Flixton Quarry (Site 16 Extension) South Elmham St. Mary alias Homersfield SEY 038

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/12

Client: Cemex UK Materials Ltd.

Author: Stuart Boulter

Report Date: March/2014

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HER Information

Site Code:	**SEY 038**
Site Name:	**Flixton Quarry Extension (Site 16)**
Report Number	**20014/12**
Planning Application No:	**Pre. App.**
Date of Fieldwork:	**11/11/2013-18/11/2013 & 09/12/2013-09/01/2014**
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Curatorial Officer:	**Matt Brudenell**
Senior Project Officer:	**Stuart Boulter**
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Position: Contracts Manager
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Summary

In order to assess for the presence, character and extent of any surviving archaeological deposits in a 6.75 hectare site in South Elmham St. Mary (alias Homersfield), Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Field Projects Team undertook a trial-trenching evaluation.

Thirty 50m long trenches were opened across the site.

Evidence for datable activity relating to a number of archaeological periods was recorded as follows:

Early Neolithic: one pit and residual finds.
Early Bronze Age: residual finds
Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age: residual finds
Late Iron Age: three pits
Indeterminate prehistoric: three pits, one ditch and a hearth
Roman: two pits, two ditches and unstratified finds, features all located towards the southern end of the site
Medieval: multiple ditches, pits and post-holes, features predominantly located towards the northern end of the site.
Post-medieval: one ditch

In general features predominated in the northern half of the Proposed Development Area (PDA) where they were widespread. This was in contrast to the southern half were feature presence was significantly lower and where they displayed a bias towards the eastern margin and the southern tip.

A layer of colluvium up to 1m in thickness in places was seen to seal all features with the exception of a post medieval ditch (Trench 20) which cut through this deposit and those associated with a North to south gravel ridge (Trenches 3, 8 - 10 and 14) where the colluvium was absent. Stratified features from beneath the colluvium and the mixture of finds from within it indicate that it formed from the ?C15th onwards. Its generally homogeneous character suggests a single horizon.

The only stratified datable evidence for `earlier` prehistoric activity came from an Early Neolithic pit in Trench 16 and ?residual Beaker pottery sherds from Trenches 24 and 29. Dateable `later` prehistoric (Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age) was represented by a ditch or pit in Trench 13. Features with `indeterminate` prehistoric pottery came from Trenches 7, 16 and 25. By analogy with the results from the nearby Flixton Park Quarry it seems likely that in general such prehistoric activity will be limited and small in scale unless a significant monument e.g. a ring ditch was present lying between the trenches. Late Iron Age features were recorded close to the northern margins (Trenches 4 and 7) with a single location (Trench 17) lying centrally but also in the east. A small area of occupation activity could be present on the northern PDA margins but diffuse features/small clusters have been noted on the Flixton Park site and this may also be the case here.

Roman features were only identified in the southernmost sector of the PDA. With the exception of a poorly dated feature in Trench 23 Roman features were only identified in Trenches 27, 29 and 30. These are likely to be associated with the known occupation site (SEY 022) identified by metal detecting finds and which lies off-site immediately adjacent to the south.

There are widespread medieval features which predominate in the central and northern sectors of the PDA (Trenches 1, 4, 5, 8 - 10, 12, 14, 15 and 17). Feature characterisation (ditches, small pits and post holes) and finds (ceramics, smithing hearth, environmental evidence for cereal and legumes) suggest a small area of occupation (possibly centred on Trench 15) associated with boundary ditches and enclosures. Likely medieval features to the south in Trenches 18 and 24 together with a metalled trackway in Trench 23 may well be associated. Ceramics suggests activity spanning the 11th -14th centuries.

Environmental results including the presence of animal bone from both Roman and medieval features suggests that some feature fills at least have reasonable/good potential.
(Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council and Cemex UK Materials Ltd)

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 0008

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 0008

Deposit Number 0007

Ordnance Datum 18.45m OD

1. Introduction

The Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS) were commissioned by The Guildhouse Consultancy (on behalf of Cemex UK Materials Ltd.) to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation by mechanically excavated trial-trench on a 6.75 hectare area of land proposed as a possible future extension to existing quarrying operations at Flixton Park Quarry (Figure 1) (TM 2920 8550). The site was identified as Site 16 in the Suffolk Minerals Waste Development Framework (Minerals Specific Site Allocations) of 2009.

A Brief for the evaluation was prepared by SCCAS Conservation Team archaeologist Jess Tipper in a document dated 30th May, 2013. Subsequently, a Written Scheme of Investigation (hereafter WSI) was prepared by the SCCAS Field Team which adhered closely to the requirements of the Brief (Appendix 1).

The stated research aims of the evaluation were as follows:

RA1: Establish the suitability of the area for development.

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

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

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

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

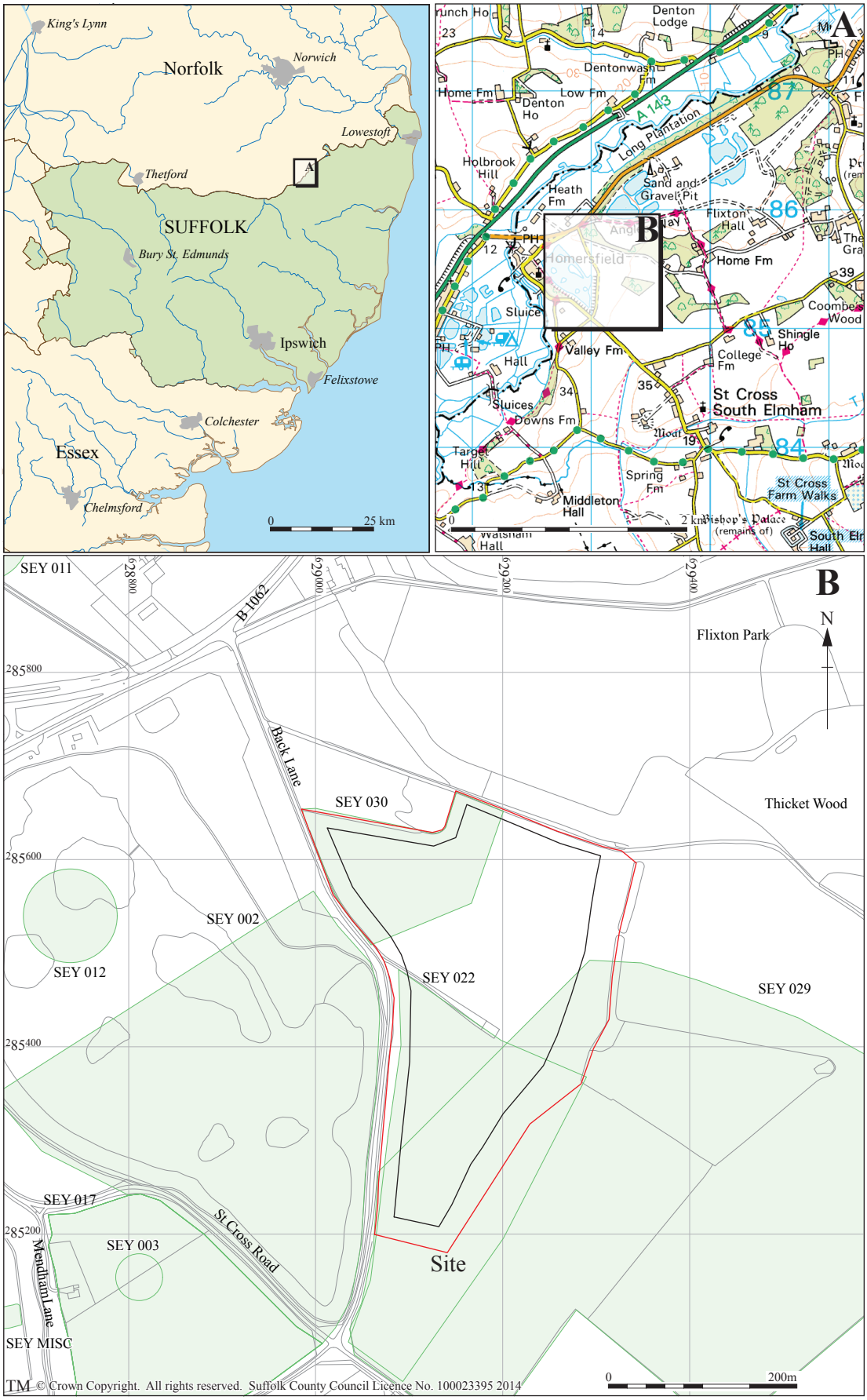

Figure 1. Location of site, showing application boundary (red), the workable area (black) and previously recorded archaeology (green)

2. Geology and topography

The 6.75 hectare site occupies a position on the edge of the extensive river terrace gravels which form the surface drift geology at this point in the present valley of the River Waveney. Bounded by Back Lane to the west, Park Drive to the north, King Edwards Belt to the north-east and arable fields to the south and south-east, the site is essentially triangular in shape and presently under arable cultivation as part of one large open field (Figs. 1 and 2).

The site itself slopes markedly down from east to west, falling from *c*.25m OD to *c*.19m OD over a distance of *c*.200m (Fig. 2). While generally levelling out towards the west, the wider northern end of the site includes a marked north to south orientated ridge. The heavy glacial till forming the clay plateau which extends away beyond the eastern edge of the site, was only encountered in the easternmost of the excavated trenches.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The county Historic Environment Record (hereafter HER) holds three entries specifically relating to the evaluation area (Fig. 1). These being:

SEY 022: Various Roman metal detector finds were recovered from the southern half of the site between 2000 and 2004.

SEY 029: Part of a field system of probably medieval date can be seen as cropmarks extending into the southern end of the site.

SEY 030: The remains of probable medieval field boundaries are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs of the 1960's to the south of Park Drive.

In addition, the archaeological potential for the site took into account the previously recorded archaeology from immediately to the west and the extensive multi-period deposits excavated between 1996 and 2014 by the SCCAS Field Team in the existing quarry to the north-east from sites exhibiting a similar topographical setting on the edge of the gravel terrace (Boulter and Walton Rogers 2012 and Boulter in prep.).

Records held by the HER pertaining to sites immediately to the west of the evaluation area include the following (Fig. 1):

SEY 002: Homersfield Pit (1959), Rescue excavation of a Roman pottery kiln. Other finds included face mask mould for jugs and coins (Smedley and Owles 1959, 168-84).

SEY 002: Homersfield Pit (1968), sherds of cord-zoned beaker and rusticated sherds found in topsoil during quarrying operations.

SEY 012: Homersfield Pit (1962), Palaeolithic flint hand-axe found during quarrying operations.

SEY 017: Metal detector finds, various Roman artefacts recovered from three fields over a ten year period.

SEY 017: Metal detector find (1994), 11th century, Saxon, bronze stirrup mount.

SEY 017: Metal detector finds, various post-medieval objects.

A site previously evaluated and, at present, partially excavated by the SCCAS Field Team, known as Cartwrights Covert (HER SEY 035), is located *c*.400m to the north-east. Significant multi-period deposits were encountered at both the evaluation (Boulter 2012) and excavation stages of the project, the latter ongoing. These included features of Early Neolithic, Early Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval date, the latter period represented by a significant building/structure.

In addition, a Lidar survey tile covering the intervening area between Cartwrights Covert and the evaluation area, known as Thicket Wood, revealed surviving earthworks which may be related to the medieval deposits in Cartwrights Covert (SEY 035). Furthermore, the SEY 030 cropmarks recorded on the HER at the northern end of the evaluation area exhibited a similar alignment within the landscape and could also be contemporary.

During the medieval period, Homersfield was an important possession of the bishops of Norwich and appears to have been the *caput* (head) of their barony of South Elmham prior to *c*.1100 when it was moved up onto the clay plateau where an episcopal palace

was established at South Elmham Hall (Martin and Satchell 2008, 95). The bishops also had a park here in the time of Bishop Herbert Losinga (bishop 1091-1119), who refers to a poaching incident here in a letter (Goulburn and Symonds Vol. I, 1878, 170-3; Morris 1927, 60-1; Crosby 1994, 184-5).

The earliest historic map available for inspection was a Flixton Estate map of *c*.1760. Unfortunately, at that time, the area of the evaluation was not part of the Flixton Estate and, as a consequence, it is not shown. However, the early OS map editions of *c*.1880, *c*.1900 and *c*.1920 indicate that essentially the landscape at that juncture had not changed since the late 19th century, with the area of the evaluation divided into two fields by a north-west to south-east orientated track. The western end of this track still extends into the field today, terminating in a concrete hard-standing (Fig. 1). Clearly, the eastern end of the track was removed at some time during the 20th century. This had the effect of opening the entire evaluation area up as part of one large field, albeit with intrusive length of track and an adjacent ditch. The present tenant farmer stated that an extant ceramic drain still follows the line of the redundant east end of the track before discharging into the ditch that runs parallel to and immediately to the north of the surviving section.

4. Methodology

4.1 Fieldwork

A WSI document was prepared by SCCAS Field Team (Appendix 1), the contents of which were approved by the SCCAS Conservation Team and The Guildhouse Consultancy.

The locations of the thirty proposed Trenches were transferred to the site using a RTK GPS unit.

Trenches were opened using a 360^{o} tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a 2.5m wide bladed ditching bucket in order to provide a good clean cut. Topsoil and subsoil were stored on opposite sides of the trench to facilitate sequential backfilling. Excavation was carried out under the continuous supervision of an archaeologist. Mechanical excavation ceased at the level where archaeological features became

visible, or at the surface of the underlying drift geology, whichever was encountered first.

Soil-profile sections (1m wide) were recorded at the ends of each trench (Figs. 3 - 6). These are not marked on the drawn plans, but were all located within 2.5m of the ends of the trench.

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

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

Contextual information was recorded in a 'unique continuous' numbering system on SCCAS Field Team 'pro-forma' context sheets under the HER code SEY 038.

Plans and sections drawings were executed in pencil on A3-sized sheets of plastic drafting film at scales of 1:50 (plans) and 1:20 (section drawings). Site levels were related to Ordnance Datum using a temporary benchmark imposed on the concrete hard standing in the centre of the site using the RTK GPS unit.

A photographic record, comprising high resolution digital shots only, was made throughout.

Where appropriate, bulk soil-samples were taken from feature fills to facilitate palaeoenvironmental analysis.

4.2 Post-excavation

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

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

The digital photographs were catalogued and added to the SCCAS Field Team photographic archive under the photo database codes HWL 1 – 99, HWM 1 – 99 and HWN 1 – 27.

Finds were processed (washed, marked, quantified and input into a Microsoft Access database) before examination and analysis by relevant SCCAS Field Team finds specialists.

Bulk soil-samples were processed and sorted and examined by SCCAS Field Team's palaeoenvironmental specialist.

Site plans and sections were digitised by the SCCAS Graphics Team and rationalised for inclusion in this report.

All of the information gleaned from the separate elements of the evaluation was combined into one single document (this report).

5. Results from the excavated trenches

5.1 Introduction

The agreed trenching was initially designed to achieve a 4% sample with a further 1% held in reserve should it become necessary to further define discrete areas of archaeology. Calculations involving the number and length of the trenches were based on a site area of 6.75 hectares and a machine bucket width of 1.8m. Using these criteria, a total of thirty 50m long trenches equated to the required 4%. However, the actual width of the machine bucket used was 2.5m which, with the thirty trench model equated to 5.5 %. In the event, additional trenching was not required, with the full 5% by area, as stated in the Brief, comfortably accommodated within the thirty excavated trenches.

Where possible, ceramic drains encountered during stripping were left intact. A total of five were identified of which four remained undamaged, the fifth was repaired prior to backfilling. The location of these features is shown on Figure 2 along with the probable line of another drain that prior knowledge suggested ran through the line of Trench 20. This part of the trench remained unexcavated in order to preserve this drain intact.

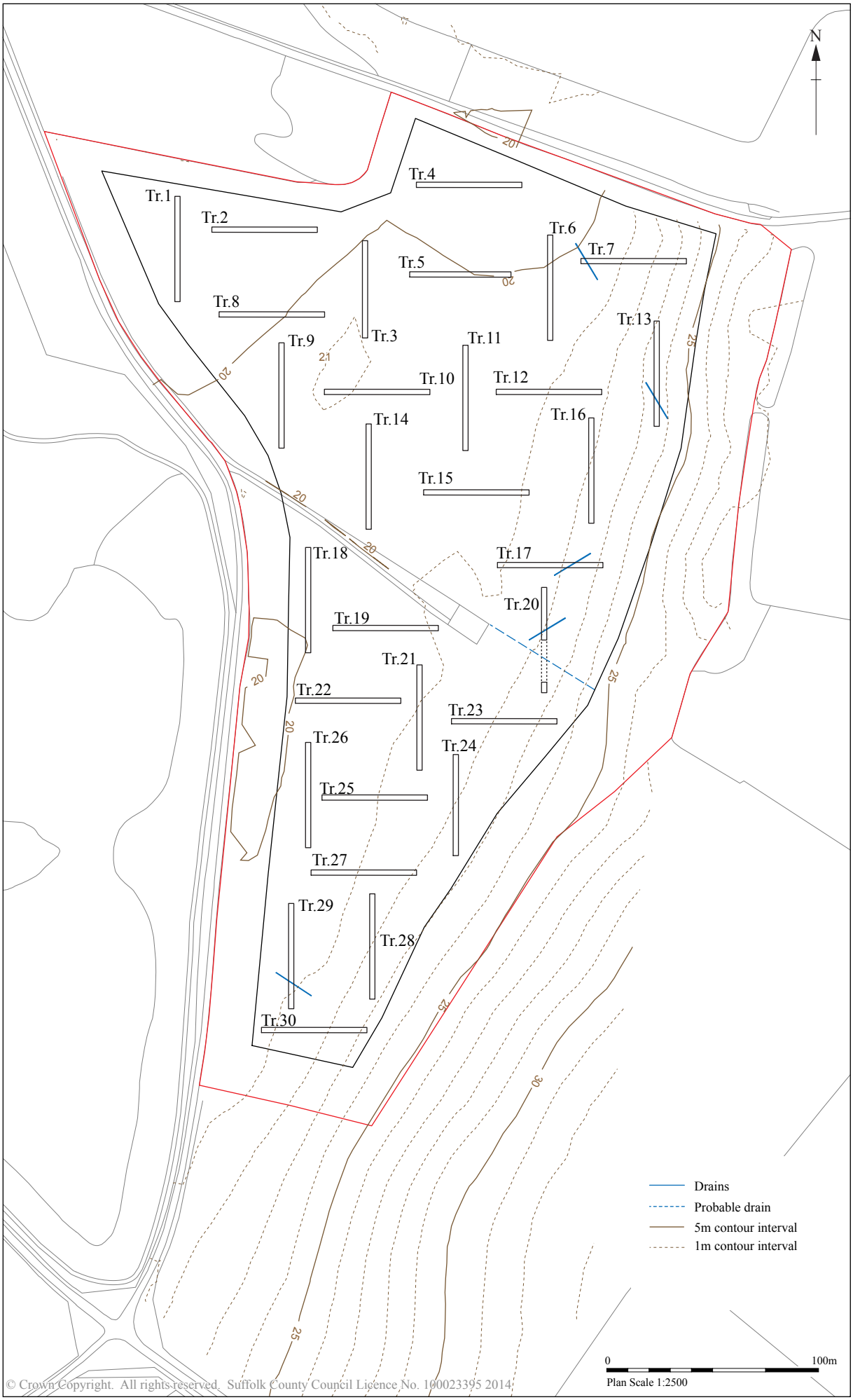

Figure 2. Trench locations, recorded drainage features and contour survey

5.2 Overburden and colluvial deposits

Figures 3 to 6 present the trench end sections which show the depth of topsoil and subsoil overburden overlying the naturally occurring drift geology.

Essentially, the topsoil/ploughsoil (collectively *0041*) was found to be a uniform 0.3m in depth across the whole site. Minor variations in the make-up of the layer were recognised depending on the character of the underlying subsoil or naturally occurring geology. Particularly evident was the increased stone content towards the north-west corner of the site which coincided with a natural ridge of gravel and stone.

A layer of remarkably homogenous colluvial material was recorded in the majority of the trenches (collectively *0042*) which varied in thickness to a maximum of 1m at the eastern end of Trench 19. The exceptions being the sections of trench cutting across the gravel ridge towards the north-west corner of the site (parts of Trenches 2, 3, 10) and, to a lesser extent, those lower lying trenches actually in the north-west corner (Trenches 1, 8 and 9) in an area that would have been offered some protection from the colluvial movement by the presence of the ridge immediately to the east. This layer appeared to seal all but the most recent of features and had clearly been generated after the redundancy of the medieval period deposits. The layer itself comprised mid brown very silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional stones with a slightly darker basal band recorded in Trenches 21, 25 and 28 in the southern half of the site.

Secondary layers of what could also be colluvial material were recorded in Trenches 13 and 24. In Trench 13 a dark band of material (*0098*) was recorded at the northern end of the trench at the base of the ubiquitous *0042* deposit, here numbered *0176* (Fig. 17). Layer *0098* clearly sealed ditch/pit *0097*. However, a third layer (*0100*) had a less definitive relationship with feature *0097* (Fig. 17). This thickening of the overall sequence of colluvium at this juncture appeared to coincide with a topographic feature visible as a shallow depression in the field edge to the east which marks the point where a very shallow, approximately east to west orientated, depression runs down the slope towards the west. Although slight, this depression is reflected in the 1m interval contours (Fig. 2).

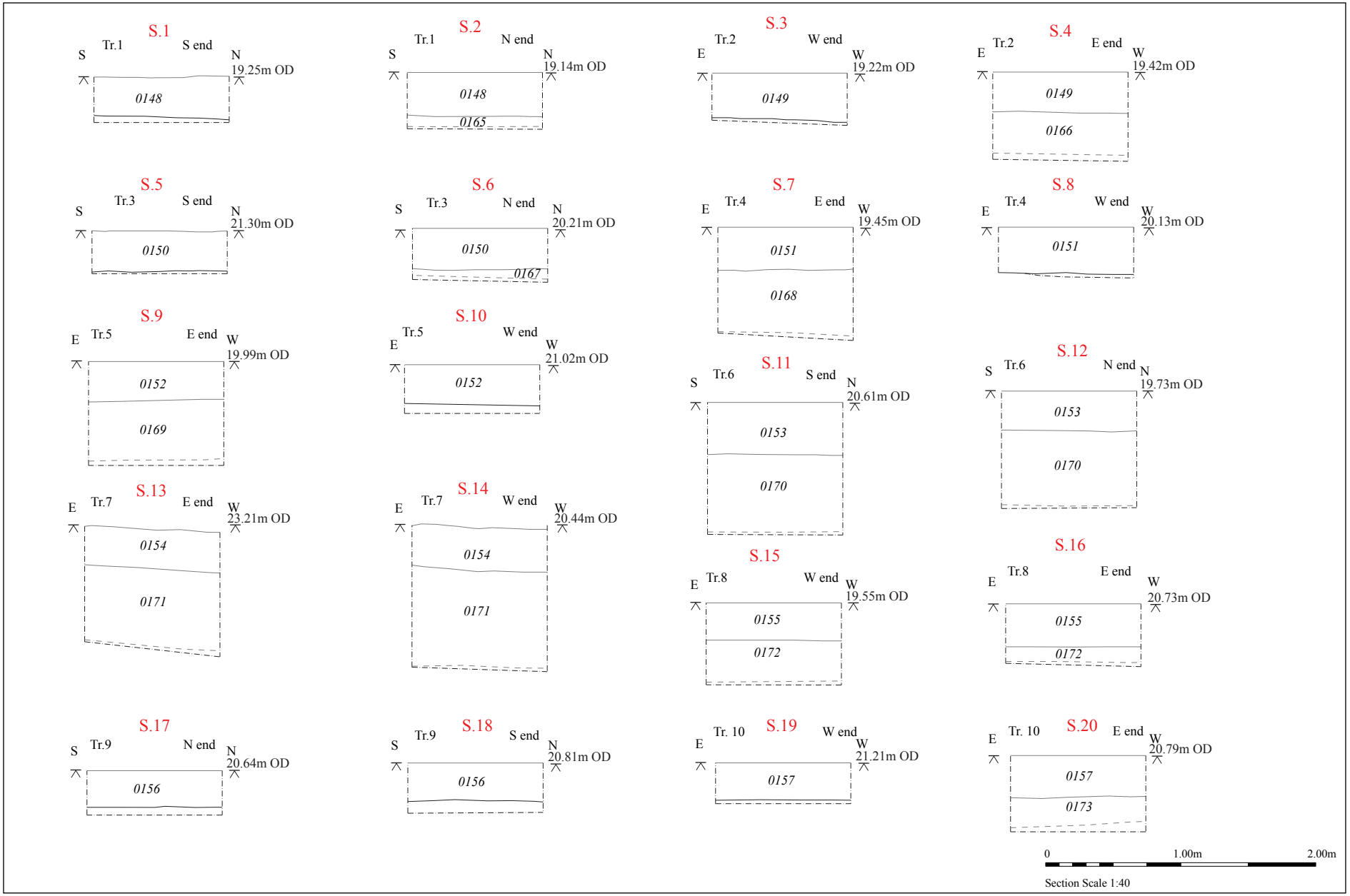

Figure 3. Soil profile sections

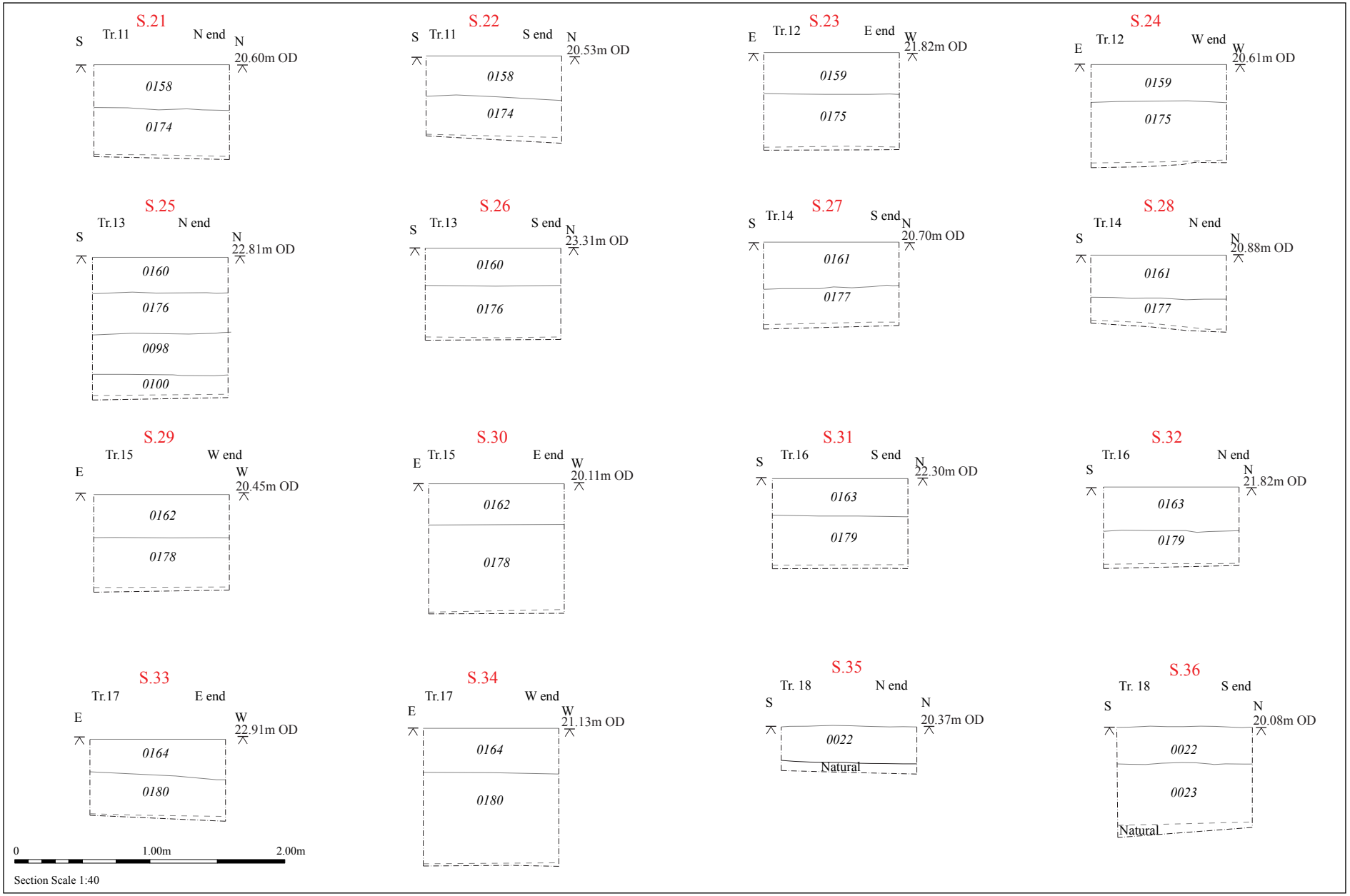

Figure 4. Soil profile sections

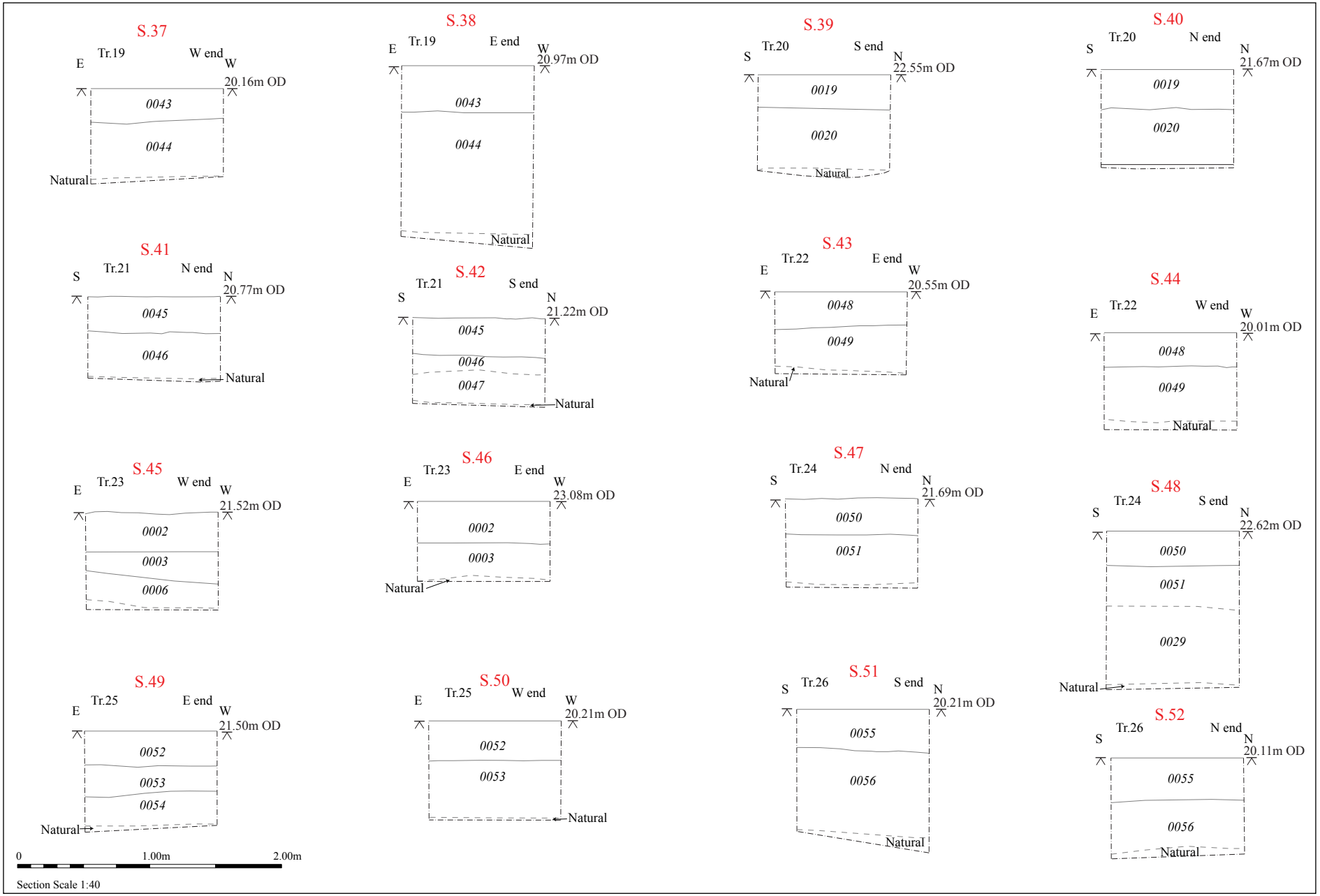

Figure 5. Soil profile sections

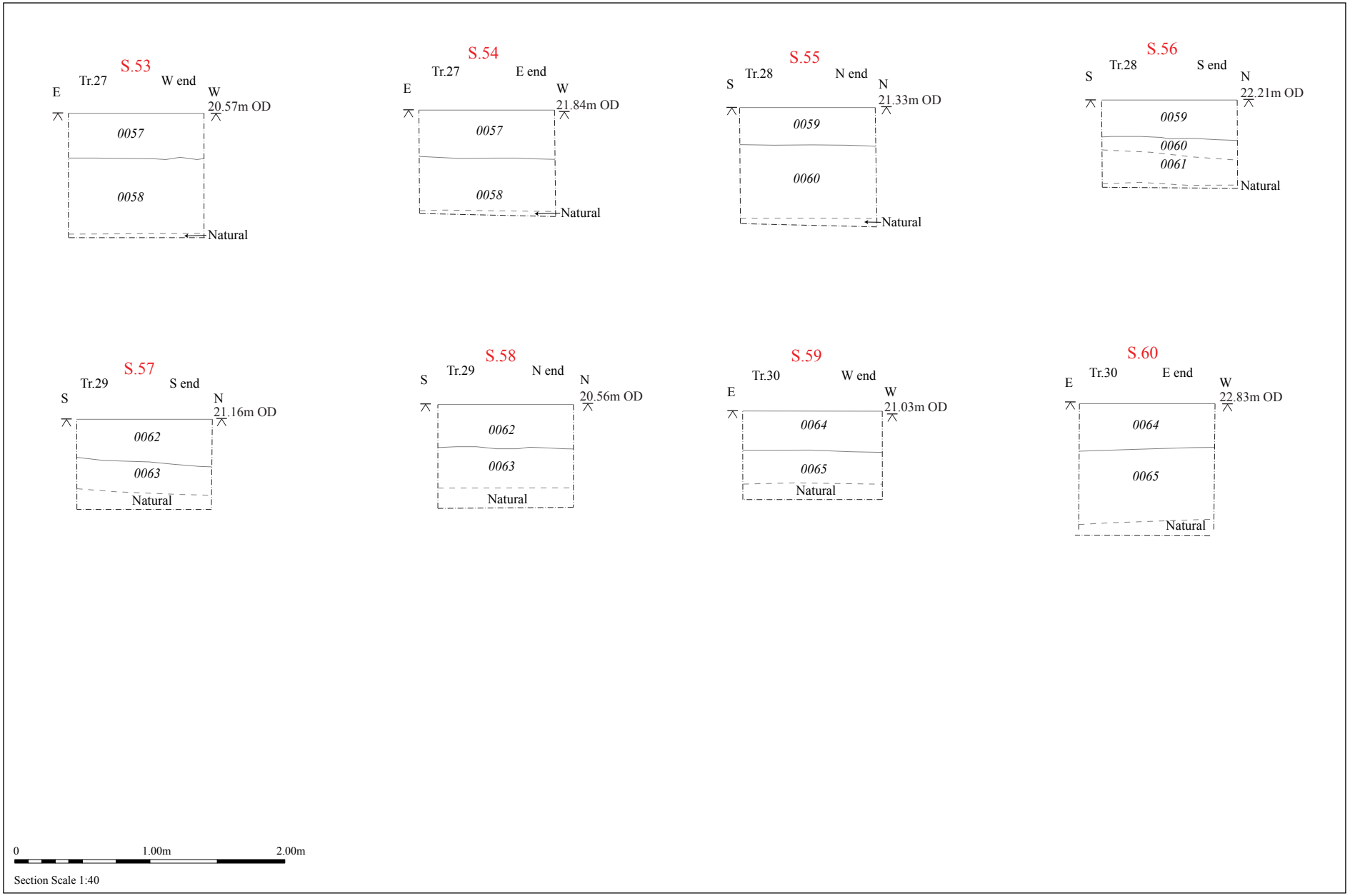

Figure 6. Soil profile sections

A secondary layer of possibly colluvial material (*0029*) was also recorded for the entire length of Trench 24. Ceramic finds of prehistoric and Roman date, worked flint and heat-altered flints were recovered from *0029* although it was clearly cut by all of the archaeological features seen in the trench which, themselves, were sealed by layer *0042* (here numbered *0051*) (Fig. 27).

It should be noted that, while all of the recorded archaeological features were clearly sealed by an upper layer of colluvium (*0042*) when it was present, it cannot entirely be ruled out that in topographically isolated circumstances, localised earlier colluvial material could overlie archaeological deposits.

5.3 Trench descriptions

The thirty individual trenches are described separately below.

Trench 1

(Figs. 2, 3 and 7)

Dimensions and orientation:	2.5m x 50m, orientated N – S
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0148*) *c*.0.3m of dark grey/brown sandy loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0165*) restricted to *c*.0.1m of mixed loam and sand at base of topsoil/ploughsoil.
Underlying drift geology:	Generally comprised orange very slightly silty sand with occasional stones, locally stonier.
Levels at ends of trench:	N 19.14mOD; S 19.25mOD
Features:	**Ditch:** *0118* **(Total 1)**

North to south orientated Trench 1 was located in the north-west corner of the evaluation area. The ground surface at this juncture was essentially level and represented the lowest point of the whole site (Fig. 2).

A single discrete feature, an east to west orientated ditch (*0118*), was recorded crossing the trench (Figs. 7 and 32). In its excavated section, ditch *0118* was *c*.3m wide and 0.8m deep with an irregular, almost shouldered, profile. Fill *0117* comprised homogenous pale to mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small to medium-sized stones. No finds were recovered from the fill.

While the intervening distance of approximately 90m is quite large, based on its alignment and morphological grounds, it is possible that this feature represents the westward continuation of ditch *0110* in Trench 3 and *0108* in Trench 5, forming the southern side of an enclosure with ditch *0096* in Trench 4 and *0106* in Trench 5 representing its eastern side (Fig. 32).

Trench 2

(Figs. 2 and 3)

Dimensions and orientation:	2.5m x 50m, orientated E – W
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0149*) 0.3m – 0.35m of dark grey/brown sandy loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0166*) comprised *c*.0.1m of mixed loam and sand at base of topsoil/ploughsoil for the westernmost 10m, increasing to 0.4m at the eastern end where it comprised homogenous mid brown very silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional stones.
Underlying drift geology:	Predominantly orange/brown slightly silty sand with occasional stones, locally stonier.
Levels at ends of trench:	E 19.42mOD; W 19.22mOD
Features:	None

East to west orientated Trench 2 was located towards the north-west corner of site within the low lying, relatively flat, area to the west of the gravel ridge (Fig. 2).

No features were identified in this trench.

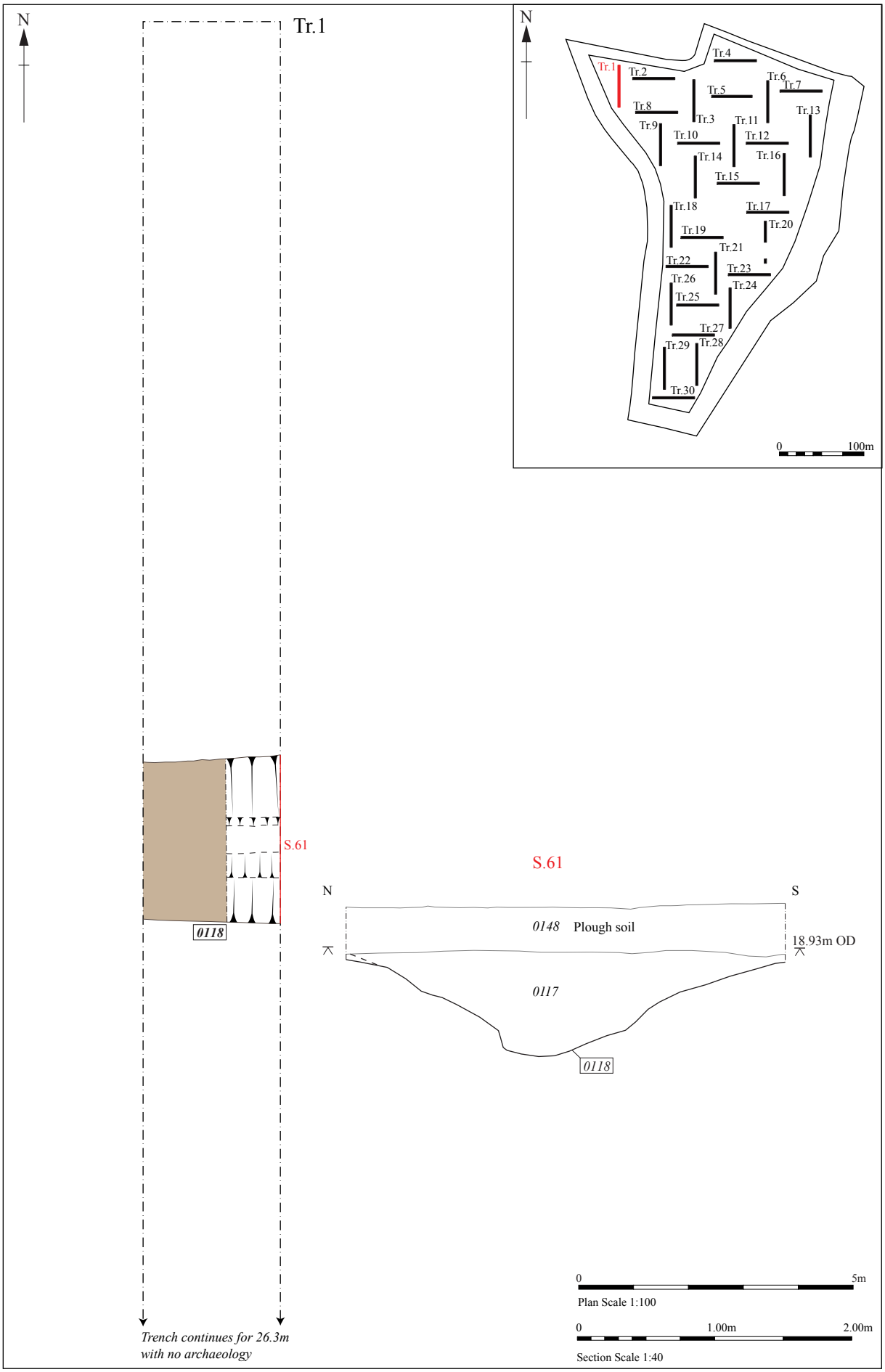

Figure 7. Trench 1, plan and section

Trench 3

(Figs. 2, 3 and 8)

Dimensions and orientation:	2.5m x 50m, orientated N – S
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0150*) *c*.0.3m of dark grey/brown sandy loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0167*) comprised *c*.0.1m of mixed loam and sand at base of topsoil/ploughsoil for the southernmost 20m, absent for the northernmost 30m.
Underlying drift geology:	Orange sand with gravel to cobble-sized stones at southern end of trench, sandier towards the north.
Levels at ends of trench:	N 20.21mOD; S 21.3mOD
Features:	**Ditches:** *0110*, *0112* **(Total 2)**

North to south orientated Trench 3 was located towards the centre north side of the where the ground surface rises up from north to south on the northern flank of the gravel ridge (Fig. 2).

Two discrete features (*0110* and *0112*), both approximately east-south-east to west-north-west orientated ditches were recorded (Figs. 8 and 32). The most northerly of which (*0110*) may form part of an enclosure with ditches *0096* (Trench 4), *0106* and *0108* (Trench 5) and *0118* (Trench 1) (Fig. 32).

Ditch *0110* was 1.8m wide with a depth of 0.4m, a rounded profile and a fill (*0109*) comprising mid to dark brown/grey soft sandy silt with moderate small to medium-sized stones and charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch *0112* was 0.98m wide with a depth of 0.38m, a rounded profile and a fill (*0111*) comprising mid to dark brown/grey soft sandy silt with moderate small to medium-sized stones. No finds were recovered from the fill.

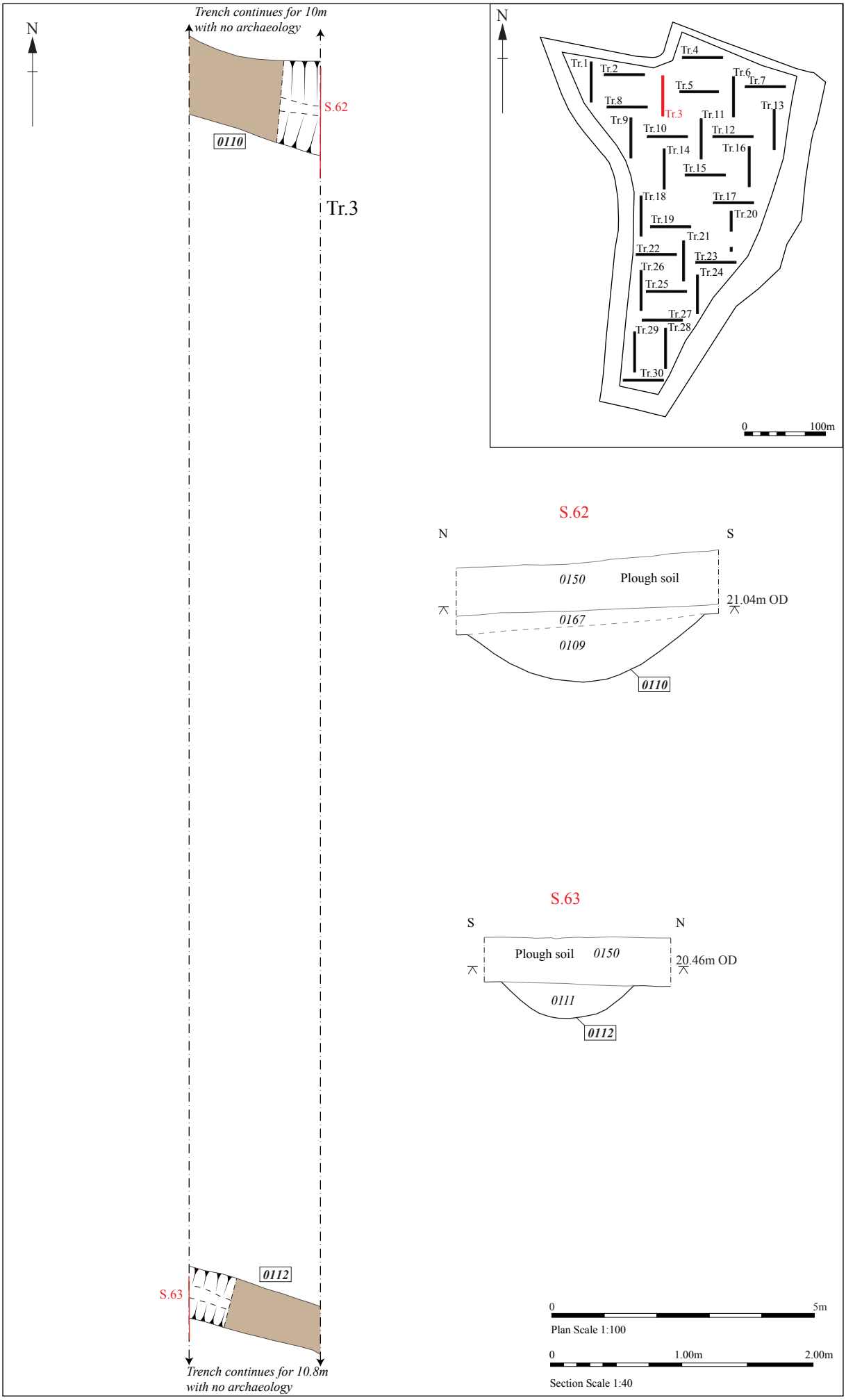

Figure 8. Trench 3, plan and sections

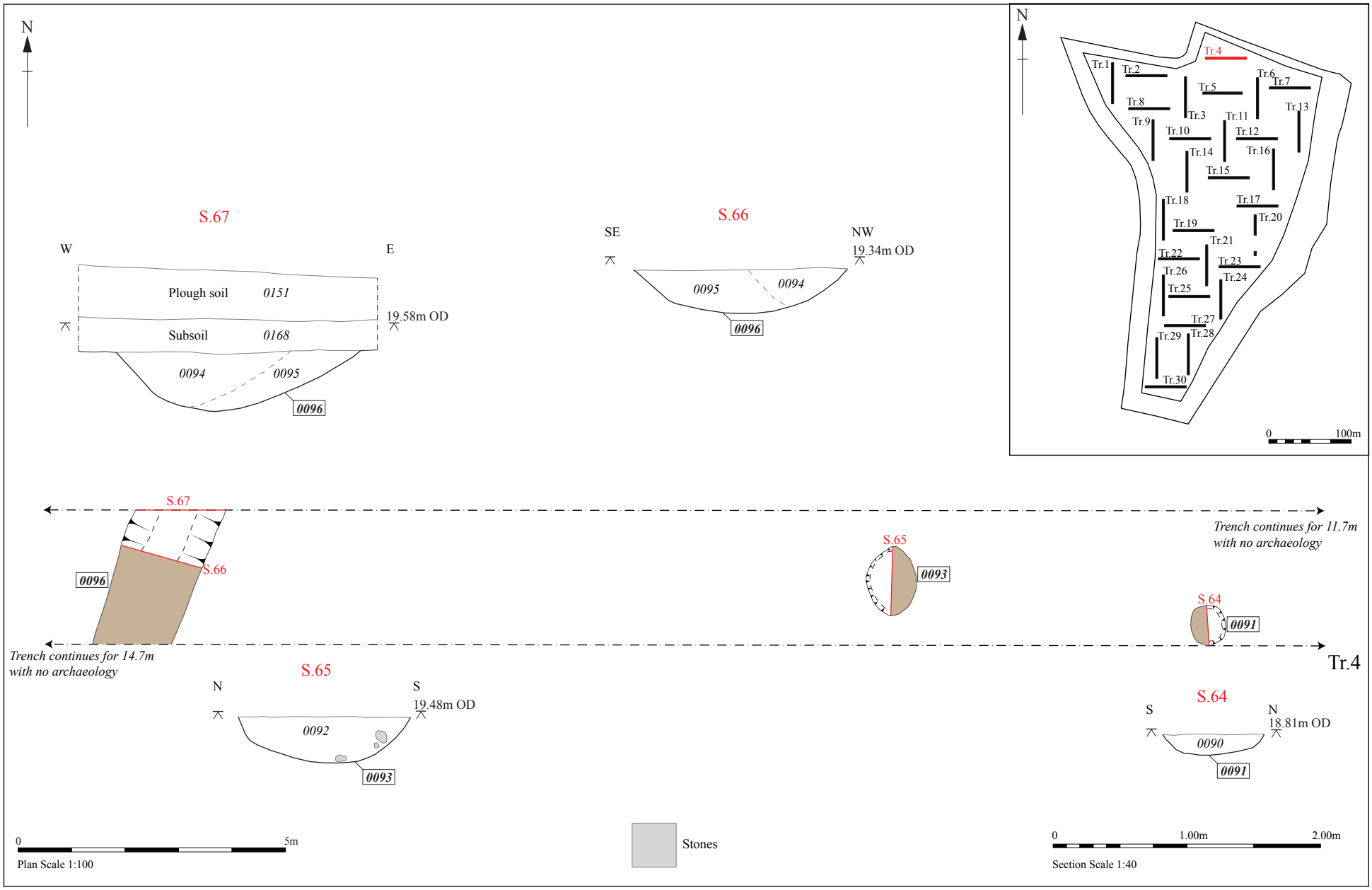

Figure 9. Trench 4, plan and sections

Trench 4

(Figs. 2, 3 and 9)

Dimensions and orientation:	2.5m x 50m, orientated E – W
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0151*) *c*.0.3m of dark grey/brown sandy loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0168*) absent for westernmost *c*.17m of trench, then increasing to *c*.0.5m at the eastern end, comprising homogenous mid brown very silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional stones.
Underlying drift geology:	Very stony orange/brown sand for the westernmost 17m, becoming sandier with clay towards the eastern end.
Levels at ends of trench:	E 19.45mOD; W 20.13mOD
Features:	**Ditch:** *0096* **(Total 1)** **Pits:** *0091*, *0093* **(Total 2)**

East to west orientated Trench 5 was located close to the northern edge of the site where it sloped down from west to east on the east facing flank of the gravel ridge (Fig. 2).

Three discrete features, a north-north-east to south-south-west orientated ditch (*0096*) and two pits (*0091* and *0093*) were recorded (Figs. 9 and 32). Ditch *0096* may form part of an enclosure with ditches *0106* and *0108* (Trench 5), *0110* (Trench 3) and *0118* (Trench 1) (Fig. 32).

Ditch *0096* was 1.58m wide with a depth of 0.32m, a rounded profile and fills comprising mid brownish grey silty sand mixed with pale yellow sand and moderate stones and pale to mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional stones (*0094* and *0095* respectively). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Pit *0091* was sub-rectangular in shape measuring 0.75m from north to south by 0.6m from east to west with a depth of 0.16m, exhibiting moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Fill *0090* comprised dark greyish brown soft sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Pit *0093* was oval in shape measuring 1.25m from north to south by 0.95m from east to west with a rounded profile. Fill *0092* comprised dark brownish grey soft silty sand with

occasional small to medium-sized stones and charcoal flecks. The recovered finds included seven sherds of prehistoric, possibly later Iron Age pottery, two pieces of fired clay and a single heat-altered flint.

Trench 5

(Figs. 2, 3 and 10)

Dimensions and orientation:	2.5m x 50m, orientated E – W
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0152*) *c*.0.3m of dark grey/brown stony sandy loam, less stony to the east.
Subsoil description:	(*0169*) for westernmost 20m of trench comprised *c*.0.1m of mixed loam and sand at base of topsoil/ploughsoil, increasing to *c*.0.5m at eastern end of trench, comprising homogenous mid brown very silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional stones.
Underlying drift geology:	Very stony orange/brown slightly silty sand for the westernmost 20m, becoming sandier with clay and gravel towards the eastern end.
Levels at ends of trench:	E 19.99mOD; W 21.02mOD
Features:	**Ditches:** *0106*, *0108* **(Total 2)** **Pits:** *0102*, *0104* **(Total 2)**

East to west orientated Trench 5 was located towards the centre north end of the site where it sloped down from west to east on the east facing flank of the gravel ridge (Fig. 2).

Four discrete features, two ditches (*0106* and *0108*) and two pits (*0102* and *0104*) were recorded (Figs. 10 and 32). Ditches *0106* and *0108* may form part of an enclosure with ditches *0096* (Trench 4), *0110* (Trench 3) and *0118* (Trench 1) (Fig. 32).

North-north-east to south-south-west orientated ditch *0106* was 1.6m wide, with a depth of 0.65m and a relatively rounded profile. Fill *0105* comprised mid to dark brown/grey soft sandy silty with moderate quantities of small to medium-sized stones and charcoal flecks. Recovered finds were limited to two worked flints and fragments of animal bone.

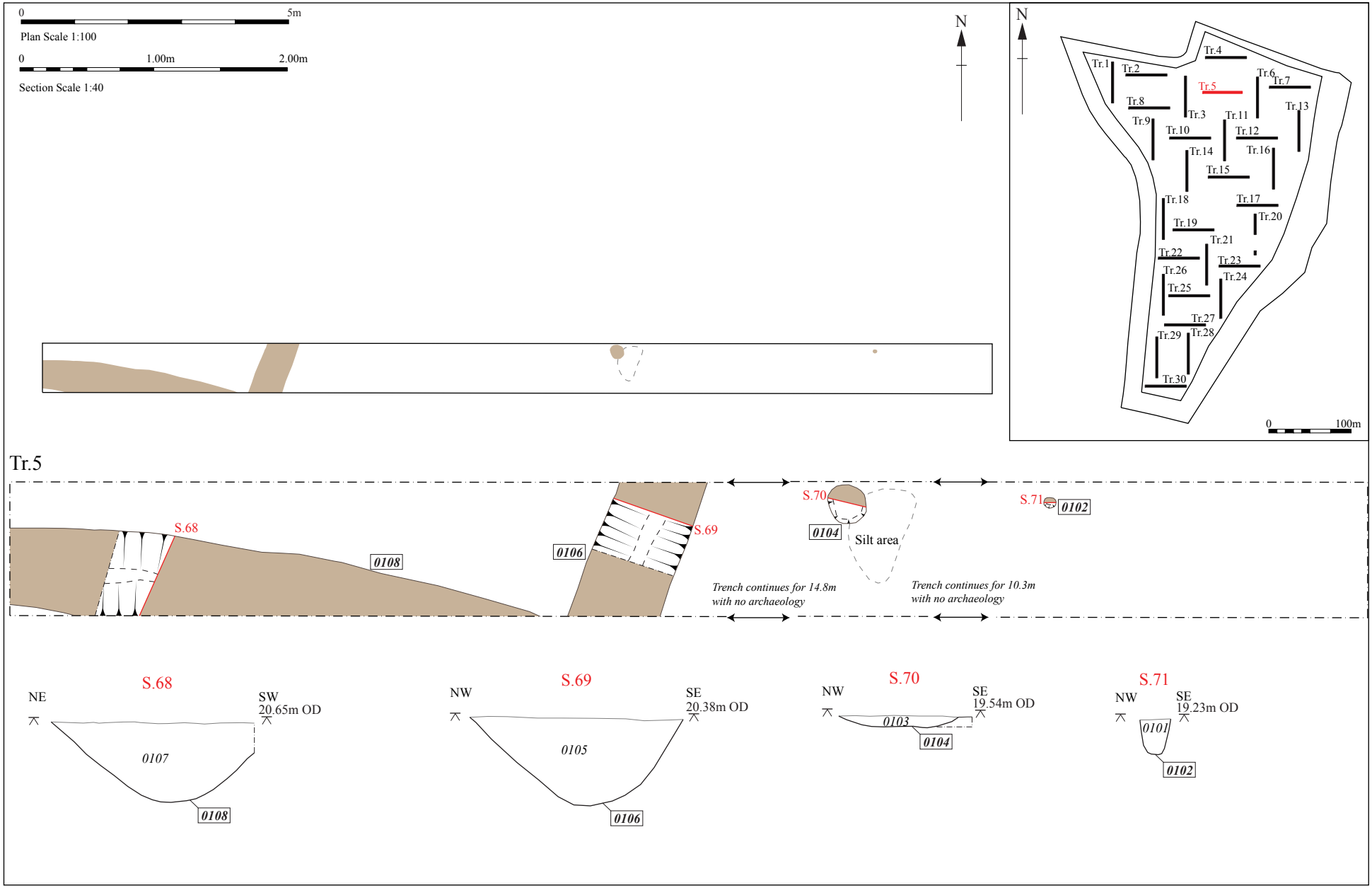

Figure 10. Trench 5, plan and sections

East-south-east to west-north-west ditch *0108* was 1.6m wide, with a depth of 0.6m and a relatively rounded profile. Fill *0107* comprised mid to dark brown/grey soft sandy silty with moderate quantities of small to medium-sized stones and charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from the excavated fill.

The projected junction between ditches *0106* and *0108* lay just beyond the southern edge of the trench and while the alignments and morphological similarities were suggestive of their being contemporaneous and representing the south-east corner of an enclosure, this must remain uncertain.

Pit *0102* was circular, 0.25m in diameter with a depth of 0.3m, steeply sloping sides and a flattish base. Fill *0101* comprised dark to mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from the excavated fill.

Pit *0104* was circular, 0.9m with a depth of only 0.1m, gently sloping sides and a flat base. Fill *0103* comprised dark to mid greyish brown soft sandy silt with occasional small stones. No finds were recovered from the excavated fill.

Trench 6

(Figs. 2 and 3)

Dimensions and orientation:	2.5m x 50m, orientated N – S
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0153*) 0.3m – 0.35m of dark grey/brown sandy loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0170*) comprised *c*.0.6m homogenous mid brown very silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional stones at the northern end of the trench, increasing to *c*.0.75m at the southern end.
Underlying drift geology:	Predominantly mid brown silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional stones, locally stonier.
Levels at ends of trench:	N 19.73mOD; S 20.61mOD
Features:	None

North to south orientated Trench 6 was located towards the north-east corner of the site effectively in a north to south aligned trough formed between the gravel ridge to the west and the slope up to the clay plateau to the east (Fig. 2).

No features were identified in this trench. However, SF *1007*, a fragment of the bow and wings of a Colchester derivative type brooch, dating to the second half of the 1st century AD, was recovered from the base of the subsoil layer during the metal detector search.

Trench 7

(Figs. 2, 3 and 11)

Dimensions and orientation:	2.5m x 50m, orientated E – W
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0154*) *c*.0.3m of dark grey/brown clayey loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0171*) comprised *c*.0.6m homogenous mid brown very silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional stones at the eastern end of the trench, increasing to *c*.0.8m at the western end.
Underlying drift geology:	Mid to light brown silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional stones, some large.
Levels at ends of trench:	E 23.21mOD; W 20.44mOD
Features:	**Pits:** *0085*, *0087*, *0089* **(Total 3)**
	Ceramic drain: not numbered **(Total 1)**

East to west orientated Trench 7 was located in the north-east corner of the site where the ground surface sloped markedly down towards the west (Fig. 2).

Four discrete features were recorded, three pits (*0085*, *0087* and *0089*) (Figs. 11 and 32) and a ceramic field drain, the latter appearing on Figure 2 only.

Pit *0085* was circular, 0.6m in diameter with a depth of 0.26m and a rounded profile. Fill *0084* comprised mid brownish grey soft silty sand mottled with paler yellow/brown sand and dark yellow/brown clay with occasional charcoal flecks. The finds recovered from the excavated fill were limited to three sherds of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery.

Pit *0087* was sub-circular, *c*.0.56m in diameter with a depth of 0.16m and a rounded profile. Fill *0086* mid brownish grey soft silty sand mottled with paler yellow/brown sand and dark yellow/brown clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small lumps of heat-altered clay. No finds were recovered from the excavated fill.

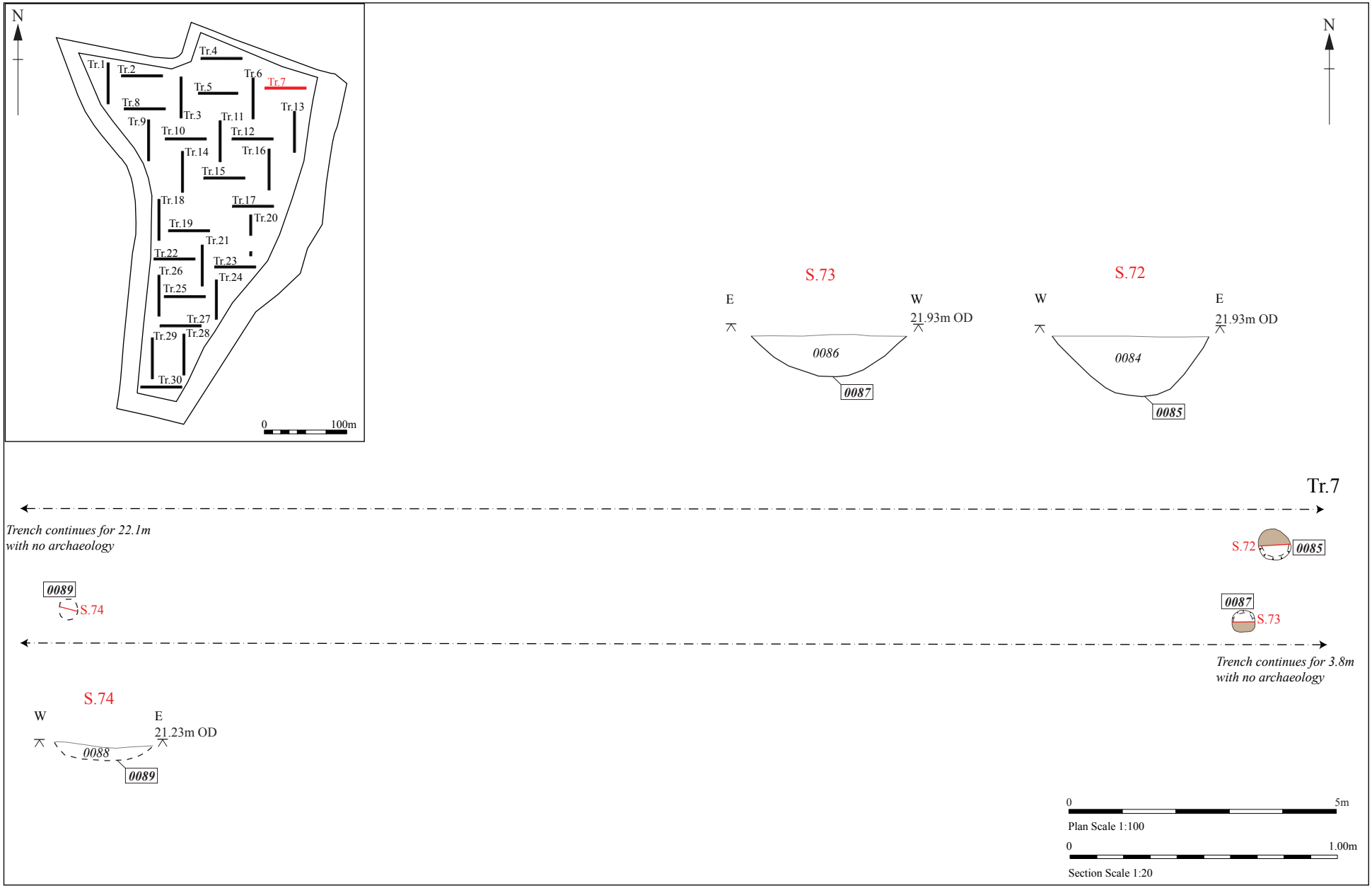

Figure 11. Trench 7, plan and sections

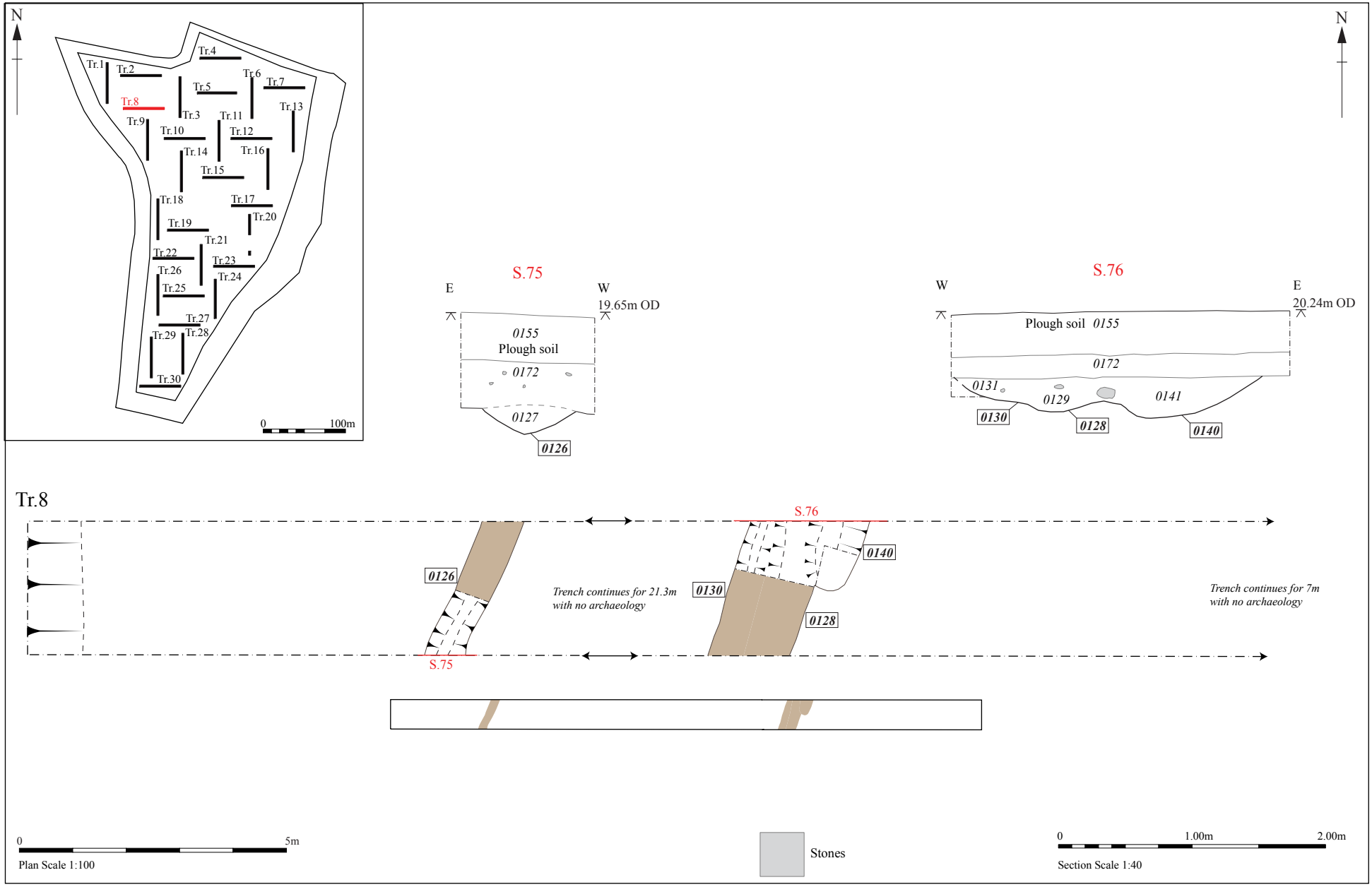

Figure 12. Trench 8, plan and sections

Pit *0089* was circular, 0.38m in diameter with a negligible depth, the feature only really being defined by a small concentration of pottery sherds. Fill *0088* comprised mid greenish brown clayey silt. Eleven sherds of probably later Iron Age pottery were the only finds recovered from the excavated fill.

Trench 8

(Figs. 2, 3 and 12)

Dimensions and orientation:	2.5m x 50m, orientated E – W
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0155*) *c*.0.3m of dark grey/brown sandy loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0172*) for easternmost 16m of trench comprised *c*.0.1m of mixed loam and sand at base of topsoil/ploughsoil, increasing to *c*.0.25m at western end of trench, comprising homogenous mid brown very silty sand with occasional stones.
Underlying drift geology:	Orange/brown silty, very slightly silty sand with occasional small to medium-sized stones.
Levels at ends of trench:	E 20.73mOD; W 19.55mOD
Features:	**Ditches:** *0126*, *0128*, *0130*, *0140* **(Total 4)**

East to west orientated Trench 8 was located towards the north-west corner of the site where it sloped down from east to west on the west facing flank of the gravel ridge (Fig. 2).

Four discrete features, all north-north-east to south-south-west orientated ditches (*0126*, *0128*, *0130* and *0140*) were recorded (Figs. 12 and 32). Ditches *0128*, *0130* represented the northwards continuation of ditch *0113* recorded in Trench 9.

Ditch *0126* was 0.7m wide with a depth of 0.22m and an open V-shaped profile. Fill *0127* comprised mid to light grey silty sand mottled lighter and darker with small to medium-sized stones. No finds were recovered from the excavated fill.

Ditches *0128*, *0130* and *0140* were immediately adjacent and almost certainly represented recutting on a similar alignment. Ditches *0128* and *0130* ran right across the trench, but *0140* was a south-south-west facing butt-end. The relationship between

ditches *0128* and *0130* was indeterminate, but the darker fill of *0140* suggested that it was cutting *0128*.

The combined width of ditches *0128* and *0130* was *c*.1.5m with a maximum depth of 0.24m and rounded profiles. The fills, *0129* and *0131* respectively, comprised mid brown silty sand with a moderate quantity of variable-sized stones, some large. The finds recovered from the excavated fills included, a single abraded sherd of Roman pottery, two sherds of medieval pottery (11th – 12th century) and two worked flints.

Ditch butt-end *0140* was 1m wide with a depth of 0.3m and a rounded profile. Fill *0141* comprised mid brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small to medium-sized stones. No finds were recovered from the excavated fill.

A single unstratified Roman pottery sherd (*0125*) was recovered from the upcast spoil.

Trench 9

(Figs. 2, 3 and 13)

Dimensions and orientation:	2.5m x 50m, orientated N – S
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0156*) *c*.0.3m of dark grey/brown sandy loam.
Subsoil description:	Limited to *c*.0.1m of mixed loam and sand at base of topsoil/ploughsoil. Not allocated a context number.
Underlying drift geology:	Comprised very stony orange/brown slightly silty sand.
Levels at ends of trench:	N 20.64mOD; S 20.81mOD
Features:	**Ditches:** *0113*, *0115* **(Total 2)**

North to south orientated Trench 9 was located on the western edge of the site towards its north-west corner (Fig. 2).

Two discrete features were recorded, both ditches (*0113* and *0115*) (Figs. 13 and 32).

Ditch *0113* was the southwards continuation of north-north-east to south-south-west orientated ditches *0128* and *0130*, in Trench 8 to the north, which could be seen to be turning at 90^{o} to the west at the northern end of Trench 9. At this juncture, the ditch was approximately 1.4m wide with a depth of 0.65m and a shouldered profile. Fill *0114* comprised brown/grey silty sand with frequent small to large-sized stones. Finds

recovered from the fill included two sherds of medieval (11th – 12th century) pottery, ten small pieces of animal bone and a small find (SF *1006*), a bent iron nail.

North-east to south-west orientated ditch *0115* butt-ended to the north-east. The feature was 0.8m wide with a depth of 0.18m and a rounded profile. Fill *0116* comprised homogenous mid grey/brown silty sand with moderate small to medium-sized stones. Finds recovered from the excavated fill included three pieces of fired clay and seven small fragments of animal bone.

Trench 10

(Figs. 2, 3 and 14)

Dimensions and orientation:	2.5m x 50m, orientated E – W
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0157*) *c*.0.3m of dark grey/brown loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0173*) for westernmost 40m of trench comprised *c*.0.1m of mixed loam and sand at base of topsoil/ploughsoil, increasing to *c*.0.2m at eastern end of trench, comprising homogenous mid brown very silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional stones.
Underlying drift geology:	Orange/brown very stony (gravel to cobble-sized) slightly silty sand.
Levels at ends of trench:	E 20.79mOD; W 22.21mOD
Features:	**Ditches:** *0119*, *0121*, *0123* **(Total 3)**

East to west orientated Trench 10 was located towards the centre of the north end of the site where it sloped down from west to east on the east facing flank of the gravel ridge (Fig. 2).

Three discrete features, all ditches, of which two (*0119* and *0121*) were orientated north to south while the third (*0123*) was aligned approximately north-east to south-west.

Ditch *0119* was 1.5m wide with a depth of 0.43m and a rounded profile. Fill *0120* comprised mid to dark orange/brown silty sand with frequent ill-sorted small to large stones with the larger ones concentrated towards the base. No finds were recovered from the excavated fill.

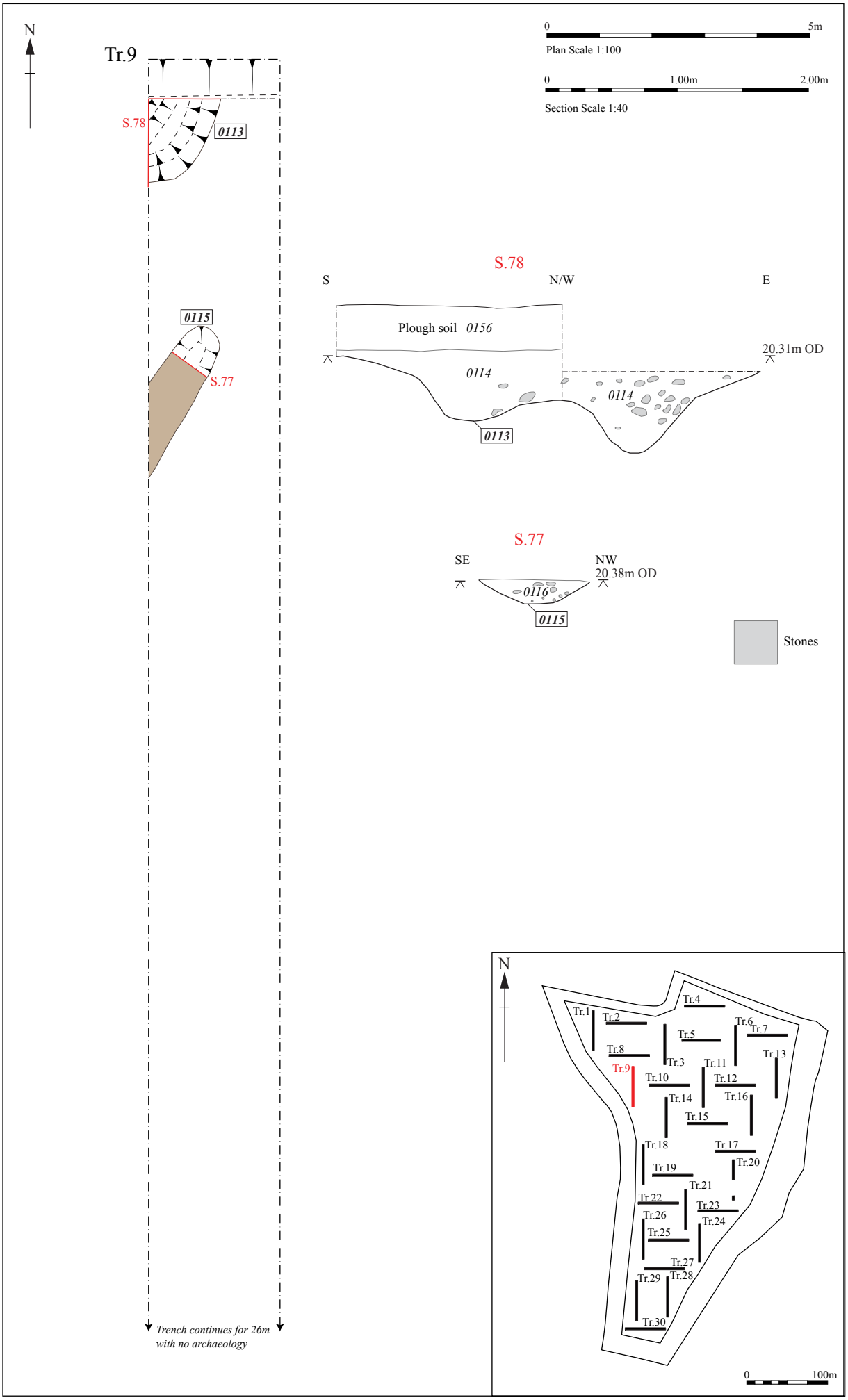

Figure 13. Trench 9, plan and sections

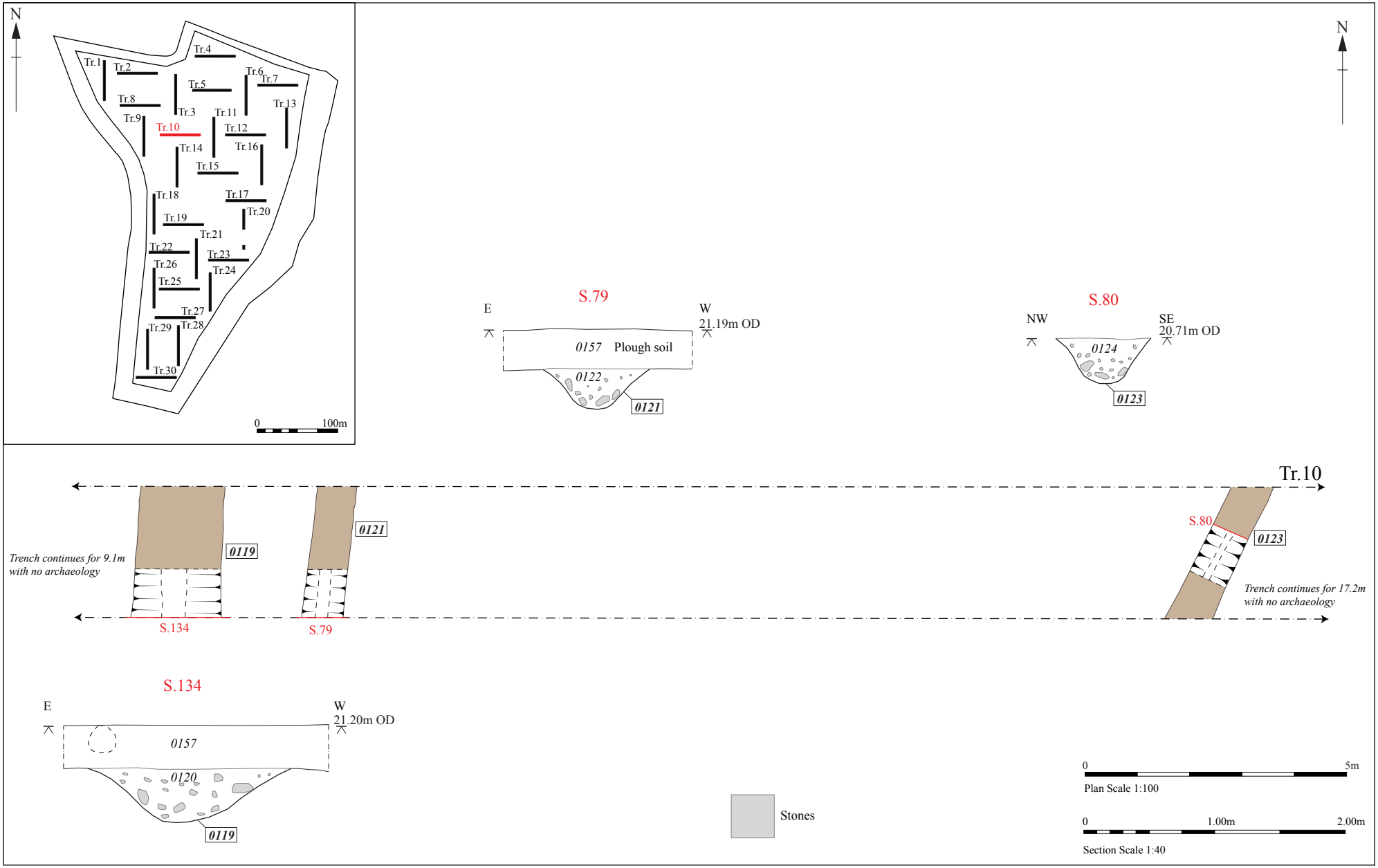

Figure 14. Trench 10, plan and sections

Ditch *0121* was 0.8m wide with a depth of 0.3m and a rounded profile. Fill *0122* comprised mid to dark brown silty sand with frequent small to large stones with the larger ones concentrated towards the base. No finds were recovered from the excavated fill.

Ditch *0123* was 0.7m wide with a depth of 0.36m and a relatively rounded profile. Fill *0124* comprised mid to dark brown silty sand, becoming paler towards base, with frequent small to large stones with the larger ones concentrated towards the base. No finds were recovered from the excavated fill. Finds recovered from the excavated fill were limited to two fragments of animal bone.

Trench 11

(Figs. 2, 4 and 15)

Dimensions and orientation:	2.5m x 50m, orientated N – S
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0158*) *c*.0.3m of dark grey/brown loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0174*) comprised *c*.0.25m homogenous mid brown very silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional stones at the southern end of the trench, increasing to *c*.0.5m at the northern end.
Underlying drift geology:	Comprised orange/brown silty sand with moderate small stones.
Levels at ends of trench:	N 20.6mOD; S 20.53mOD
Features:	**Pit:** *0139* **(Total 1)**

North to south orientated Trench 11 was located in the centre of the northern end of the site effectively in a north to south aligned trough formed between the gravel ridge to the west and the slope up to the clay plateau to the east (Fig. 2).

One discrete feature, a pit (*0139*) was recorded.

Pit *0139* was sub-circular, with a diameter of approximately 1m, a depth of 0.2m and a rounded profile. Fill *0138* comprised mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium-sized stones. No finds were recovered from the excavated fill.

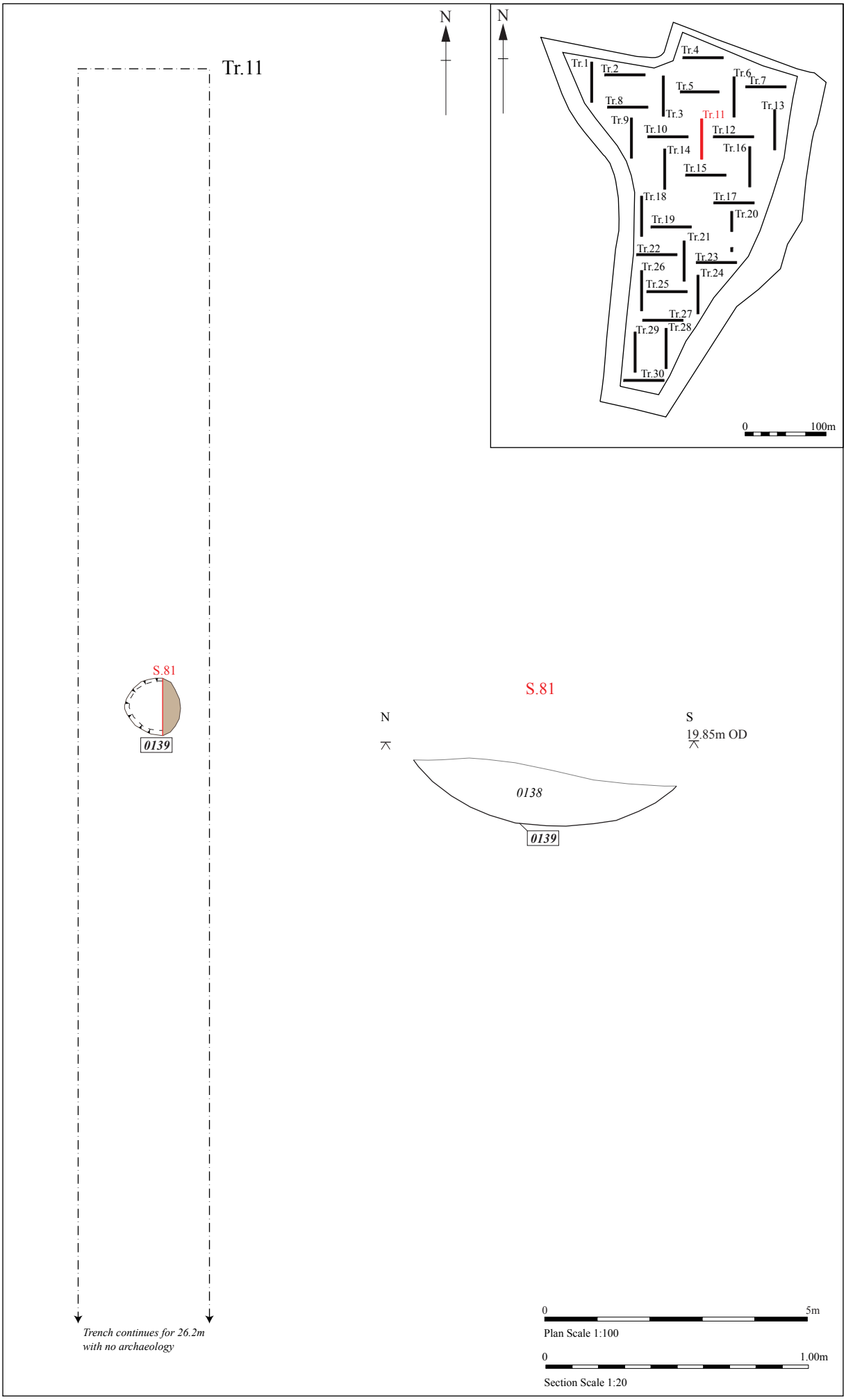

Figure 15. Trench 11, plan and section

Trench 12

(Figs. 2, 4 and 16)

Dimensions and orientation:	2.5m x 50m, orientated E – W
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0159*) *c*.0.3m of dark grey/brown loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0175*) comprised *c*.0.4m homogenous mid brown very silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional stones at the eastern end of the trench, increasing to *c*.0.45m at the western end.
Underlying drift geology:	Mid to light brown slightly silty/clay sand with moderate to frequent small to medium-sized stones, locally patchy.
Levels at ends of trench:	E 21.82mOD; W 20.61mOD
Features:	**Ditches:** *0134*, *0142* **(Total 2)**
	Pits: *0132*, *0136* **(Total 2)**

East to west orientated Trench 12 was located towards the eastern side of the north end of the site where the ground surface sloped markedly down towards the west (Fig. 2).

Four discrete features were recorded, two north to south orientated ditches (*0134* and *0142*) and two pits (*0132* and *0136*) (Figs. 16 and 32).

Ditch *0134* was 1.26m wide with a depth of 0.46m and a steep-sided almost flat-bottomed profile. Fill *0135* comprised mid brown/orange clayey silty sand with very few stones. No finds were recovered from the excavated fill.

Ditch *0142* was 1.28m wide with a depth of only 0.16m and a flat-bottomed profile. Fill *0143* comprised mid brown/orange clayey silty sand. No finds were recovered from the excavated fill.

Described as a pit, feature *0132* could actually be a north facing butt-end of a ditch. The feature measured in excess of 1.1m from north to south and 0.5m from east to west with a depth of 0.1m and a rounded profile. Fill *0133* comprised dark brown, clayey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks throughout. Finds recovered from the excavated fill were limited to a single piece of fired clay and forty six small fragments of animal bone.

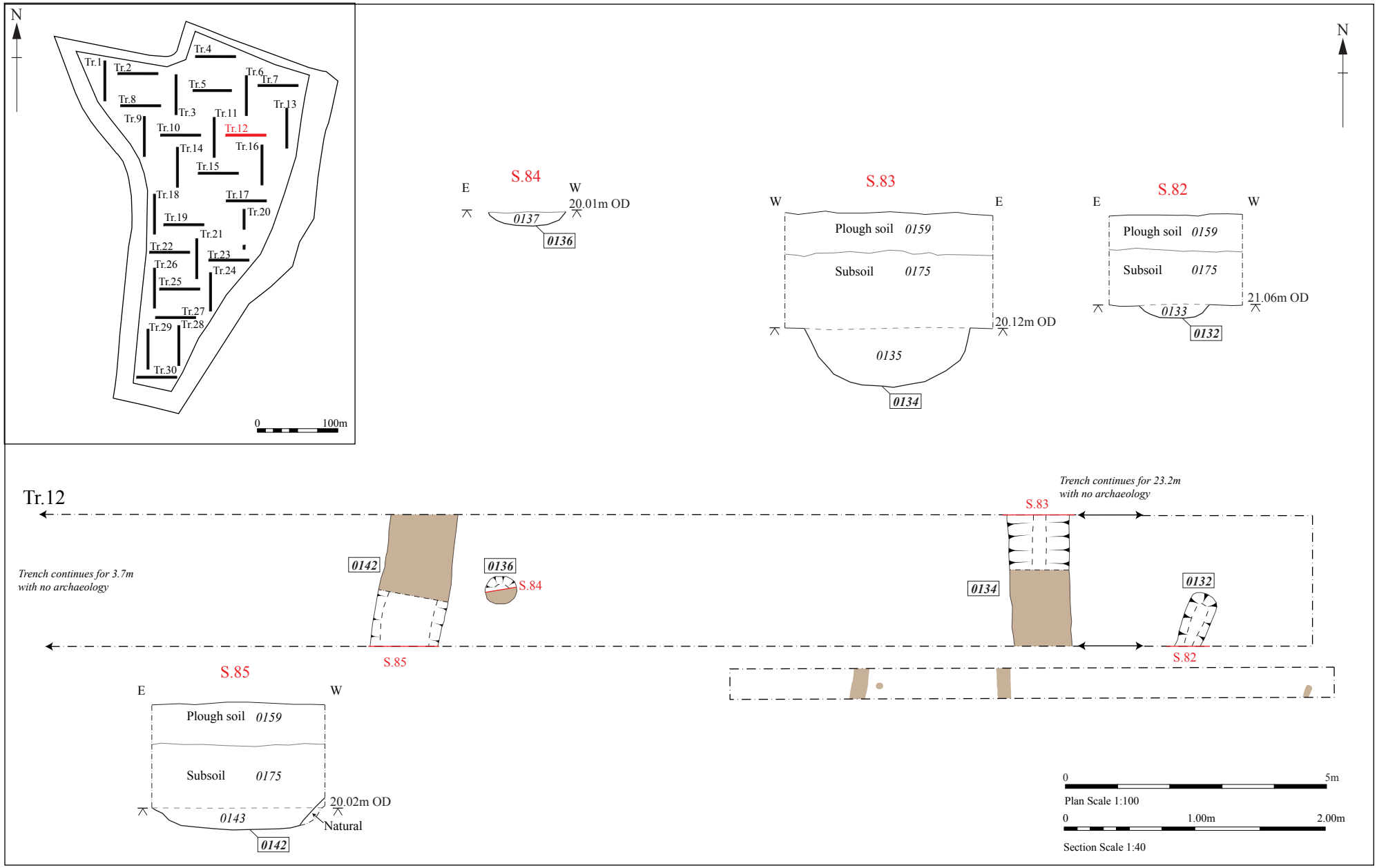

Figure 16. Trench 12, plan and sections

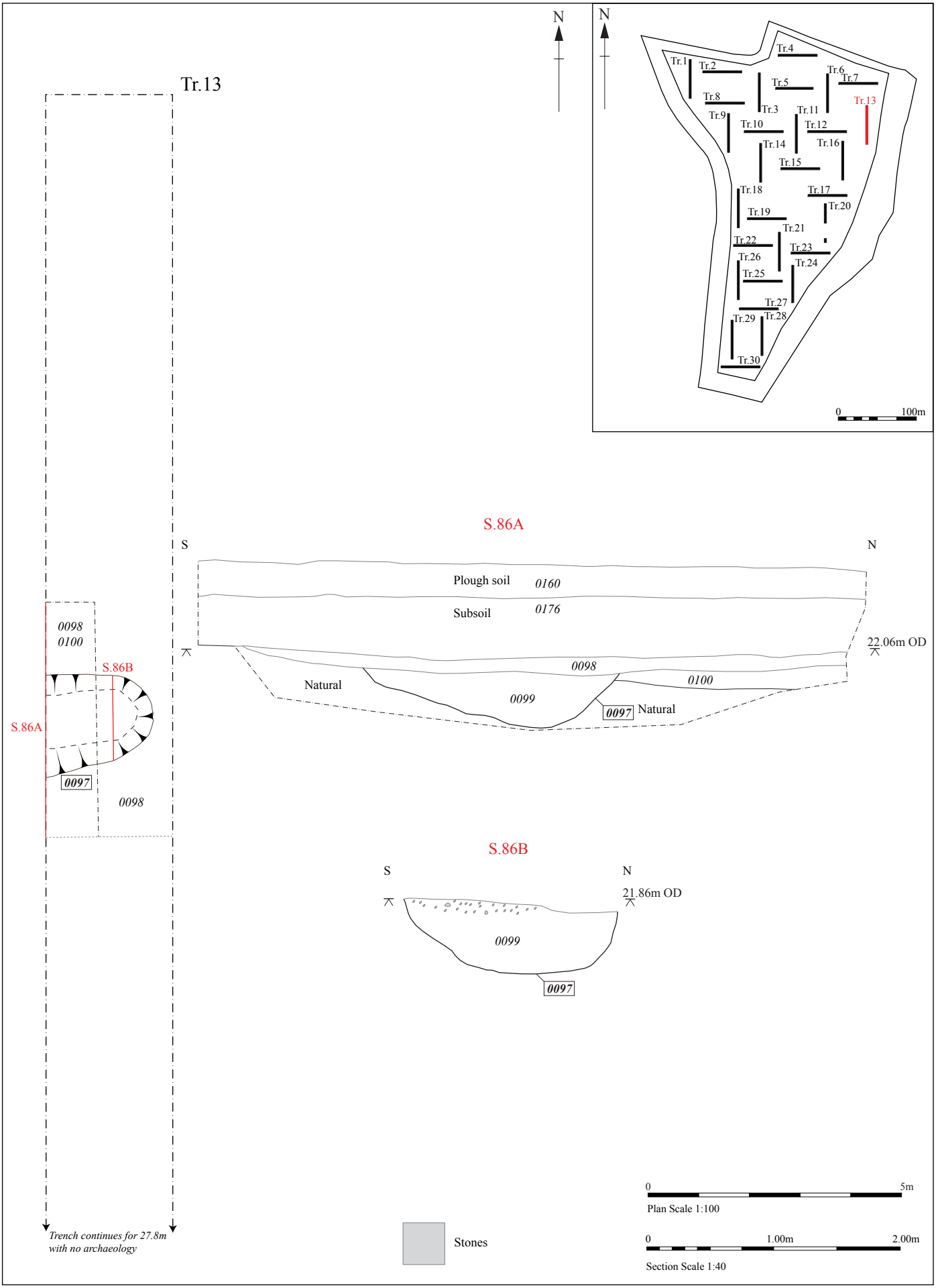

Figure 17. Trench 13, plan and sections

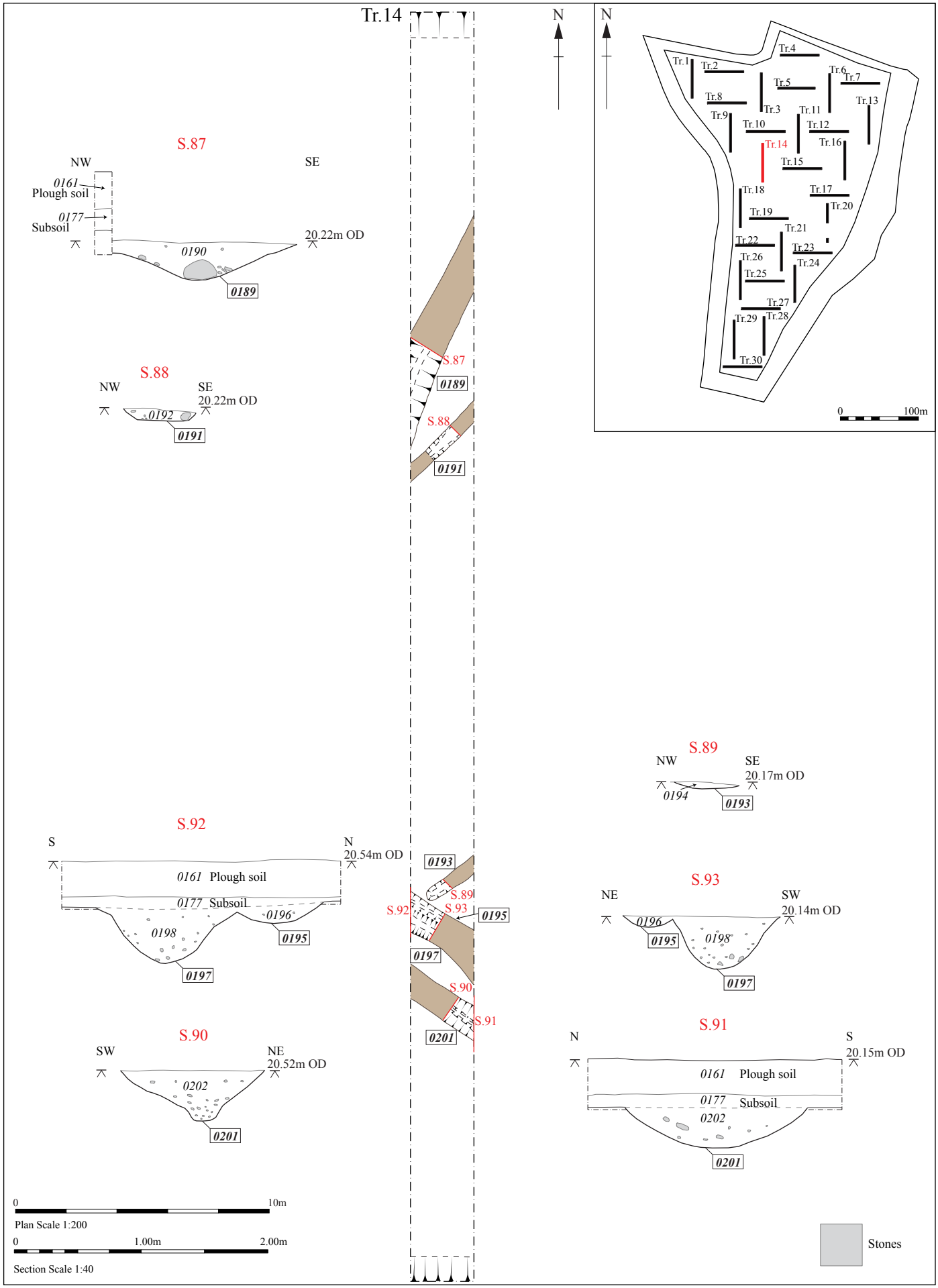

Figure 18. Trench 14, plan and sections

Pit *0136* was circular, with a diameter of 0.58m, a depth of 0.1m and a rounded profile. Fill *0137* comprised mid brown clayey sand with occasional charcoal flecks throughout. No finds were recovered from the excavated fill.

Trench 13

(Figs. 2, 4 and 17)

Dimensions and orientation:	2.5m x 50m, orientated N – S
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0160*) *c*.0.3m of dark grey/brown loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0176*, *0098* and *0100*) layer *0176*, recorded immediately below the topsoil/ploughsoil, decreased from 0.4m at the southern end of the trench to 0.25 at 30m, increasing to 0.5m at the northern end. Additional layers comprising 0.2 - 0.3m of dark grey/brown silty, slightly clayey sand (*0098*) overlying *c*.0.2m of mid brown/orange silty, slightly clayey sand were recorded for the northernmost *c*.11m of the trench.
Underlying drift geology:	Mid to light brown silty clay/sand with moderate small stones and occasional localised larger stones.
Levels at ends of trench:	N 22.81mOD; S 23.31mOD
Features:	**Ditch:** *0097* **(Total 1)** **Ceramic drain:** not numbered **(Total 1)**

North to south orientated Trench 13 was located close to the eastern edge of the northern end of the site at a point where the ground surface sloped markedly down towards the west.

Two discrete features were recorded, a ditch butt-end (*0097*) (Figs. 17 and 32) and a ceramic field drain, the latter appearing on Figure 2 only. The relationship between feature *0097* and the overlying and adjacent subsoil layers is described in detail in section 5.2 Overburden and colluvial deposits.

While described as the east facing butt-end of an east to west orientated ditch, feature *0097* could actually be an elongated pit. The feature measured 2m from north to south and in excess of 2.2m from east to west with a maximum depth of 0.55m with a variable

profile. Fill *0099* comprised relatively homogenous mid brown mottled orange silty clayey sand with charcoal flecks and a concentration of heat-altered flints towards the top. Finds recovered from the excavated fill included seven sherds of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery and twelve pieces of heat-altered flint.

Trench 14

(Figs. 2, 4 and 18)

Dimensions and orientation:	2.5m x 50m, orientated N – S
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0161*) *c*.0.3m of dark grey/brown loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0177*) comprised *c*.0.2m homogenous mid brown very silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional stones for the northernmost 40m of the trench, increasing to 0.3m at the southern end.
Underlying drift geology:	Orange/brown very stony (some large) slightly silty sand.
Levels at ends of trench:	N 20.88mOD; S 20.7mOD
Features:	**Ditches:** *0189*, *0191*, *0193*, *0195*, *0197*, *0201* **(Total 6)**

North to south orientated Trench 14 was located towards the west centre of the site in a relatively flat area to the south east of the gravel ridge (Fig. 2).

Six discrete features were recorded, all of them ditches (*0189*, *0191*, *0193*, *0195*, *0197* and *0201*) (Figs. 18 and 32).

North-north-east to south-south-west orientated ditch *0189* was *c*.1.5m with a depth of 0.3m and a relatively rounded profile. Fill *0190* comprised mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional small to large stones. No finds were recovered from the excavated fill.

North-east to south-west orientated ditch *0191* was 0.56m wide with a depth of only 0.1m and a flat-bottomed profile. Fill *0192* comprised mid brown silty sand with occasional small to medium-sized stones. No finds were recovered from the excavated fill.

North-east to south-west orientated ditch *0193* butt-ended close to the northernmost edge of ditch *0195*. The ditch was 0.5m wide with a depth of only 0.06m and a flat-bottomed profile. Fill *0194* comprised mid to dark brown silty sand with occasional

small to medium-sized stones. The finds recovered from the excavated fill were limited to a single sherd of medieval (12th – 14th century) pottery.

North-west to south-east orientated ditches *0195* and *0197* were immediately adjacent with an indeterminate relationship, one almost certainly representing a recut of the other on a similar alignment. Ditch *0195* was 0.4m wide with a depth of 0.1m and a rounded profile, while ditch *0197* was 0.8m wide with a depth of 0.42m and a rounded profile. Fill *0196* in ditch *0195* comprised mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones while *0198* in ditch *0197* was similar, but stonier, particularly towards its base.

North-west to south-east orientated ditch *0201* was 1.1m wide with a maximum depth of 0.4m and a variously rounded and angled profile. Fill *0202* comprised mid brown clayey silty sand with frequent small to medium-sized stones. Finds recovered from the fill were limited to two fragments of animal bone.

Trench 15

(Figs. 2, 4, 19 and 20)

Dimensions and orientation:	2.5m x 50m, orientated E – W
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0162*) *c*.0.3m of dark grey/brown loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0178*) comprised *c*.0.4m homogenous mid brown very silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional stones at the western end of the trench, increasing to *c*.0.6m at the eastern end.
Underlying drift geology:	Orange silty, slightly clayey sand with frequent small stones.
Levels at ends of trench:	E 20.11mOD; W 20.45mOD
Features:	**Ditches:** *0199*, *0204*, *0207*, *0210*, *0214*, *0216*, *0221*, *0238* **(Total 8)** **Slot:** *0223* **(Total 1)** **Pit:** *0244* **(Total 1)** **Post-holes:** *0211*, *0218*, *0228*, *0234*, *0236*, *0240*, *0242* **(Total 7)** **Layer:** *0220* **(Total 1)** **Subsoiling:** *0226* **(Total 1)**

East to west orientated Trench 15 was located central to the site at a point where the ground surface had virtually levelled out at the base of the west facing slope to the south-east of the gravel ridge (Fig. 2).

A total of nineteen features were recorded, eight ditches (*0199*, *0204*, *0207*, *0210*, *0214*, *0216*, *0221* and *0238*), one pit (*0244*), one slot (*0223*), seven post-holes (*0211*, *0218*, *0228*, *0234*, *0236*, *0240* and *0242*) a layer (*0220*) and a linear disturbance caused by subsoiling (*0226*) (Figs. 19, 20 and 32).

Ditch *0199*, if a genuine feature, appeared to represent a ditch turning from east-south-east to west-north-west to north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. The width of the feature was in excess of 0.8m with a maximum depth of 0.3m and a rounded profile. Fill *0200* comprised homogenous grey/brown silty sand with occasional stones, some of which were large. The finds recovered from the excavated fill comprised two sherds of medieval (13th – 14th century) pottery and a single piece of heat-altered flint.

North-north-east to south-south-west orientated ditch *0204* was 1.06m wide with a depth of 0.28m and a rounded profile. Fill *0203* comprised mid to dark brownish grey soft clayey silt with occasional stones and flecks of charcoal. No finds were recovered from the excavated fill.

North-north-east to south-south-west ditch *0207* was 0.85m wide with a depth of 0.25m and a rounded profile. Ditch *0207* could clearly be seen to cut ditch *0210* after surface cleaning, but the relationship was indistinct in the excavated section. Fills *0205* and *0206* in the two excavated sections comprised mid brownish grey soft clayey silt with occasional stones and charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from the excavated fills.

North-west to south-east orientated ditch *0210*, which formed part of closely spaced group of similarly aligned features, was 1m wide with a depth of 0.4m and a shouldered profile. Ditch *0210* could clearly be seen to be cut by ditch *0207* after surface cleaning, but the relationship was indistinct in the excavated section. Fills *0208* and *0209* recorded in the two excavated sections comprised pale to mid greyish brown soft clayey silt with moderate small to medium-sized stones and charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from the excavated fills.

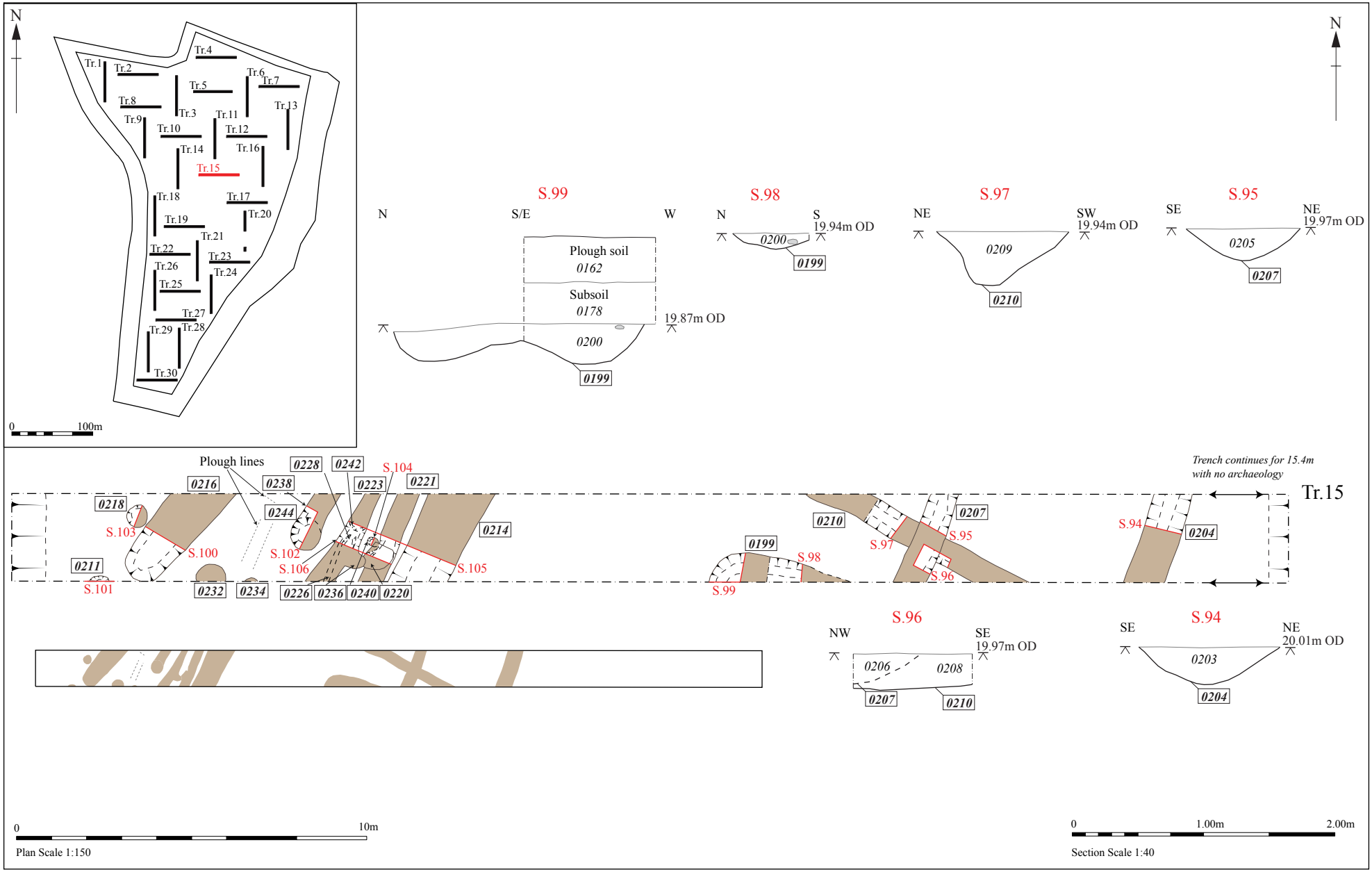

Figure 19. Trench 15, plan and sections

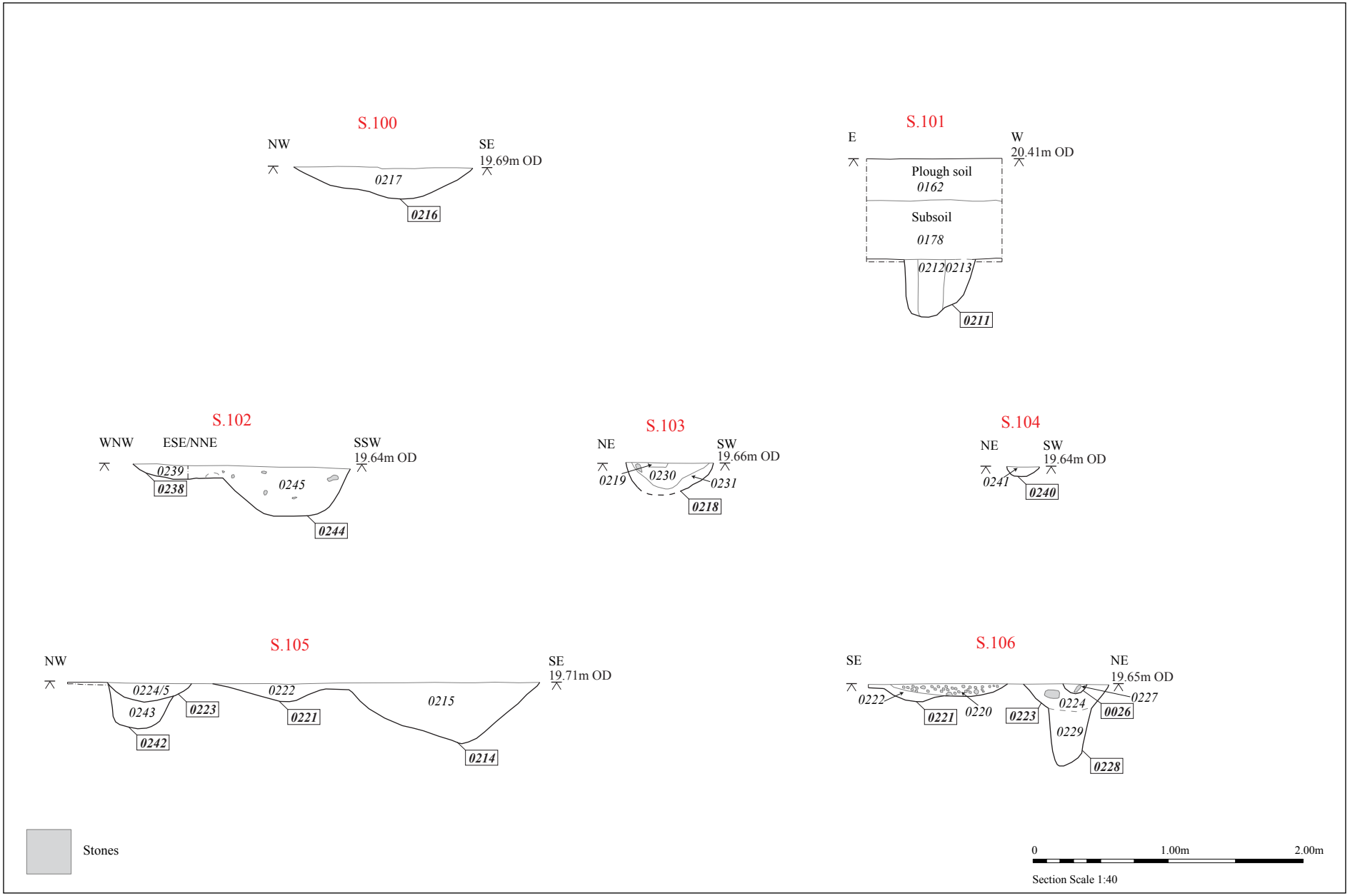

Figure 20. Trench 15 sections continued

North-east to south-west orientated ditch *0214* was 1.4m wide with a depth of 0.44m and an open V-shaped profile. Fill *0215* comprised relatively homogenous mid brown silty sand with occasional stones a darker charcoal rich central component which also contained the majority of the pottery. The finds recovered from the excavated fills included twenty three-sherds of medieval (11th – 12th century) pottery.

North-east to south-west orientated south-west facing ditch butt-end *0216* was 1.3m wide with a depth of 0.25m and a rounded profile. Fill *0217* comprised mid to dark brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small to medium-sized stones and occasional charcoal flecks. The finds recovered from the excavated fill comprised sixteen sherds of medieval (11th – 12th century) pottery, one piece of fired clay and one lump of metalworking waste.

North-east to south-west orientated ditch *0221* was parallel to and immediately adjacent to ditch *0214* and stratigraphically underlay a small area of possible metalling (*0220*). The feature was approximately 0.8m wide with a maximum depth of 0.12m and had a rounded profile. Fill *0222* comprised homogenous mid brown silty sand with occasional stones. No finds were recovered from the excavated fill.

Described as a slot by the excavator, north-east to south-west orientated feature *0223* was parallel to and immediately adjacent to ditch *0221*. The feature was 0.65m wide, with an unexcavated protrusion (*0236*) on its eastern side, with a maximum depth of 0.2m and a rounded profile. Two fill components were identified: *0224* comprising brown silty clay and *0225* comprising blue/grey clay with chalk, the latter concentrated towards the south side of the evaluation trench. Its interpretation as a slot, with the possible structural connotations that this description implies, was based on the presence of two possible post-holes (*0228* and *0242*) in the base of the excavated section and the juxtaposition of other post-holes to the west (*0211*, *0218*, *0232* and *0234*) and another (*0240*) to the east. Finds recovered from slot fills were limited to two sherds of pottery and a small piece of metalworking waste: one sherd was small and abraded, dating to the Roman period, while the other was medieval (11th – 12th century), all from fill *0225*. In addition, a small find (SF *1009*), an iron disc with a suspension loop was recovered from fill *0225*.

North-east to south-west orientated ditch *0238* appeared to terminate to the south-west with a deepening (*0244*) that was described as a discrete feature in its own right. The ditch was 0.65m wide with a depth of only 0.1m and a rounded profile. Fill *0239* comprised homogenous grey/brown silty sand and occasional stones. Finds from the excavated fill included four sherds of medieval pottery spotdating to the 12th – 14th centuries.

Pit *0244* effectively formed the butt-end terminal of ditch *0238*. The feature was circular with a diameter of 0.85m, a depth of 0.4m and asymmetrically sloping sides and a flat base. Fill *0245*, the upper levels of which appeared to have been disturbed by subsoiling or a pre-colluvium phase of ploughing, comprised mid grey/brown silty sand with moderate stones. No finds were recovered from the excavated fill.

Excavated post-holes *0211*, *0218* and unexcavated post-holes *0232* and *0234* formed a possibly related group at the western end of the trench. Post-hole *0211* was circular, measuring 0.5m in diameter with a depth of 0.42m, steeply sided with an irregular base. Two fill components were recognised: a central post-pipe (*0212*) comprising mid grey, firm, slightly silty clay with occasional small stones and an outer element (*0213*) comprising mixed brownish orange sandy silt with mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from these fills.

Post-hole *0218* was circular, measuring 0.6m in diameter with a depth of 0.24m and exhibited a rounded profile. Three fill components were recognised: a small area of dark brown silty sand (*0219*) at the top of the feature was interpreted as a possible post impression which was set in mid grey clay with chalk lumps and occasional small stones (*0230*) and a an outer element (*0231*) comprising mid brown silty sand with lenses of mid orange/brown silty sand with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.

Unexcavated post-hole *0232* appeared to be circular, 0.8m in diameter with a fill (*0233*), visible after surface cleaning, including mid to dark brown silty sand and mid grey chalky clay.

Unexcavated post-hole *0234* barely encroached within the confines of the trench and, as a consequence, was of indeterminate size. Its fill (*0235*) comprised mid grey clay.

Post-holes *0228* and *0242* were both recorded in the base of slot *0223*, both appearing to stratigraphically underlie the slot fill. Post-hole *0228* was circular, 0.3m in diameter with a depth, measured from the base of slot *0223*, of 0.4m, steeply sloping sides and an angled base. Fill *0229* comprised mid to light brown silty clayey sand, greyer towards the top. Post-hole *0242* was circular, 0.4m in diameter with a depth, measured from the base of slot *0223*, of 0.2m, steeply sloping sides and a flattish base. Fill *0243* comprised homogenous light brown slightly silty sand with very occasional stones. No finds were recovered from either of these features.

Post-hole *0240* was circular, 0.22m in diameter with a depth of only 0.08m and a rounded profile. Fill *0241* comprised homogenous slightly silty light brown sand. No finds were recovered from the excavated fill.

Layer *0220* occupied an irregular, but discrete, area measuring approximately 1m from north-east to south-west and 0.75m from north-west to south-east. Stratigraphically, *0220* overlay fill *0222* of slot *0221*, but was itself cut by the protrusion (*0236*) on the eastern side of *0223*. The layer comprised tightly compacted relatively uniformly sized small stones set in a light brown silty sand matrix.

A narrow linear feature *0226* cutting through fills *0224* and *0225* in slot *0223* was interpreted as the result of subsoiling.

A small find (SF *1008*), a copper alloy buckle plate was recovered from subsoil *0178* during the metal detector survey. In addition, two sherds of medieval (12th – 14th century) pottery were recovered from subsoil *0178* (part of layer *0042*).

Trench 16

(Figs. 2, 4 and 21)

Dimensions and orientation:	2.5m x 50m, orientated N – S
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0163*) *c*.0.3m of dark grey/brown loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0179*) comprised *c*.0.35m homogenous mid brown very silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional stones at the northern end of the trench, increasing to *c*.0.4m at the southern end.
Underlying drift geology:	Orange/brown stony (small to medium-sized) slightly silty, clayey sand with patchy stiff yellow/brown clay at the southern end of the trench.
Levels at ends of trench:	N 21.82mOD; S 22.3mOD
Features:	**Hearth:** *0147* **(Total 1)** **Pits:** *0182*, *0184* **(Total 2)**

North to south orientated Trench 16 was located close to the eastern edge of the site at a point where it sloped markedly down towards the west (Fig. 2).

Three discrete features were recorded, a hearth (*0147*) and two pits (*0182* and *0184*) (Figs. 21 and 32).

Hearth *0147* described a perfect circle of 0.76m in diameter, with a depth of 0.08m, moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Two fills were identified (*0144* and *0145*), and the underlying *in-situ* heat-altered natural subsoil was allocated the context number *0146*. Upper fill *0144* comprised pale brownish grey soft silty clayey sand indistinguishable from the overlying colluvium (*0179*) at this juncture and could be the result of post-depositional compaction of the underlying layer *0145*. Primary fill *0145* comprised a dark grey/black ash and charcoal deposit mixed with grey silt. No finds were recovered from the excavated fills, but a bulk soil sample of *0145* was characterised by the presence of wood charcoal.

Pit *0182* was oval in shape, measuring 0.4m north-west to south-east and 0.3m from south-west to north-east with a depth of 0.2m and a rounded profile. Fill *0181* comprised dark brownish grey soft sandy silt with moderate small stones and charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from the excavated fill.

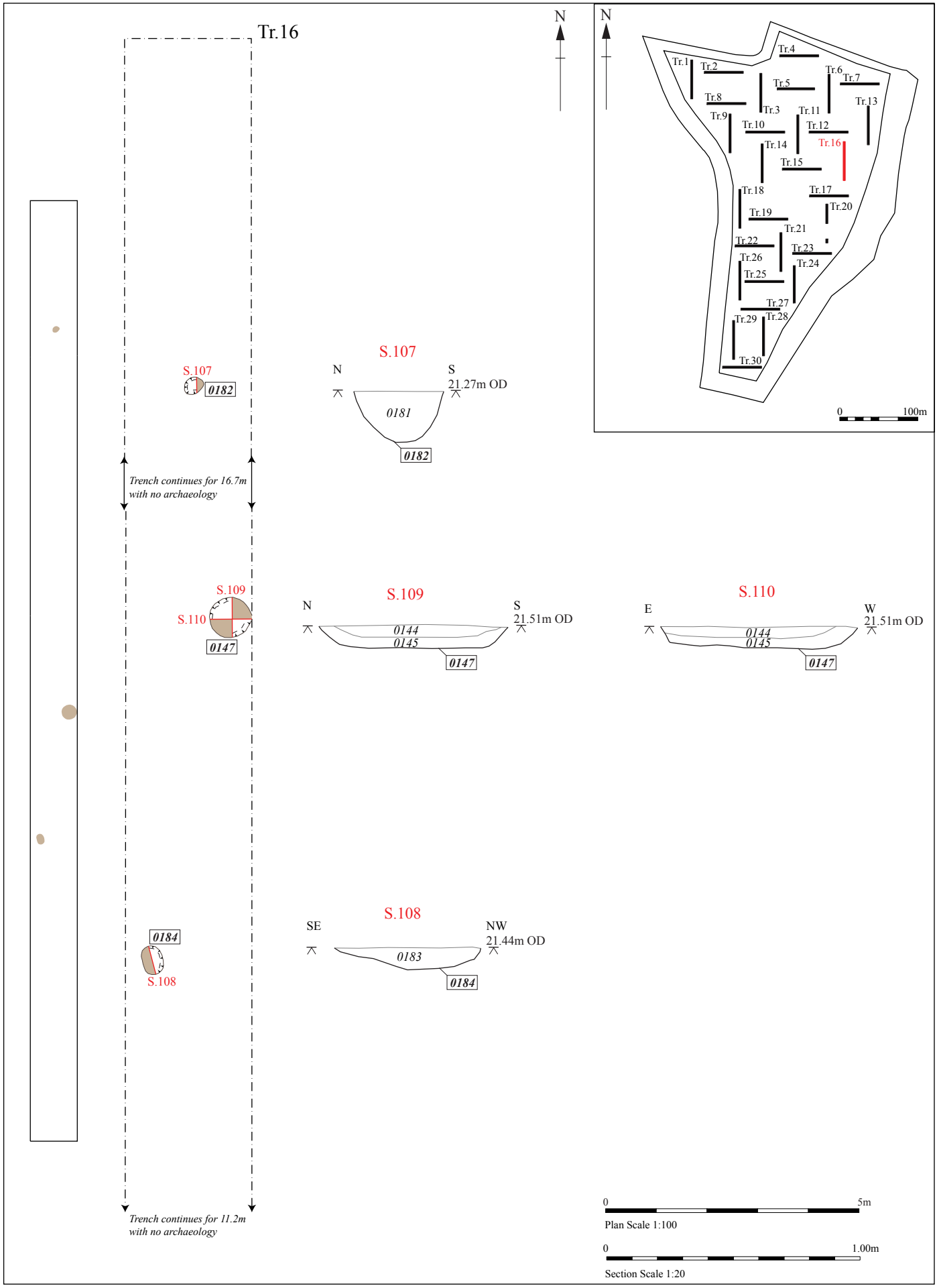

Figure 21. Trench 16, plan and sections

Pit *0184* was oval in shape, measuring 0.6m east-north-east to west-south-west and 0.4m from north-north-west to south-south-east with a depth of 0.2m and a rounded profile. Fill *0183* comprised dark greyish brown soft clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks. The finds recovered from the excavated fill were limited to four sherds of Early Neolithic pottery.

Trench 17

(Figs. 2, 4 and 22)

Dimensions and orientation:	2.5m x 50m, orientated E – W
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0164*) *c*.0.3m of dark grey/brown loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0180*) comprised *c*.0.3m homogenous mid brown very silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional stones at the eastern end of the trench, increasing to 0.65m at the western end.
Underlying drift geology:	Comprised stiff yellow/brown clay with patchy sand and stones for the easternmost 20m, changing to mid/light brown silty, slightly clayey sand with moderate small stones for the remaining 30m to the west.
Levels at ends of trench:	E 22.91mOD; W 21.13mOD
Features:	**Ditch:** *0185* **(Total 1)** **Pit:** *0187* **(Total 1)** **Ceramic drain:** not numbered **(Total 1)**

East to west orientated Trench 17 was located towards the eastern centre edge of the site at a point where it sloped markedly down towards the west (Fig. 2).

Three discrete features were recorded, a ditch (*0185*), a pit (*0187*) (Figs. 22 and 32) and a ceramic field drain, the latter appearing on Figure 2 only.

North-west to south-east orientated ditch *0185* was 1.26m wide with a depth of 0.2m and exhibited a broad shallow, flat-bottomed profile. Fill *0186* comprised mid brown, slightly orange clayey silty sand. The finds recovered from the excavated fill were limited to a single worked flint.

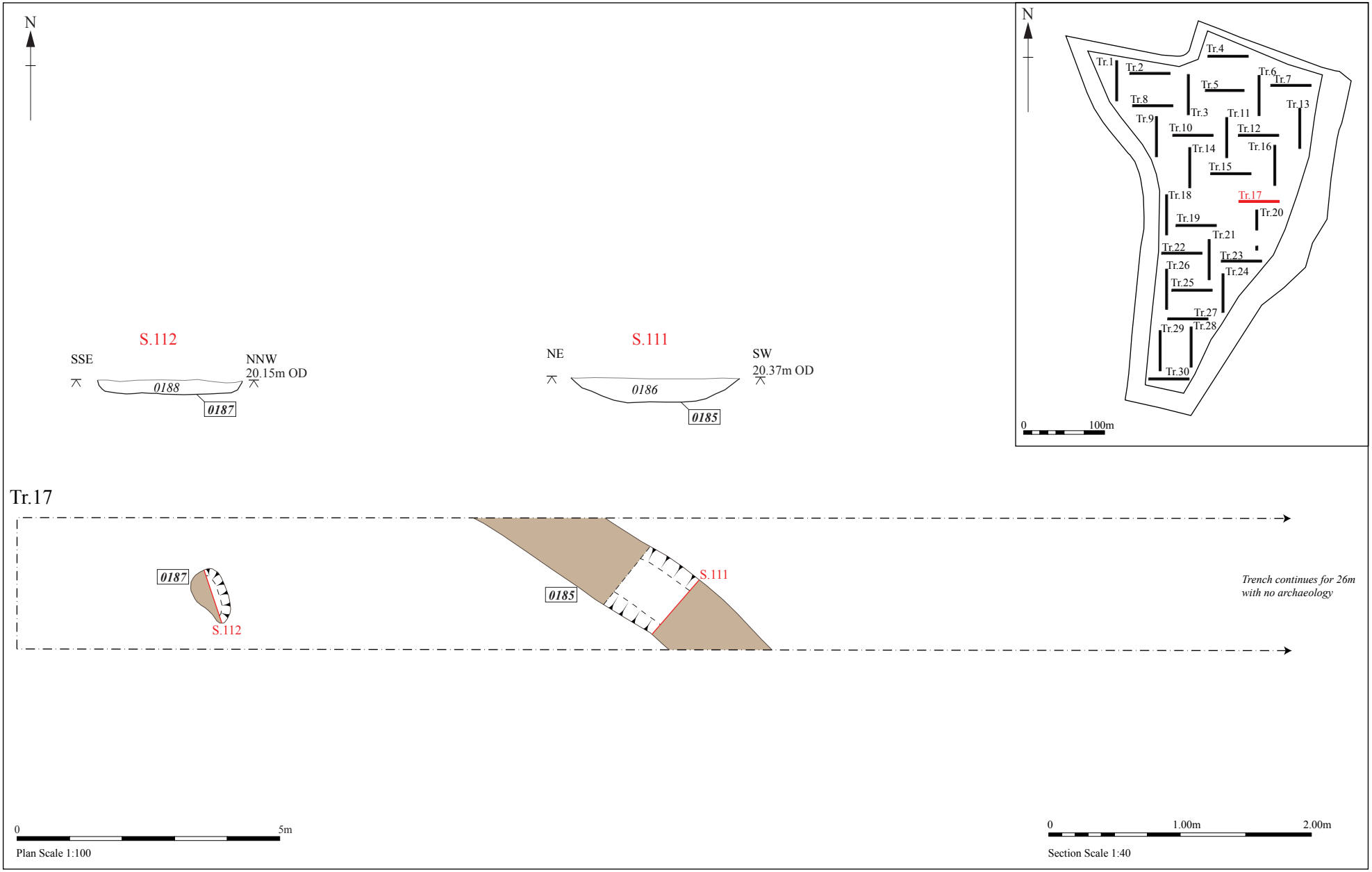

Figure 22. Trench 17, plan and sections

Irregular shaped pit *0187* measured 1.1m from north-north-west to south-south-east and a maximum of 0.6m from east-north-east to west-south-west with a depth of 0.1m, moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Fill *0188* comprised mid brown clayey, silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks. The finds recovered from the excavated fill were limited to four sherds of prehistoric pottery of either Neolithic or later Iron Age date.

Trench 18

(Figs. 2, 4 and 23)

Dimensions and orientation:	2.5m x 50m, orientated N – S
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0022*) *c*.0.3m of dark grey/brown loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0023*) absent for the northernmost 15m of the trench, increasing to *c*.0.5m of homogenous mid brown very silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional stones at the southern end.
Underlying drift geology:	Orange silty/clayey sand with moderate small to medium-sized stones for the northernmost 20m of the trench, changing to very stony (some large) orange/brown sand for the remaining 30m.
Levels at ends of trench:	N 20.37mOD; S 20.08mOD
Features:	**Ditches:** *0025*, *0036* **(Total 2)** **Pits:** *0031*, *0033*, *0038* **(Total 3)**

North to south orientated Trench 18 was located close to the western centre edge of the site, where the ground surface was relatively flat, to the south-west of the gravel ridge (Fig. 2).

Five discrete features were recorded, two ditches (*0025* and *0036*) and three pits (*0031*, *0033* and *0038*) (Figs. 23 and 32).

Sinuous, approximately north-north-east to south-south-west orientated ditch *0036* varied in width from 0.25m to 0.75m with a maximum depth in the excavated sections of 0.15m and a rounded profile. The fills (*0034* and *0035*) in the excavated sections comprised mid brownish grey soft loose sandy silt with occasional stones. No finds were recovered from the excavated fill.

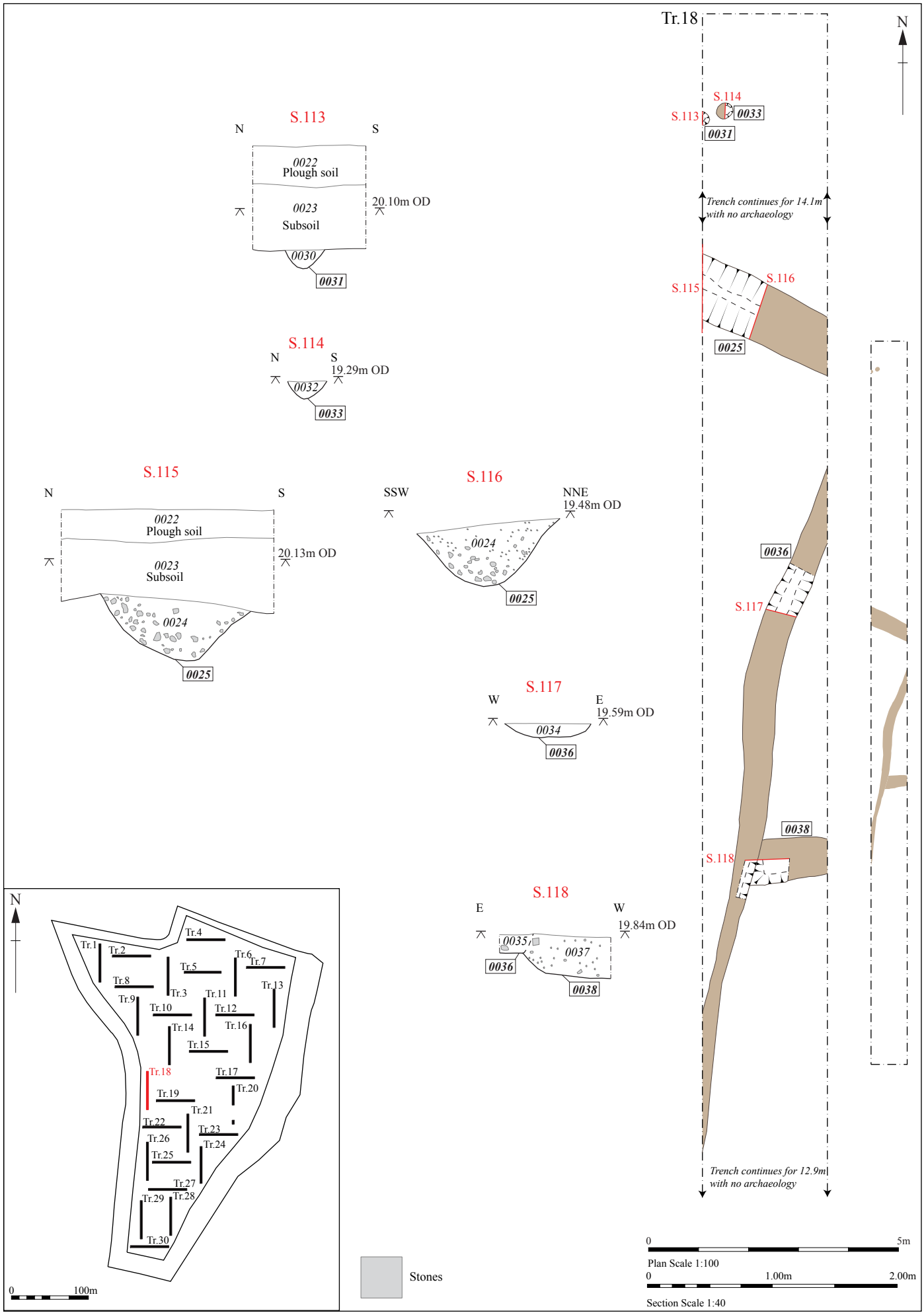

Figure 23. Trench 18, plan and sections

North-west to south-east orientated ditch *0025* was 1.1m wide with a depth of 0.5m and a rounded profile. Fill *0024* comprised pale to mid greyish brown firm sandy silt with frequent stones, particularly towards the edges. No finds were recovered from the excavated fill.

Pit *0031* was circular, measuring 0.3m in diameter with a depth of 0.14m and a rounded profile. Fill *0030* comprised dark greyish brown firm sandy silt with ash. No finds were recovered from the excavated fill.

Pit *0033* was circular, measuring 0.3m in diameter with a depth of 0.14m and a rounded profile. Fill *0032* comprised dark greyish brown firm sandy silt with ash. No finds were recovered from the excavated fill.

Oval-shaped pit *0038*, or possibly the butt-end of an east to west aligned ditch, was cut by ditch *0036*. The feature measured in excess of 1.5m from east to west and 1m from north to south with a depth of 0.34m and a flat-bottomed profile. Fill *0037* comprised mid brownish grey soft sandy silt with moderate stones. No finds were recovered from the excavated fill.

Trench 19

(Figs. 2 and 5)

Dimensions and orientation:	2.5m x 50m, orientated E – W
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0043*) *c*.0.3m of dark grey/brown loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0044*) comprised *c*.0.5m homogenous mid brown very silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional stones at the western end of the trench, increasing to *c*.1m at the eastern end.
Underlying drift geology:	Light to mid brown silty clayey sand with frequent small to medium sized stones, locally stonier.
Levels at ends of trench:	E 20.97mOD; W 20.16mOD
Features:	None

East to west orientated Trench 19 was located to immediately west of the centre of the site in an area where the ground surface sloped gently down from east to west (Fig. 2).

No features were identified in this trench.

Trench 20

(Figs. 2, 5 and 24)

Dimensions and orientation:	Proposed as 2.5m x 50m, orientated N – S. Actual: 2.5m x 5m and 2.5m x 20m.
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0019*) *c*.0.3m of dark grey/brown clayey loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0020*) comprised *c*.0.4m of homogenous mid brown very silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional stones at the northern end of the 2.5m x 20m trench component, increasing to *c*.0.5m at the southern end of the 2.5m x 5m trench component.
Underlying drift geology:	**2.5m x 5m southern trench:** mainly orange/brown silty, sandy clay sand with chalk flecks with patches of stiff grey clay with chalk lumps. **2.5m x 20m northern trench:** mid to light brown silty, clayey sand with frequent stones.
Levels at ends of trench:	N 21.67mOD; S 22.55mOD
Features:	**Ditch:** *0012* **(Total 1)** **Ceramic drain:** not numbered **(Total 1)**

North to south orientated Trench 20 was located towards the centre eastern edge of the site in an area where the ground surface sloped markedly down from east to west (Fig. 2). Only the southernmost 5m and northernmost 20m of the proposed trench were opened due to the location of a known drainage pipe, the approximate position of which is shown on Figure 2.

Two discrete features were recorded in the excavated portions of the trench, a ditch (*0012*) (Figs. 24 and 32) and a ceramic field drain, the latter appearing on Figure 2 only.

North-west to south-east orientated ditch *0012* was 0.96m wide with a depth of 0.46m and moderately steeply sloping sides and a narrow rounded base. The ditch cut subsoil layer *0020* to the base of topsoil *0019*. Fill *0011* comprised dark brownish grey firm silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and moderate quantities of stones and chalk nodules. Fragments of coal were also present. No finds were recovered from the excavated fill.

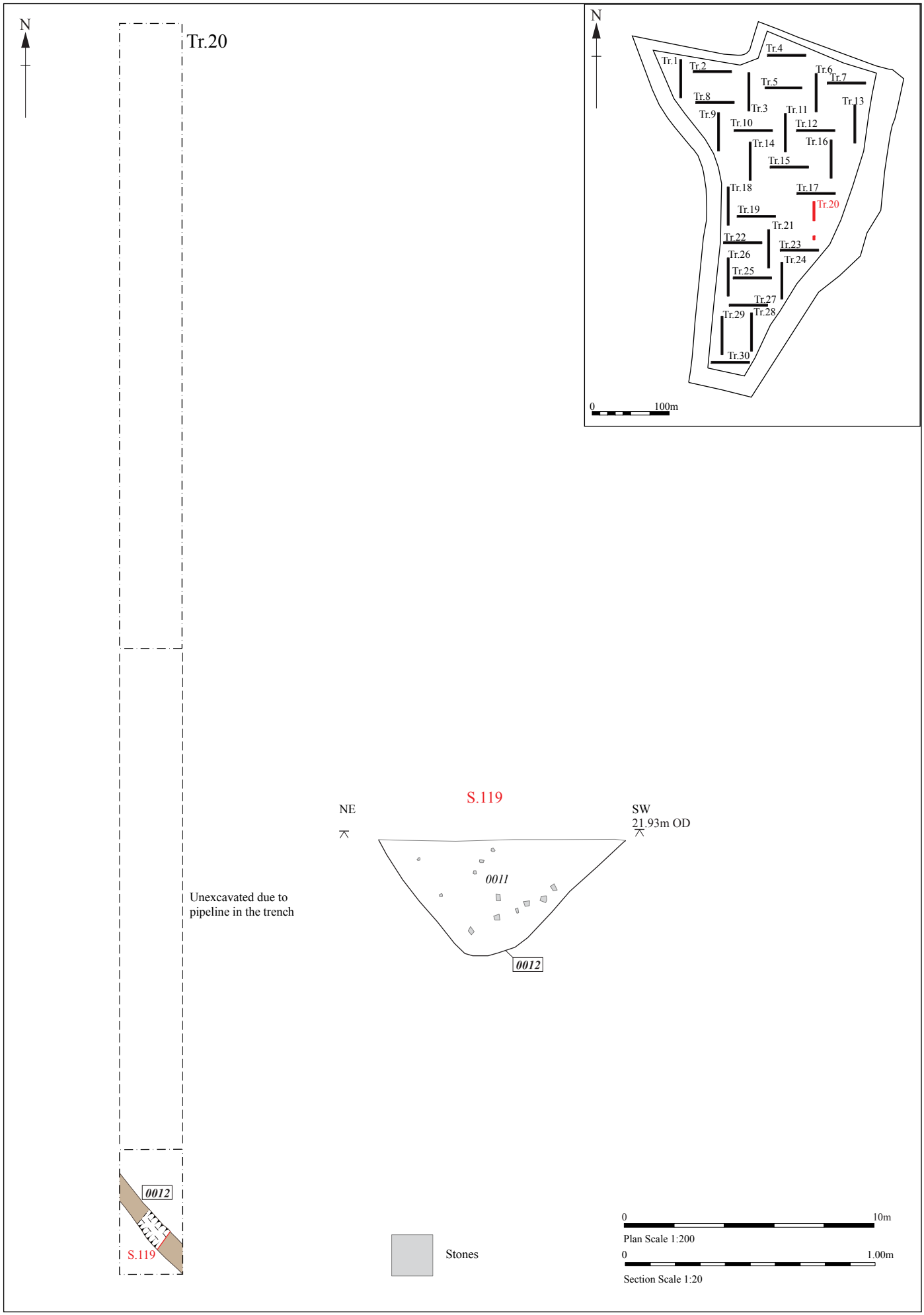

Figure 24. Trench 20, plan and section

Trench 21

(Figs. 2 and 5)

Dimensions and orientation:	2.5m x 50m, orientated N – S
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0045*) *c*.0.3m of dark grey/brown loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0046* and *0047*) uniform depth of 0.4m throughout the trench. At the northern end the layer comprised homogenous mid brown very silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional stones (*0046*), while at the southern end the basal 0.3m was darker in colour with occasional charcoal flecks (*0047*).
Underlying drift geology:	Light brown silty, slightly clayey sand with moderate to frequent small to large stones, locally stonier.
Levels at ends of trench:	N 20.77mOD; S 21.22mOD
Features:	None

North to south orientated Trench 21 was located towards the centre of the southern end of the site in an area of the site where the ground surface sloped moderately down from the east towards the west (Fig. 2).

No features were identified in this trench.

Trench 22

(Figs. 2, 5 and 25)

Dimensions and orientation:	2.5m x 50m, orientated E – W
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0048*) *c*.0.3m of dark grey/brown loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0049*) comprised *c*.0.4m homogenous mid brown very silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional stones at the eastern end of the trench, increasing to *c*.0.5m at the western end.
Underlying drift geology:	Light brown silty, slightly clayey sand with moderate to frequent small to large sized stones, locally stonier.
Levels at ends of trench:	E 20.55mOD; W 20.01mOD
Features:	**Pit:** *0081* **(Total 1)**

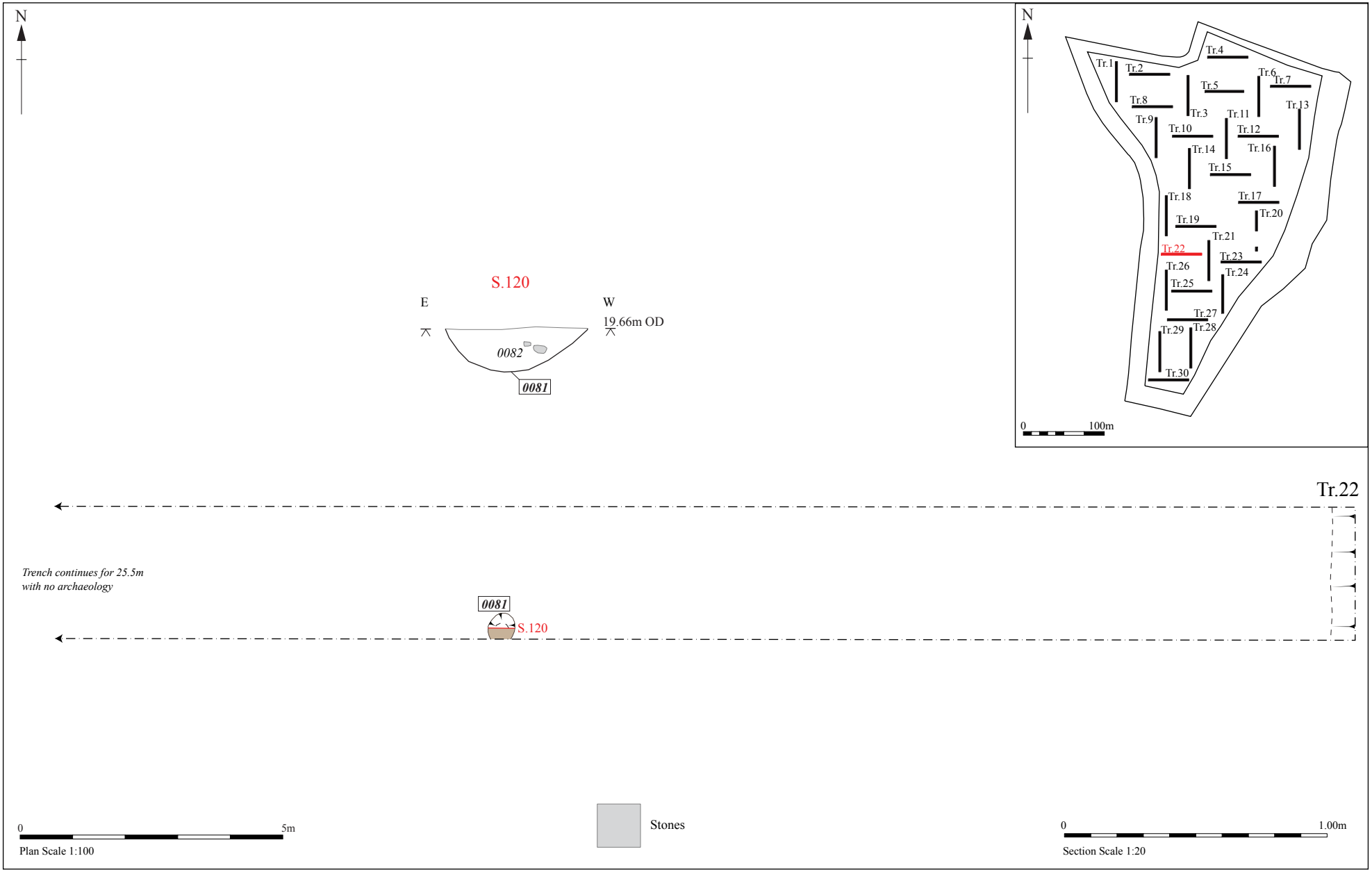

Figure 25. Trench 22, plan and section

East to west orientated Trench 22 was located close to the western edge of the southern end of the site in an area where the ground surface sloped gently down from east to west (Fig. 2).

A single discrete feature, pit *0081* was recorded (Figs. 25 and 32).

Pit *0081* was circular, 0.5m in diameter with a depth of 0.17m and a rounded profile. Fill *0082* comprised relatively homogenous orange/brown/grey silty clayey sand with moderate small to medium-sized stones and frequent charcoal flecks. The finds recovered from the excavated fill were limited to five pieces of heat-altered flint.

Trench 23

(Figs. 2, 5 and 26)

Dimensions and orientation:	2.5m x 50m, orientated E – W
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0002*) *c*.0.3m of dark grey/brown loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0003 and 0006*) layer *0003*, comprising homogenous mid brown very silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional stones, was 0.44m in thickness for the westernmost 10m of the trench, increasing to 0.65m at 20m, then reducing to 0.3m by the eastern end of the trench. A locally present deposit (*0006*) of mid greyish brown clayey silt appeared to fill hollows in the underlying geology and exhibited a diffuse interface with the overlying subsoil layer *0003*.
Underlying drift geology:	Mainly mid brown silty, sandy clay with frequent large stones. Patches of orange/yellow clay locally, particularly towards the east end of the trench.
Levels at ends of trench:	E 23.08mOD; W 21.52mOD
Features:	**Ditch:** *0009* **(Total 1)** **Pits:** *0004*, *0008* **(Total 2)**

East to west orientated Trench 23 was located towards the eastern centre edge of the site in an area where the ground surface sloped markedly down from east to west (Fig. 2).

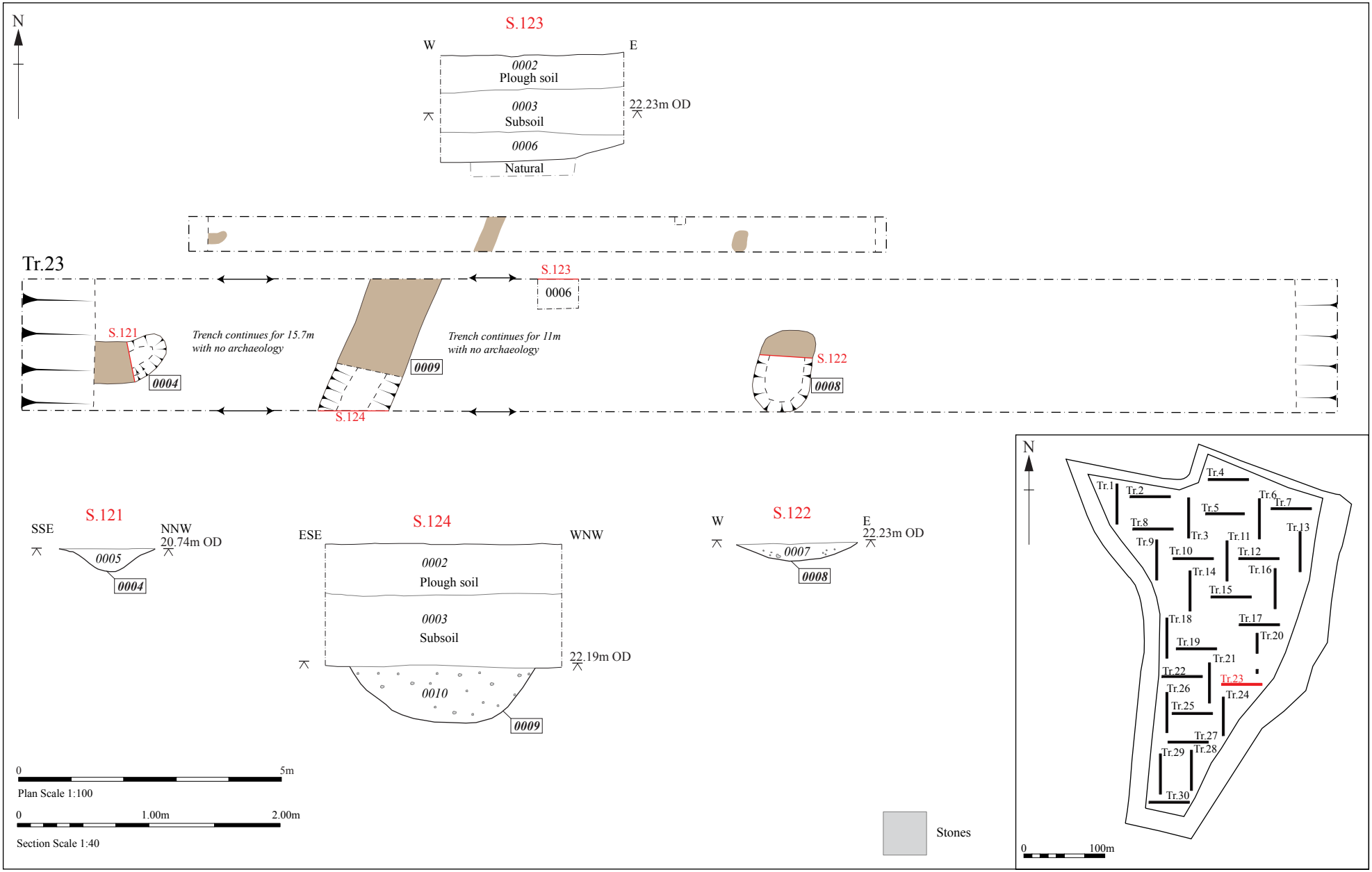

Figure 26. Trench 23, plan and sections

Three discrete features were recorded, a ditch (*0009*) and two pits (*0004* and *0008*) (Figs. 26 and 32).

North-east to south-west orientated ditch *0009* was 1.25m wide with a depth of 0.44m and a rounded profile. The alignment if this ditch suggests that it was the same feature as *0026* in Trench 24 to the south. Fill *0010* comprised mid brown/grey firm clay with occasional stones and chalk lumps. Finds recovered from the excavated fill included a single, possibly intrusive, sherd of post-medieval porcelain, a single piece of fired clay, an iron nail, a single worked flint and eighteen fragments of animal bone.

Irregular shaped pit *0004* measured in excess of 1.25m from east to west and 0.8m from north to south with a depth of 0.18m and a rounded profile. Fill *0005* comprised mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from the excavated fill.

Sub-rectangular pit *0008* measured 1.5m from north to south by 1.1m from east to west with a depth of 0.13m and a rounded profile. Fill *0007* comprised mid greyish brown firm clayey silt with moderate stones and charcoal flecks. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the excavated fill.

Trench 24

(Figs. 2, 5 and 27)

Dimensions and orientation:	2.5m x 50m, orientated N – S
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0050*) *c*.0.3m of dark grey/brown loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0029* and *0051*) layer *0051*, comprising homogenous mid brown very silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional stones, was 0.4m in thickness at the northern end of the trench, increasing to 0.55m at the southern end. Layer *0051* sealed all of the archaeology. A lower component (*0029*) comprising mid to dark brown, slightly clayey sandy silt with moderate small to medium-sized stones was found to be 0.75m in thickness at the southern end of trench. This layer remained intact for the majority of the trench as it was cut by archaeological features.
Underlying drift geology:	Light brown silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional small stones. Only seen at southern end of the trench.
Levels at ends of trench:	N 21.69mOD; S 22.62mOD
Features:	**Ditch:** *0026* **(Total 1)** **Metalled trackway:** individual elements *0075*, *0077*, *0079* **(Total 1)**

North to south orientated Trench 24 was located close to the eastern edge of the southern end of the site in an area where the ground surface sloped markedly down from the east towards the west (Fig. 2).

Two discrete features were recorded, a ditch (*0026*) and a trackway (*0075*, *0077* and *0079*) (Figs. 27 and 32). All of these features were sealed by subsoil layer *0051*, part of the widespread layer *0042*, but cut layer *0029*, a localised secondary layer that was also interpreted as colluvial in origin. Finds recovered from layer *0029* included six sherds of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery, three worked flints and one piece of fired clay. In addition, a sherd of Late Iron Age pottery and another of Roman date, six worked flints, six heat-altered flints and ten shells were recovered from context *0028* which was interpreted as the overdigging of ditch *0026* into the adjacent colluvial layer *0029*.

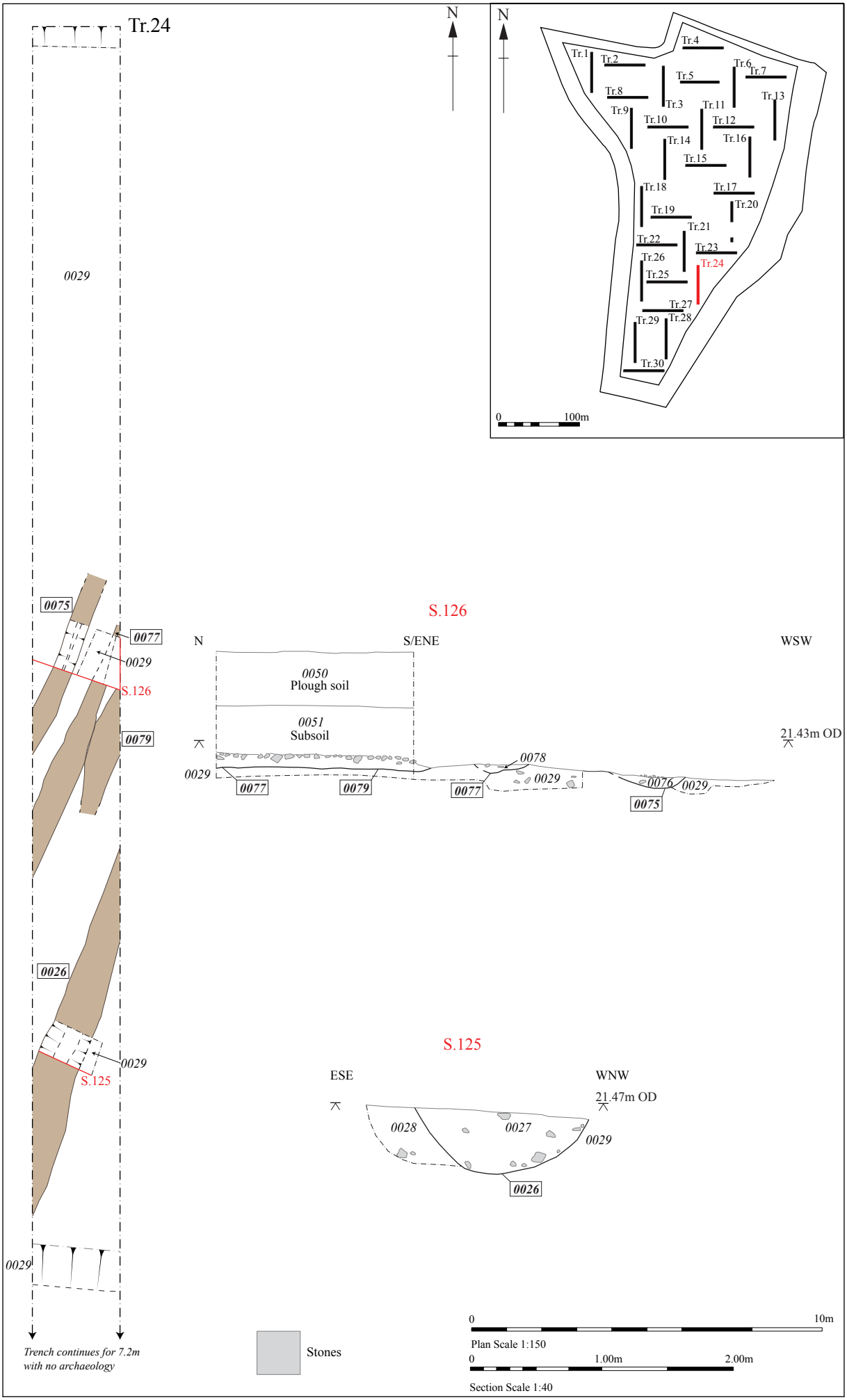

Figure 27. Trench 24, plan and sections

North-north-east to south-south-west orientated ditch *0026*, probably the same feature as *0009* in Trench 23 to the north, was 1.3m wide with a depth of 0.5m and a rounded profile. Fill *0027* comprised firm mid to dark brown slightly clayey sandy silt with occasional to moderate small to large-sized stones. The finds recovered from the excavated fill comprised a single sherd of later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age pottery and one piece each of worked and heat-altered flint. A further two worked flints (*0083*) were recovered during surface cleaning over ditch *0026*.

The metalled trackway located north of and parallel to ditch *0026* comprised three individual linear components (*0075*, *0077* and *0079*). These were all similar in character, effectively comprising 0.5 – 0.6m wide, 0.1m deep gullies with fills (*0076* *0078* and *0080* respectively) comprising small to medium-sized stones set fast within a matrix of firm light to mid greenish grey/brown silty, clayey sand. The finds recovered from the trackway included five sherds of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery, three of which were probably later Iron Age, three worked flints, two heat altered flints and a piece of fired clay.

Trench 25

(Figs. 2, 5 and 28)

Dimensions and orientation:	2.5m x 50m, orientated E – W
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0052*) *c*.0.3m of dark grey/brown loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0053* and *0054*) overall layer exhibited a uniform thickness of 0.5m throughout the trench. At the northern end the layer comprised homogenous mid brown very silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional stones (*0053*), while at the southern end the basal 0.25m was darker in colour with occasional charcoal flecks (*0054*).
Underlying drift geology:	For the easternmost 20m comprised orange/brown silty, slightly clayey sand with moderate to frequent small stones, locally stonier with larger pebbles. Remaining 30m of trench was sandier in character.
Levels at ends of trench:	E 21.50mOD; W 20.21mOD
Features:	**Pits:** *0013*, *0015*, *0017* **(Total 3)**

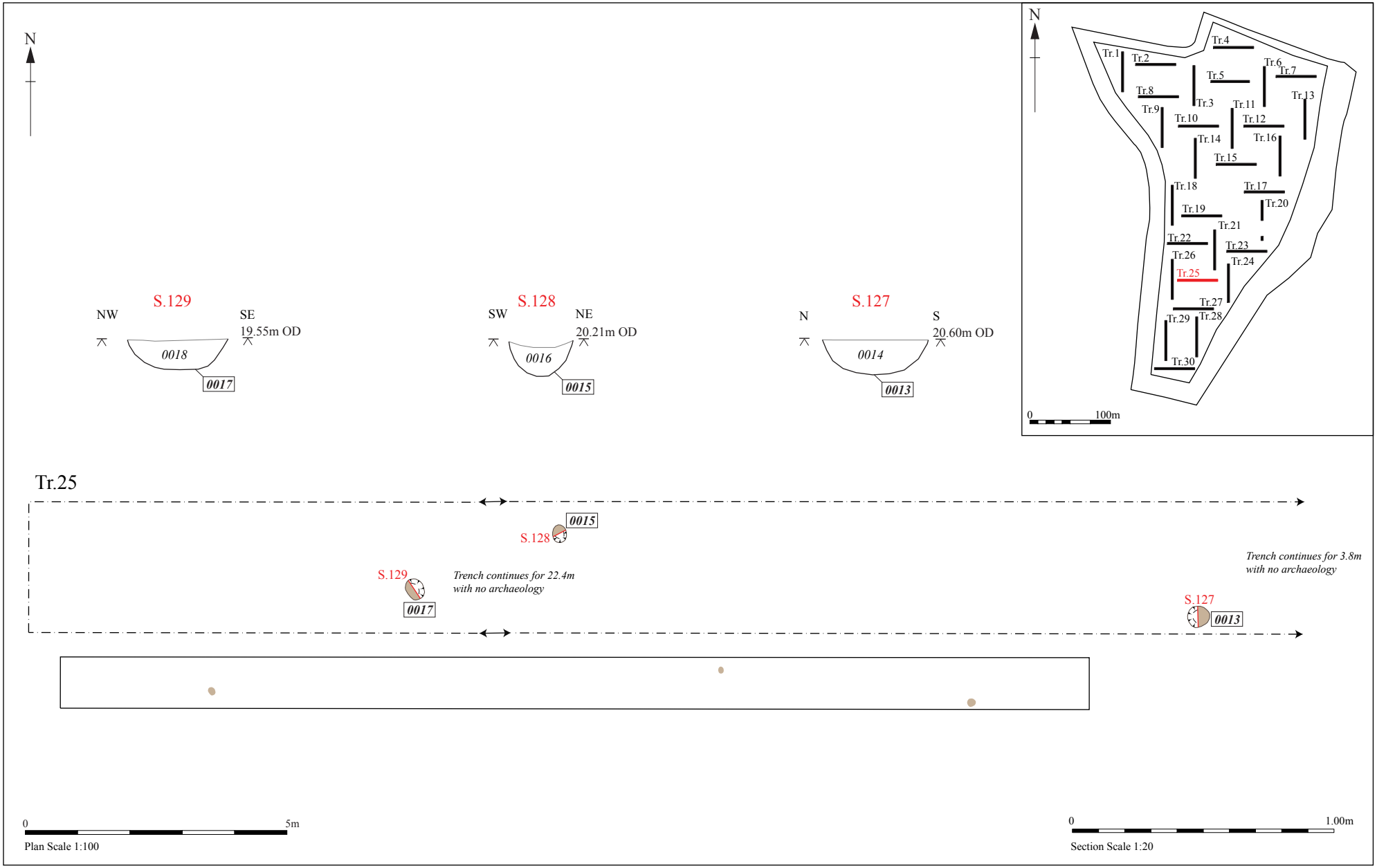

Figure 28. Trench 25, plan and sections

East to west orientated Trench 25 was located towards the centre of the southern end of the site in an area where the ground surface sloped moderately down from east to west (Fig. 2).

Three discrete features were identified, all pits (*0013*, *0015* and *0017*) (Figs. 28 and 32).

Pit *0013* was circular, 0.4m in diameter with a depth of 0.14m and a rounded profile. Fill *0014* comprised mid brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks. The finds recovered from the excavated fill included three small sherds of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery and single pieces of both worked and heat-altered flint.

Pit *0015* was sub-circular, *c*.0.25m in diameter with a depth of 0.12m and a rounded profile. Fill *0016* comprised dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks. The finds recovered from the excavated fill included seventeen small pieces of fired clay and fourteen pieces of heat-altered flint.

Pit *0017* was oval in shape, measuring 0.38m from north-west to south-east and 0.3m from south-west to north-east with a depth of 0.12m and a rounded profile. Fill *0018* comprised mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones. No finds were recovered from the excavated fill.

A single small find (SF *1003*), a Rose farthing of Charles I (1625 - 49), was recovered from subsoil *0053* (part of *0042*).

Trench 26

(Figs. 2 and 5)

Dimensions and orientation:	2.5m x 50m, orientated N – S
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0055*) *c*.0.3m of dark grey/brown loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0056*) comprised *c*.0.45m homogenous mid brown very silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional stones at the northern end of the trench, increasing to *c*.0.6m at the southern end.
Underlying drift geology:	Orange/brown silty, slightly clayey sand with moderate to frequent, mainly small stones, locally concentrated with some larger pebbles.
Levels at ends of trench:	N 20.11mOD; S 20.21mOD
Features:	None

North to south orientated Trench 26 was located close to the western edge of the southern end of the site in an area where the ground surface was relatively level (Fig. 2).

No features were identified in this trench.

Trench 27

(Figs. 2, 5 and 29)

Dimensions and orientation:	2.5m x 50m, orientated E – W
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0057*) *c*.0.3m of dark grey/brown loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0058*) comprised *c*.0.4m homogenous mid brown very silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional stones at the eastern end of the trench, increasing to *c*.0.6m at the western end.
Underlying drift geology:	Orange/brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small stones.
Levels at ends of trench:	E 21.84mOD; W 20.57mOD
Features:	**Ditch:** *0069* **(Total 1)** **Pits:** *0067*, *0071* **(Total 2)**

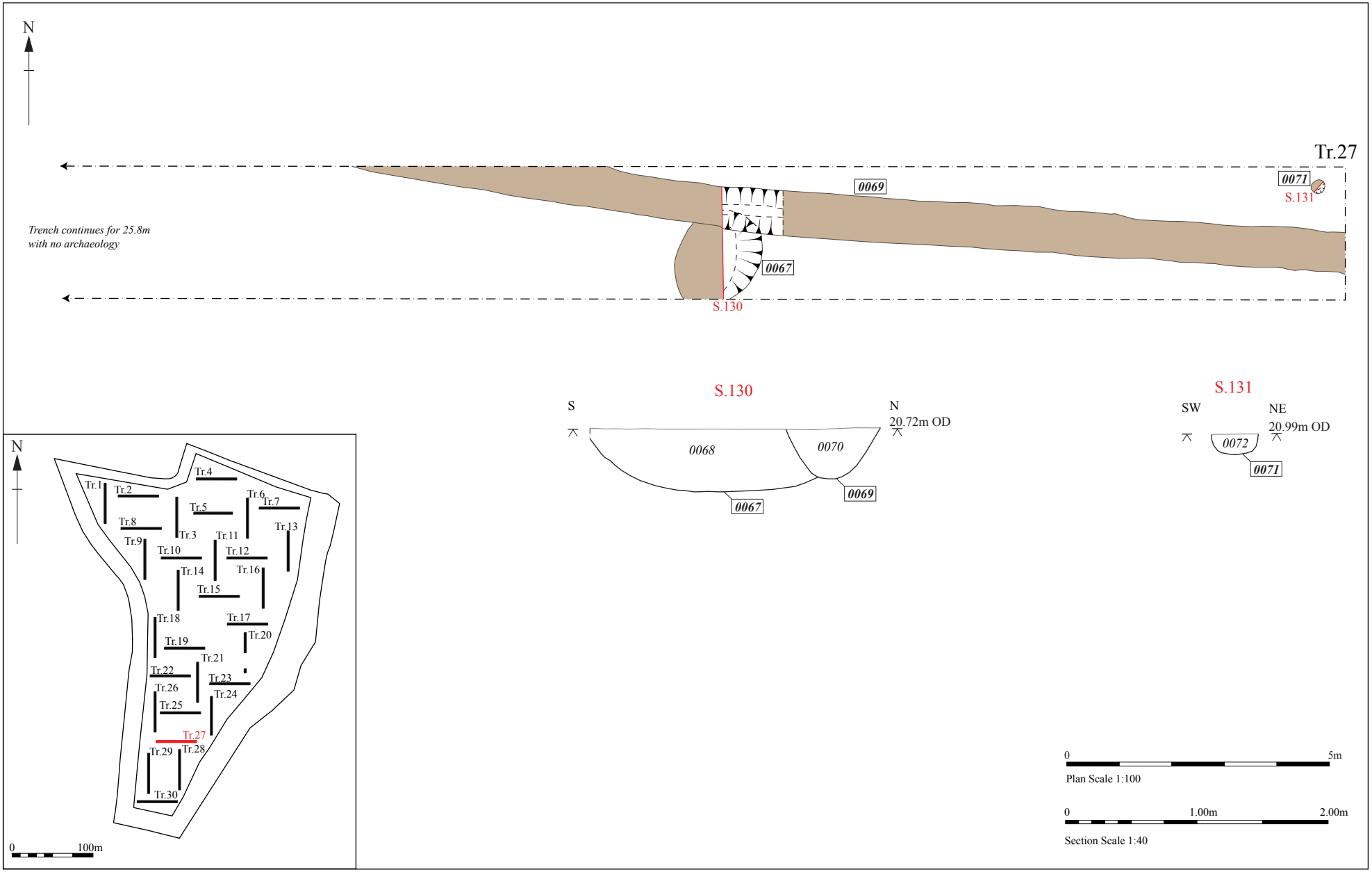

Figure 29. Trench 27, plan and sections

East to west orientated Trench 27 was located towards the southern end of the site in an area that sloped down moderately from east to west (Fig. 2).

Three discrete features, a ditch (*0069*) and two pits (*0067* and *0071*) were recorded (Figs. 29 and 32).

West-north-west to east-south-east orientated ditch *0069* was 0.7m wide with a depth 0.4m and a rounded profile. Fill *0070* comprised light brown/grey silty sandy clay with occasional stones. While no finds were recovered from the excavated fill, stratigraphically, the ditch clearly cut the Roman date pit *0067*.

Pit *0067* was oval in shape, measuring *c*.2m from north to south and 1.5m from east to west with a depth of 0.5m and a rounded profile. Fill *0068* comprised dark/grey/brown silty clayey sand with frequent charcoal flecks and only occasional stones. The finds recovered from the excavated fill included one hundred and three sherds of pottery, the vast majority of which (ninety-seven sherds) were Roman in date (with the feature spotdating to the early/mid 3rd century): the remaining six sherds were indeterminate prehistoric in date. Other finds included six pieces of fired clay, three worked flints, four fragments of animal bone and one heat-altered stone.

Pit *0071* was circular, 0.25m in diameter with a depth of 0.16m and a steep-sided, flattish-based profile. No finds were recovered from the excavated fill.

Trench 28

(Figs. 2 and 5)

Dimensions and orientation:	2.5m x 50m, orientated N – S
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0059*) *c*.0.3m of dark grey/brown loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0060* and *0061*) overall layer increased in thickness from 0.35m at the southern end of the trench to 0.6m at the northern end. At the northern end the layer comprised homogenous mid brown very silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional stones (*0060*), while at the southern end the basal 0.25m was darker in colour with occasional charcoal flecks (*0061*).

Underlying drift geology:	Homogenous brown/orange slightly silty sand with occasional small stones for all but the southernmost 7m of the trench where patchy brown silty sand and clay was encountered along with larger stones and cobbles.
Levels at ends of trench:	N 21.33mOD; S 22.21mOD
Features:	None

North to south orientated Trench 28 was located close to the eastern edge of the very southern end of the site in an area where the ground surface sloped appreciably down from east to west (Fig. 2).

No features were identified in this trench.

Trench 29

(Figs. 2, 5 and 30)

Dimensions and orientation:	2.5m x 50m, orientated N – S
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0062*) *c*.0.3m of dark grey/brown loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0063*) a uniform thickness of 0.45m throughout the trench comprising homogenous mid brown very silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional stones.
Underlying drift geology:	Homogenous very light orange/brown fine grained, slightly silty sand with occasional small stones.
Levels at ends of trench:	N 20.56mOD; S 21.16mOD
Features:	**Ditch:** *0039* **(Total 1)** **Ceramic drain:** not numbered **(Total 1)**

North to south orientated Trench 29 was located close to the western edge of the very southern end of the site in an area where the ground surface sloped relatively gently down from east to west (Fig. 2).

Two discrete features were recorded, a north to south orientated ditch (*0039*) (Figs. 30 and 32) and a ceramic field drain, the latter appearing on Figure 2 only. The ditch represented the northwards continuation of ditch *0074* seen in Trench 30 to the south.

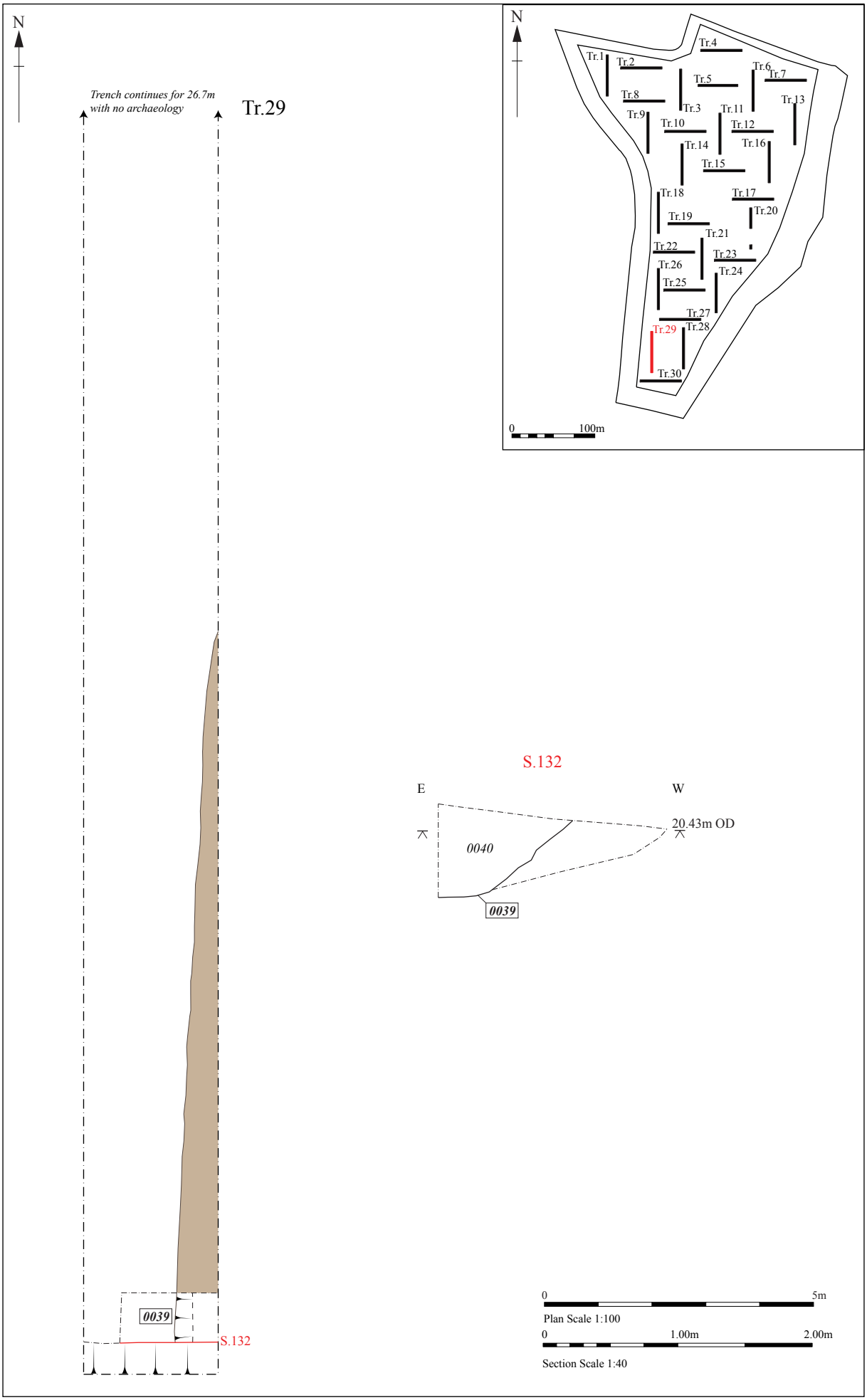

Figure 30. Trench 29, plan and section

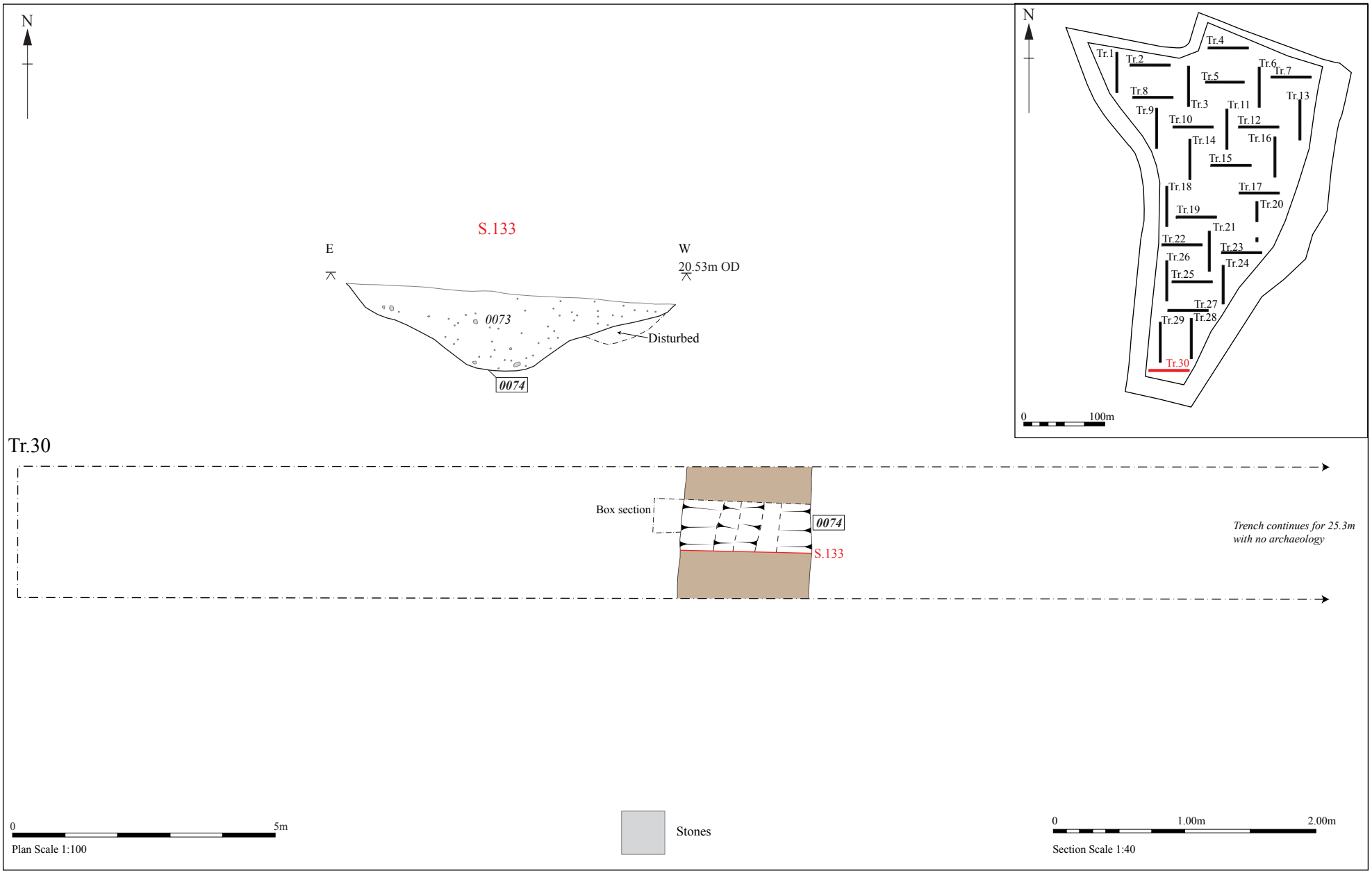

Figure 31. Trench 30, plan and section

Ditch *0039* was of indeterminate width within Trench 29 as it was partially under the eastern edge of the trench, with a depth of 0.7m and a moderately sloping side and flattish base. Fill *0040* comprised grey/brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small stones. The finds recovered from the excavated fill nineteen sherds of pottery (sixteen Roman and three indeterminate prehistoric), eight pieces of fired clay, thirteen worked flints and four pieces of heat-altered stone.

Two small finds were recovered from subsoil layer *0063* (part of *0042*): SF *1001* was a worked flint scraper of probable later Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age date and SF *1002*, a Rose farthing of Charles I (1625 - 49). In addition, unstratified finds (*0066*) were also recovered from Trench 29, comprising two sherds of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery and two worked flints.

Trench 30

(Figs. 2, 5 and 31)

Dimensions and orientation:	2.5m x 50m, orientated E – W
Topsoil/ploughsoil description:	(*0064*) *c*.0.3m of dark grey/brown loam.
Subsoil description:	(*0065*) comprised *c*.0.25m homogenous mid brown very silty, slightly clayey sand with occasional stones at the eastern end of the trench, increasing to *c*.0.5m at the western end.
Underlying drift geology:	Homogenous very light orange/brown fine grained, slightly silty sand with occasional small stones.
Levels at ends of trench:	E 22.83mOD; W 21.03mOD
Features:	**Ditch:** *0074* **(Total 1)**

East to west orientated Trench 30 was located at the very southern end of the site in an area where the ground sloped markedly down from east to west (Fig. 2).

A single discrete feature, a ditch (*0074*) was recorded which represented the southern continuation of ditch *0039* in Trench 29 to the north (Figs. 31 and 32).

At this juncture, ditch *0074* was 2.5m wide with a depth of 0.6m and a round-shouldered, flattish-based profile. Fill *0073* comprised grey/brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small stones. The finds recovered from the excavated fill

included a single sherd of indeterminate prehistoric pottery, seven pieces of CBM (ceramic building material) of post-medieval date, four pieces of fired clay, eight worked flints and an iron nail. In addition, two small finds were recovered from the ditch fill: SF *1004*, a *Sestertius* (Pre-Antonine dated end of 1st century - early 2nd century) and SF *1005*, an iron pin with spherical head and broken shaft.

Unstratified finds (*0021*) recovered from bioturbated material at the base of subsoil layer *0063* (part of *0042*) included two sherds of indeterminate prehistoric pottery and a single worked flint.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

6.1 Introduction

Finds of Neolithic, Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age/Iron Age, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval/modern date were recovered. The quantities of finds are listed by type/material in Table 1 and by context in Appendix 3.1. In addition there are a small number of metal small finds which are reported separately.

Finds type	No	Wt/g
Pottery	245	2379
Ceramic building material (CBM)	7	693
Fired clay	52	235
Flint	51	-
Burnt stone	61	2243
Slag	2	832
Iron nails	3	33
Iron pan	1	3
Animal bone	96	202
Shell	10	3

Table 1. Bulk finds types and quantities

6.2 Prehistoric and Roman pottery

Prehistoric Pottery

Introduction

There are a total of seventy-three sherds of prehistoric hand-made pottery with a combined weight of 541g. The average sherd weight is 7.4g. The pottery was divided into fabrics based on the type, size and density of inclusions. The fabrics are listed in

Table 2. Table 3 shows the quantification by fabric and a full catalogue by context is included in Appendix 3.2.

Fabric	Fabric description
Flint-tempered:	
F1	Moderate-common fine-medium flint
F2	Abundant fine-medium flint
F3	Moderate-common medium flint
FG1	Fine grog & sparse fine flint
Flint & sand -tempered:	
FS1	Moderate-common fine-medium flint & sand
FS2	Sparse flint
Sand-tempered fabrics:	
S2	Fine-medium sand
S3	Fine-medium sand with some vegetable fragment voids in surfaces
SG1	Sand & grog

Table 2. Prehistoric pottery fabrics

Fabric		No	*% total No.*	Wt/g	*% total Wt*
Flint-tempered:					
F1		25		98	
F2		4		20	
F3		4		16	
FG1		1		2	
	Sub-total	***34***	***46.5***	***136***	***25.1***
Flint & sand -tempered:					
FS1		15		277	
FS2		5		10	
	Sub-total	***20***	***27.4***	***287***	***53.0***
Sand-tempered fabrics:					
S2		10		22	
S3		8		93	
SG1		1		3	
	Sub-total	***19***	***26.0***	***118***	***21.8***
Total		**73**	**99.9**	**541**	**99.9**

Table 3. Prehistoric pottery fabric quantities

Discussion

Much of the pottery consists of plain body sherds with varying quantities of flint-temper and is not closely dated other than as prehistoric.

The earliest closely dated pottery is Early Neolithic. This is a rim from a carinated bowl from pit *0184* (fill *0183*) in Trench 16. The out-turned (rolled-over) rim is broken away as a joining sherd above a tall, slightly curving plain neck with a sharper angle at the base at the point where the sherd would join the carination. The rim sherd is not significantly abraded and two other plain, flint-tempered body sherds from this feature can probably also be dated as Early Neolithic by association. The carinated bowl can be associated with the early Neolithic East Anglian Mildenhall style pottery tradition

(Longworth 1960) dating to the later 4th millennium BC. A similar out-turned rim can be seen on a vessel from Mildenhall (Longworth 1960, fig. 21, P7).

There are two small sherds from Beaker vessels dating to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. One is from ditch *0026* (fill *0027*) in Trench 24 and is decorated with spaced rows of fine comb impressions. The other is from ditch *0039* (fill *0040*) in Trench 29 and has incised or impressed decoration between comb rows. The latter is clearly residual as Roman pottery was recovered from the same context. Both sherds contain grog-temper. Beaker pottery is current in the period of the later 3rd and early 2nd millennium BC. The sherds are too small to allow close dating within this period.

Some of the pottery can be dated to the later prehistoric period of the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age.

There is a rim sherd from a jar or bowl with a slightly closed mouth form recovered from layer *0098* in Trench 13. The flattened, slightly expanded rim suggests a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date. There is also a part pot, consisting of a base sherd and several large, joining body wall sherds in a flint-tempered fabric was recovered from pit *0089* (fill *0088*) in Trench 7. The flat base is not heavily gritted, as is common in Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pots and a later Iron Age date appears probable.

A number of sherds in sand-tempered fabrics are associated with three features. These are linear feature *0075* (fill *0076*) in Trench 24, pit *0093* (fill *0092*) in Trench 4 and pit *0187* (fill *0188*) in Trench 17. The sherds from two contexts (*0076* and *0188*), most showing signs of abrasion, are in a dark, sandy fabric and superficially appear similar to each other. These are not closely dated. One sherd (*0188*) has a single, large piece of heat-altered flint within it which may be an accidental inclusion. An unabraded flint-tempered sherd from the same context might indicate either a later Iron Age or possibly a Neolithic date. The sherds from the other context (*0092*) are all relatively thick but appear to derive from more than one pot. Among these are a base sherd which has some voids from burnt out vegetable fragments in the surface and the lower wall of the vessel has been burnished smooth. Although not closely dated a later Iron Age date appears likely.

Roman Pottery

Introduction

In total there are 119 sherds of Roman pottery with a combined weight of 1157g. The average sherd weight is 9.7 g. The pottery was recorded using the Suffolk Roman pottery fabric series (unpublished) and vessel forms were recorded using the Suffolk (Pakenham) type series (unpublished). Table 4 shows the quantification by fabric and a full catalogue by context is included in Appendix 3.2.

Fabric name	Fabric	No	% No.	Wt/g	% Wt	Eve
Local and regional finewares						
Colchester colour-coated ware	COLC	1	*0.8*	3	*0.2*	
Miscellaneous red colour-coated wares	RC	1	*0.8*	4	*0.3*	
Sub Total		***2***	*1.6*	***7***	*0.5*	
Local and regional coarsewares						
Black-surfaced wares	BSW	26	*21.8*	248	*21.4*	0.28
Miscellaneous buff wares	BUF	11	*9.2*	73	*6.3*	
Grey micaceous wares (black surfaced)	GMB	2	*1.6*	61	*5.2*	
Grey micaceous wares (grey-surfaced)	GMG	1	*0.8*	13	*1.1*	0.05
Grog-tempered ware	GROG	1	*0.8*	4	*0.3*	
Miscellaneous sandy grey wares	GX	76	*63.8*	751	*64.9*	1.71
Sub Total		***117***	***98.0***	***1150***	***99.2***	***2.04***
Total		**119**	***99.6***	**1157**	***99.7***	**2.04**

Table 4. Roman fabric quantities

Discussion

Most of the Roman pottery (97 sherds weighing 1101g) was recovered from one feature, pit *0067* (fill *0068*) in Trench 27. Apart from a small group of sherds from ditch *0039* (fill *0040*) in Trench 29, the remainder was recovered either as single body sherds or small groups of body sherds from ditch *0128* (fill *0129*) in Trench 8, pit *0008* (fill *0007*) in Trench 23, slot *0223* (*0225*) in Trench 15 and layer *0029* in Trench 24, with one unstratified sherd (*0125*) in Trench 8.

The closely dated pottery indicates activity or occupation on the site during the early and mid Roman period of the 1st-mid 3rd century.

The pottery from pit *0067* (fill *0068*) forms a moderate size group and includes all of the rim sherds and identified vessel form types recovered. The latest closely dated sherd from this features is from a micaceous greyware bowl with an incipient flanged rim (Form 6.17) which is probably no earlier in date than the early-mid 3rd century. A number of other sherds from the group can be dated to the period *c*.mid 2nd-mid 3rd

century, most clearly two bead rim bowls of form 6.18, a beaker rim probably of Form 3.6 and a jar which appears to be of neckless, ovoid form, Form 4.6. There are two slightly abraded sherds of red colour coated ware, one of which is probably a Colchester product dating from the period of the mid 2nd-3rd century, but which may not have been traded widely or in any quantity after the early 3rd century (Going 1987, 3). The absence of late 3rd-4th century pottery from the large late regional industries, which also applies to the whole site assemblage, is significant as their products form part of the assemblage from most late Roman sites. Overall an early-mid 3rd century date appears most likely for the latest pottery from this feature.

Several sherds from the group in pit *0067* are probably residual in relation to the other pottery and indicate early Roman activity. These are a rim sherd from a bowl which is probably of Form 6.6 and a rim from a necked jar of Form 4.1 which can all be dated to the period of the mid 1st-early 2nd century or slightly later. Also, among the pottery recovered from other features is an abraded sherd of grog-tempered ware (GROG) which can be dated to the period early-mid 1st century (layer *0029*).

Of interest is a near complete (broken) rim from a large jar in pit fill *0068*. This is warped and might indicate a serviceable kiln second or waster pot.

6.3 Post-Roman pottery

Introduction

A total of fifty-three sherds of Post-Roman pottery were recovered, weighing 681g. Table 5 shows the quantification by fabric and a full catalogue by context is included as Appendix 3.3.

Description	Fabric	No	Wt/g
Early medieval ware	EMW	10	72
Early medieval sandy ware	EMS	33	528
Early medieval with limestone	EMWL	3	22
Medieval coarseware	MCW	6	57
Total medieval		***52***	***679***
Creamware	CRW	1	2
Total post-medieval		***1***	***2***
Total		**53**	**681**

Table 5. Pottery quantification by fabric

Methodology

The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski et al 2001). The number of sherds present in each context by fabric, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric was noted. Other characteristics such as form, decoration and condition were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was catalogued on 'pro-forma' sheets by context using letter codes based on fabric and form and has been input into a Microsoft Access database (Appendix 3.3).

The codes used are based mainly on broad fabric and form types identified in *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich* (Jennings 1981), and additional fabric types established by the Suffolk Unit (S Anderson, unpublished fabric list). The code 'EMS' which is used to describe a particular type of Early medieval sandy ware has been used from the Colchester ceramic methodology (Cotter, 2000, 39).

Pottery by period

Medieval

Almost all of the Post-Roman pottery is medieval, with most of the ceramics dating to the earlier part of this period, the 11th-12th century. Many sherds came from a single vessel, the base of a sooted jar in the fill *0215* of ditch *0214* in Trench 19.

Three different broad fabric types dating to the early medieval period were identified. Three jar fragments with everted rims were present dating to the 11th-12th century. One of these from fill *0217* of ditch *0216* in Trench 15 was well preserved with an incipient bead rim (Cotter type A4B), dating to the late 11th-12th century.

Many fragments from the lower part of a sooted cooking vessel or jar made in an early medieval fabric similar to the Early medieval sandy wares found in Colchester (Cotter, 2000) were identified. The fabric also resembles Yarmouth-type ware but without any calcareous inclusions. Most of the base sherds have the well preserved remains both of an internal residue and external sooting. Three sherds in two other contexts are

other early medieval hand-made wares made in a fine sandy fabric with sparse flint and the faint remains of organic inclusions. This fabric is likely to have been made locally in the north-eastern part of Suffolk. A small number of sandy body sherds which are less finely made and which are not wheel thrown have been assigned a 12th-14th century date and have been categorised as medieval coarseware, but these identifications are tentative and they may belong to the earlier part of this period, that is the 12th century.

A few sherds of medieval coarsewares dating to the late 12th-14th century are present from the evaluation, the most notable of which is the rim of a bowl or jar with a squared rim which dates to the 13th-14th century. This vessel has a medium sandy fabric with red/brownish grey margins and may have been produced in Essex, perhaps at a kilnsite such as Great Horkesley (Drury and Petchey 1975).

Post-medieval

A single small body sherd of an undecorated creamware dating to *c.*1740-1880 was found in the fill *0010* of ditch *0009* in Trench 23.

Pottery by context

Table 6 shows a breakdown of the distribution of the pottery by trench number and context.

Trench	Context	Feature	Type	Fabrics	Pottery date
8	*0129*	*0128*	Ditch	EMW	11th-12th C
8	*0131*	*0130*	Ditch	EMW	11th-12th C
9	*0114*	*0113*	Ditch	EMS	11th-12th C
12	*0178*		Subsoil	MCW	12th-14th C
14	*0194*	*0193*	Ditch	MCW	L12th-14th C
15	*0200*	*0199*	Pit	MCW	13th-14th C
15	*0217*	*0216*	Ditch	EMW, EMS	11th-12th C
15	*0225*	*0223*	Slot	MCW	12th-14th C
15	*0239*	*0238*	Ditch	EMW. MCW	12th-14th C
19	*0215*	*0214*	Ditch	EMS, EMW	11th-12th C
23	*0010*		Ditch	CRW	M18th-L19th C

Table 6. Pottery fabrics by trench number and context

Discussion

The Post-Roman ceramic assemblage was recovered mainly from trenches located in the central part of the evaluation with one (Trench 8) lying further to the north of the site. The sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from Trench 23.

The ceramics consists mainly of pottery dating to the early medieval period. Hand-made sandy wares were present in most of the fills of the ditches. The substantial remains of the lower part of a heavily sooted cooking vessel was found in the fill *0215* of ditch *0214*, which suggests that it had not undergone much of a cycle of redeposition and may have been discarded not far from where it was used. Some of the undiagnostic body sherds in sandy fabrics are probably 12th century in date rather than later. The diagnostic rim in fill *0217* of ditch *0216* dates to the late 11th-12th century. The pottery from pit or ditch *0199* in Trench 15 is later in date, belonging to the 13th-14th century.

The Post-Roman assemblage contrasts with the pottery from the neighbouring site of SEY 035 (Goffin 2012) which lies to the north-east of the current evaluation. Here, the medieval pottery was predominantly of later, 13th-14th century date, and included some fully developed rims of medieval coarseware and some glazed wares.

The ceramics from this evaluation may provide some evidence of the history of South Elmham, relating to the period when the area was under episcopal control.

6.4 Ceramic building material

Seven pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) representing two bricks were recovered from ditch *0074* (fill *0073*) in Trench 30. The total weight is 693g. The CBM is listed by context in Appendix 3.4.

One large piece and several fragments are probably all part of one brick. This has an orange-red medium, slightly coarse, sand fabric with occasional small stones. Only part of one edge surface survives which shows that it was greater than 40mm thickness. The fabric is coarser than would be expected for Roman brick/tile and it can be identified as a brick of post-medieval or modern date.

The other piece is in a dense, cream, fine sand fabric with a pale pink core. The edges are quite sharply moulded, with finely sanded sides from moulding and the flat base is quite coarse. The upper surface is smooth. The ends are broken away but the full width (115mm) and thickness (40mm) survive. The surviving dimensions of the brick

and the cream fabric are consistent with floor bricks of 17th-19th century date (Anderson 2005).

6.5 Fired clay

There are fifty-two fragments of fired clay with a combined weight of 235g. Most of the pieces are small and the average weight is only 4.5g. The fired clay was rapidly divided on a visual appraisal between into fabric groups based on the sand content and the presence of pale clay streaks or pellets. The quantities of each fabric type are listed in Table 7 and all of the fired clay is listed and described by fabric for each context in Appendix 3.4.

Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g
Fine sand	fs	17	18
Fine sand, with pale clay inclusions	fs pc	4	11
Fine-medium sand	fs-ms	16	78
Fine-medium sand with pale clay inclusions	f-ms pc	13	126
Medium sand	ms	1	1
Medium sand with pale clay inclusions	ms pc	1	1

Table 7. Fired clay by fabric

Discussion

Small quantities of fired clay were recovered from eleven contexts. Most is abraded suggesting it has some depositional history, or is residual in the contexts from which it was recovered. Some individual small groups in contexts may represent larger pieces which have been further broken: pit *0015* (fill *0016*) in Trench 25, pit *0067* (fill *0068*), pit *0071* (fill *0072*), pit *0091* (fill *0092*) and ditch *0115* (fill *0116*).

None of the piece of fired clay could be closely identified to a type. Apart from one small semi-circular groove on the surface on one fragment (*0016*) there are no voids from former wattles or suspension holes. As a broad generalisation, it is most likely that the fired clay primarily represents pieces from hearths or ovens.

Where there are associated, closely dated finds these are primarily either of prehistoric or Roman date. The largest quantity of fired clay recovered from any one context (*0016*) is probably likely to be of prehistoric date as, although there are no closely dated finds, a significant quantity of heat-altered flint was recovered with it.

6.6 Worked flint

A total of fifty-one worked flints were recovered from seventeen contexts. One unstratified flint, which was given a small find number (SF *1001*), is included here as part of the flint assemblage. The flints were examined and described and the assemblage summarised by Colin Pendleton. His comments have been incorporated into the report. The numbers of types of flints recovered are listed in Table 8 and the numbers of flints by context is shown in Table 9. All of the flints are recorded and described by context in Appendix 3.5.

Flint type	count
Blade	2
Flake	40
Flake core	4
Scraper	3
Shatter piece	2

Table 8. Types of flint recovered by count

Context	No.
0006	1
0010	1
0014	1
0021	1
0027	1
0028	6
0029	3
0040	13
0066	2
0068	3
0073	8
0078	3
0083	2
0105	2
0129	1
0131	1
0186	1
U/S	1

Table 9. Numbers of flint recovered by context

Two patinated flints, a small find (SF *1001*) from colluvial layer *0063* in Trench 29 and one from colluvial layer *0029* in Trench 24, could suggest an early presence, possibly in the Mesolithic or Neolithic. Also, all of the flint in one context, linear trackway feature *0077* (fill *0078*) in Trench 24 appears to be of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date and there are elements which are probably of the same date in some other contexts, notably ditch *0039* (fill *0040*) in Trench 29. However, the majority of the flint is likely to be of Late Bronze Age or Iron Age date, although a broad later prehistoric date is probably more appropriate for a few.

6.7 Heat-altered flint and stone

A total of sixty-one pieces of heat-altered flint and other stones with a combined weight of 2,243g was recovered from thirteen contexts. The stones were recorded by number and weight for each stone type by context (Table 10).

Context	F No	F Wt g	S/Q No	S/Q Wt g
0014	1	20		
0016	14	308		
0027	1	9		
0028	6	89		
0029	4	48		
0040			4	131
0068			1	176
0076	2	37		
0082	5	188		
0092	1	13		
0098	5	351	1	28
0099	12	624	2	122
0200	1	97	1	2
Total	**52**	**1784**	**9**	**459**

(F=flint, S/Q= sandstone/quartzite)

Table 10. Heat-altered stone by count and weight for each stone type

The heat-altered stone is dominated by flint which makes up 85% of the assemblage by count and 79% by weight. The largest quantities are associated with pit *0015* (fill *0016*) in Trench 25 and ditch/pit *0097* (fill *0099*) in Trench 13, other features producing just a few pieces. Of the larger groups, one context ditch/pit *0097* (fill *0099*) is probably prehistoric and although undated, another (pit *0015*, fill *0016*) is possibly also prehistoric based on the quantity of heat-altered stones and the absence of later dated material. Other possible prehistoric contexts, ditch *0026* (fill *0027*) in Trench 24, pit *0091* (fill *0092*) in Trench 4 and colluvial layer *0098* in Trench 13, only produced a few or relatively small amounts of heat-altered stone. The quantities from these are similar to that from contexts with closely dated Roman and medieval finds where the heat-altered stone is likely to be mostly, or even entirely residual.

Heat-altered stones are commonly associated with prehistoric occupation from use as ‘pot-boilers’ in heating water and overall, there appears to be stronger link between the heat-altered stones and the prehistoric activity/occupation than for the later periods here. The sandstone/quartzite has better thermal properties than flint, being better at absorbing thermal shock. While generally much less common among the naturally occurring stone types in East Anglia, locally quartzite pebbles are relatively abundant in both the clay till deposits and river terrace gravels. The preference and selection of

sandstone/quartzite has also been noted among the heat-altered stone from prehistoric settlements (Crummy et al, 2009, 19). The dominance of flint here, however, may simply reflect a bias in the natural availability of this easily collected stone.

6.8 Other bulk finds categories

Slag

A large fragment of heavy, iron-based slag (827g) was recovered from ditch *0216* (fill *0217*) in Trench 15 and was associated with medieval pottery dated to the late 11th-12th century. The piece is a flattened bun shape with a rounded base and level upper surface. It appears partly broken away on one side and there is a small section of hard fired, cream coloured clay(?) attached to one side which may be part of a hearth lining. The piece can be identified as a smithing hearth base resulting from iron forging. A small fragment (5g) from slot *0223* (fill *0225*), again in Trench 15, also appears to be iron slag.

Iron nails

Single iron nails were recovered from two contexts: ditch *0009* (fill *0010*) in Trench 23 and ditch *0074* (fill *0073*) in Trench 30. These features were considered to be of medieval and Roman date respectively. There is also a nail bent into a hook shape, given the small find number SF *1006*, from medieval ditch *0115* (fill *0116*) in Trench 9.

Iron pan

There is a small piece (3g) of sandy iron pan from ditch/pit *0199* (fill *0200*) in Trench 15 which was probably original collected due to its resemblance to iron or slag.

6.9 Metal small finds

Eight metal small finds of Roman, medieval/early post-medieval and post-medieval date were recovered. Where these are associated with a specific context the context is given. All of the small finds are listed in Appendix 3.6.

Roman

Two metal small finds can be closely dated to the early Roman period. There is a corroded *sestertius* coin (SF *1004*) which is pre-Antonine and most probably dates to the end of the 1st century or early 2nd century, recovered from ditch *0074* (fill *0073*) in Trench 30 and part of a bow brooch of Colchester derivative type (SF *1007*) dating to the mid-late 1st century which was recovered from the interface between colluvial layer *0170* and the underlying naturally occurring subsoil in Trench 6.

Medieval and post-medieval

There is a part of a buckle plate or possible strap fitting (SF *1008*) of medieval of early post-medieval date, recovered from colluvial layer *0178* in Trench 15. This was associated with pottery of late 12th-14th century date and can be dated as medieval. There are traces of gilding on the surface of the copper-alloy from which it is made.

Two coins (SF *1002* and SF *1003*), both rose farthings of Charles I can be closely dated to the period 1625-49, were recovered from the colluvial layer *0063* and *0053* in Trenches 29 and 25 respectively.

A small, iron pin with a spherical head (SF *1005*) is not closely dated other than as Roman or medieval. It may be more likely to be of medieval date. This was recovered from ditch *0074* (fill *0073*) in Trench 30, the latest closely dated finds from which are CBM of probable 17th-19th century date, although on balance, a Roman date has been attributed to the feature.

6.10 Faunal Remains

There is a total of ninety-six pieces of animal bone with a combined weight of 202g. These were recovered as small quantities from contexts in eight features. These are ditches *0009* (fill *0010*) in Trench 23, *0123* (fill *0124*) in Trench 10, *0106* (fill *0105*) in Trench 5, *0113* and *0115* (fills *0114* and *0116* respectively) in Trench 9 and *0201* (fill *0202*) in Trench 14. The remainder was recovered from pits *0067* (fill *0068*) in Trench 27 and *0132* (fill *0133*) in Trench 12. The bone is listed and described by context in Table 11.

Only three of the contexts with animal bone produced closely datable finds. The latest dated finds from one, pit *0067* (fill *0068*) are dated to the mid Roman period (*c*. 3rd century), another context ditch *0113* (fill *0114*) contained medieval pottery (11th-12th century) and the remaining context, ditch *0009* (fill *0010*) a single sherd of 18th-19th century pottery that was considered to be intrusive.

The quality of the surviving surfaces of bone from three of the contexts (*0010*, *0068* and *0105*) was good, although this may not necessarily be a function of their date. Bone from other contexts is slightly more degraded.

Context	No	Wt/g	Condition	Description
0010	18	41	good	Pieces from three or four lumbar vertebrae and small sections of rib from a medium size mammal (probably pig or sheep), probably part of one butchered carcass, deep chop-like cut on one pieces of vertebra
0068	4	38	good	Pieces of long bone from medium-large mammal and single piece of tooth
0105	7	5	good	Long bones from medium size bird, presumed domestic, with post-depositional eroded surface pitting on end of one bone
0114	10	24	moderate	Shattered pieces of long bones from medium-large mammal
0116	7	31	moderate	Shattered pieces of long bones from medium-large mammal
0124	2	7	poor	Pieces of long bone from medium-large mammal, surfaces deteriorating
0133	46	49	moderate - poor	Pieces of vertebrae and long bone from medium-large mammal, vertebrae surfaces deteriorating
0202	2	7	moderate	Pieces of long bone from medium-large mammal, with post-depositional eroded surface pitting on end of one bone

Table 11. Animal bone by context

6.11 Shell

Two whole snail shells and shell fragments weighing 3g were recovered from colluvial layer *0029* (context *0028*) in Trench 24. The whole shells, although of different appearance, can be provisionally identified as *cernuella virgate,* a species common to Britain favouring habitats which are dry, open calcareous sites, dunes, grassland and hedgerows (Kerney & Cameron 1979, 177-78).

6.12 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Introduction and methods

Five bulk samples were collected from selected contexts. The samples were all processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their

potential to provide useful insights into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence for this site.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. Once dried the flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant macro remains or artefacts were recorded in Appendix 3.7. Identification of plant remains is with reference to New Flora of the British Isles (Stace 1997).

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

Quantification

For this initial assessment, macro remains such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones were scanned and recorded by count according to the following categories: # = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens.

Remains that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone were scored for abundance: x = rare, xx = moderate, xxx = abundant.

Results

The preservation of the macrofossils within these samples was through charring and is generally good to fair. All the samples contain wood charcoal fragments in varying quantities. Fibrous rootlets were also common within all of the samples and are modern contaminants.

Three of the samples contained charred cereal caryopsis within their scanned portions; the largest concentration was from ditch *0214* (fill *0215*) in Trench 15. Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) were both present, in roughly equal quantities, with perhaps bread wheat type grain being slightly dominant. Many of the cereal grains were however puffed and fragmented making them difficult to identify in any detail.

Within the other samples cereal remains were scarce, single specimens or were absent. No chaff elements, which would have suggested grain processing on site, were observed within the portions scanned.

Charred peas (*Pisum sativum* L.) and beans (*Vicia faba L.*) were recovered from ditch *0214* (fill *0215*) along with a small number of legumes that could only be identified as pea/lentil/vetch. Legumes were commonly used during the medieval period as both an important source of carbohydrates and protein for humans as well as a fodder for livestock. As pulses do not need to be processed using heat in the same way as cereals, they are less likely to be exposed to chance preservation through charring and so are often under represented within archaeological deposits.

A single fragment of *Prunus/Crateaegus* (Blackthorn/Hawthorn) endocarp was present in both pit *0244* (fill *0245*) in Trench 15 and ditch *0123* (fill *0124*) in Trench 10. These most likely represent material that has been incorporated within gathered fuel rather than a source of food.

Uncharred weed seeds were observed within all the samples scanned, except for *0145* the deposit from a hearth *0147* in Trench 16 which contained only wood charcoal. The seeds present were all uncharred and were from common weeds such as Knotgrass/Knotweeds (Polygonacea sp.), Goosefoots *(Chenopodium sp.)*, Speedwells (*Veronica* sp.), Mallow (Malvaceae sp.), Clovers (*Trifolium* sp.) and Mustards (Brassica sp.). These species may well have been accidentally harvested along with the grain but as they are uncharred and relatively unabraded it is possible that these specimens are intrusive within the archaeological deposits. During the medieval period however plants such as Goosefoot or Fat Hen were utilized in their own right as a vegetable plant and so can't necessarily be completely discounted.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general the samples were fair to good in terms of identifiable material.

The grains recovered are representative of the cereals grown during the medieval period, with bread wheat and barley being the dominant crops. A rich source of protein and carbohydrate within the diet is provided by peas and beans; the small number of pulses recovered from these samples may not be representative of their importance within the diet. The presence of legumes could indicate that either small scale garden-type production of food crops or larger crop rotation was taking place nearby.

If further archaeological interventions are undertaken on this site it is recommended that further environmental sampling should be considered as these results show that there is potential for the recovery of plant macrofossils. Specific sampling to examine the nature of the cereal waste is recommended.

6.13 Summary of the material evidence

The evaluation produced finds demonstrating archaeologically significant activity or occupation dating to the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age and occupation in the later prehistoric (Late Bronze Age-Iron Age), Roman and medieval periods. Features with finds of which the latest can be closely dated as prehistoric or Roman are concentrated in Trenches 23 – 25, 27, 29 and 30 towards the southern end of the evaluated area, although the significant prehistoric finds are wider spread over the site. Trenches with medieval finds favour the northern end of the site with a particular concentration in Trenches 15 - 18.

More specific period-based comment regarding the finds has been included in the chronological phasing and interpretation chapter below.

7. Chronological phasing and archaeological interpretation

Introduction

Features were principally dated by artefactual evidence, but historic maps, local knowledge and the juxtapositions of individual features were also considered. The dating assumptions have clearly been made on the basis of a small sample of the site and must be considered with due regard to the uncertainties which this implies.

Table 12 presents a summary of the features attributed to each archaeological Period/Phase. The rationale for their inclusion in a particular phase is presented in the main text. Figure 32 shows the distribution of the excavated features throughout the site.

Period/Phase	Basis for dating	Trenches	Features
Early Neolithic *c*.4000 – 3200 BC **(Total 1)**	Artefactual evidence	16	**Pit:** *0184* **(Total 1)**
Early Bronze Age *c*.2000 – 1500 BC **(Total 0)**	Artefactual evidence	24, 29	Residual pottery in later ditches *0026* and *0039*
Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age *c*.1000 – 400 BC **(Total 0)**	Artefactual evidence	13	Residual pottery in colluvial layer *0098*
Late Iron Age *c*.100 BC – AD 43 **(Total 3)**	Artefactual evidence	4, 7, 17	**Pits:** *0089*, *0093*, *0188* **(Total 3)**
Indeterminate prehistoric *c*.4000 BC – 43 AD **(Total 5)**	Artefactual evidence	7, 16, 25	**Ditch:** *0097* **(Total 1)** **Pits:** *0013*, *0015*, *0085* **(Total 3)** **Hearth:** *0147* **(Total 1)**
Roman AD 43 – AD 410 **(Total 4)**	Artefactual and spatial evidence	23, 27, 29, 30	**Pits:** *0008*, *0067* **(Total 2)** **Ditches:** *0039*/*0074*, *0069* **(Total 2)**
Medieval *c*.13th – 15th centuries **(Total 40)**	Artefactual and spatial evidence	1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 23, 24	**Ditches:** *0009*/*0026*, *0025*, *0034*, *0096*/*0106*, *0108*/*0110*/*0118*, *0112*, *0113*/*0128*/*0130*, *0115*, *0119*, *0121*, *0123*/*0189*, *0126*, *0134*, *0140*, *0142*, *0185*, *0191*, *0193*, *0195*/*0197*, *0199*, *0201*, *0204*, *0207*, *0210*, *0214*, *0216*, *0221*, *0238* **(Total 28)** **Trackway:** *0075*/*0077*/*0079* **(Total 1)** **Post-holes:** *0211*, *0218*, *0228*, *0232*, *0234*, *0236*, *0240*, *0242* **(Total 8)** **Layer:** *0220* **(Total 1)** **Slot:** *0223* **(Total 1)** **Pit:** *0244* **(Total 1)**
Post-medieval *c*.L.15th century+ **(Total 2)**	Artefactual and map evidence	20	**Ditch:** *0012* **(Total 1)** **Subsoiling:** *0226* **(Total 1)**
Undated **(Total 14)**	None	4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 16, 23, 25	**Pits:** *0004*, *0017*, *0031*, *0033*, *0071*, *0081*, *0087*, *0091*, *0102*, *0104*, *0132*, *0136*, *0138*, *0182* **(Total 14)**

Table 12. Site phasing

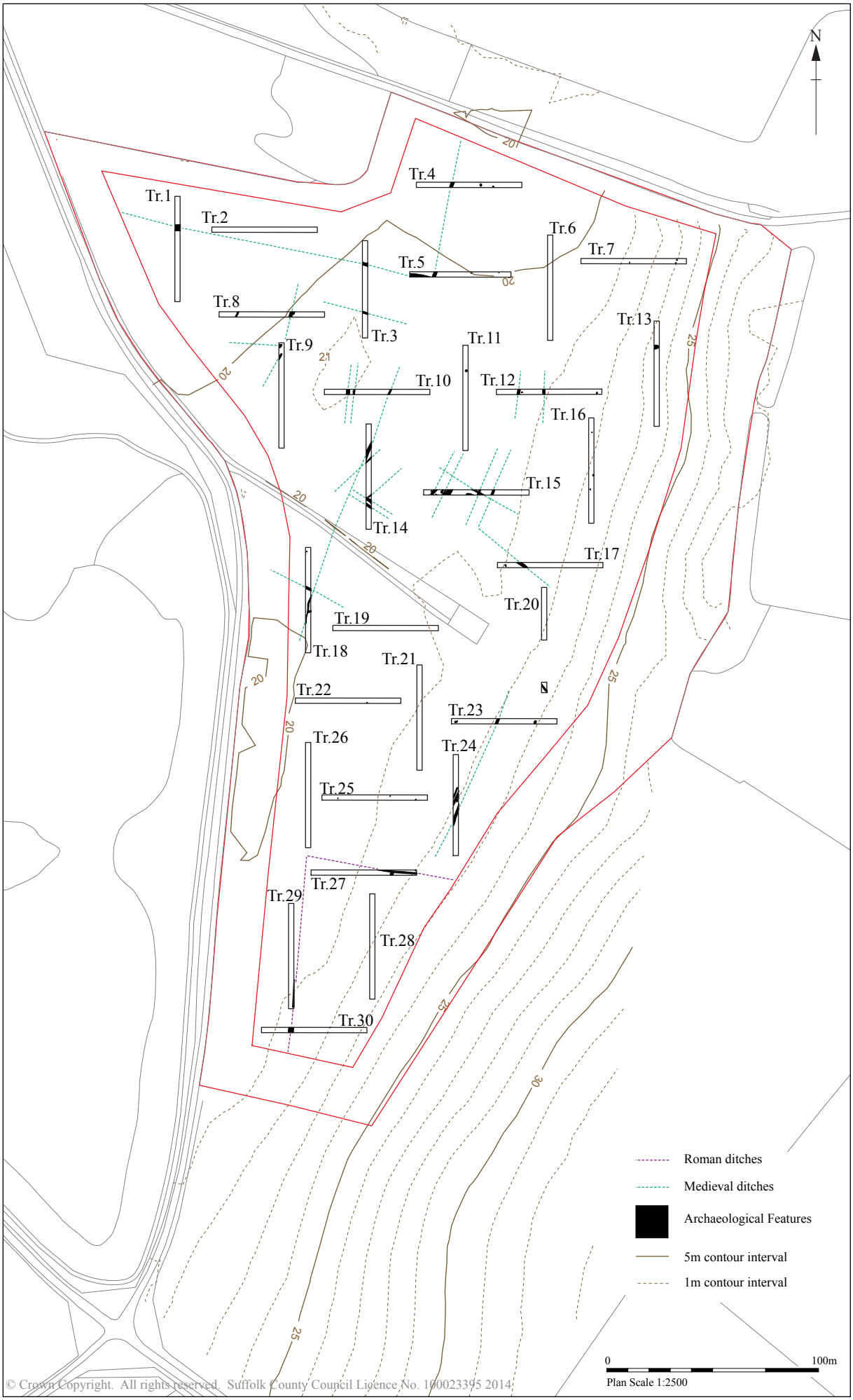

Figure 32. Recorded archaeology and contour survey

Plate 1. Early Neolithic pit *0184* (Trench 16)

Plate 2. Hearth *0147* (Trench 16)

Early Neolithic (*c*.4000 – 3200 BC)

One feature, a pit (*0184*) in Trench 16 on the eastern edge of the site was attributed an Early Neolithic date based entirely on ceramic evidence, the rim from a plain Mildenhall type bowl (*c*.3600 – 3000 BC) recovered from the fill (Plate 1). A small quantity of the worked flint assemblage, most of which was residual, could also be broadly assigned a Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date, particularly ditch *0039*/*0074* (fills *0040* and *0073* respectively) in Trenches 29 and 30 at the southern end of the site.

The level of activity represented by the single feature and the residual finds assemblage is low, no more than the background level that could be expected within an occupied landscape of this period. Elsewhere in Flixton Quarry where concentrations of Early Neolithic features and finds have been recorded, these have usually been found in association with major monumental structures such as a long barrow and long enclosure excavated under the HER codes FLN 069 and 091 respectively. No evidence for this level of activity was recorded in the evaluation trenches. The feature presence is therefore likely to be a diffuse scatter of pits.

Early Bronze Age (*c*.2000 – 1500 BC)

Single residual sherds of later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age Beaker pottery (later 3rd millennium to early 2nd millennium BC) were recovered from medieval ditch *0026* and Roman ditch *0039* in Trenches 24 and 29 respectively, both located in the southern half of the site. A portion of the worked flint assemblage, most of which was residual, was also broadly attributed a Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date, particularly ditch *0039*/*0074* (fills *0040* and *0073* respectively) in Trenches 29 and 30 at the southern end of the site.

While no discrete features of this date were recorded, this material does indicate a presence during this period, albeit limited and probably localised. Where later Neolithic and earlier Bronze Age deposits have been identified previously in Flixton Quarry they have either been associated directly with funerary monuments (usually ring-ditches) or as discrete, usually small, concentrations of domestic deposits. While the latter scenario is the most likely, the evaluated site did have potentially large enough areas between the excavated trenches to accommodate ring-ditch monuments, although none

were visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. However, given that large areas of the site have an intervening layer of colluvial material between the topsoil and the underlying natural drift deposit, which can prevent features manifesting as cropmarks, then the presence of this type of monument cannot entirely be ruled out.

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (*c*.1000 – 400 BC)

Five sherds of presumably residual pottery were recovered from the dark basal component *0098* of the upper colluvial layer *0176* that sealed both prehistoric ditch/pit *0097* and localised colluvial layer *0100* in Trench 13. Given the location and context in which the pottery was found and the lack of securely dated features of this period, it is possible that this material was generated by activity beyond the bounds of the evaluation, only entering the site within a colluvial episode. However, the majority of the worked flint recovered from discrete features, most of which was residual, was attributed a broad '*later prehistoric'* date or sometimes, more specifically, a '*later prehistoric, Late Bronze Age or Iron Age*' date. As the features from which the flint was recovered were sealed by and therefore predated the main colluvial deposit, then it could be argued that at least some of this material was more likely to have been generated by activity within the evaluation area prior to reworking and translocation into later deposits.

Where deposits of later Bronze Age or earlier Iron Age had previously been recorded in the wider area of the present quarry (excavated as FLN 053, 057, 065, 068, 088 and 090) they were overwhelmingly domestic in character with concentrations of features spreading over relatively large areas. The features recorded during the evaluation do not seem to represent a concentrated phase of activity at the higher levels of intensity seen elsewhere, but clearly there was a presence at this time.

Late Iron Age (*c*.100 BC – 43 AD)

Three pits included ceramic finds which suggested a later Iron Age date (Table 1) for the features, all of which were located in the northern half of the site in trenches close to the its northern end and eastern edge (Trenches 4, 7 and 17), and broadly coinciding with the location of the majority of the indeterminate prehistoric features.

Extensive deposits of Late Iron Age and Early Roman dates (the definition between the two is often difficult to discern in this part of East Anglia) have been recorded extensively elsewhere in the present quarry (excavated as FLN 053, 057, 059, 061 and 091). Generally, the activity was found to be concentrated in the areas close to the junction between the upland clay plateau and the gravel terraces, a similar aspect to that seen in the evaluation in the vicinity of the recorded Late Iron Age features. However, the number of features identified in the evaluation trenches is low, although it does suggest at least a limited level of activity during this period.

Indeterminate prehistoric (*c*.4000 BC – 43 AD)

Five features, three pits (*0013*, *0015* and *0085*), a ditch/pit (*0097*) and a hearth (*0147*) (Table 1) were attributed indeterminate prehistoric dates based on the presence of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery in their fills, with the exception of the hearth which was included more on typological grounds (Plate 2). Other than one pit in the southern end of the site (Trench 25), all of the features were from trenches in the northern end of the site, more specifically the eastern edge of the north end of the site (Trenches 7 and 16). Given that this location broadly coincides with that of the Late Iron Age features, it is possible that they are contemporary.

Roman (43 AD – AD 410)

Two ditches (Plates 3 and 4) and two pits were attributed Roman dates, all located in the southern end of the site (Trenches 23, 27, 29 and 30) (Table 1). The pits (*0008* and *0067*) and the north to south orientated ditch *0039*/*0074*, the latter seen in both Trenches 29 and 30, were included on artefactual grounds, while the second ditch, *0069* in Trench 27, included on the basis that it was orientated at 90^{o} to *0039*/*0074*, representing a marked off-set from the medieval alignments (Fig. 32). However, ditch *0069* did clearly cut the securely dated Roman pit (*0067*) bringing this assertion into question (Plate 3).

Plate 3. Ditch *0069* (right) cutting pit *0067* (left) (Trench 27)

Plate 4. Ditch *0074* (Trench 30)

The Roman archaeology remains difficult to characterise from the results of the evaluation. The location of the recorded features towards the southern end of the site coincide with the existing HER entry pertaining to Roman metal detector finds (SEY 022) and the significant quantity of ceramic finds in pit *0067* is likely to have been generated by domestic activity. It seems unlikely that this pit was completely isolated, but would have been generated in conjunction with other occupation deposits.

However, due to the vagaries of evaluation trenching, only the one feature appeared within the bounds of a trench. What has been determined though is that a widespread concentration of Roman archaeology is not present in the site and that the deposits that would be encountered in an open area strip are likely to be localised.

In terms of assessing the currency of the Roman deposits, a sherd from a grog-tempered pot of late 1st century BC - 1st century AD is unlikely to date later than the Neronian-early Flavian period. Also the two metal small finds, a brooch and a coin, are of mid-late 1st-early 2nd century date; although the coin would have remained current through the 2nd-early 3rd century. Given its worn condition, it may well have been deposited or lost much later than its issue date. The most significant pottery group is from a pit (*0067*) and is primarily of 2nd - early 3rd century date, while the small finds assemblage suggests that the activity possibly did not extend beyond the 3rd century. One rim sherd from the pit was warped, possibly a kiln waster. Roman pottery kilns have previously been excavated in Homersfield Quarry to the west (Smedley and Owles 1959, 168-84) and in the extant quarry to the north-east (Boulter 2008, 92-4).

The pottery recovered does not suggest any significant status to the site. However, as most of the pottery is from the fill of one pit, this may not fully reflect the range of the wider occupation assemblage. The two metal small finds might suggest some limited status for the occupants, although it can be noted that no Roman ceramic building materials (CBM) were recovered. Pieces of Roman CBM are often common around occupation sites of that period and the absence suggests any buildings in the immediate vicinity would have been timber framed and roofed with wooden shingles or thatch.

Plant macrofossils from a bulk sample from one pit (*0067*, fill *0068*) associated with 2nd-3rd century pottery include a low concentration of indeterminate cereal grains.

Plate 5. Metalled trackway *0075*/*0077*/*0079* (Trench 24)

Plate 6. Slot *0223* (left), ditch *0221* (middle) and ditch *0214* (right) (Trench 15)

Medieval (*c*.13th to 15th centuries)

A total of forty features were attributed to the medieval period almost all in the northern two thirds of the site (Table 12). Of these, twenty-one were ditches (Fig. 32) and an associated trackway (Plate 5), with the remainder, all located in a concentration of features at the western end of Trench 15, comprising eight post-holes, a slot, a layer and a pit (Plate 6).

Whilst not all of the ditches attributed to this phase produced datable artefactual evidence, the similarities in their character and alignments have been taken into account and on balance it was concluded that they belonged to a broadly contemporary medieval field system previously recorded as cropmarks SEY 029 and 030 in the HER. While it cannot be ruled out that some elements are earlier, of Roman or even prehistoric date, it should also be noted that some of the excavated ditch sections that did not produce datable artefactual evidence did include animal bone. In excavations undertaken in the wider area of the present quarry with similar geological conditions, animal bone does not survive well and its presence in the relatively sandy fills of many of the evaluation ditches favours the medieval rather than an earlier date.

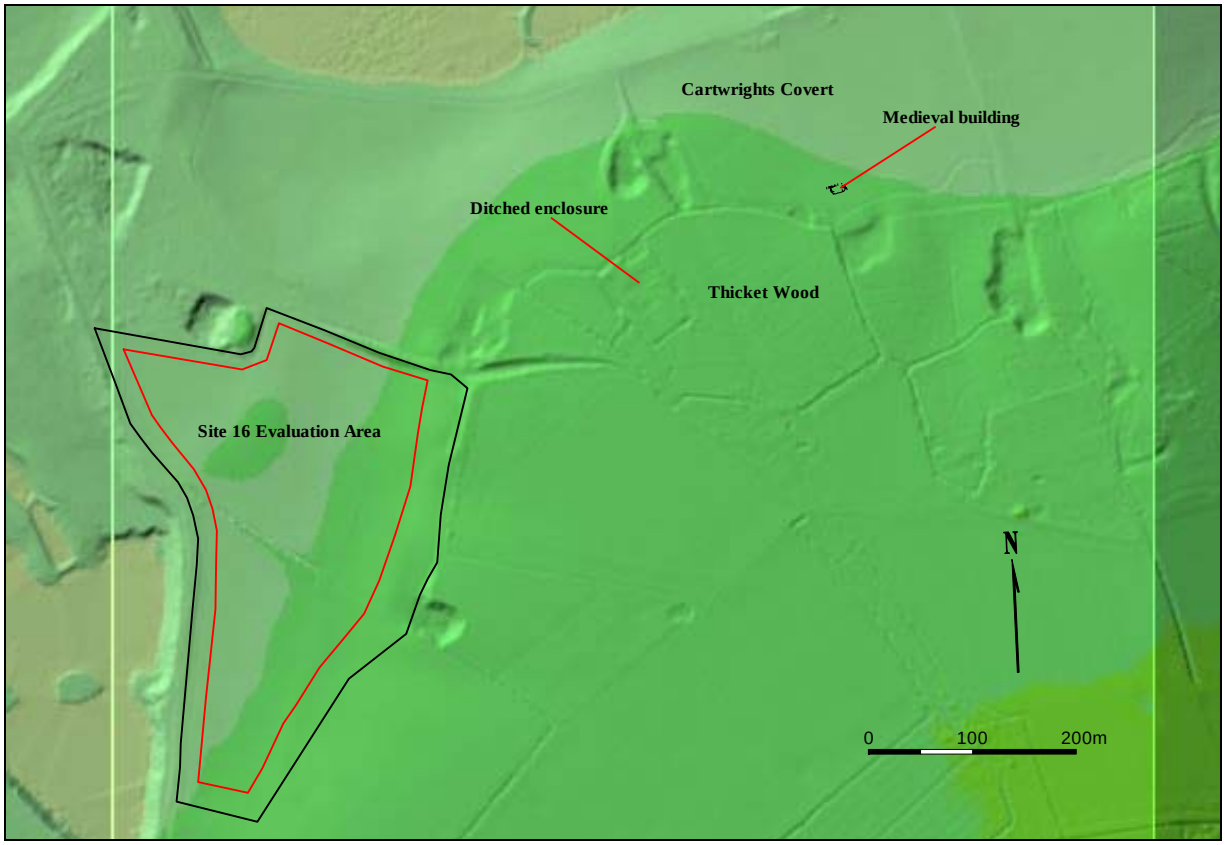

Figure 33. Lidar survey

The character of the archaeology suggests a series of fields bounded by ditches with a probable focus of occupation in Trench 15 where a cluster of morphologically similar post-holes were recorded. Plant macrofossils from securely dated medieval features included cereal grains (both Hordeum sp. and Triticum sp.) along with legumes. In addition, a piece of iron slag, identified as a piece of smithing hearth base, is indicative of iron forging at this time. The currency of the medieval deposits, based on the ceramic evidence, runs through from the 11th to 14th centuries, although concentrating towards the earlier end of this range.

Until the recent excavations in Cartwrights Covert (excavated as SEY 035) *c*.400m to the north east of the evaluation area, medieval archaeology had largely been absent in the previously excavated Flixton Quarry sites. Here a significant structure, apparently within a contemporary enclosure, was located on the junction between the clay soils to the south and the gravel terraces to the north. In addition, a visual inspection of the wooded area to the south and south-west of Cartwrights Covert (mainly an area known as Thicket Wood) and a subsequent examination of a Lidar survey tile of the same area held by SCCAS, has revealed standing earthworks including a ditched enclosure with a similarly ditched road or track forming an entrance on its south-west side (Fig. 33). It is possible that the features recorded in the evaluation are broadly associated with these earthworks and by extension, the significant later medieval structure excavated in Cartwrights Covert.

Post-medieval (*c*.L.15th century+)

Two features were assigned post-medieval dates: a ditch in Trench 20 relating to a boundary that until relatively recently crossed the evaluation area, continuing the line of the extant track, and a linear subsoiling disturbance in Trench 15. In addition, five of the trenches were crossed by drainage pipes which were not allocated context numbers, but the locations of which were recorded (Fig. 2).

The extensive homogenous colluvial layer seen immediately below the topsoil in the majority of the trenches, with the exception of those traversing the gravel ridge towards the north-west of the site could be seen to stratigraphically seal all the phases of archaeological deposit other than the modern drainage features and the boundary ditch in Trench 20. This demonstrates that the colluvial episodes that generated this layer

post-dated the redundancy of the medieval features, the latest of which arguably survived into the 14th century. A component of the limited post-medieval finds assemblage comprising two coins of Charles I (1625-49), both recovered from the colluvial layer, provided more tangible evidence for its date.

Undated

A total of fourteen features, all described as pits remained undated. The majority of these were located in trenches in the northern half of the site. It is likely that these features were generated by activity relating to the more securely dated periods but in the absence of datable artefactual or stratigraphic evidence it is impossible to attribute them to one of these phases.

8. Discussion

In this section, the stated aims of the project are related directly to the results of the trenched evaluation:

RA1: *Establish the suitability of the area for development.*

Essentially, this research aim involves assessing whether there is archaeology surviving on the site that in any way affects the suitability of the site for development. In the first instance, this involves whether the MPA recommend preservation *in situ* of nationally or internationally significant deposits. However, while preservation *in situ* on purely archaeological grounds is rare, other factors, such as the estimated costs of excavation, analysis and publication may be considered prohibitively high by the prospective developer.

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

During the evaluation, archaeological deposits relating to a number of chronological periods were recorded within the proposed extraction area. Of the thirty excavated

trenches only six were totally blank. The results suggest a background presence of earlier Neolithic, Early Bronze Age and later Bronze Age/earlier Iron Age activity with more definitive evidence for later Iron Age and Roman occupation, the former particularly towards the northern end of the site and the latter in the south. In addition, there were extensive medieval deposits in the northern half of the site with what appeared to be an occupation focus in the area of Trench 15.

Early Neolithic

Earlier Neolithic deposits previously recorded at Flixton Quarry were dominated by a long barrow and an associated concentration of pit-like features (Boulter 2009), a long enclosure (fieldwork only), with more isolated pits recorded in other areas (Boulter 2008 and 2012).

The presence of the one Neolithic feature within the evaluation trenches along with unstratified and residual material can be interpreted as significant. Earlier Neolithic sites with any great number of features are still a rare occurrence and even the possibility of further surviving deposits SEY 038 site must be considered to be of both local and regional importance.

In terms of the potential of the site, in 'Future research topics' (Medlycott (ed.) 2011, 13) a number of items regarding the Early Neolithic period can be considered relevant to the SEY 038 site:

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

Early Bronze Age

As previously stated, the earlier Bronze Age deposits recorded in other areas at Flixton Quarry have been dominated by funerary monuments, principally ring-ditches and their associated burials, with only localised small concentrations of what can be considered to be domestic deposits. Overall, the earlier Bronze Age deposits at Flixton have been recognised as one of the recent key projects of this period (Medlycott (ed.) 2011, 15 and

19). While limited to residual finds from later features, this does indicate at least a presence during the earlier Bronze Age. Even if funerary monuments are found not to be present, the site can add to the expanding corpus of evidence of this period in the Waveney Valley, particularly with reference to Flixton Quarry where the deposits are considered to be of both regional and national importance.

In terms of the potential of the site, in 'Future research topics' (Medlycott (ed.) 2011, 20) a number of items regarding the Early Bronze Age period can be considered relevant to the SEY 038 site:

- **Dating and chronology:** potential for radiocarbon dating (particularly Bayesian theory) to help refine the absolute chronology for the region
- **Finds studies:** further development of regional pottery sequences
- **Settlement and monument relationships:** examination of the relationships between settlement sites and burial.

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

Occupation deposits of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age have been found extensively in the wider area of Flixton Quarry (excavated as FLN 053, 057, 065, 068, 088 and 090), often on sites with a similar aspect as SEY 038, close to the junction between the river terrace gravels and the heavier clay land. While limited to residual finds, there was clearly a presence, albeit limited, during this period. The site has the potential to add to the results from the wider area.

In terms of the potential of the site, in 'Future research topics' (Medlycott (ed.) 2011, 21) one item regarding the later Bronze Age and earlier Iron Age period maybe considered relevant to the SEY 038 site:

- **Finds studies:** typological identification of later Bronze Age pottery linked to close radiocarbon dating is needed.

Late Iron Age/Roman

Flixton Quarry is listed among the sites where recent archaeological work has made it possible to trace the development between an Iron Age to Roman Landscape (Medlycott (ed.) 2011, 28). The Late Iron Age/Early Roman and Roman deposits recorded in the evaluation represent an opportunity to extend our understanding of

these periods and, as such, must be considered to be of both local and regional importance.

A number of 'Future research topics' relating to the Iron Age and Roman periods are highlighted for further study (Medlycott (ed.) 2011, 29) and those listed below are considered to be relevant to the SEY 038 site:

- **Dating and chronology:** potential for radiocarbon dating (particularly Bayesian theory) to help refine the absolute chronology for the region
- **Finds studies:** further development of regional pottery sequences
- **Iron Age/Roman transition:** general landscape development
- **Settlement types:** distribution, density and dynamics
- **The agrarian economy:** palaeoenvironmental work where appropriate and micromorphological studies of buried soils
- **Region difference, tribal polities:** particularly relevant to the study of chronological and spatial variations in the impact of Roman material culture, both before and after the conquest.

Medieval

The medieval archaeology is harder to assess as it clearly represents part of a wider area of activity and occupation that continues beyond the edge of the site to the north and north-east, surviving as earthworks, and possibly extending as far as the unusual building structure in Cartwrights Covert. However, the artefactual and structural evidence suggests that deposits of some significance are present which will at least be of local importance.

A number of 'Future research topics' relating to the medieval period are highlighted for further study (Medlycott (ed.) 2011, 70) and those listed below are considered relevant to the SEY 038:

- **Landscapes:** where does the site fit in with the medieval manor of Flixton or of Homersfield as a possession of the medieval bishops of Norwich
- **Rural settlement:** what type of activity or occupation does the SEY 038 deposits represent?

In summary, while the archaeological deposits identified on the SEY 038 site are considered to be of local and to some degree of regional importance, it is unlikely that

SCCAS Conservation Team, in their role as archaeological advisors to the MPA, will regard them as meriting preservation *in-situ* on archaeological grounds alone.

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

Features dating to the Early Neolithic, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods were identified, along with unstratified prehistoric material of later Neolithic, earlier Bronze Age and later Bronze Age/earlier Iron Age date. All but the most recent features and those crossing a discrete gravel ridge located in the northern end of the site were sealed beneath a layer of colluvium that varied in thickness from just a few centimetres to one metre. The colluvial deposit had effectively protected the underlying archaeological features from damage by modern agricultural activities with only the deepest subsoiling having any detrimental effect.

Generally, the prehistoric and Roman archaeology was similar in character to that previously identified in the wider area of Flixton Quarry where the deposits were considered to provide evidence for occupation within the bounds of the site along with more peripheral farming/agricultural activities and funerary monuments. It is likely that the SEY 038 archaeology represents a continuation along the valley side of this relatively dispersed low to moderate level of occupation/activity and it seems reasonable to assume that features of these dates will be identified intermittently throughout the area.

Very few medieval features have previously been recorded at Flixton. The results from the evaluation trenching seemed to suggest that medieval activity favoured the northern end of the SEY 038 site and included a discrete occupation focus within a wider area of ditch-bounded fields and enclosures. However, uncertainties with the dating for some of the ditches meant that it was unclear if those at the southern end of the site were also medieval with their included Roman finds being residual.

Generally, the preservation level was found to be good although, similarly to the other excavated sites at Flixton Quarry, animal bone preservation varied depending on the

character of the fill in which it had been deposited. On balance though, the features fills encountered in the evaluation were 'heavier' than those in many of the previous Flixton areas and the potential for the survival of a reasonable animal bone assemblage must be considered to be relatively high.

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

Masking colluvial deposits were present over the majority of the site (up to *c*.1m thick), only being absent over a topographically pronounced gravel ridge towards the north-west of the area. Given that all but the post-medieval features were sealed under this layer, the present agricultural regime of ploughing and cultivation has not damaged the archaeology to any great extent. Subsoiling disturbance was recognised locally, but the impact was minimal.

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

Five soil-samples were taken and assessed. Generally at Flixton sites, the environmental potential has proven to be low due to the adverse nature of the depositional environment. However, the examination of the flotation residues indicated that charcoal was present (including charred grains) and had survived in a reasonable condition. Similarly to the SEY 035 site (Catwrights Covert) to the north-east, the evaluation area was located close to the junction between the river terrace gravels and the heavy glaciogenic clays and, as a consequence, the archaeological features contain a higher percentage of clay than is usual at Flixton and, as a consequence, the potential for the survival of environmental evidence in this area must be considered to be enhanced.

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

Details of any future programme of archaeological work at the proposed Site 16 would be based on documentation (Brief) prepared by SCCAS Conservation Team on behalf

of the MPA. To that end, the trenched evaluation has provided sufficient information to facilitate the preparation of this document.

9. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The trenched archaeological evaluation the proposed extraction site (Site 16) has effectively characterised the quantity and quality of the surviving archaeological deposits.

The results suggest that while significant, well-preserved multi-period archaeology is present, the concentrations and character of the deposits recorded are unlikely to be considered to merit preservation *in-situ* on archaeological grounds alone.

SCCAS Conservation Team in their role as Archaeological Planning Advisors to the MPA will certainly require further archaeological work if extraction were to proceed. It is likely that the work would involve a programme of continuous archaeological monitoring and recording during the soil-stripping process, with set-piece excavation in areas of more concentrated archaeological deposits. This methodology is well tested and has proved very effective on other Flixton Quarry sites. The scope/extent of the latter would be agreed between representatives of both the company and the MPA at the time.

10. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds
Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\South Elmham St Mary
Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HWL 1-99, HWM 1-99 and HWN 1-27
Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Store Bury St Edmunds

11. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by SCCAS Field Team archaeologists Preston Boyles, Phil Camps, Roy Damant, Steve Manthorpe, Simon Picard and directed by Stuart Boulter.

Project management was undertaken by Stuart Boulter.

Post-excavation finds management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and quantification was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jenniens and Ruth Beveridge. Specialist finds reports were produced by Ruth Beveridge (metalwork small finds), Richenda Goffin (post-medieval pottery), Colin Pendleton (worked flint) and Anna West (palaeoenvironmental). Finds reports for other categories of finds were produced by Steve Benfield who also compiled the overall finds report.

The report illustrations were created by Ellie Cox and the report was edited by Rhodri Gardner.

Thanks should also be extended to Cemex UK Materials Ltd who funded the work, also to Edward Martin and Matt Brudenell of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Field Projects Team who acted as the archaeological advisors to the MPA and Adrian Havercroft (The Guildhouse Consultancy) who acted on behalf of the Cemex.

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Appendix 1

Site 16, 'Homersfield', South Elmham St. Mary (Flixton Park Quarry), Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation:

Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment

Prepared by
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team
August 2013

Document Control

Title: Site 16, ‘Homersfield’, South Elmham St. Mary (Flixton Park Quarry), Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation, Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment.

Date: August 2013

Issued by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team

Author: Stuart Boulter

Checked by: N/A

Issued to: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team and The Guildhouse Consultancy (on behalf of Cemex UK Materials Ltd)

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Appendices

1 Background

- The Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) have been commissioned by The Guildhouse Consultancy (on behalf of Cemex UK Materials Ltd) to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation by mechanically excavated trial trench on land proposed as a possible future extension to existing quarrying operations at Flixton Park Quarry (Figure 1). The site was identified as Site 16 in the *Suffolk Minerals Waste Development Framework (Minerals Specific Site Allocations)* of 2009.

- This WSI covers that work only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required would be subject to new documentation.

- The works have been instigated by Cemex UK Materials Ltd in order that a consideration of the archaeological potential of the site will be included in their submitted proposal. A Brief for these works was produced by the Suffolk County Council Planning Archaeologist Jess Tipper in a document dated 30th May 2013. All SCCAS Field Team work will adhere to the requirements of this document.

- The Brief states that mechanically excavated trial-trenches should be opened to cover 4% of the proposed quarry (ground disturbance area 6.75 hectares). This equates to a combined total length of 1500m with the 1.8m ditching bucket (30 x 50m long trenches) (Figure 2); up to a further 1% (375m) may also be required.

- The site has not been subject to any previous archaeological interventions.

- The perceived archaeological potential of the site is based on the results of extensive archaeological work in the quarried areas to the north-east (Boulter various) where evidence for multi-period activity was recorded. In addition there are entries on the Historic Environment Record (HER) in the vicinity of the site.

- The fieldwork will be carried out by members of SCCAS Field Team under the supervision of a Project Officer (Jezz Meredith) while project management will be undertaken by Senior Project Officer Stuart Boulter.

- It is proposed that the work will be undertaken in August/September 2013 and is projected to last between four and six weeks, depending on whether the full 5% of trenches is required, and the character and extent of the archaeology revealed therein.

2 Research Aims

RA1: Establish the suitability of the area for development.

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

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

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

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

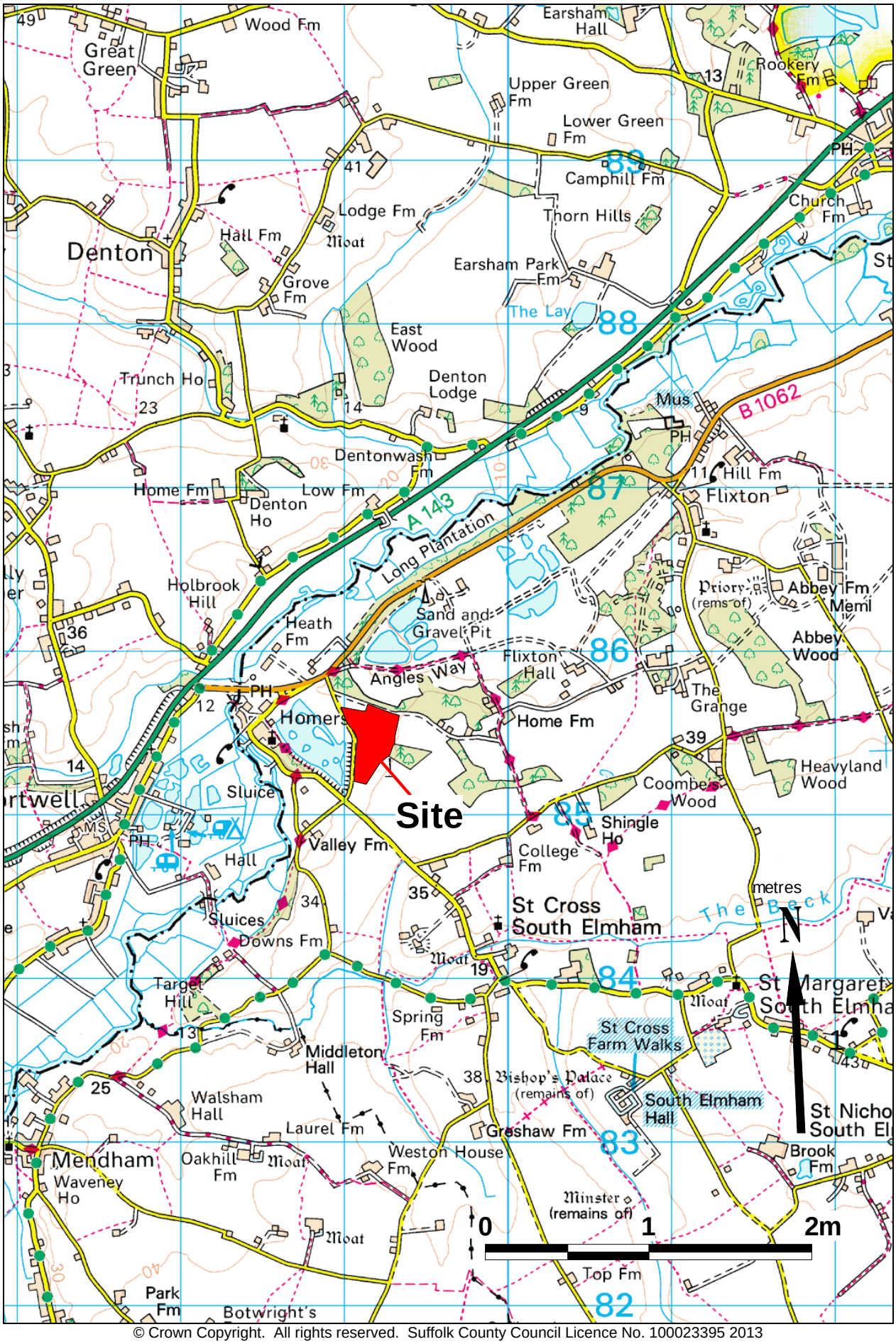

Figure 1. Site location

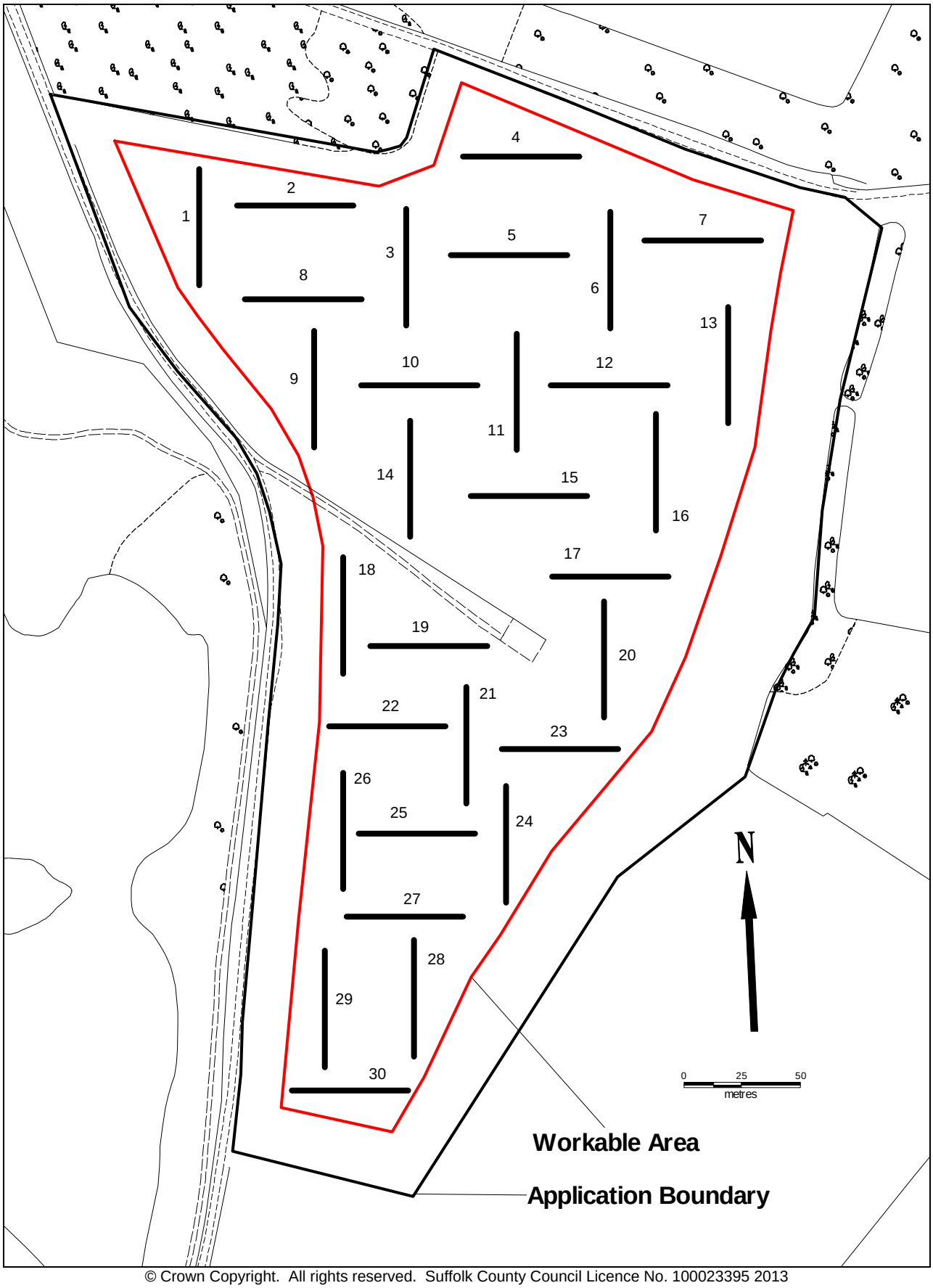

Figure 2. Site detail and proposed location of trenches

3 Project Details

Site Name	Site 16, 'Homersfield', South Elmham St Mary (Flixton Park Quarry)
Site Location/Parish	St. Mary, South Elmham
Grid Reference	TM 2920 8550
Access	From Back Lane
Planning No	Pre-planning application
HER code	SEY 038
OASIS Ref	Suffolkc1-156223
SCCAS Job Code	HOM/EVA/001
Type:	Mechanically excavated evaluation trenches
Area	6.75 hectares
Project start date	Winter August/September 2013
Duration	Four to six weeks
Number of personnel on site	Projected as 3 SCCAS staff, but flexible depending on results

Personnel and contact numbers

Project Manager	Stuart Boulter	01473 265877
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	Stuart Boulter	07882 223524
Outreach Officer	Duncan Allan	07768 430556
Finds Dept.	Richenda Goffin	01284 352447
EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Helen Chappell	01223 582707
Sub-contractors	N/A	
Curatorial Officer	Jess Tipper	01284 741225
Consultant/Contact	Adrian Havercroft (Guildhouse Consultancy)	01482 861003
Developer	-	-
Client	Cemex UK Materials LTD	-
Site landowner	-	-

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Upper Olland Street, Bungay, NR35 1BE	01473 613500
Local GP	Bungay Medical Practice, 28 St. Johns Road Bungay Suffolk NR351LP	01986 892055
Location of nearest A&E	James Paget University Hospital, Lowestoft Road, Gorleston, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, NR31 6LA	01493 452452
Qualified First Aiders	SCCAS Staff and Cemex Quarry Staff	01986 788281
Base emergency no.	N/A	

Hire details

Plant:	N/A	
Accommodation Hire	N/A	
Toilet Hire	N/A	
Tool hire:	N/A	

Other Contacts

Suffolk Fleet Maintenance		01359 270777
Suffolk Press Office		01473 264395
SCC Environment Strategy Manager	James Wilson	01473 264301
SCC Health and Safety Inspector	Martin Fisher	07540 264299

4 Archaeological method statement

Evaluation by trial trench

- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of the SCCAS Field Team led by Senior Project Officer Stuart Boulter. The primary excavation team of two will come from a pool of suitable staff at SCCAS. Additional input will be provided by an experienced metal detectorist in the employ of SCCAS.

- The area of investigation comprises *c*.6.75 hectares of agricultural land fronting on to Back Lane (Figure. 1).

- The Brief (sections 3.1 and 3.3) states that the evaluation requires the excavation by linear trial-trench of 4% of the proposed working area (*c*.6.75 hectares), with 1% reserved should further definition of the archaeological deposits uncovered in the initial trenching if required. The 4% equates to 1,500m of trenching using a 1.8m wide machine bucket. Figure 2 shows the position of trenches totalling 4% of the proposed working area (1,500m), which leaves 1% in reserve (375m).

- Depending on the results, trenching may be terminated at any given time by the commissioning body, although this may impact on the extent to which this can be regarded as an adequate evaluation for planning purposes.

- All topsoil and overburden will be removed stratigraphically, by a mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. The trenches will be excavated down to the top of the first undisturbed archaeological horizon, or the upper surface of the naturally occurring subsoil. Spoil will be temporarily stockpiled next to the trench with topsoil stored separately to any underlying colluvial material. All excavation will be under the direct supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

- After excavation and recording, the trenches will be backfilled by pushing the upcast spoil back in sequentially using the mechanical excavator. Formal reinstatement is not the responsibility of the archaeological contractor.

- The character of the site suggests that it is not likely that there are any live services present. However, with the absence of any information provided by the client, any damaged incurred to hitherto unknown services is not the responsibility of the archaeological contractor

- Although the trenches are unlikely to be deep (<1000mm is anticipated, although localised areas with colluvium could be deeper), they will be backfilled as soon as possible. Where deep trenches are left open over night to facilitate visits by various interested parties, fencing will be employed.

- Archaeological features and deposits will be sampled by hand excavation and the trench bases and sections cleaned and recorded as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims. While there is a presumption that the excavation work will cause minimum disturbance consistent with adequate evaluation, with solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes preserved intact, even if sampled, the following guidelines will be maintained:

  A minimum of 1m wide slots will be excavated across linear features

  50% of discrete features, such as pits, will be sampled, although in some instances 100% may be required

- Sufficient excavation will be undertaken to provide clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and character of any colluvial or any other masking deposit will be established across the site.

- A site plan, which will show the trench location and other areas of investigation, feature positions and levels will be recorded, where necessary, a RTK GPS or TST will be used, otherwise trenches will located by triangulation from extant structures and boundaries. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. Normal Field Team conventions, compatible with the County HER, will be used during the site recording.

- The site will be recorded under the HER site code SEY 038. All archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard *pro forma* SCCAS Context Recording Sheets.

- A photographic record (high resolution digital) will be made during the evaluation.

- Metal detector searches will be made at all stages of the project covering both the upcast spoil and the base of the trenches.

- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated according to 'First Aid For Finds' and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.

- All finds will be taken to the SCCAS Bury St. Edmunds office for processing, preliminary conservation and packing. Much of the archive and assessment preparation work will be done at the Bury St. Edmunds office, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in archaeology and university departments in other parts of the country.

- In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (30-40 litres each) will be taken from selected archaeological features, particularly those which are both datable and interpretable, and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science, on the need for specialist environmental sampling.

- In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and a suitable licence obtained before their removal from the site. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law. They will be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the IFA's Technical Paper 13 Excavation and post-excavation treatment

of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains, by McKinley & Roberts. Following full recording and analysis, where appropriate, the remains will be reburied.

- Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation' (IFA, 1995, revised 2001), 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003), SCCAS/CT Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 ver 1.3 and SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010.

- Due to the limited nature of the job, SCCAS staff will work from their vehicle. A portable toilet will be hired and Cemex welfare facilities will also be available for use when required.

Post-excavation

- Post-excavation finds work will be managed by Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff will be used who are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field. Members of the project team will be responsible for taking the project to archive and assessment levels.

- The site archive will be consistent with 'Management of Archaeological Projects' (English Heritage, 1991).

- All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued within the SCCAS photographic index.

- All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the County HER. All finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.

- Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by OP and context with a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.

- Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded and assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.

Specialist reports will be done in-house or commissioned as necessary to meet the following requirements at assessment level:

- The site archive will meet the standards set by 'The Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels' of the Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD700 - 1700 (1993).

- The pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994).

- Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Regional Environmental Archaeologist (Dr Helen Chapell) with a clear statement of potential for further analysis.

- Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.

- An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).

- The evaluation report will contain a stand alone summary and a description of the excavation methodology. It will also contain a clear separation of the objective account of the archaeological evidence from its archaeological interpretation and recommendations to assist the Planning Officer. It will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.

5 Risk assessment

The project will be carried out following the Suffolk County Council statement on Health and Safety at all times except where it contradicts Cemex site specific Health and Safety guidelines. Particular hazards to SCCAS staff and subcontractors identified with this project are as follows:

- **Outdoor working** –hazards to staff from weather conditions and uneven ground.
- **Manual excavation** – the main hazards are to staff from the use of tools, shallow holes and the resultant trip hazards, live services and ground contamination.
- **Mechanised excavation** – the most significant hazard from this activity is working in close proximity with plant machinery.

Specific risk assessments for each are provided in Appendix 3.

All SCCAS Field Team staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites and are aware of all SCCAS H&S policies. All permanent SCCAS Field Team excavation staff are holders of CSCS (Construction Skills Certification Scheme) cards and SPA Quarry Safety Passports. All staff will be issued with a copy of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.

From time to time it may be necessary for site visits by external specialists, SCCAS Conservation Team members and other SCC staff. All staff and visitors will be issued with the appropriate PPE and will undergo the required inductions.

PPE required in this case includes:

- Hard Hat (to EN397)
- High Visibility Clothing (EN471 Class 2 or greater)
- Safety Footwear (EN345/EN ISO 20346 or greater – to include additional penetration-resistant midsole)
- Gloves (to EN388)
- Eye Protection (safety glasses to at least EN 166 1F)

Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk County Council insurance policies (see Appendix 2).

Welfare facilities for SCCAS Field Team staff have kindly been provided by Cemex.

Environmental controls

Suffolk County Council maintains an internal Environmental Management System run in accordance with the ISO14001 standard by a dedicated EMS officer. The council has a publicly available Environment Policy, which commits us meeting all relevant regulatory, legislative and other requirements, and preventing pollution, and to the continual improvement of our environmental performance, as well as:

- Preventing environmental pollution and minimise waste.
- Reducing our carbon emissions.
- Continually improving our energy efficiency and reduce our use of resources.
- Reducing the impact of vehicle travel by county council employees.
- Implementing sustainable procurement.
- Minimising the impact on the environment of all existing and planned county council activities.
- Enhancing biodiversity, conserve distinctive landscapes and protecting the historic environment.

The council has also published its Environmental Action Plan online, together with the monitoring report from the previous plan.

Between 2005 and 2010, the county council was certified to the ISO14001 standard by BSI for all services except schools. We were the first, and until 2009, only council to achieve this. During the eleven external audits undertaken during this period, only two non-conformities were identified. Partially because of this, and also in order to make cost savings, in 2010 a decision was taken to not continue with the certification. However the council will continue to run its internal auditing system, which carries out around 40 audits a year to check issues such as legal compliance and performance against our environmental objectives, and will also participate in an auditor exchange programme with Norfolk County Council to ensure continued external oversight of our system.

Hazardous Substances

COSHH assessments for hazardous substances that staff could come into contact with are listed in Appendix 4.

6 Site induction/Site Visit Sign-Off Sheet

Name	Signature	Date

Appendix 1. Suffolk County Council Health and Safety Policy

Suffolk County Council

Health and Safety Policy
Section 1 - General Statement of Policy

Suffolk County Council is fully committed to comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act etc 1974 and associated legislation.

We recognise that good health, safety and wellbeing is integral to our organisational and business performance by reducing injuries and ill health, protecting the environment and reducing unnecessary losses and liabilities. Our service delivery decisions will always consider the impact on health, safety and wellbeing.

We aim to be exemplary in all matters relating to the health, safety and welfare of our staff and all those who may be affected by our activities . To this end we will:

- benchmark our health & safety performance against other similar organisations;
- provide adequate control of the health and safety risks arising from our work activities;
- consult with our employees on matters affecting their health and safety;
- provide and maintain safe plant and equipment;
- ensure safe handling and use of substances;
- provide information, instruction and supervision with adequate professional advice;
- ensure all employees are competent to do their tasks, and give them adequate training;
- prevent incidents, injuries and cases of work-related ill health;
- maintain safe and healthy working conditions;
- commit to progressive improvement in health & safety performance using current recognised good practice such as 'HSG65' and similar models of continuous improvement;
- review and revise this policy as necessary at regular intervals.

Signed: ..... Chief Executive. Date: 27th January 2012

Signed: ..... Leader. Date: 31st January 2012.

Review date: Date: January 2014

If you need help to understand this information in another language or would like this information in another format, including audio tape or large print, please call **08456 066 067**.

Suffolk County Council

Document Control

Name	Comment	Date	Version No.
		Apr 2009	1.0
		June 2010	2.0
Martin Fisher	Update new H&S Mgr.	29 Dec 10	2.1
Martin Fisher	Format change only	19 Jul 11	2.2
Martin Fisher; Nick Wilding; Richard Hart	Review and re-write	Nov 11 – Jan 12	2.3 - 2.6
Heather Foster	Comment	18 Jan 12	2.7
Nick Wilding	Further comments	20 Jan 12	
CHSMB	Approved	19 Jan 12	3.0

Appendix 2. SCC Insurance Certificates

ZURICH
MUNICIPAL

To Whom It May Concern

Our ref: Our Ref: QLA-19A004-0013 17 July, 2012

Zurich Municipal Customer: Suffolk County Council

This is to confirm that Suffolk County Council
have in force with this Company until the policy expiry on 31/07/2013
Insurance incorporating the following essential features:

Policy Number: QLA-19A004-0013

Limit of Indemnity:

Public Liability:	£	50,000,000	any one event
Products Liability:)	£	50,000,000	for all claims in the
Pollution:)		aggregate during any one period of insurance	
Employers' Liability:	£	50,000,000	any one event inclusive of costs

Excess :

Public Liability/Products Liability/Pollution:	£	£311,000 any one event
Employers' Liability:	£	£311,000 any one claim

Indemnity to Principals :
Covers include a standard Indemnity to Principals Clause in respect of contractual obligations.

Full Policy :
The policy documents should be referred to for details of full cover.

Yours faithfully

Sally Rose
Underwriting Services
Zurich Municipal
Farnborough

Zurich Municipal
Zurich House
2 Gladiator Way
Farnborough
Hampshire
GU14 6GB

Telephone 0870 2418050
Direct Phone 01252 384594
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sally.rose@uk.zurich.com@zurich.com

ZURICH
MUNICIPAL

To Whom It May Concern

Our ref: SS/PS/B'HAM 14 August, 2012

Zurich Municipal Customer: Suffolk County Council

This is to confirm that Suffolk County Council have in force with this Company until the policy expiry on 31st July 2013 Professional Negligence Insurance incorporating the following essential features:

Policy Number: QLA-19A004-0013

Services covered: Service C - Archeology

Limit of Indemnity: £ 5,000,000 any one claim and ***in the aggregate for all claims*** first made against the Insured and notified to Zurich Municipal during the period of insurance

Excess : £ 311,507 any one claim

Retroactive Date: 01/08/2006

Exclusions
Standard insurance market exclusions apply, notably exclusion of Pollution other than sudden and accidental; punitive or exemplary damages; express warranties or guarantees; claims the cause of which occurred prior to the Retroactive Date.

This is a brief summary and the full policy should always be referred to for exact details of cover.

Yours faithfully

pp J. Rose

Sally Rose
Underwriting Services
Zurich Municipal

Zurich Municipal
Zurich House
2 Gladiator Way
Farnborough
Hampshire
GU14 6GB

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Direct Phone 0121 6978594
Direct Fax 0121 978585
E-mail sally.rose@zurich.com

Appendix 3. Risk Assessments

Specific Risk Assessments for Archaeological Evaluation at Site 16 ‘Homersfield’ South Elmham St. Mary (Flixton Park Quarry) (SEY 038)

1 Working with heavy plant and machinery
2 Physical work in a rural/semi-rural setting
3 Deep excavations
4 Use of hand tools

1-5 = Low risk
6-12 = Medium risk
20-25 = High risk

Risk Assessment 1 Working with heavy plant machinery

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Revised by	Date	Rescue procedures
Direction and supervision of mechanical excavator.	Various.	Staff and others in close proximity to excavation (operation of bucket & manoeuvre of boom).	Accidental contact with boom/bucket or unexpected movement of machine.	Principally PO/Site Assistants, but at times may involve others.	10	Only SPO/PO to supervise machinery. No personnel to be within radius of boom. All staff to wear high visibility clothing, hard hats and safety footwear at all times.	5	S. Boulter	26/07/13	Call emergency services. First Aid if required.

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 2 Physical work in a rural/semi-rural setting

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Revised by	Date	Rescue procedures
Excavation in exposed conditions.	Various.	Extremes of heat, cold and wet weather. Trip hazards.	Hypothermia, heat stroke, sunburn. Minor injuries.	All field staff.	9	All staff provided with appropriate clothing for weather conditions. No staff to work alone in extreme conditions.	2	S. Boulter	26/07/13	First Aid if required. Call emergency services if necessary.

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 3 Deep excavations

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Revised by	Date	Rescue procedures
Excavation of trial trenches and archaeological features within.	Various.	Trench collapse, falls, and work in confined spaces.	Physical injury (minor to rare major examples), suffocation.	All field staff.	12	No staff will be allowed to enter trenches deeper than 1.2m or shallower trenches that are considered to be dangerous. No unfenced deep excavations will be left unsupervised. Deep excavations will be fenced overnight.	2	S. Boulter	26/07/13	Call emergency services. First Aid if required.

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 4 Use of hand tools

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Revised by	Date	Rescue procedures
Excavation of archaeological features using shovels, mattocks, forks, wheelbarrows and small tools	Various.	Splinters from poorly maintained equipment, trip hazards from unused equipment, accidental striking of personnel in close proximity, some heavy lifting.	Minor injuries.	All field staff.	8	Ensure all tools in serviceable condition. Careful policing of temporarily unused equipment (e.g. no discarded hand tools near trench edges). Ensure all tools carried appropriately.	4	S. Boulter	26/07/13	First Aid if required.

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Appendix 4. COSHH Assessments

[A] *SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL* *SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY*

1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH REGULATIONS

ASSESSMENT Kuwait and Charrington-Hargreaves Diesel Gas Oil

[B] *Work Activity*
- *a) Accidental exposure during unexpected leakage from machine*
- *b) Clearance/control of spillage from above*

[C] *Substance Usage*
- a) Compression ignition engine fuel for sub-contractor's plant

[D] *Substance Information*
See manufacturer's Data Sheets

[E] *Exposure Information*
- *a) Highly inflammable*
- *b) Avoid contact with skin, eyes and excessive inhalation*
- *c) No special ventilation measures (outdoor use)*

[F] *Control Measures*
- *a) Ensure no naked flame in proximity of any spillage/leak.*
- *b) If contact is necessary use gloves. Safety glasses if splashing anticipated.*
- *c) Contain all spillages.*

[G] *Assessment of risk due to work activity*
Risks anticipated on present project are medium (6), [likelihood 3 x severity 2] and control measures must be adhered to at all costs.

[H] *Information for Employees/Users*

Eyes	*Irritant – wash with clean water. Obtain medical attention if irritation continues.*
Skin	*Irritant if exposure is prolonged - wash with soap and water and remove contaminated clothing. Obtain medical attention if irritation continues.*
Inhalation	*Not considered a risk in the circumstances of this project.*
Ingestion	*Irritant to digestive tract – do not induce vomiting. If emptying of stomach is required, can only be carried out under experienced medical supervision.*
Fire	*Use dry chemical foam CO2. Do not use direct water jet.*
Spills/Leakage	Do not *flush into public drainage.* *Use sand or active clay to absorb.* *Once absorbed remove and dispose to authorised waste location only.*

[A] *SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL* *SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY*

1.1.1.1.1.1.1.2 CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH REGULATIONS

ASSESSMENT BP Vanellus C3 Multigrade; BP Energrease L2; BP Vanellus M40; BP Vanellus M30

[B] *Work Activity*

a) Accidental exposure during unexpected leakage from machine
b) Clearance/control of spillage from above

[C] *Substance Usage*

a) Heavy duty multigrade crankcase oil (BP Vanellus C3 Multigrade) for sub-contractor's plant
b) Lithium based grease for general machine and automotive use (BP Energrease) for sub-contractor's plant
c) Diesel engine lubricant (BP Vanellus M40) for sub-contractor's plant
d) Diesel engine oil (BP Vanellus M30) for sub-contractor's plant

[D] *Substance Information*

See manufacturer's Data Sheets
NB used crankcase oil contains polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons formed during combustion process

[E] *Exposure Information*

a) Mineral oils harmless if swallowed in small amounts.
b) Toxicity of greases if single high exposure is low (main hazard is from accidental pressure injection injury via grease guns).
c) NB USED OILS – laboratory tests have found that prolonged skin exposure may cause cancer
d) Mineral oils harmless to the eyes.
e) Mineral oils harmless to the skin unless very prolonged exposure.

[F] *Control Measures*

a) If contact is necessary use gloves. Safety glasses if splashing anticipated. Good personal hygiene to avoid unnecessary prolonged exposure.
b) Contain all spillages.

[G] *Assessment of risk due to work activity*

Risks anticipated on present project are low (3), [likelihood 3 x severity 1]. Control measures must be adhered to at all costs.

[H] *Information for Employees/Users*

Eyes	*Irrigate with running water until clear. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops.*
Skin	*Wash with soap and water. Clean contaminated clothing before re-use.*
Inhalation	*No significant risk.*
Ingestion	*Do not induce vomiting. If emptying of stomach is required, can only be carried out under experienced medical supervision.*
Fire	*Use dry chemical foam CO2.*
Spills/Leakage	Do not *flush into public drainage.* *Use sand or active clay to absorb.* *Bund and contain any spillages if required.* *Once absorbed remove and dispose to authorised waste location only.*

[A] *SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL* *SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY*

1.1.1.1.1.1.1.3 CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH REGULATIONS

ASSESSMENT Eskimo Universal Antifreeze

[B] *Work Activity*

a) *Accidental exposure during unexpected leakage from machine*

b) *Clearance/control of spillage from above*

[C] *Substance Usage*

a) Used in automotive/machine coolant systems after dilution with water: for sub-contractor's plant

[D] *Substance Information*

See manufacturer's Data Sheets

Contains Ethylene Glycol, which is identified as HAZARDOUS

[E] *Exposure Information*

a) *Harmful if swallowed (fatal dose ~ 200ml).*

[F] *Control Measures*

a) *If contact is necessary use gloves. Safety glasses if splashing anticipated.*

b) *Contain all spillages.*

[G] *Assessment of risk due to work activity*

Risks anticipated on present project are low (5), [likelihood 2 x severity 3]. Control measures must be adhered to at all costs.

[H] *Information for Employees/Users*

Eyes	*Flush with clean water for 15 mins.*
Skin	*Wash with soap and water.*
Inhalation	*No significant risk.*
Ingestion	*Give large quantities of water then* induce vomiting. *Seek immediate medical attention.*
Spills/Leakage	Do not *flush into public drainage.*
	Use sand or active clay to absorb.
	Bund and contain any spillages if required.
	Once absorbed remove and dispose to authorised waste location only.

Appendix 2. SEY 038: Context List and Descriptions

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Env. Sample	Trench
0001	*0001*	Finds Finds	Overall number allocated to unstratified finds from whole site.	No	No	
0002	*0041*	Layer Layer	0.25 - 0.30m thick topsoil in Trench 23. Comprised dark grey/brown loam with moderate stones.	No	No	23
0003	*0042*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 23. Comprised homogenous brown silty, clayey sand with occasional stones. Varied in thickness from 0.44m at the W. end of the trench up to 0.65m at 20m from the W. end and reducing to 0.30m at the E. end.	No	No	23
0004	*0004*	Pit Cut	Either shallow pit or butt-end of E-W orientated linear.	No	No	23
0005	*0004*	Pit Fill	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.	No	No	23
0006	*0006*	Layer Layer	Intermittent layer below main subsoil layer. Possibly a remnant of a buried soil. Comprised mid greyish brown silt mottled with reddish brown sandy silt. Contained occasional flint nodules and charcoal flecks. Diffuse interface with overlying subsoil (0003) and natural silty areas. Appears to fill hollows in underlying naturally occurring clay subsoil.	Yes	No	23
0007	*0008*	Pit Fill	Mid greyish brown firm clayey silt with moderate stones and charcoal flecks.	Yes	No	23
0008	*0008*	Pit Cut	Poorly defined oval cut, possibly a natural hollow with a shallow concave profile.	No	No	23
0009	*0009*	Ditch Cut	NNE - SSW orientated ditch with a rounded profile.	No	No	23
0010	*0009*	Ditch Fill	Mid brown to dark grey well compacted clay with occasional chalk lumps throughout and occasional stones.	Yes	No	23
0011	*0012*	Ditch Fill	Dark brownish grey firm silty clay containing frequent chalk flecks and moderate quantities of flint and chalk nodules. Also flecks of coal were present.	No	No	20

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Env. Sample	Trench
0012	*0012*	Ditch Cut	NW-SE orientated ditch. P-med field boundary, present on early OS maps.	No	No	20
0013	*0013*	Pit Cut	Small pit or post-hole.	No	No	25
0014	*0013*	Pit Fill	Mid brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks throughout.	Yes	No	25
0015	*0015*	Pit Cut	Small pit or post-hole.	No	No	25
0016	*0015*	Pit Fill	Dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks throughout.	Yes	No	25
0017	*0017*	Pit Cut	Small pit or post-hole, could be bioturbation.	No	No	25
0018	*0017*	Pit Fill	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones.	No	No	25
0019	*0041*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 20. Comprised 0.25 - 0.30m of sticky dark grey/brown loam with moderate stones.	No	No	20
0020	*0042*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 20. Comprised a 0.40 - 0.50m thick layer of sticky mid brown silty clayey sand with occasional to moderate small stones and some large cobbles.	No	No	20
0021	*0001*	Finds Finds	Unstratified finds from Trench 30. Recovered from very top of naturally occurring subsoil below subsoil/colluvial layer 0065. Probably the result of bioturbation.	Yes	No	30
0022	*0041*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 18. Comprised 0.25 - 0.30m of moderately stony dark grey/brown sandy loam.	No	No	18
0023	*0042*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 18. Homogenous mid brown silty/clayey sand with occasional stones.	No	No	18

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Env. Sample	Trench
0024	*0025*	Ditch Fill	Pale to mid greyish brown firm sandy silt with frequent stones, particularly towards the edges of the feature.	No	No	18
0025	*0025*	Ditch Cut	WNW to ESE orientated ditch.	No	No	18
0026	*0026*	Ditch Cut	NNE - SSE orientated ditch with a rounded profile.	No	No	24
0027	*0026*	Ditch Fill	Firm mid to dark brown slightly clayey sandy silt with occasional to moderate small to medium and large stones.	Yes	No	24
0028	*0029*	Layer Layer	Initially considered to be part of ditch 0026, but subsequently interpreted as part of secondary subsoil layer 0029. Finds probably derived from ditch. Comprised firm mid to dark greenish grey/brown clayey silty sand moderate to frequent small to large pebbles	Yes	No	24
0029	*0029*	Layer Layer	Secondary layer of colluvium? All archaeological features appear to cut this layer but occasional finds were seen in its very uppermost levels. Comprised mid to dark brown slightly clayey sandy silt with lighter brown/orange mottling locally. Includes moderate small to large stones. Same as 0028?	Yes	No	24
0030	*0031*	Pit Fill	Dark greyish brown firm sandy silt with ash. Very diffuse interface with overlying subsoil 0023 and underlying natural subsoil.	No	No	18
0031	*0031*	Pit Cut	Small pit or post-hole.	No	No	18
0032	*0033*	Pit Fill	Dark greyish brown firm sandy silt with ash. Very diffuse interface with overlying subsoil 0023 and underlying natural subsoil.	No	No	18
0033	*0033*	Pit Cut	Small pit or post-hole.	No	No	18
0034	*0036*	Ditch Fill	Mid brownish grey soft/loose sandy silt with occasional stones.	No	No	18
0035	*0036*	Ditch Fill	Mid brownish grey soft/loose sandy silt with occasional stones.	No	No	18

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Env. Sample	Trench
0036	*0036*	Ditch Cut	Sinuous approximately NNE to SSW orientated ditch.	No	No	18
0037	*0038*	Pit Fill	Mid brownish grey soft/loose sandy silt with moderate stones and a diffuse interface with fill 0035.	No	No	18
0038	*0038*	Pit Cut	Oval shaped pit, or possibly butt-end of E - W orientated ditch.	No	No	18
0039	*0039*	Ditch Cut	NNE - SSW orientated ditch (see also 0074 in Trench 30).	No	No	29
0040	*0039*	Ditch Fill	Grey/brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small stones. Exhibited clear bioturbation.	Yes	No	29
0041	*0041*	Layer Layer	Overall number allocated to topsoil over whole site. For description see individual trench contexts.	No	No	
0042	*0042*	Layer Layer	Overall number allocated to upper subsoil/colluvium over whole site. For description see individual trench contexts.	No	No	
0043	*0041*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 19. Comprised 0.25 to 0.30m of dark grey/brown loam with moderate stones.	No	No	19
0044	*0042*	Layer Layer	Subsoil/colluvium layer in Trench 19. Homogenous mid brown silty/clayey sand with occasional small stones. Increases from 0.50m thick at the W. end of the trench to 0.90m at the E. end.	No	No	19
0045	*0041*	Layer Layer	Topsoil layer in Trench 21. Comprised 0.25 to 0.30m of dark grey/brown loam with moderate stones.	No	No	21
0046	*0042*	Layer Layer	Subsoil/colluvial layer in Trench 21. At southern end of trench a slightly darker secondary layer 0047 was recorded underlying 0046, although the interface was diffuse and essentially was considered to represent the same material. The combined thickness of 0046 and 0047 was a uniform 0.35m throughout the trench. Comprised relatively homogenous mid brown silty/clayey sand with occasional small stones.	No	No	21

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Env. Sample	Trench
0047	*0042*	Layer Layer	Darker component at base of S. end of Trench 21 subsoil/colluvium.	No	No	21
0048	*0041*	Layer Layer	Topsoil layer in Trench 22. Comprised 0.25 to 0.30m of dark grey/brown loam with occasional stones.	No	No	22
0049	*0042*	Layer Layer	Subsoil/colluvium layer in Trench 22. Homogenous mid brown silty/clayey sand with occasional small stones. Increases from 0.35m thick at the E. end of the trench to 0.40m at the E. end.	No	No	22
0050	*0041*	Layer Layer	Topsoil layer in Trench 24. Comprised 0.25 to 0.30m of dark grey/brown loam with occasional stones.	No	No	24
0051	*0042*	Layer Layer	Upper subsoil in Trench 24. Homogenous mid brown silty/clayey sand with occasional small stones. Increases from 0.40m thick at the N. end of the trench to 0.55m at the S. end.	No	No	24
0052	*0041*	Layer Layer	Topsoil layer in Trench 25. Comprised 0.25 to 0.30m of dark grey/brown loam with occasional stones.	No	No	25
0053	*0042*	Layer Layer	Subsoil/colluvium layer in Trench 25. Homogenous mid brown silty/clayey sand with occasional small stones. Exhibited a uniform 0.50m thickness throughout the trench. At the E. end of the trench the layer appeared grade to slightly darker towards its base where it was given the context number 0054. However it was considered to be essentially the same layer.	No	No	25
0054	*0042*	Layer Layer	Lower component of subsoil 0053 seen in section at E. end of Trench 25. Slightly darker than overlying material with some charcoal.	No	No	25
0055	*0041*	Layer Layer	Topsoil layer in Trench 26. Comprised 0.25 to 0.30m of dark grey/brown loam with occasional stones.	No	No	26
0056	*0042*	Layer Layer	Subsoil/colluvium layer in Trench 26. Homogenous mid brown silty/clayey sand with occasional small stones. Increases from 0.45m thick at the N. end of the trench to 0.60m at the S. end.	No	No	26
0057	*0041*	Layer Layer	Topsoil layer in Trench 27. Comprised 0.25 to 0.30m of dark grey/brown loam with occasional stones.	No	No	27

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Env. Sample	Trench
0058	*0042*	Layer Layer	Subsoil/colluvium layer in Trench 27. Homogenous mid brown silty/clayey sand with occasional small stones. Increases from 0.40m thick at the E. end of the trench to 0.60m at the W. end.	No	No	27
0059	*0041*	Layer Layer	Topsoil layer in Trench 28. Comprised 0.25 to 0.30m of dark grey/brown loam with occasional stones.	No	No	28
0060	*0042*	Layer Layer	Subsoil/colluvium layer in Trench 28. Homogenous mid brown silty/clayey sand with occasional small stones. Reduced from 0.60m in thickness at the N. end of the trench down to 0.35m at the S. end. At the S. end of the trench the layer appeared grade to slightly darker towards its base where it was given the context number 0061. However it was considered to be essentially the same layer.	No	No	28
0061	*0042*	Layer Layer	Lower component of subsoil 0053 seen in section at E. end of Trench 28. Slightly darker than overlying material with some charcoal.	No	No	28
0062	*0041*	Layer Layer	Topsoil layer in Trench 29. Comprised 0.25 to 0.30m of dark grey/brown loam with occasional stones.	No	No	29
0063	*0042*	Layer Layer	Subsoil/colluvium layer in Trench 29. Homogenous mid brown silty/clayey sand with occasional small stones. Exhibited a relatively uniform c.0.30m thickness, but did have a diffuse interface with underlying natural subsoil..	No	No	29
0064	*0041*	Layer Layer	Topsoil layer in Trench 30. Comprised 0.25 to 0.30m of dark grey/brown loam with occasional stones.	No	No	30
0065	*0042*	Layer Layer	Subsoil/colluvium layer in Trench 30. Homogenous mid brown silty/clayey sand with occasional small stones. Increases from 0.25m thick at the W. end of the trench to 0.50m at the E. end.	No	No	30
0066	*0001*	Finds Finds	Unstratified finds from Trench 29.	Yes	No	29
0067	*0067*	Pit Cut	Oval-shaped pit with a gently rounded profile.	No	No	27
0068	*0067*	Pit Fill	Dark grey/brown silty, clayey sand with frequent charcoal flecks throughout with very little stone. Well compacted.	Yes	Yes	27

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Env. Sample	Trench
0069	*0069*	Ditch Cut	Approximately E - W orientated ditch.	No	No	27
0070	*0069*	Ditch Fill	Light brown grey silty sandy clay with very few stones.	No	No	27
0071	*0071*	Pit Cut	Small pit or post-hole.	No	No	27
0072	*0071*	Pit Fill	Mid brown/black silty clayey sand with frequent charcoal flecks throughout.	No	No	27
0073	*0074*	Ditch Fill	Grey/brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small stones. Exhibited clear bioturbation.	Yes	No	30
0074	*0074*	Ditch Cut	Approximately N - S orientated ditch with a relatively gently sloping sides and a rounded base. Same as 0039.	No	No	30
0075	*0075*	Linear Cut	One of three parallel linears thought to represent a partially truncated trackway adjacent to and parallel with ditch 0026. See also 0077 and 0079.	No	No	24
0076	*0075*	Linear Fill	Small to medium sized stones set within a matrix of firm, light to mid greenish grey/brown silty clayey sand. Stones not always continuous. Blackened mineralisation at base.	Yes	No	24
0077	*0077*	Linear Cut	One of three parallel linears thought to represent a partially truncated trackway adjacent to and parallel with ditch 0026. See also 0075 and 0079.	No	No	24
0078	*0077*	Linear Fill	Small to medium sized stones set within a matrix of firm, light to mid greenish grey/brown silty clayey sand. Stones not always continuous. Blackened mineralisation at base.	Yes	No	24
0079	*0079*	Linear Cut	One of three parallel linears thought to represent a partially truncated trackway adjacent to and parallel with ditch 0026. See also 0075 and 0077.	No	No	24
0080	*0079*	Linear Fill	Small to medium sized stones set within a matrix of firm, light to mid greenish grey/brown silty clayey sand. Stones not always continuous. Blackened mineralisation at base.	Yes	No	24

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Env. Sample	Trench
0081	*0081*	Pit Cut	Small, probably circular pit.	No	No	22
0082	*0081*	Pit Fill	Relatively homogenous orange/grey/brown silty clayey sand with moderate small to medium stones and frequent charcoal flecks.	Yes	No	22
0083	*0026*	Finds Finds	Finds recovered from surface cleaning of ditch 0026 in Trench 24.	Yes	No	24
0084	*0085*	Pit Fill	Mid brownish grey soft friable silty sand mottled with paler yellow/brown sand and dark yellow/brown clay with occasional charcoal flecks.	Yes	No	7
0085	*0085*	Pit Cut	Small circular pit or post-hole with a rounded profile.	No	No	7
0086	*0087*	Pit Fill	Mid brownish grey soft friable silty sand mottled with paler yellow/brown sand and dark yellow/brown clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small lumps of heat altered clay.	No	No	7
0087	*0087*	Pit Cut	Small circular pit or post-hole with a rounded profile.	No	No	7
0088	*0089*	Pit Fill	Possibly the base of a small pit. Defined by pottery in a shallow patch of mid greenish brown clayey silt.	Yes	No	7
0089	*0089*	Pit Cut	Very shallow possible pit defined more by the presence of pottery in a discrete area than an actual cut.	No	No	7
0090	*0091*	Pit Fill	Dark greyish brown soft friable sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks.	No	No	4
0091	*0091*	Pit Cut	Sub-rectangular pit aligned N - S. Exhibited rounded corners and moderately sloping sides and gently rounded base.	No	No	4
0092	*0093*	Pit Fill	Dark brownish grey soft friable silty sand with occasional small to medium sized stones and occasional flecks of charcoal.	Yes	No	4

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Env. Sample	Trench
0093	*0093*	Pit Cut	Oval shaped pit aligned N - S with a rounded profile.	No	No	4
0094	*0096*	Ditch Fill	Mixed fill comprising mid brownish grey friable silty sand with pale yellow sand and moderate stones.	No	No	4
0095	*0096*	Ditch Fill	Pale to mid brownish grey friable sandy silt with occasional stones. Diffuse interface with 0094.	No	No	4
0096	*0096*	Ditch Cut	NNE - SSE orientated ditch with a rounded profile.	No	No	4
0097	*0097*	Ditch Cut	Either E.facing butt-end of a E - W orientated ditch or a pit. Below subsoil layers 0176 and 0098, but relationship with lower subsoil 0100 unclear.	No	No	13
0098	*0098*	Layer Layer	Darker component of subsoil at base of main subsoil layer 0176. Seals feature 0097. Begins just S. of feature 0097 and continues to N. end of trench. Could be associated with a deepening of the subsoil at this juncture filling a natural E - W orientated depression clearly seen as a dip in the edge of field.	Yes	No	13
0099	*0097*	Ditch Fill	Relatively homogenous mid brown mottled orange silty clayey sand with charcoal flecks. A concentration of heat altered flints was recorded at the top of section 86b. Only a c.10% sample was retained.	Yes	No	13
0100	*0100*	Layer Layer	Secondary subsoil below 0098. Relationship with 0097 unclear. Possibly filling natural E - W depression. Comprised mid brown orangey, clayey silty sand, virtually stone free. Does not continue S. of feature 0097.	No	No	13
0101	*0102*	Pit Fill	Dark to mid brownish grey soft/friable sandy silt with occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal.	No	No	5
0102	*0102*	Pit Cut	Small pit or post-hole.	No	No	5
0103	*0104*	Pit Fill	Dark to mid greyish brown soft/friable sandy silt with occasional small stones.	No	No	5
0104	*0104*	Pit Cut	Shallow sub-circular pit with a flat bottom and gently sloping sides.	No	No	5

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Env. Sample	Trench
0105	*0106*	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark brown/grey soft friable sandy silt containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized stones with occasional flecks of charcoal.	Yes	No	5
0106	*0106*	Ditch Cut	NNE - SSW orientated ditch with a relatively rounded profile.	No	No	5
0107	*0108*	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark brown/grey soft friable sandy silt containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized stones with occasional flecks of charcoal.	No	No	5
0108	*0108*	Ditch Cut	WNW -ESE orientated ditch with a relatively rounded profile. Possibly contemporary with 0106, but junction beyond edge of trench.	No	No	5
0109	*0110*	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark brown/grey soft friable sandy silt containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized stones with occasional flecks of charcoal.	No	No	3
0110	*0110*	Ditch Cut	WNW to ESE orientated ditch with a rounded profile.	No	No	3
0111	*0112*	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark brownish grey soft/friable sandy silt with small to medium sized stones.	No	No	3
0112	*0112*	Ditch Cut	WNW to ESE orientated ditch with a rounded profile.	No	No	3
0113	*0113*	Ditch Cut	Ditch recorded at N. end of Trench 9. Turns at 90 degrees from c.WNW - ESE to NNE - SSW. Continues into Trench 8 as 0128 and 0130.	No	No	9
0114	*0113*	Ditch Fill	Relatively brown/grey silty sand with frequent small to large sized stones.	Yes	No	9
0115	*0115*	Ditch Cut	NW facing butt-end. Shallow rounded profile.	No	No	9
0116	*0115*	Ditch Fill	Homogenous mid grey/brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sized stones.	Yes	No	9

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Env. Sample	Trench
0117	*0118*	Ditch Fill	Pale to mid greyish brown, friable silty sand with occasional small to medium sized stones.	No	No	1
0118	*0117*	Ditch Cut	E - W orientated ditch with an irregular angled profile.	No	No	1
0119	*0119*	Ditch Cut	N - S orientated ditch with a rounded profile.	No	No	10
0120	*0119*	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark orange/brown silty sand with frequent ill-sorted small to large stones, more large ones towards base.	No	No	10
0121	*0121*	Ditch Cut	N - S orientated ditch with a slightly shouldered round-bottomed profile.	No	No	10
0122	*0121*	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark brown silty sand with frequent small to large stones, larger cobbles mainly towards base.	No	No	10
0123	*0123*	Ditch Cut	NE - SW orientated ditch with a slightly shouldered round-bottomed profile.	No	No	10
0124	*0123*	Ditch Fill	Medium to dark brown silty sand becoming paler towards base with frequent small to large stones with more large cobbles towards base.	Yes	Yes	10
0125	*0001*	Finds Finds	U/S pot sherd from spoil beside Trench 8.	Yes	No	8
0126	*0126*	Ditch Cut	NNE - SSW orientated ditch with a shallow rounded profile.	No	No	8
0127	*0126*	Ditch Fill	Mid to light grey/brown silty sand mottled lighter and darker with small to medium sized stones.	No	No	8
0128	*0128*	Ditch Cut	NNE - SSW orientated ditch associated with adjacent 0128. Continues into Trench 9 as 0113.	No	No	8

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Env. Sample	Trench
0129	*0128*	Ditch Fill	Mid brown silty sand with moderate mixed stones and occasional larger cobbles. No well defined relationship with adjacent fill 0131 in ditch 0130.	Yes	No	8
0130	*0130*	Ditch Cut	NNE - SSW orientated ditch associated with adjacent 0130 and 0140. Continues into Trench 9 as 0113.	No	No	8
0131	*0130*	Ditch Fill	Mid brown silty sand with moderate mixed stones, indistinguishable from adjacent fill 0129.	Yes	No	8
0132	*0132*	Pit Cut	Elongated pit or NNE facing ditch butt-end.	No	No	12
0133	*0132*	Pit Fill	Dark brown, clayey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks throughout.	Yes	No	12
0134	*0134*	Ditch Cut	Approximately N - S orientated ditch with steep sides and a rounded base.	No	No	12
0135	*0134*	Ditch Fill	Mid brown slightly orange clayey silty sand, hardly any stones.	No	No	12
0136	*0136*	Pit Cut	Small circular pit or post-hole with a shallow rounded profile.	No	No	12
0137	*0136*	Pit Fill	Mid brown clayey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks throughout.	No	No	12
0138	*0139*	Pit Fill	Mid greyish brown friable sandy silt with occasional small to medium sized stones.	No	No	11
0139	*0139*	Pit Cut	Oval-shaped pit with a rounded profile.	No	No	11
0140	*0140*	Ditch Cut	SSW facing butt-end of ditch cutting W. side of ditch 0128.	No	No	8

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Env. Sample	Trench
0141	*0140*	Ditch Fill	Mid brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small to medium sized stones.	No	No	8
0142	*0142*	Ditch Cut	Approximately N - S orientated ditch. Shallow with a flat base.	No	No	12
0143	*0142*	Ditch Fill	Mid brown orangey clayey silty sand.	No	No	12
0144	*0147*	Pit Fill	Central fill in pit 0147, indistinguishable from overlying subsoil 0179. Comprised pale brownish grey soft clayey silt with occasional small stones and charcoal/ash flecks.	No	No	16
0145	*0147*	Pit Fill	Dark grey/black ash and charcoal deposit mixed with grey silt, lower fill of 0147. Represents in situ burning as underlying pit base was heat reddened.	No	Yes	16
0146	*0147*	Layer Layer	Number allocated to in situ heat reddened natural subsoil around the edges of feature 0147.	No	No	16
0147	*0147*	Pit Cut	Small circular pit with in situ burning. Shallow with a flat bottom.	No	No	16
0148	*0041*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 1. Comprised 0.25 to 0.30m of dark grey/brown loam with moderate stones.	No	No	1
0149	*0041*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 2. Comprised 0.25 to 0.30m of dark grey/brown loam with moderate stones.	No	No	2
0150	*0041*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 3. Comprised 0.25 to 0.30m of dark grey/brown loam with moderate stones.	No	No	3
0151	*0041*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 4. Comprised 0.25 to 0.30m of dark grey/brown loam with moderate stones.	No	No	4
0152	*0041*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 5. Comprised 0.25 to 0.30m of dark grey/brown loam with moderate stones.	No	No	5

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Env. Sample	Trench
0153	*0041*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 6. Comprised 0.25 to 0.30m of dark grey/brown loam with moderate stones.	No	No	6
0154	*0041*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 7. Comprised 0.25 to 0.30m of dark grey/brown loam with moderate stones.	No	No	7
0155	*0041*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 8. Comprised 0.25 to 0.30m of dark grey/brown loam with moderate stones.	No	No	8
0156	*0041*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 9. Comprised 0.25 to 0.30m of dark grey/brown loam with moderate stones.	No	No	9
0157	*0041*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 10. Comprised 0.25 to 0.30m of dark grey/brown loam with moderate stones.	No	No	10
0158	*0041*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 11. Comprised 0.25 to 0.30m of dark grey/brown loam with moderate stones.	No	No	11
0159	*0041*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 12. Comprised 0.25 to 0.30m of dark grey/brown loam with moderate stones.	No	No	12
0160	*0041*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 13. Comprised 0.25 to 0.30m of dark grey/brown loam with moderate stones.	No	No	13
0161	*0041*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 14. Comprised 0.25 to 0.30m of dark grey/brown loam with moderate stones.	No	No	14
0162	*0041*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 15. Comprised 0.25 to 0.30m of dark grey/brown loam with moderate stones.	No	No	15
0163	*0041*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 16. Comprised 0.25 to 0.30m of dark grey/brown loam with moderate stones.	No	No	16
0164	*0041*	Layer Layer	Topsoil in Trench 17. Comprised 0.25 to 0.30m of dark grey/brown loam with moderate stones.	No	No	17

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Env. Sample	Trench
0165	*0042*	Layer Layer	Subsoil layer in Trench 1. Essentially only 0.10m of mixed material at base of topsoil 0148. More prominent at N. end of trench. Comprised mixed loam and sand.	No	No	1
0166	*0042*	Layer Layer	Subsoil layer in Trench 2. For the W.most 10m of the trench the later was no more than c.0.10m of mixed material at the base of the topsoil. From that point to the E. end of the trench the layer increased in thickness to 0.40m. Comprised mid brown very silty slightly clayey sand with occasional stones.	No	No	2
0167	*0042*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 3. Little more than a thin layer of mixed loam and sand at base of topsoil 0150. Maximum of 0.10m thick at N. end of trench.	No	No	3
0168	*0042*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 4. Only appeared at 17m from W. end of the trench, increasing to a thickness of 0.50m at the E. end of the trench. Comprised mid brown very silty slightly clayey sand with occasional stones.	No	No	4
0169	*0042*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 5. Only appeared at 20m from W. end of the trench, increasing to a thickness of 0.50m at the E. end of the trench. Comprised mid brown very silty slightly clayey sand with occasional stones.	No	No	5
0170	*0042*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 6. Increased from a thickness of 0.55m at the N. end of the trench to 0.60m at the S. end. Comprised mid brown very silty slightly clayey sand with occasional stones.	No	No	6
0171	*0042*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 7. Increased from a thickness of 0.60m at the E. end of the trench to 0.70m at the S. end. Comprised mid brown very silty slightly clayey sand with occasional stones.	No	No	7
0172	*0042*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 8. Decreased from a thickness of 0.25m at the W. end of the trench to effectively no more than 0.10m of mixed material at the base of topsoil 0155 from a point c10m from the E. end of the trench. Comprised mid brown very silty slightly clayey sand with occasional stones.	No	No	8
0173	*0042*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 10. Only present for E.most 10m of trench reaching a thickness of 0.20m at the end of the trench. For the remaining 40m it was little more than 0.10m of mixed material at the base of topsoil 0157. Comprised mid brown very silty slightly clayey sand with occasional stones.	No	No	10
0174	*0042*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 11. Decreased from a thickness of 0.35m at the N. end of the trench to 0.25m at the S. end of the trench. Comprised mid brown very silty slightly clayey sand with occasional stones.	No	No	11
0175	*0042*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 12. Decreased from a thickness of 0.45m at the W. end of the trench to 0.40m at the E. end of the trench. Comprised mid brown very silty slightly clayey sand with occasional stones.	No	No	12

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Env. Sample	Trench
0176	*0042*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 13. Decreased from a thickness of 0.40m at the S. end of the trench to 0.25m at the middle of the trench and then up to 0.35m at the S. end of the trench. Comprised mid brown very silty slightly clayey sand with occasional stones. Layers 0098 and 0100 were recorded beneath 0176 at the N. end of the trench.	No	No	13
0177	*0042*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 14. Increased from a thickness of 0.20m at the N. end of the trench to 0.30m at the S. end. Comprised mid brown very silty slightly clayey sand with occasional stones.	No	No	14
0178	*0042*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 12. Increased from a thickness of 0.40m at the W. end of the trench to 0.60m at the E. end. Comprised mid brown very silty slightly clayey sand with occasional stones.	Yes	No	15
0179	*0042*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 16. Increased from a thickness of 0.25m at the N. end of the trench to 0.35m at the S. end of the trench. Comprised mid brown very silty slightly clayey sand with occasional stones.	No	No	16
0180	*0042*	Layer Layer	Subsoil in Trench 17. Increased from a thickness of 0.30m at the E. end of the trench to 0.65m at the S. end of the trench. Comprised mid brown very silty slightly clayey sand with occasional stones.	No	No	17
0181	*0182*	Pit Fill	Dark brownish grey soft sandy silt with a moderate amount of small stones and charcoal flecks	No	No	16
0182	*0182*	Pit Cut	Small circular pit or post-hole.	No	No	16
0183	*0184*	Pit Fill	Dark greyish brown soft clayey silt with occasional flecks of charcoal. Interface with natural subsoil indistinct.	Yes	No	16
0184	*0184*	Pit Cut	Small oval shaped shallow pit with an irregular profile.	No	No	16
0185	*0185*	Ditch Cut	NW - SE orientated ditch with a gently sloping sides and a flat base.	No	No	17
0186	*0185*	Ditch Fill	Mid brown slightly orange clayey silty sand.	Yes	No	17

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Env. Sample	Trench
0187	*0187*	Pit Cut	Irregular shaped shallow pit with steep sides and a flat base.	No	No	17
0188	*0187*	Pit Fill	Mid brown clayey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Yes	No	17
0189	*0189*	Ditch Cut	NE - SW orientated ditch with gently sloping sides and rounded base.	No	No	14
0190	*0189*	Ditch Fill	Mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional small to large sized stones.	No	No	14
0191	*0191*	Ditch Cut	NE - SW orientated ditch. Very shallow, but definitely present.	No	No	14
0192	*0191*	Ditch Cut	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sized stones.	No	No	14
0193	*0193*	Ditch Cut	SW - NE orientated ditch, butt-ending to SW close to ditch 0195/0197.	No	No	14
0194	*0193*	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sized stones.	Yes	No	14
0195	*0195*	Ditch Cut	Shallow NW - SE orientated ditch, relationship with 0197 unclear.	No	No	14
0196	*0195*	Ditch Fill	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones.	No	No	14
0197	*0197*	Ditch Cut	NW - SE orientated ditch, relationship with 0195 unclear.	No	No	14
0198	*0197*	Ditch Fill	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sized stones, becoming more frequent towards base.	No	No	14

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Env. Sample	Trench
0199	*0199*	Pit Cut	Either pit or corner of turning ditches. Not entirely convincing.	No	No	15
0200	*0199*	Pit Fill	Homogenous grey/brown silty clayey sand with occasional stones, some large.	Yes	No	15
0201	*0201*	Ditch Cut	NW - SE orientated ditch with a variably rounded and shouldered profile.	No	No	14
0202	*0201*	Ditch Fill	Mid brown clayey silty sand with frequent small to medium sized stones.	Yes	No	14
0203	*0204*	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark greyish brown soft clayey silt with occasional stones and charcoal flecks.	No	No	15
0204	*0204*	Ditch Cut	NNE - SSW orientated ditch with a rounded profile.	No	No	15
0205	*0207*	Ditch Fill	Mid brownish grey soft clayey silt with occasional stones and flecks of charcoal.	No	No	15
0206	*0207*	Ditch Fill	Mid brownish grey soft clayey silt with occasional stones and flecks of charcoal. Fill of ditch 0207 in section with ditch 0210/0208.	No	No	15
0207	*0207*	Ditch Cut	NW - SE orientated ditch with a relatively rounded profile.	No	No	15
0208	*0210*	Ditch Fill	Pale to mid greyish brown soft clayey silt with moderate small to medium sized stones and charcoal flecks.	No	No	15
0209	*0210*	Ditch Fill	Pale to mid greyish brown soft clayey silt with moderate small to medium sized stones and charcoal flecks.	No	No	15
0210	*0210*	Ditch Cut	NE - SW orientated ditch with a shouldered flat bottomed profile.	No	No	15

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Env. Sample	Trench
0211	*0211*	Post-hole Cut	Substantial post-hole.	No	No	15
0212	*0211*	Post-hole Fill	Mid grey firm slightly silty clay with occasional small stones. Possibly a post-pipe.	No	No	15
0213	*0211*	Post-pipe Fill	Mixed mid brownish orange sandy silt with mid brownish grey sandy silt and occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.	No	No	15
0214	*0214*	Ditch Cut	NW -SE orientated ditch with an open V-shaped profile.	No	No	15
0215	*0214*	Ditch Fill	Relatively homogenous mid brown very silty sand with occasional stones. A darker concentration was recorded centrally with charcoal and pottery.	Yes	Yes	19
0216	*0216*	Ditch Cut	NW - SE orientated ditch, butt-ending to the SE. Exhibited a shallow rounded profile.	No	No	15
0217	*0216*	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small to medium stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	Yes	No	15
0218	*0218*	Post-hole Cut	Circular post-hole, possibly associated with 0211 and 0232.	No	No	19
0219	*0218*	Post-hole Fill	Dark brown silty sand with occasional stones. Possibly a post ghost.	No	No	15
0220	*0220*	Layer Layer	Layer of tightly packed small stones in a localised area over top of ditch 0221.	No	No	15
0221	*0221*	Ditch Cut	NW - SE orientated ditch adjacent and parallel to ditch 0214.	No	No	15
0222	*0221*	Ditch Fill	Homogenous mid brown silty sand with occasional stones.	No	No	15

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Env. Sample	Trench
0223	*0223*	Slot Cut	NW - SE orientated ditch or slot adjacent and parallel with 0221. Has post-settings in base.	No	No	15
0224	*0223*	Slot Fill	Upper fill on N. side of trench comprising brown silty clay.	No	No	15
0225	*0223*	Slot Fill	Fill on S. side of trench in slot 0223, comprising blue/grey clay with chalk. Could be under 0224, but not clear in excavated section.	Yes	No	15
0226	*0226*	Linear Cut	Plough/subsoiling slot.	No	No	15
0227	*0226*	Linear Fill	Disturbed grey and blue clay derived from fills 0224/0225.	No	No	15
0228	*0228*	Post-hole Cut	Post-hole seen in the base of slot 0223.	No	No	15
0229	*0228*	Post-hole Fill	Mid to light brown silty clayey sand, greyer towards top.	No	No	15
0230	*0218*	Post-hole Fill	Mid grey clay with chalk flecks and very occasional small stones and chalk lumps. Possible post-pad.	No	No	15
0231	*0218*	Post-hole Fill	Mid brown silty sand with lenses of mid orangey brown silty sand and occasional charcoal flecks and small stones.	No	No	15
0232	*0232*	Post-hole Cut	Unexcavated post-hole, possible associated with 0211, 0218 and 0234.	No	No	15
0233	*0232*	Post-hole Fill	Unexcavated fill of 0232. Mid to dark brown silty sand and mid grey chalky clay	No	No	15
0234	*0234*	Post-hole Cut	Unexcavated post-hole possibly associated with 0211, 0218 and 0232.	No	No	15

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Env. Sample	Trench
0235	*0234*	Post-hole Fill	Mid grey clay, unexcavated fill 0234.	No	No	15
0236	*0236*	Post-hole Cut	Unexcavated protrusion on E. side of 0223, possibly representing a post-hole.	No	No	15
0237	*0236*	Post-hole Fill	Mix of grey/brown clay and loam, equivalent to 0224 and 0225.	No	No	15
0238	*0238*	Ditch Cut	NW - SE orientated linear feature adjacent and parallel to slot 0223, terminates in pit 0244/0245 with which it has an indeterminate relationship.	No	No	15
0239	*0238*	Ditch Fill	Homogenous grey/brown silty sand and occasional stones.	Yes	No	15
0240	*0240*	Post-hole Cut	Small circular post-hole, not entirely convincing. Located in area between parallel features 0223 and 0221.	No	No	15
0241	*0240*	Post-hole Fill	Homogenous slightly silty light brown sand.	No	No	15
0242	*0242*	Post-hole Cut	Post-hole seen in base of slot 0223, not as convincing as 0229.	No	No	15
0243	*0242*	Post-hole Fill	Homogenous light brown slightly silty sand with very occasional stones.	No	No	15
0244	*0244*	Pit Cut	Circular pit, relationship with 0238 unclear.	No	No	15
0245	*0244*	Pit Fill	Mid grey/brown silty sand with moderate stones. Disturbed by subsoiling.	No	Yes	15

Appendix 3.1. SEY 038: Catalogue of bulk finds

Ctxt	Feat	Type	Trench	Pot No	Pot wt/g	FC No	FC wt/g	Flint No	Flint wt/g	B Flint No	B Flint wt/g	A bone No	A bone wt/g	Other	Overall finds spot date	Small finds
0006	*0006*	Layer	23	3	3			1	27						preh	
0007	*0008*	Pit	23	1	5										Rom	
0010	*0009*	Ditch	23	1	1	1	1	1	6			18	41	fe nails 1@28g	18-19C	
0014	*0013*	Pit	25	3	3			1	1	1	20				preh	
0016	*0015*	Pit	25			17	18			14	308				preh(?)	
0021	*0001*	Finds	30	2	15			1	7						preh	
0027	*0026*	Ditch	24	1	1			1	63	1	9				LN/EBA	
0028	*0029*	Layer	24	3	7			6	145	6	89			sandy concretion 1@2g; Shell 10@3g	Rom	
0029	*0029*	Layer	24	7	25	1	1	3	87	4	48				11-12C	
0040	*0039*	Ditch	29	19	23	8	39	13	180					Burnt stone 4@131g	Rom	
0066	*0001*	Finds	29	2	7			2	32						preh	
0068	*0067*	Pit	27	105	1130	6	59	3	15			4	38	Burnt stone 1@176g	E-M3C	
0073	*0074*	Ditch	30	1	5	4	29	8	19					CBM 7@693g; fe nails 1@1g	17-19C	Coin, fe pin
0076	*0075*	Linear	24	3	8					2	37				preh	
0078	*0077*	Linear	24			1	1	3	17							
0080	*0079*	Linear	24	2	1										preh	
0082	*0081*	Pit	22		0					5	188					
0083	*0026*	(finds)	24		0			2	16							
0084	*0085*	Pit	7	3	11										preh	
0088	*0089*	Pit	7	11	216										EIA	
0092	*0093*	Pit	4	7	90	2	37			1	13				Later IA?	
0098	*0098*	Layer	13	5	37	7	38			5	351			Burnt stone 1@ 28g	LBA/EIA	
0099	*0097*	Ditch	13	7	13					12	624			Burnt stone 2@122g	preh	
0105	*0106*	Ditch	5					2	12			7	5			
0114	*0013*	ditch	9	2	41							10	24		(med)	

Ctxt	Feat	Type	Trench	Pot No	Pot wt/g	FC No	FC wt/g	Flint No	Flint wt/g	B Flint No	B Flint wt/g	A bone No	A bone wt/g	Other	Overall finds spot date	Small finds
0116	*0015*	ditch	9			3	10					7	31			
0124	*0123*	Ditch	10									2	7			
0125	*0001*	Finds	8	1	8										Rom	
0129	*0128*	Ditch	8	2	26			1	30						Rom	
0131	*0130*	Ditch	8	1	3			1	7						11-12C	
0133	*0132*	Pit	12			1	1					46	49			
0178	*0042*	Layer	15	2	13										L12-14C	Buckle plate or strap fitting
0183	*0184*	Pit	16	4	64										E Neo	
0186	*0185*	Ditch	17					1	20							
0188	*0187*	Pit	17	4	15										Later IA (Neo?)	
0194	*0193*	Ditch	14	1	30										L12-14C	
0200	*0199*	Pit	15	2	10					1	97			sandy concretion 1@2g	13-14C	
0202	*0201*	Ditch	14									2	7			
0215	*0214*	Ditch	19	23	262										11-12C	
0217	*0216*	Ditch	15	16	252	1	1							Slag 1@827g	11-12C	
0225	*0223*	Slot	15	3	11									Slag 1@5g	11-12C	
0239	*0238*	Ditch	15	4	20										L12-14C	
0245	*0244*	pit	15	*										*rim fragment of prob 11th-12th century pottery from sample processing	(med)	

Appendix 3.2. SEY 038: Catalogue of prehistoric and Roman pottery

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Sherd	Form	Dec	No	Wt(g)	Abr	Comments	Spotdate
0006	PREH	S2 HMS	b			1	1	*	small sherd	Preh
0006	PREH	F3 HMF	b			2	1	(*)	small sherds	Preh
0007	ROM	GX	b			1	5	*		Rom
0014	PREH	F1 HMF	b			3	4	(*)	small sherds	Preh
0021	PREH	F3 HMF	b			2	15		prob SV, medium sherds, oxidised surface	Preh
0027	PREH	FG1 HMF	b		*	1	2		Beaker, red-brown surfaces, 3 rows of impressed comb decoration	LN/EBA
0028	ROM	GROG	b			1	4	*	thick grey grog-tempered sherd	LIA/E Rom
0028	ROM	GX	b			1	4	*	grey sandy, broken sherd	Rom
0029	PREH	F1 HMF	b			5	6	*		Preh
0029	PREH	FS1 HMF	b			1	18		medium-large sherd	Preh
0040	PREH	SG1 HMS	b		*	1	3		Beaker	LN/EBA
0040	PREH	S2 HMS	b			1	1	*		Preh
0040	PREH	S3 HMS	b			1	3	*	voids from vetgetable temper, also possibly shell(?)	Preh
0040	ROM	GX	b			15	12	*	SV, small abraded, thin grey sherds	Rom
0040	ROM	GX	b			1	3		presumed Roman	Rom
0066	PREH	F2 HMF	b			2	7		oxidised surface	Preh
0068	ROM	GMB	ba l			2	61	(*)	base and lid sherds	Rom
0068	ROM	GX	r	4.10		4	173		SV, large jar, rim distorted, possibly a second/waster	Rom
0068	ROM	GX	ba			2	202		two near complete bases	Rom
0068	ROM	GX	b			38	208		misc	Rom
0068	ROM	BSW	r	6.6?		1	5		bowl form	M/L1-2C?
0068	ROM	BSW	r	4.6?		1	6		jar rim	2-4C
0068	PREH	FS2 HMF	b			5	10	(*)		Preh
0068	ROM	BSW	b			20	153		misc	Rom
0068	ROM	GRG	r	6.17		1	13		incipient flanged rim	3C?
0068	ROM	GX	ba b			2	19		sandy fabric	M1-E/M2C
0068	ROM	BUF	b		*	1	3		rouletted decoration, beaker?	M/L1-2C?

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Sherd	Form	Dec	No	Wt(g)	Abr	Comments	Spotdate
0068	ROM	RC	b			1	4			2-3/4C
0068	ROM	COLC	b			1	3			M2-E/M3C
0068	ROM	GX	r	4.2		1	6			M1-E/M2C
0068	ROM	BSW	r	3.6		1	8	*	beaker rim	L2/3-4C?
0068	PREH	F2 HMF	b			1	10	*	grey sherd	
0068	ROM	BUF	b			10	70	(*)	buff/reddish buff fabrics, some probably abraded BSW	Rom
0068	ROM	BSW	ba	beaker ?		3	76		SV, unusual with uproght body wall which has bands of wavy line decoration	L1-2C?
0068	ROM	GX	r	6.18		2	33	(*)	rims from 2 pots	M2-3C
0068	ROM	GX	r	4.10		6	58			Rom
0073	PREH	F1 HMF	b			1	5		quite sandy fabric FS1(?)	Preh
0076	PREH	S2 HMS	b			3	8	*	SV	later IA(?)
0080	PREH	S2 HMS	b			2	1	*	fragments, not certainly identified, probably prehistoric	Preh
0084	PREH	F1 HMF	b			2	2			Preh
0084	PREH	FS1 HMF	b			1	10		2 sherds and a small fragment	Preh
0088	PREH	F2 HMF	b			1	3	*	oxidised surface	Preh
0088	PREH	FS1 HMF	ba			10	213		prob SV, part base and lower wall, large sherds join, underside of base free of flint	EIA
0092	PREH	S3 HMS	ba		(*)	7	90		thick sandy sherds, includes base sherd, poss fingertip indent on one sherd	later IA(?)
0098	PREH	F1 HMF	r b			5	37		rim simple with flat plain top, jar/bowl with slightly closed mouth	LBA/EIA
0099	PREH	F1 HMF	b			7	13			Preh
0125	ROM	GX	b			1	8			Rom
0129	ROM	GX	ba			1	11			Rom
0183	PREH	FS1 HMF	r			3	36		rolled over (undercut) rim	Early Neo
0183	PREH	F1 HMF	b			1	28			Early Neo?
0188	PREH	S2 HMS	b			3	11	*	abraded, large burnt flint fragment in one sherd	later IA (or Neo?)
0188	PREH	F1 HMF	b			1	3			Preh
0225	ROM	GX	b			1	9	*	silty fabric, quite abraded	Rom

Appendix 3.3. SEY 038: Catalogue of Post-Roman pottery

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Form	No	ENV	Wt (g)	State	Illus	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0010	PMED	CRW	BODY	1	1	2				1740-1880	1740-1880
0114	MED	EMS	Body	2	1	40	SA		Sagging base of sooted jar	11th-12th C	11th-12th C
0129	MED	EMW	CP/JAR	1	1	15	A		Everted flared rim, oxid margins, v abraded	11th-12th C	11th-12th C
0131	MED	EMW	CP/JAR	1	1	3	A		Small rim sherd	11th-12th C	11th-12th C
0178	MED	MCW	BODY	2	2	12			'Fumed' effect	12th-14th C	12th-14th C
0194	MED	MCW	BODY	1	1	30			Large greyware sherd	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0200	MED	MCW	BOWL/JAR	2	1	10			Brownish-grey margins, squared rim, sim Gt Horkesley	13th-14th C	13th-14th C
0215	MED	EMWL?	BODY	2	65	1			2 joining, fine fab w ?org incs	11th-12th C	11th-12th C
0215	MED	EMS	BODY	21	0	295	RS		Prob part of lower pt of 1 vessel, w sag soot base	11th-12th C	11th-12th C
0217	MED	EMWL	BODY	1	1	21				11th-12th C	11th-12th C
0217	MED	EMS	BODY	10	1	193	S		Frags sagging bt base. Bit like YAR. Gd res/ sooting	11th-12th C	11th-12th C
0217	MED	EMW	CP/JAR	4	0	37	S	*	Rim type A4B, incipient bead, 1075-1200, same vess as *0213*?	11th-12th C	L11th-12th C
0225	MED	EMW	BODY	1	1	2	S			12th-14th C	12th-14th C, prob 12th C
0239	MED	MCW	BODY	1	1	5	S			12th-14th C	12th-14th C, prob 12th C
0239	MED	EMW	BODY	3	0	15			Handmade, sandy	11th-12th C	12th-14th C

Appendix 3.4. SEY 038: Catalogue of fired clay

Ctxt	Fabric	No	Wt (g)	Abr	Surf	Imp	Notes	Colour
0010	ms	1	1	*			abraded fragment	red
0029	fs pc	1	1	*			abraded fragment	
0016	fs	17	18		*	small semi-circular surface groove on one piece	small group of buff , thin pieces , 2 faces and one edge piece	buff/red
0040	f-ms	8	39	*			irregular lumps	red
0068	f-ms pc	6	59	*	*		rounded surface, flat surface, pieces up to 24 mm thickness	mottled cream & red
0073	f-ms (pc)	4	29	*			irregular arbarded pieces, up to 20 mm thickness	
0092	f-ms pc	2	37	(*)	*		flat, slightly undulating surface	mottled cream & red
0098	f-ms	7	38	*			buff and red	
0078	f-ms	1	1	*			abraded fragment	red
0116	fs- pc	3	10	*			abraded small pieces	Buff/pale reddish-brown
0133	f-ms pc	1	1	*			abraded fragment	
0217	ms pc	1	1	*			abraded fragment	buff/red

Key to fabric types:

Fabric	Code
Fine sand	fs
Fine sand, with pale clay inclusions	fs pc
Fine-medium sand	fs-ms
Fine-medium sand with pale clay inclusions	f-ms pc
Medium sand	ms
Medium sand with pale clay inclusions	ms pc

Appendix 3.5. SEY 038: Catalogue of worked flint

Ctxt	Type	No	pat	Description	Date
0063	scraper	1	*	(SF *1001*) Oval 'end' scraper made on a flake, lightly patinated, natural striking platform	later preh (prob Neo/EBA)
0006	flake	1		thick flake with obtuse striking platform, 2 double bulbs of percussion and incipient bulb of percussion, flake scars on dorsal face struck from varying angles	Later Preh (poss later BA)
0010	flake	1		squat, hinged flake, obtuse striking platform, limited edge retouch including 2 notches	Later Preh (poss later BA)
0014	spall	1		small spall	Later Preh
0021	flake	1		squat flake obtuse, natural striking platform	Later Preh
0027	flake	1		long flake, relatively crude, dorsal face all cortex	Later Preh
0028	flake core	1		simple irregular flake core, only 3 flakes removed, poor quality	Later Preh (LBA/IA)
0028	shatter piece	1		shatter piece(?) with one possible flake removal	Later Preh (LBA/IA)
0028	flake	1		squat, thick, irregular flake, obtuse striking platform angle, with limited edge retouch or use wear	Later Preh (LBA/IA)
0028	flake	1		squat, irregular flake, obtuse natural striking platform	Later Preh (LBA/IA)
0028	flake	1		snapped, irregular flake, natural striking platform, pronounced ripples and limited edge retouch	Later Preh (LBA/IA)
0028	flake	1		snapped irregular flake with sub triangular cross section and pronounced ripples	Later Preh (LBA/IA)
0029	flake	1	*	thick flake, possibly patinated, 50% cortex on dorsal face	L Preh (residual?)
0029	flake core	1		irregular flake core, occasional incipient cones of percussion, a few multi directional flake scars, small area of limited edge retouch (retouched flake core)	Later Preh (LBA/IA)
0029	flake	1		flake with obtuse striking angle, limited edge retouch along cortical edge, natural striking platform	Later Preh (LBA/IA)
0040	flake	1		snapped large flake or fragment of a core(?), thick, irregular, limited area of steep edge retouch	Later Preh (LBA/IA)
0040	flake core	1		small, irregular, long flake core with one incipient cone of percussion, possibly a part of a larger core	Later Preh (LBA/IA)
0040	flake core	1		small irregular flake core with one main striking platform, several incipient cones of percussion	Later Preh (LBA/IA)
0040	flake	1		small thin squat flake with obtuse striking platform	Later Preh (LBA/IA)
0040	flake	1		small, snapped, squat flake, obtuse striking platform	Later Preh (LBA/IA)
0040	flake	1		hinge fracture flake with limited edge retouch	Later Preh (LBA/IA)
0040	flake	1		thick, long flake with 50% cortex on dorsal face	Later Preh (LBA/IA)
0040	flake	1		thick, squat flake	Later Preh (LBA/IA)
0040	flake	1		snapped flake	Later Preh (LBA/IA)
0040	blade	1		snapped blade with parallel blade scars on dorsal face	probably NEO or EBA

Ctxt	Type	No	pat	Description	Date
0040	scraper	1		small end scraper on long flake	probably NEO
0040	flake	1		long flake	probably NEO or EBA
0040	flake	1		thick flake with steep retouch and broad notch	Later Preh
0066	flake	1		irregular squat flake with obtuse striking platform and limited edge retouch or use wear	Later Preh (LBA/IA)
0066	flake	1		squat flake with hinge fracture	Later Preh (LBA/IA)
0068	scraper	1		oval scraper, natural striking platform	Later Preh
0068	flake	1		squat flake	Later Preh
0068	shatter piece	1		shatter piece	Later Preh
0073	blade	1		blade or long flake or blade, snapped, thin 80% cortex on dorsal face	NEO or EBA
0073	flake	1		small, thin, snapped flake, parallel flake scars on dorsal face	NEO or EBA
0073	flake	1		small, thin, long flake	NEO or EBA
0073	flake	1		small squat flake with hinge fracture, parallel flake scars on dorsal face	NEO or EBA
0073	flake	1		small thin flake with parallel flake scars on dorsal face	NEO or EBA
0073	flake	1		small flake with parallel flake scars on dorsal face	NEO or EBA
0073	flake	1		small flake with natural striking platform and parallel flake scars on dorsal face	NEO or EBA
0073	flake	1		small long flake	NEO or EBA
0078	flake	1		flake with parallel flake scars on dorsal face, relatively low quality flint	Later Preh
0078	flake	1		natural striking platform with obtuse angle	Later Preh
0078	flake	1		irregular, squat flake	Later Preh
0083	flake	1		squat flake with obtuse striking angle	Later Preh (LBA/IA)
0083	flake	1		squat flake with hinge fracture and natural striking platform	Later Preh (LBA/IA)
0105	flake	1		flake	Later Preh (LBA/IA)
0105	flake	1		irregular flake, obtuse striking angle	Later Preh (LBA/IA)
0129	flake	1		thiick, squat flake with obtuse striking angle, 50% cortex on dorsal face	Later Preh (LBA/IA)
0131	flake	1		snapped flake with limited edge retouch	Later Preh
0186	flake	1		piece of a large flake, snapped, relatively thin, with limited edge retouch or use wear	Later Preh

Appendix 3.6. SEY 038: Catalogue of small finds

SF no.	Ctxt	Object	Material	No	Wt/g	Description	wdth	lgth	dia	Period
1002	*0063*	Coin	Copper alloy	1	1	Rose farthing of Charles I (1625-49). On obv: single arched crown with sceptres behind crown and extending beyond inner circle into the legend. Legend: CARO LV DI [MAG BRIT]. Reverse: central rose. Legend very worn - would be [FRAN ET HIB REX]. One of the Rs visible			15	Post-medieval
1003	*0053*	Coin	Copper alloy	1	1	Rose farthing of Charles I (1625 - 49). Very worn coin with damaged edges. Obverse: central crown with sceptres. Legend: [CA]RO [LVS DG] M[AG] BRI. Reverse: central rose with little of the legend readable. Would have been: FRAN ET HIB REX.			13	Post-medieval
1004	*0073*	Coin	Copper alloy	1	23	*Sestertius*. Pre-Antonine (pre AD 160) Obverse: bust facing right, no beard (probably Trajan or Hadrian) no legend. Reverse: standing female figure facing left, holding branch or cornucopia in left hand. Letters SC to either side of the figure (dated end of 1st century-early 2nd century)			31	Roman L1-E2C
1005	*0073*	Pin	Iron	1	1	Pin with spherical head, shaft broken.	4	23		Roman or medieval
1006	*0116*	?Nail/Hook	Iron	1	4	Nail bent into a hooked shape. Head of nail appears flattened. The shaft is hooked.	15	22		
1007	*0170*	Brooch	Copper alloy	1	1	Fragment of the bow and wings of a Colchester derivative type brooch (dated AD 43 – 100). The bow has a central rib and cross mouldings. (cf Hacheston EAA 106, fig 65, No. 127)	11	25		Roman
1008	*0178*	Buckle plate	Copper alloy	1	2	Possible buckle plate. Folded piece of sheet copper alloy with two rivet holes in corners along the outer edge. One corner is damaged. The copper has a reddish tinge to it and is possibly gilded?	20	18		Medieval
1009	*0225*	Mount/ pendant	Iron	1	14	Disc of iron with attachment loop at one end. The disc is slightly curved in profile.		51	39	?Medieval

Appendix 3.7. SEY 038: Catalogue of plant macrofossils

Context Number	***0068***	***0124***	***0145***	***0215***	***0245***
Cut Number	***0067***	***0123***	***0147***	***0214***	***0244***
Feature type	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Hearth**	**Ditch**	**Pit**
Finds spot date	**Rom (3C)**	**med?**	**Preh?**	**Med (11-12C)**	**(med)**
Charred crops and food plants					
Hordeum sp. (grain)				##	#
Triticum sp. (grains)				##	#
Cereal indet. (grains)	#				#
Pisum sativium L.				#	
*Vicia faba*L.				#	
Legumes indent				#	
Charred weeds/other					
Fabaceae indet.				#	
Poaceae indet.				##	
Charred nuts/fruits					
Prunus/Crataegus sp.		#			#
Un- Charred weeds/other					
Malva/Althaea sp.	#				
Veronica sp.		#			
Brasicca			#		
Trifolium sp.		#			
Polygonacea sp.		#			#
Chenopodium sp.		#			
Other plant macrofossils					
Charcoal 0-5 mm	xxx	x	xxx	xx	xxx
Charcoal 5-10 mm	xx		xxx		x
Charcoal >10 mm			xx		x
Root/stem	xx	xx	x	xx	xx
Other remains					
Snail shells	x		x		x
Small mammal/amphibian bone		#		#	
Fired clay				x	
Sample volume (litres)	**40**	**40**	**20**	**40**	**40**
Volume of flot (ml)	**200**	**75**	**2000**	**100**	**50**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**20%**	**50%**	**100%**

Key: # = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens, x = rare, xx = moderate, xxx = abundant.

Appendix 4. OASIS DATA FORM

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-156223

Project details

Project name	SEY 038, Site 16 Flixton Park Quarry Extension, Homersfield (South Elmham St. Mary): Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	A trial-trenching evaluation (30 x 50m trenches) revealed evidence for a background level of activity in the Neolithic, Early Bronze Age and later Bronze Age/earlier Iron Age. A small number of later Iron Age features and Roman features. A moderate number of medieval (mainly 11th and 12th century) features comprising ditched field boundaries and a possible settlement concentration.
Project dates	Start: 11-11-2013 End: 28-03-2014
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	SEY 038 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Monument type	PITS Roman
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	POST-HOLES Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Roman
Significant Finds	COIN Roman

Significant Finds	CERAMICS Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Visual Inspection","Environmental Sampling","Metal Detectors"
Development type	Mineral extraction (e.g. sand, gravel, stone, coal, ore, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK WAVENEY ST MARY SOUTH ELMHAM OTHERWISE HOMERSFIELD SEY 038, Site 16, Flixton Park Quarry Extension
Study area	6.75 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 2920 8550 52.4188444686 1.3710284557 52 25 07 N 001 22 15 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 19.00m Max: 25.00m

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Physical Archive ID	SEY 038
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Archive ID	SEY 038
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Industrial","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Archive ID	SEY 038
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey"

Entered by	**Stuart Boulter (stuart.boulter@suffolk.gov.uk)**
Entered on	**25 February 2014**

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