut	Oval in plan, aligned N-S. Profile, steep concave sides leading to a broad slightly concave base. Filled by 0040. Cut of pit.	No		No	2
0042	0042	Pit Fill	Dark greyish brown friable silty sand containing moderate amounts of sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Fill of pit [0043]. Fill of pit.	No		No	2
0043	0043	Pit Cut	Sub circular in plan, runs under baulk to the south. Broad and shallow profile, steep slightly concave sides and a broad flat base. Filled by 0042. Cut of pit.	No		No	2
0044	0044	Posthole Cut	Circular in plan. Towards northern extent of trench 5. Profile has steep 60-80 degree concave sides and a broad slightly concave base. Filled by 0045. Cut of posthole.	No		No	5
0045	0044	Posthole Fill	Mid grey brown firm sandy silt. Occasional small stones. Single fill of 0044. Horizon clear. Fill of posthole.	Yes		No	5
0046	0046	Posthole Cut	Oval in plan, aligned N-S. Broad and shallow profile, sharp break of slope, concave sides and a broad flat base. Filled by 0047. Cut of posthole.	No		No	5
0047	0046	Posthole Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Fill of 0046. No finds. Fill of posthole.	Yes	L18th-M19th	No	5

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0048	0048	Posthole Cut	Appears sub-circular in plan, runs under northern baulk. No full profile, break of slope approx. 45 degrees, concave sides, no break to concave base. Filled by 0049. Cut of posthole.	No		No	5
0049	0048	Posthole Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Single fill of 0048. Horizon clear. Fill of posthole.	Yes	IA (?E-L)	No	5
0050	0051	Water feature Fill	Dark grey brown firm silty sand. Frequent rubble, brick and stones. Pieces of yellow plastic. Modern backfill of water feature/pond	No		No	2
0051	0053	Water feature maso	Probably circular in plan, not fully uncovered or excavated. Flat base with a step around the edge. Made of concrete and brick. Surrounded by clay 0052. Survivng structure for water feature/pond.	No		No	2
0052	0053	Water feature Fill	Mid yellowish brown clay. Not excavated. Surrounds surviving structure of water feature 0051. Possible water proofing for water feature 0051.	No		No	2
0053	0053	Water feature Cut	Not excavated. Assumed to be circular cut around water feature 0051 and clay lining 0052. Cut for water feature.	No		No	2
0054	0055	Ditch Fill	Mid orange grey brown firm silty sand. Moderate small angular and rounded flints. Unexcavated. Fill of probable ditch.	No		No	2
0055	0055	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, truncated by 0053. Aligned NE-SW. Appears to be cut by and run under cut for water feature 0053. Not excavated. Probable cut of ditch.	No		No	2

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0056	0056	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned NW-SE. Broad and shallow profile, sharp break of slope, steep concave sides leading to a very slightly concave base. East end of trench 4. Cut of ditch.	No		No	4
0057	0056	Ditch Fill	Mid brown slightly orange silty sand, slight clay content. Occasional stones 5-20mm generally rounded. Fairly loose compaction. Fill of ditch.	No		No	4
0058	0058	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned SE-NW. Profile slightly irregular, NE edge 45 degrees and slightly concave, SW edge 70 degrees and concave. Base concave. Filled by 0059. Cut of ditch.	No		No	4
0059	0058	Ditch Fill	Mid brown slightly orange silty sand, slight clay content. Occasional stones 5-20mm generally rounded. Fairly loose compaction. Fill of ditch.	Yes	LIA/c AD60/70	No	4
0060	0060	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned NW-SE. Profile irregular with steep convex and concave sides leading to a concave base. Filled by 0061. Cut of ditch.	No		No	4
0061	0060	Ditch Fill	Mid brown slightly orange silty sand, slight clay content. Occasional stones 5-20mm generally rounded. Fairly loose compaction. Fill of ditch.	No		No	4
0062	0062	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned approx. N-S. Near "V" shape profile, break of slope sharp, straight and slightly convex sides. Narrow concave base. Cut of ditch	No		No	4
0063	0062	Ditch Fill	Mid brown slightly orange silty sand, slight clay content. Occasional stones 5-20mm generally rounded. Fairly loose compaction. Fill of ditch.	Yes		No	4

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0064	0064	Pit Cut	Appears oval in plan, aligned approx. N-S. Runs under southern baulk. Profile is broad and shallow, break of slope approx. 45 degrees, concave sides and a concave base. Filled by 0065. Cut of pit.	No		No	4
0065	0064	Pit Fill	Mid brown slightly orange silty sand, small clay content. Loose compaction. Fill of pit.	Yes		No	4
0066	0066	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. Broad and shallow profile, shallow break of slope, concave sides and base. Filled by 0067. Cut of ditch.	No		No	4
0067	0066	Ditch Fill	Mid brown slightly orange silty sand with small clay content. Occasional small stones 10-20mm, generally rounded. Loose compaction. Fill of ditch.	No		No	4
0068	0068	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned NW-SE. Profile is broad and shallow with 45-60 degree concave sides leading to a concave base. Filled by 0069. Cut of ditch.	No		No	4
0069	0068	Ditch Fill	Mid brown slightly orange silty sand. Occasional stone 10-20mm, mainly rounded. Loose compaction. Pottery and animal bone recovered. Fill of ditch.	Yes		Yes	4
0069	0068	Ditch Fill	Mid brown slightly orange silty sand. Occasional stone 10-20mm, mainly rounded. Loose compaction. Pottery and animal bone recovered. Fill of ditch.	Yes	LBA-EIA & Ro	Yes	4

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env.	Sample	Trench
0070	0070	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned SE-NW. Profile is unclear northern edge appears to have steep convex sides, while the southern edge is stepped and concave. Relationship with 0072 can not be seen. Filled by 0071. Southern of 3 ditches 0072 and 0074. Cut of ditch.	No		No		5
0071	0070	Ditch	Mid grey brown soft sharp sandy silt. Occasional small/medium flints and stones. Cow burial thought to be within this fill and ditch 0070. Fill of ditch.	Yes	Roman & PMe	No		5
0072	0072	Ditch Cut	Central of 3 ditches, 0070 to the south and 0074 to the north. Linear in plan, aligned NW-SE. Profile unclear, appears broad and shallow with concave sides and a broad slightly irregular flat base. Relationship with 0070 and 0074 not seen. Cut of ditch.	No		No		5
0073	0072	Ditch Fill	mid grey brown soft sharp sandy silt. Occasional small/medium flints and stones. Possibly the same as 0071 and 0075. Fill of ditch.	No		No		5
0074	0075	Ditch Cut	Northern of 3 ditches , with 0072 to the south and 0070 to the south of that. Linear in plan, aligned NW-SE. Profile unclear but appears to be a flat based V shape, sharp break of slope, approx. 75 degree straight sides and a flat base. Relationship with 0072 unclear. Cut of ditch.	No		No		5
0075	0074	Ditch Fill	Mid grey brown soft sharp sandy silt. Occasional small/medium flints and stones. Possibly the same as 0073 and 0071. fill of ditch.	No		No		5
0076	0077	Posthole Fill	Mid reddish brown, friable silty sand. Occasional small and medium sized sub-rounded stones. Horizon clear. Fill of posthole.	No		No		3

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0077	0077	Posthole Cut	Sub-circular/oval in plan. "U" shaped profile, sharp break of slope, 85 degrees, slightly convex sides. Slightly concave base. Filled by 0076. Cut of posthole.	No		No	3
0078	0079	Posthole Fill	Mid reddish brown friable silty sand. Occasional small-medium sized sub-rounded stones. Single fill of 0079. Fill of posthole.	No		No	3
0079	0079	Posthole Cut	Sub-circular in plan. "U" shaped profile, sharp break of slope, very steep slightly convex sides and a slightly concave base. Filled by 0078. Cut of posthole.	No		No	3
0080	0081	Posthole Fill	Mid reddish brown friable silty sand. Occasional small-medium sized sub-rounded stones. Single fill of 0081. Fill of posthole.	Yes		No	3
0081	0081	Posthole Cut	Oval in plan, aligned approx. E-W. Profile is broad and shallow, break of slope approx. 45 degrees, concave sides and a concave base. Cut of posthole?	No		No	3
0082	0082	Posthole Fill	Mid reddish brown, friable silty sand. Occasional small and medium sized sub rounded stones. Struck flint. Fill of posthole.	No		No	3
0083	0083	Posthole Cut	Semi circle in plan, runs under baulk to east. Profile is irregular "V" shape, steep irregular sides leading to a narrow concave base. Sealed by topsoil. Cut of posthole.	No		No	3
0084	0085	Posthole Fill	Mid reddish brown friable silty sand. Occasional small and medium sized sub-rounded stones. Single fill of 0085. Fill of posthole.	No		No	3

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env.	Sample	Trench
0085	0085	Posthole Cut	Sub-circular in plan. "U" shaped profile, break of slope approx. 80 degrees, slightly concave sides leading to a concave base. Filled by 0084.	No		No		3
			Cut of posthole.					
0086	0087	Ditch Fill	Mid reddish brown friable silty sand. Occasional small-medium sized sub-rounded stones. Single fill of 0087.	No		No		3
			Fill of ditch.					
0087	0087	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned ENE-WSW. Profile is broad and shallow, break of slope 40-50 degrees, concave sides and a broad slightly concave base. Filled by 0086.	No		No		3
			Cut of ditch.					
0088	0089	Pit Fill	Dark grey/reddish brown friable silty sand. Occasional small and medium sized sub-rounded stones. Fragments of pottery. Single fill of 0089.	Yes	LIA/c AD60/70	No		3
			Fill of pit.					
0089	0089	Pit Cut	Semi oval in plan (cut lengthways down the narrowest part), runs under trench baulk to the west. Profile is broad and shallow, break of slope, 45-60 degrees, concave sides and a broad slightly concave base. Filled by 0088.	No		No		3
			Cut of pit.					
0090	0091	Ditch Fill	Dark brownish grey soft sandy silt. Moderate amounts of small and medium sized sub-rounded and rounded stones. Single fill of 0091.	No		No		3
			Fill of ditch.					
0091	0091	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. Profile is broad and shallow, break of slope approx. 55 degrees, concave sides and a near flat base. Filled by 0091.	No		No		3
			Cut of ditch.					

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env.	Sample	Trench
0092	0093	Ditch Fill	Mid greyish orange brown friable silty sand. Moderate small sub-rounded flints. Horizon clear. Pottery and animal bone recovered. Single fill of 0093. Fill of ditch.	Yes	Ro/Med	Yes		3
0093	0093	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. Profile, SE edge steep break of slope concave side leading to a shallower angled convex slope. NW edge break of slope approx. 45 degrees, slightly concave sides. Concave base. Filled by 0092. Cut of ditch.	No		No		3
0094	0095	Ditch Fill	Mid orange greyish brown firm silty sand. Occasional small-medium rounded and angular flints. Horizon diffuse. Struck flint recovered. Fill of ditch.	Yes		No		3
0095	0095	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. Profile, break of slope approx. 45-50 degrees, concave sides and a concave base. Filled by 0094. Over excavated to make sure silty natural was not fill. Cut of ditch.	No		No		3
0096	0097	Ditch Fill	Dark greyish brown firm silty sand. Occasional small-medium rounded and angular flints. Horizon diffuse. Struck flint and animal bone. Fill of ditch.	Yes		No		3
0097	0097	Ditch Cut	Curvilinear in plan, aligned NE-SW. SW end curves toward south and becomes narrower. Break of slope approx 65 degrees, concave sides and base. Prob cut by ditch 0100. Filled by 0096 and 0097. Cut of ditch.	No		No		3

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0098	0097	Ditch Fill	dark greyish brown firm silty sand. Moderate small rounded and sub-angular flints. Same as 0096. Fill of 0097.	No		No	3
			Fill of ditch.				
0099	0100	Ditch Fill	Mid greyish brown firm silty sand. Moderate small rounded and sub-angular flints. Horizon clear. Single fill of 0100.	No		No	3
			Fill of ditch.				
0100	0100	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. Shallow broad profile, steep concave NW edge and shallow slope to SE edge. Base slightly concave. Filled by 0099. Probably cuts 0097.	No		No	3
			Cut of ditch.				
0101	0101	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. Profile very shallow and broad, break of slope approx. 45 degrees, concave sides and a broad flat base. Filled by 0102.	No		No	5
			Cut of ditch.				
0102	0101	Ditch Fill	Dark brown sandy silt. Occasional stones and roots. Single fill of 0101.	No		No	5
			Fill of ditch				
0103	0103	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. No full profile but appears V shaped, break of slope approx. 60 degrees, straight sides, narrow concave base. Filled by 0104.	No		No	5
			Cut of ditch.				
0104	0103	Ditch Fill	Dark brown soft sandy silt. Occasional stones and roots. Single fill of 0103.	Yes		No	5
			Fill of ditch.				

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env.	Sample	Trench
0105		Finds Other	Unstrat. finds trench 2.	Yes	17th-19th C	No		2
0106		Finds Other	Ustrat. finds trench 5.	Yes	16th-18th C	No		5
0107	0107	Ditch Cut	Unexcavated ditch in Trench 5. Unexcavated ditch in trench 5 - aproximately east-west orientated.	No		No		5

Appendix 3. Bulk finds catalogue

Ctxt	Pot No	Wgt/ g	CBM No	Wgt/ g	F. clay No	Wgt/ g	Bottle No	Wgt/ g	Window No	Wgt/ g	WFlint No	Wgt/ g	BFlint No	BFlint Wgt/g	ABone No	Wgt/ g	Shell No	Wgt/ g	Overall Date
0004	1	4									1	15							Roman
0010											1	8							
0012											1	31							
0013			3	151			1	1											
0015	2	3	5	1133			1	236											L18th-M19th C
0022	1	20																	LIA/ERo
0024	1	17									2	76							IA (?E-L)
0036	1	2																	
0036	1	4													4	12			ESax & Roman
0040	6	75									1	12							
0040	6	57									1	12	1	11					LBA-EIA (?LBA)
0045															2	9			
0047	1	2	1	171					2	2									L18th-M19th C
0049	1	2																	IA (?E-L)
0059	3	68																	LIA/c AD60/70
0063			1	89															
006															54	121			

Appendix 4. Pottery catalogue

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	No	EVE	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0004	GMB	Jar 4.5/6	1	0.06	8	Sli	Smoked surfaces with abundant mica	Roman	Roman
0015	PEW	Base	2	0	3	Sli	0.16. Tea bowl/cup	L18th-M19th C	L18th-M19th C
0022	?BSW	Base	1	0	20	Sli	0.07. Patchily reduced, wheel thrown with abundant ill sorted quartz, sparse organic voids on surface and micaceous (could be a lid fragment)	LIA/Early Roman	LIA/Early Roman
0024	HMS	Base	1	0	17	Sli	0.07. Reduced with some organic voids on the surface.	IA	IA (E-L)
0036	ESCQ	Body	1	0	4	Abr	Reduced outer surface with worn brownish inner surface and grey core. Abundant ill sorted quartz with sparse large gold mica flakes and dark reflective inclusions.	ESax	ESax
0040	HMF	Bowl	12	0.05	132	Sli	All join, thin walled, fine and burnished. Contains common flint, quartz and some organic voids. Form is close to Percival's fig 11 No 3 (2011)	LBA-EIA	LBA-EIA
0047	PEW	?Base	1	0	2	Abr	0.02. Very pale green finish	L18th-M19th C	L18th-M19th C
0049	HMS	Body	1	0	2	Sli	Hand-made, reduced with ill sorted quartz and some sparse grog	IA	IA (E-L)
0059	GROG	Body	3	0	68	Sli	All join. Abundant ill sorted dark grog	LIA/c AD60/70	LIA/c AD60/70

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	No	EVE	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0071	GRE	Body	1	0	90	Sli		16th-18th C	
0071	BSW	Body	2	0	14	Sli	Sherds join. Reduced but with degraded surface. Wheel thrown with soapy feel. Fine wit abundant mica and iron ore	ERo	Roman & PMed
0071	?GX	Body	1	0	4	Sli	Reduced with abundant ill sorted quartz	Ro/?Med	
0088	GROG	Body	2	0	45	Sli	Sherds join, reduced with abundant il sorted dark grog, the surface display rilling	LIA/c AD60/70	LIA/c AD60/70
0092	GX	Body	1	0	5	Abr	Reduced with ill sorted quartz	Ro/Med	Ro/Med
0105	ESW	Base	1	0	93	Sli	0.19.	17th-19th C	17th-19th C
0106	PMRW	?Dish	1	0.06	10	Abr	Fully oxidised	16th-18th C	16th-18th C
0036	GMG	Body	1	0	2	Abr		Roman	Roman
0069	GMG	Body	2	0	3	Abr		Roman	LBA/EIA & Roman
0069	HMF	Body	1	0	1	Abr	Abundant ill sorted flint	LBA-EIA	

Appendix 5. Ceramic building material

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	No	Wgt/g	Height (mm)	Abr	Mortar	Notes	Date
0013	Msc	E/LB	1	142		Abr		Reduced thin surface and oxidised core. Contains streaked calcite, red clay pellets and ferrous inclusions	Med/P-Med
0015	Msfe	RT	1	56	15	Sli		Oxidised	P-Med
0015	Ms	RT	1	104	20	Sli	On surface/breaks = reused	Oxidised (red)	P-Med
0015	Msfe	LB	2	516	42+	Abr		Oxidised with sparse large flint. Depth measurement is not complete	
0015	Msfe	LB	1	457	53	Abr	Traces on surfaces	Oxidised with sparse flint	P-Med
0047	Msfe	RT	1	171	14	Sli	On one surface	Oxidised	P-Med
0063	Msfe	RT	1	89	14	Sli	Heavily mortared two sides	Oxidised	P-Med
0013	Msfe	FRAG	2	9		Abr		Oxidised, looks like LB fragments	P-Med

Appendix 6. Worked flint

Ctxt	Type	No	Pat	Notes	Date
0004	Flake	1	Hp	Long and which is broken at the proximal end.	Later Preh
0010	Flake	1	Up	Small dark grey with 30% cortex. It has light retouch on one edge and three negative flake scars.	Later Preh
0012	Flake	1	Up	Dark grey with 20% cortex and broken at the proximal end. It also has negative flake scars on the dorsal face.	Later Preh
0024	Natural	1	Up	Although a natural fragment it exhibits some retouch to form a cutting edge.	Later Preh
0024	Flake	1	Up	Dark grey and broken at the proximal end. It displays one hinge fracture and has 50% cortex.	Later Preh
0080	Flake	1	Pp	Dark grey with a hinge fracture and an incipient cone of percussion. The whole dorsal face is heavily patinated. This side also has flake scars indicating an earlier flint reused in a later period.	Later Preh
0094	Flake	1	Up	Light grey with a hinge fracture and 20% cortex. It has three negative flake scars all with hinge fractures	Later Preh
0094	Flake	1	Pp	With 20% cortex and broken at the proximal end.	Later Preh
0096	Flake	1	Pp	Dark grey with three flake scars, one with a hinge fracture. Some retouch on the proximal end.	Later Preh
0040	Flake	1	Up	Dark grey with a hinge fracture, 20% cortex	Later Preh
0069	Flake	1	Up	Dark grey, small and snapped	Later Preh

Charcoal 0-5mm	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xxx					
Charcoal 5-10mm	xx	xx	xx	xx	x	x					
Charcoal >10mm		x	x	x	x						
Fibrous roots/stem frags	xx	x		xx	xx	xxx					
Indet.seeds				#	#						
Other remains											
Insect remains		#									
Snail shells	x		xx	xx	xx	x					
Bone	#	#		#	#	x					
Amphibian/Small mammal bones	#			#	#						
Coal fragments	xx			x							
Vitrous globules (non-ferrous)	#	#									
Hammerscale (Flot)											
Hammerscale (Residue)					#	#					
Spheroids/Ferrous globules (Flot)		#			#						
Spheroids/Ferrous globules (Residue)		#	#		#						
Sample volume (litres)	40	40	40	40	40	10					
Volume of flot (ml)	20	20	20	15	20	10					
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%					

Quantification

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

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

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

x = rare, xx = moderate, xxx = abundant

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