

Land North-West of Bury St Edmunds  
Phase 2  
Fornham All Saints  
FAS 050

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

**SCCAS Report No. 2013/117**

**Client: Countryside Properties UK**

Author: Andy Beverton

10/2013

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Author: Andy Beverton

Contributions By: Cathy Tester (Finds)

Ruth Beveridge (Small Finds Identification)

Andrew Brown (Small Finds Identification)

Sarah Bates (Flint)

Julie Curl (Animal Bone)

Richenda Goffin (Medieval Pottery)

Crane Begg (Graphics)

Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: 11/2013



## HER Information

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**Site Code:** FAS 050

**Site Name:** Land North-West of Bury St Edmunds Phase 2

**Report Number** 2013/117

**Planning Application No:** Pre application

**Date of Fieldwork:** 30th September 2013 – 21st October 2013

**Grid Reference:** TL 838 670

**Oasis Reference:** suffolkc1-163792

**Curatorial Officer:** Dr Abby Antrobus

**Assistant Project Officer:** Andy Beverton

**Client/Funding Body:** Countryside Properties UK

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

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Prepared By: Andy Beverton  
Date: September 2013

Approved By: Jo Caruth  
Position: Senior Project Manager  
Date: November 2013  
Signed:



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## Summary

The second phase of a two stage evaluation was carried out on land top the north-west of Bury St Edmunds adjacent to the southern side of the A1101. A total of 156 trenches were excavated across the central and southern portions of the Proposed Development Area (PDA) between the 30th September and 21st October 2013. The trenches were excavated in order to ascertain the presence, extent and nature of any surviving archaeological horizons and to determine the extent of horizons already identified during Phase 1 (SCCAS Report No. 2013/035).

Phase 1 investigated the northern and southern ends of the PDA and identified a collection of discreet prehistoric features alongside possibly later linear features at the northern end of the site (Areas 1, 2 and 7) with further prehistoric, including a Bronze age cremation, and Roman features at the southern end of the area (Areas 5 and 6).

The second phase focused on the central (Area 2, 4 and 7) and southern (Area 5) portions of the PDA and recorded archaeological activity chiefly concentrated towards the south corner of the site (Area 5);

The archaeological horizon recorded across Area 4 included a single Bronze Age cremation at its western limit (Trench 141), a large hollow that produced a single heavily abraded Roman coin (Trench 131), and a large circular quarry pit that contained Roman and Medieval pottery sherds (Trench 94).

Area 5 contained a rudimentary boundary system containing Roman pottery that is likely to be the eastern extent of the Roman activity recorded during the first phase of work. A large post-medieval quarry pit was also identified and is one of several such features known across the local area.

Trench 226 (Area 7) was excavated across the footprint of an attenuation pond and contained a concentration of at least three medieval features that contained a good sized assemblage of pottery dated from the mid-12th to the 14th century.

The project has potential to address multiple research objectives laid out by the Regional Research Agenda, particularly with respect to evolving field systems and settlements through the prehistoric and Roman periods.



## **1. Introduction**

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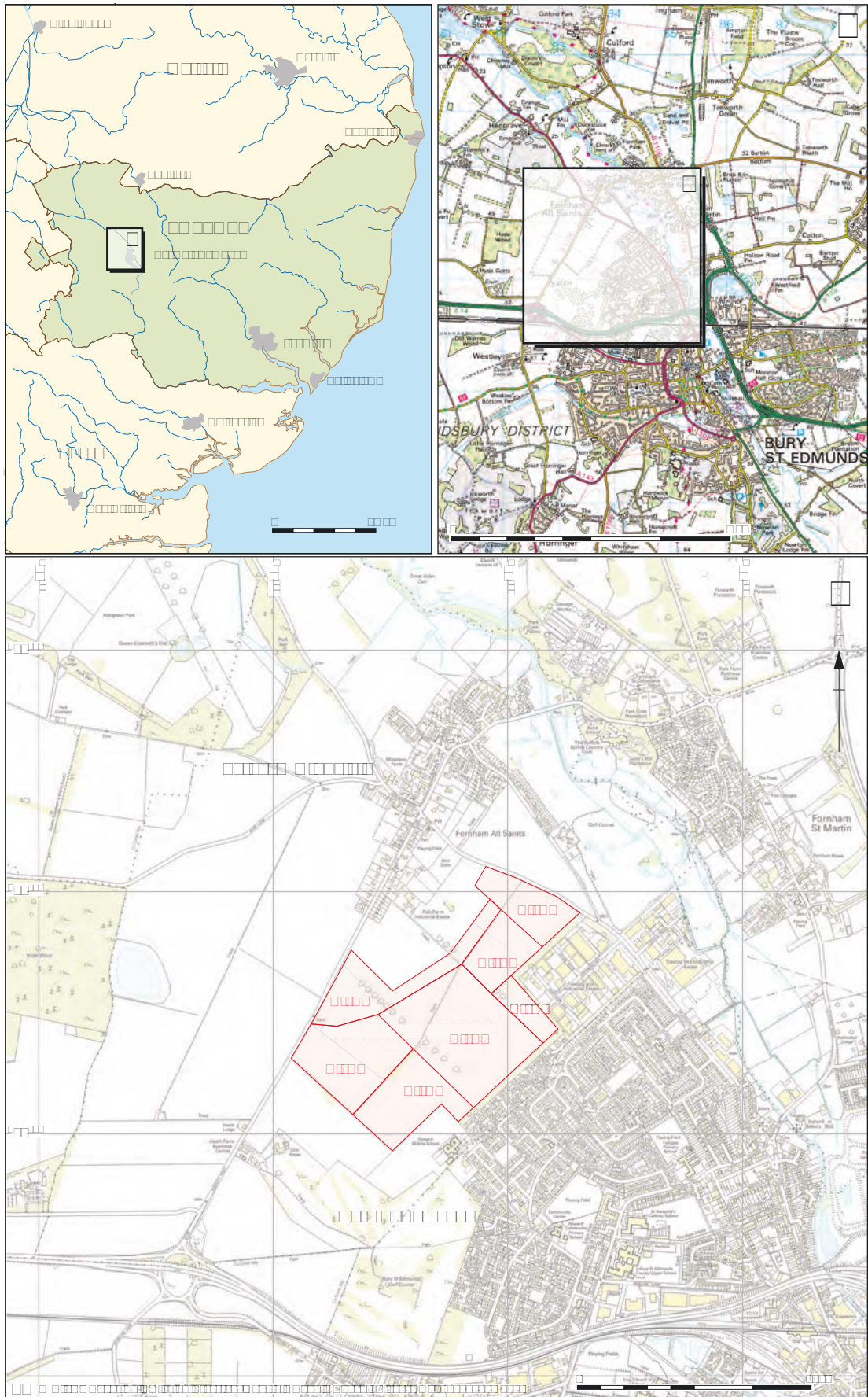
This report is intended to exist as an addendum to the Phase 1 evaluation report (Beverton 2013). Consequently; several sections of the report (including Geography and Topography, Archaeological and Historical Background etc.) have been either omitted to prevent needless duplication or summarised with reference to the newly evaluated areas.

In total 156 trenches were excavated across the Proposed Development Area (PDA, Fig 1). The trenches opened an area of 13674.06m<sup>2</sup> and were the second phase of an agreed two phase scheme of evaluation. The project was carried out in two stages in order to fit around the agricultural work indicative of the sites current status as active farmland. The work was carried out according to a brief supplied by Dr Abby Antrobus, SCCAS Conservation Team prior to the consideration of the proposed development. The evaluation followed a written scheme of investigation (Caruth 2013) provided by Senior Project Officer, Jo Caruth, SCCAS Field Team.

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The majority of the area investigated during the second phase of evaluation sat on a gently north facing slope ranging from 35.08m (AOD) at the north end of Area 2 (Trench 41) to a maximum height of 52m (AOD) towards the central-southern portion of Area 5 (Trench 181). From this point the topography gradually declines southwards forming a very gentle slope with a minimum height of 50.68m (AOD) at trench 223. Modern activity relating to the PDA's current status as arable land has removed any significant micro-topography present within the PDA barring a large hollow towards the investigated areas western and central portions, caused by post-medieval clay quarrying. The geology observed during Phase 2 was characterised by deep chalk bedrock consisting of solid Holywell nodular and new pit formation chalks. Superficial deposits of fine silts and clays were frequently observed. The natural chalk bedrock was identified frequently across Areas 4 and 5 in various degrees of degradation, likely caused through water erosion, with 'higher quality' chalk present in a band running east-west across the central portions of the PDA. The area of exposed bedrock corresponds to a large area of amorphous magnetic variation identified by the preceding geophysical investigation.



□□□□ 1. Location plan with area division for evaluation purposes.







### **3. Methodology**

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The evaluation trenches each measured 50m in length and were arranged on a north-east to south-west grid arranged, where possible, to coincide with geophysical anomalies suspected to have archaeological potential. A varied percentage of each area was evaluated, as stated in the corresponding Written Scheme of Investigation (Caruth 2013), dictated by the morphology, number and extent of known geophysical anomalies. The trenches were located using a Leica System 1200 RTK GPS set with a maximum error tolerance of 0.05m.

Excavations commenced on the 30th of September 2013 at the southern end of Area 5 (Fig.2) with the initial aim of progressing northwards across the site whilst focusing on completing work in individual fields to allow sowing of crops. The trenches were stripped by two 360° mechanical excavators fitted with 1.8m wide ditching buckets under constant supervision by SCCAS staff; Andy Beverton (Assistant Project Officer), Preston Boyles (Site assistant), Simon Cass (Project Officer) and John Sims (Site Supervisor). Segments of all archaeological features were excavated by hand barring a large quarry pit containing modern material in Trench 181 after verbal confirmation from the Archaeological Officer Dr Abby Antrobus.

Four additional trenches (E, F, G and H) were excavated across the site. Trenches E and F were excavated ten metres north-east and south-west of trench 131 to uncover a possible trackway. G and H were opened in order to define the northern and southern limits of a large linear features recorded in trenches 173 and 180 as well as the geophysical survey (App.6. Feature 1b).

Sections of archaeological features were photographed digitally and recorded by hand at a scale of either 1:50 or 1:20 depending on the size and complexity of the feature. The bases of all trenches were recorded with the GPS whilst elevation readings were taken at ground level towards the ends of each trench in order to establish surface and geological topography as well as the depth of each trench. Sections lines or planning points were recorded by GPS in order to geo-reference the hand drawn plans.

A metal detecting survey was carried out over trench spoil heaps by site assistant Felix Whymark. Trenches were then systematically back filled in order to reinstate the original soil profile.

## **4. Results**

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### **4.1 Introduction**

A total of 156 trenches were excavated between the 30th September and 18th October 2013. The trenches were arranged to cover 5% of Areas 2, 3, 5 and 6 and 3.5% of Area 4. The trenches were 1.8m wide with the majority measuring 50m long. A small number of trenches were cut short due to the presence of footpath and trackways. The four additional trenches (E, F, G and H) each measured between 6.8m and 16.1m.

A full catalogue of contexts is included in the report as Appendix 5 whilst a list of trenches noting their dimensions, a summary of the local geology, soil profile and any archaeological horizons present within the trench is attached as Appendix 3.

### **4.2 Area results**

A full breakdown of features by context is included within this report as Appendix 2.

#### **Area 2**

The fifteen trenches excavated across the southern half of Area 2 (Fig. 2) contained common degraded chalk geology with large hollows and scars filled with fine silts and flint nodules. No archaeological features were present and a large positive anomaly identified in the geophysical investigation (App.6) was recorded in Trench 54 and is determined to be an unusually large natural scar.

#### **Area 3**

Thirteen trenches were opened across Area 3 identifying a mixed geology comprising patches of clayey-silt and solid chalk and a single north-west to south-east aligned ditch. The ditch ran the length of trench 73 (Fig. 2) and is clearly a continuation of the now partial boundary marked by the tree line running along the bottom edge of the area.

Post medieval CBM was identified in the ditch. Due to the extensive rooting disturbance, the presence of post-medieval material and the ditches obvious function a slot was excavated across the ditch but was not recorded.

## Area 4

Fifty-nine trenches were excavated across Area 4 and recorded a sparse archaeological horizon located towards the central and western portions of the area (Fig. 22). A wide shallow hollow (0545) was recorded in Trench 131 (Pl.1, Fig. 9). A segment excavated across the feature recorded that the feature was 8.5m wide and 0.54m deep and contained two fills of fine silt (0543 and 0544), presumably fluvial deposits, that lay on top of a basal fill of fairly closely packed, uniform sub-angular flints (0559). The flint layer was cut by two bands of silt (1.88m and 1m in width) that ran along the features longitudinal alignment and were spaced approximately 0.88m apart (Fig. 9). The bands were initially interpreted as wheel ruts due to similarity to ruts identified at Hartismere High school (Caruth 2012). A single sherd of severely abraded prehistoric pottery was recovered from the top fill (0543). Trenches E and F were excavated 10m either side of the feature to the north-east and south-west in an attempt to determine the features status as a trackway. Trench E identified the terminal end of the feature whilst Trench F was blank of any archaeology. It was decided that the feature was not a trackway but is more likely a discreet hollow with a layer of flints deposited through deflation of the finer silt matrix or specifically deposited to consolidate the soft fine silts. A single Roman coin found directly on top of the pack flint layer may suggest that it was open during that period and contemporary with features to the west.

Trench 94 was excavated across a large semi-circular positive magnetic anomaly towards the north-eastern edge of Area 4 (App.17). The trench resolved that the anomaly was a large circular pit (0575) with a diameter of approximately 20.5m (Fig. 4). A portion of the pits upper fills (0577 and 0578) was removed by machine to aid full determination of the pits extent in plan. A segment excavated against the north-west side of the pit identified that the pit has a steep, near vertical-sided cut whilst a series of three auger holes recorded depths of 2.1m, 2.25m and 2.55m at the north-west, centre and south-eastern portions of the pits diameter respectively. The auger results also indicated that the lowest observed fill of mid greyish-brown clayey-silty-sand (0578) continued to the base of the feature. Finds from the pit included post medieval CBM

and Tarmac. The feature was larger than its counterpart in Trench 181 (Area 5) but appeared to have a similar morphology, fill character and finds assemblage date.

A narrow, shallow ditch (0586) was recorded in Trench 94 (Fig. 4) approximately 9.5m north-west of quarry pit 0575. No finds were recovered and no continuation of the ditch was recorded in any other trenches.

A small deposit of burnt material (0574) was excavated towards the north end of Trench 95 (Fig. 5). The deposit is undated and does not appear to have been burnt in-situ.

Towards the western extent of Area 4 trench 142 (Fig. 11) contained a portion of an elliptically planned feature (0530) that has been interpreted as a ditch terminus. The feature is undated.

Feature (0584) recorded in Trench 122 (Fig. 7) appears to be the terminal end of a north-west to south-east aligned linear, although no continuation was identified in Trenches 121 or 115 to the west (Fig.3). A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the ditch fill (0585).

A small undated posthole (0567) was recorded towards the centre of Trench 124 (Fig. 8). The feature is undated and does not appear to be part of any identified structure or arrangement.

A small patch of burnt material (0532) containing fragmentary Iron Age pottery was cut into a slit filled hollow (0533) in Trench 141 (Fig. 10). The deposit may be the surviving base of a cremation deposit, no evidence of burning in-situ was present. Further Iron Age pottery was also present within the hollow close to the burnt deposit which may have been re-deposited through ploughing action.

## Area 5

The geophysical survey identified a linear anomaly running north-east to south-west across Trenches 182, 205, 218 and 221 (Fig. 3, App.6; Anomaly 1c). The evaluation resolved that the anomaly was a ditch (Fig. 22; 0501, 0506, 0536, and 0548) with a shallow concave profile (Fig. 16, 18, 19 and 20). A small quantity of abraded prehistoric

pot, likely to be residual, was recovered from segments 0506 and 0536 whilst a Roman knife dated to the Flavian era (70-100AD) was recovered from segment 0548.

Six ditches (0534, 0536 and 0539 in Trench 205 and 0506, 0509 and 0511 in Trench 205) were recorded in close proximity. All the ditches were arranged along varied north-east to south-west alignments. 0506 (Trench 205) and 0536 (Trench 205) have been tentatively interpreted as the same feature although the single small, abraded pot fragments recovered from each feature have been identified as Bronze Age and Iron Age respectively. Bronze Age pottery was recovered from ditch 0509 whilst Roman CBM was found in ditch 0539 whilst 0511 and 0534 are undated. Early Prehistoric flint was recovered from the three ditches in Trench 205 suggesting they belong to an early phase of activity on site whilst the ditches in Trench 182 contained Iron Age, Roman evidence or were undated.

Trench 181 contained a large quarry pit containing modern ceramic building material and occasional fragments of coke inclusions and two smaller intercutting pits (0512 and 0515). The large quarry pit was clearly visible in the geophysical results as feature 1a (App.6) and contained modern material throughout its top fill. After on-site talks with the Archaeological Officer Abby Antrobus it was decided that the feature would not be investigated at this stage of work. Pits 0512 and 0515 were situated at the southern end of Trench 181 (Fig. 15) a few metres south of the large quarry pit. The pits have initially been interpreted as two separate features but there is a possibility that they are a single feature with a stepped base (Pl.2). Finds from the pit consist of a single piece of struck flint from 0514.

A large ditch or strip quarry (0528) was recorded running across Trench 173 (Fig. 13), Trench 180 (Fig. 14). Two additional trenches (G and H) were excavated to determine the north and southern extents respectively (Fig.3). Overall the feature measured 80m in length and approximately 5.5m in width. A section across the feature was excavated by hand in Trench 180 to a depth of 0.92m (Fig. 14). The segment was subsequently enlarged by machine and recorded a maximum depth of approximately 1.65m. It had a single homogenous fill of mid greyish-brown clay-silt (0527) that contained six sherds of Roman pottery, work flint, burnt flint and a large assemblage of animal bone.

Pit 0520 was located 2.6m north-west of the strip trench in Trench 173 (Fig. 13). The pit contained a near complete Roman pot that appeared to be broken in situ. A collection of small animal bones, likely to be bird bone, was concentrated at the jars mouth and is suspected to have been its contents at the time of deposition (Pl.3).

Trench 155 (Fig. 12) contained the majority of a small pit (0521) filled with closely packed heat altered flint and stone (0523 and 0522) held in a dark brown clayey-sand. The feature is undated and the flint has not been burnt in-situ.

A single small posthole (0504) was recorded in Trench 185. The posthole contained a single sherd of Bronze Age pottery and three pieces of struck flint.

An irregular shaped feature was excavated in Trench 157 after the recovery of a small sherd of prehistoric pottery from its surface. Excavation identified that the feature was a tree bole and that the pottery was residual.

## Area 7

Trench 226 (Fig. 21) contained the only archaeological horizons recorded in Area 7 consisting of two quarry pits (0560 and 0564) a probable pit (0553) and a north-west to south-east ditch (0555).

Pit 0553's long axis was aligned north-east to south-west and appears to meet ditch 0555 outside of the trench footprint. Pottery recovered from the pits single fill (0554) has been spot dated to between the late 12th and 14th century.

The two large quarry pits 0560 and 0564 have similar profiles with fairly straight sides and wide flat bases. 0560 is excavated to a maximum depth of 1.56m below the current ground level whilst the base of 0564 is 1.16m below the surface. The varied depths and close proximity of the features suggests that they are a single larger feature with a staggered base. The basal (0563) and secondary (0562) fills of 0560 contained medieval pottery dated to between the late 12th and 14th century whilst two additional sherds of 13th-14th century pottery were also recovered from the second fill. The basal fill of 0564 (0565) contained four sherds of mid-12th to mid-13th century pottery. The

deposit sealing both features (0561 and 0566) contained late 12th-14th, 13th-14th and 12th- early 13th pottery sherds.

### **4.3 Geophysical results**

The majority of the areas investigated during this phase of evaluation was characterised as possessing amorphous magnetic variation (App.6; Feature 8) derived from the complex patterns in the soil profile and changes in local geology.

#### **Area 2**

The large sinusoidal positive anomaly identified towards the southern end of Area 2 (App.14) was recorded in Trenches 54 and 59 as a large natural channel or glacial scar filled with fluviially deposited silts.

#### **Area 4**

Trench 94 was excavated across a large circular positive anomaly and identified a circular quarry pit approximately 20m in diameter (App. 6).

#### **Area 5**

Three distinct features (App.6; 1a, 1b and 1c) were identified from the geophysical results and were interpreted as a circular banked feature and associated rectilinear enclosure. Excavation of Trenches 173, 180, 181, 182, 205, 218, H and G (Fig. 22 and App.17) confirmed the presence of these features whilst Trench 221 (Fig. 20), excavated across an area containing a corresponding magnetic spike (App.17), picked up a further continuation of the north-east to south-west linear feature originally interpreted as a discreet anomaly.

## 5. Finds and environmental evidence

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Cathy Tester

### 5.1 Introduction

Finds were recovered from thirty-one contexts in fifteen trenches in Areas 2, 4, 5 and 7 and from the topsoil and subsoil layers in Areas 4 and 5 during the second phase of evaluation. Table 1 summarises the finds quantities by material type and the full quantification by context is included as Appendix 7.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	115	1798
CBM	11	244
Fired clay	3	11
Lava quern	23	1333
Slag	1	38
Iron nails	12	45
Struck flint	37	557
Burnt flint	57	4209
Burnt stone	6	134
Animal bone	171	1246
Oyster shell	10	174
Charcoal	1	1

Table 1. Finds quantities

### 5.2 Pottery

Introduction and methodology

One hundred and fifteen sherds of pottery weighing 1798g and ranging in date from the prehistoric to the medieval period were collected during the second phase of evaluation. The quantities by broad ceramic period are summarised in Table 2 and the full catalogue by context is in Appendix 8.

Period	No	Wt/g
Prehistoric	12	95
Roman	51	1341
Medieval	52	362
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1798</b>

Table 2. Pottery by ceramic period



The pottery was quantified by count and weight. Hand-made prehistoric wares were divided into broad fabric groups based on their main visible inclusions (HMF for flint, HMS for sand, HMG for grog-tempered). Roman and medieval fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk Roman and post-Roman fabric series which is available in archive. Medieval pottery was recorded using the methods recommended by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski et al 2001). The codes used are based mainly on broad fabric and form types identified by Jennings (1981). Details of fabric, form and form element were recorded and decoration and surface treatment were noted. A x10 binocular microscope was used to identify the fabrics. Forms were noted as they occurred and each 'sherd family' was given a separate entry on the database table and an individual spot date when possible. SCCAS pottery recording forms were used and the resulting data has been input by context onto an Access database table which is available in the digital archive and summarised in the pottery appendix.

### 5.2.1 Prehistoric pottery

A total of twelve sherds of hand-made prehistoric pottery weighing 95g were collected from nine excavated features in seven evaluation trenches. A range of pottery of Bronze Age and Iron Age date was identified. The sherds are moderately to poorly preserved, small, mostly singular and undiagnostic and therefore, not closely datable.

Three Bronze Age sherds (38g) were recovered from two Area 5 trenches, from Trench 185 posthole 0504 (0503) and from Trench 205 ditches 0506 and 0509 (0505 and 0507). The sherds are undiagnostic, but the use of grog tempering suggests the Bronze Age date.

Seven sherds of Iron Age pottery (56g) in flint-tempered and sand-tempered fabrics were found in Area 4 Trench 122 (ditch 0484, fill 585) and Trench 141 (pit 0532, fill 0531 and layer 0533) and in Area 5 Trench 182 (ditch 0536, fill 0537).

None of the sherds are diagnostic or closely datable. However, the flint-tempered pieces may be of earlier Iron Age date, although the addition of flint as a tempering agent in pottery continued in northern East Anglia well into the later Iron Age. The presence of sandy fabrics suggests a later Iron Age date for the pottery, around c.300BC into the early 1st century BC. (Percival, 2013).

Two small, abraded sherds weighing less than a gram each were found in Area 4 Trench 131 (0543) and Trench 157 (0542). The sherds are hand-made and probably prehistoric but cannot be closely dated.

## 5.2.2 Roman pottery

### Introduction

A total of fifty-one sherds of Roman pottery weighing 1341g and with an estimated vessel equivalent (Eve) of 1.22 based on three measureable rims was recovered from five contexts in Areas 2, 4 and 5. The assemblage appears to be the product of a long deposition cycle and the condition of the pottery is often abraded and broken with the result that fewer forms could be identified. Six fabrics or fabric groups were identified which consist of local or regional or provincially-traded coarsewares. The absence of finewares or imported wares is not unusual in an assemblage of this size and they are never common in rural assemblages. The fabric quantities are summarised in Table 3 and the full list by context is included in the pottery Appendix 8.

Fabric name	Fabric code	No	% No	Wt	% Wt	Eve
Grey micaceous wares (black-surfaced)	GMB	5	9.8	105	7.8	0.15
Grey micaceous wares (grey-surfaced)	GMG	1	1.9	3	0.3	
Miscellaneous sandy grey wares	GX	5	9.8	18	1.3	0.07
Horningsea grey wares	HOG	2	3.9	37	2.7	
Horningsea grey wares (black-surfaced)	HOGB	1	1.9	6	0.4	
Late shell-tempered wares	LSH	37	72.5	1172	87.4	1.00
<b>Total Roman pottery</b>		<b>51</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1341</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.22</b>

Table 3. Roman pottery fabric quantities

### Deposition

The Roman pottery was recovered from four excavated features in Areas 2 (Trench 47 linear feature 0569, fill 0570), 4 (Trench 94 pit 0575 fill 0578) and 5 (Trench 173 pit 0520 fills 0518 and 0519 and Trench 180 ditch 0528 fill 0527). The largest amount was recovered from the fill of pit 0520 in Area 5 Trench 173 which accounted for 80% of the count and 93% of the total Roman pottery assemblage weight. This was however 'inflated' by the presence of a complete late shell-tempered ware jar found in fill 0519.

## **The wares**

The assemblage consists entirely of coarsewares which are mainly local and regional and characterised by several broad grey ware fabric groups which are typically dominant in rural assemblages in this part of the county. A provincially-traded coarseware is represented by a single vessel which dates the feature to the late 3rd or 4th century. The absence of imported wares such as Samian or amphora or of specialist kitchen and table wares such as mortaria and flagons etc. It is not unusual in an assemblage of this size and they are typically sparse in rural assemblages.

Micaceous wares in the black (GMB) and grey surfaced (GMG) variants account for 11.1% of the count and 8.1% of the assemblage weight. All of the sherds are in the standard GM fabric with a fine uniform sandy texture and few other inclusions apart from very abundant mica throughout. Micaceous wares are always common in assemblages from this part of the county and a source in the north of the county is suggested. The nearest known kilns are in the Wattisfield area just 11 miles away. GMB forms identified are a type 5.4 jar with mid-body groove and a non-diagnostic dish base which are both probably 2nd century or later. The other sherds are small and abraded.

Five sherds of Miscellaneous sandy grey wares (GX) were identified in three contexts. Forms identified are a jar with an everted rim (diameter 160mm) with a concave neck and the other sherds are a base from a less certain jar form and abraded bodysherds.

Three sherds of Horningsea wares in the standard grey (HOG) and black-slipped (HOGB) variants were recovered from three features. The two HOG sherds are non-diagnostic body sherds from the distinctive large storage jars with combed decoration and a cream slip. A sherd from a standard-sized jar in the black-surfaced variant (HOGB) was also recovered. The Horningsea kilns are located less than twenty miles away in Cambridgeshire and these wares are always a significant component of Roman pottery assemblages in the western part of the county especially during their main period of wider distribution which was from the mid-2nd century onwards.

Late shell-tempered wares (LSH) are represented by the substantially complete remains of a single vessel, a necked jar which had probably been deposited whole in pit 0520 (0519) in Area 5 Trench 173. The jar has a concave neck and a square-ended rim with

a diameter of 150mm (100% full circumference). It has rilling on its shoulder and it has a plain base (diameter 100mm, 100%). The interior is covered with a thick build-up of lime scale suggesting its repeated use as a 'kettle.'

Late shell tempered wares are thought to have been produced at a number of possible sites in the South and East Midlands and East Anglia where the fossiliferous clay source runs in a band from Buckinghamshire to Norfolk. They are categorised as 'Late specialist wares' and a feature of the pottery supply in the late and latest Roman Period which saw the reduction of some local industries and the expansion of others whose products became more widely distributed. The presence of this vessel in a fairly primary deposit is notable because it extends the date range of the Roman pottery assemblage from this site. No LSH or other late specialist wares were recovered from the first phase of evaluation (Tester, 2013).

### 5.2.3 Medieval pottery

Richenda Goffin

A total of fifty-two sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 362g, all of them medieval, were recovered from three features in Area 7 Trench 226.

#### **The assemblage**

The medieval pottery was recovered from three features in Trench 226 in Area 7.

Twenty-nine sherds weighing 253g came from the three fills of ditch 0560. The basal fill (0563) contained three fragments of a medieval coarseware (MCW) bowl, one of which has a sherd link with the uppermost fill (0561). The seventeen fragments from the middle fill (0562) included two sherds of a Hedingham fineware (HFW1) jug with copper flecked glaze dating to the 13th-14th century, as well as another glazed ware (UPG).

The upper fill (0561) contained a fragment of a Grimston-type ware (GRIM) jug with iron oxide strip decoration which also dates to this period.

A further eighteen sherds of medieval pottery were found in two of the fills of ditch 0564. Fragments of a Hedingham fine ware jug and a fragment of medieval coarseware were present in the upper fill of the feature (0565), whilst several pieces of a medieval

coarseware jar or cooking vessel dating from the 12th to early 13th century were identified in the lower fill 0566.

Five sherds of medieval pottery from the linear feature 0553 consisted of further fragments of medieval coarseware and a sherd of lead-glazed pottery (UPG) of late 12th-to-14th century date.

## **Discussion**

The medieval pottery recovered from the three features in Area 7 Trench 226 is restricted in date to the period of the late 12th-14th century. Sherds from the same medieval coarseware bowl were distributed throughout the three fills of the ditch 0560.

### **5.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and fired clay**

A single abraded fragment of Roman tile or brick (154g) was recovered from the fill of Area 5 ditch 0539 (0538) in Trench 182. It is made in an orange medium sandy fabric with clay pellets (mscp) and is non-diagnostic.

Ten fragments (90g) of post-medieval roofing tile made in a coarse sandy fabric with clay pellets (csdp) and ferric inclusions (csfe) were recovered from two fills of 'quarry pit' 0575 in Area 4 Trench 94.

Three fragments of fired clay weighing 11g were collected from two features, a pit and a ditch in Trenches 173 and 226. The amounts are negligible and the fired clay is soft and abraded, undiagnostic and its function unknown.

### **5.4 Slag**

A single fragment (38g) of 'fuel ash slag', the product of a high temperature non-metallurgical process which could be achieved in ovens or hearths was collected from the topsoil layer in Area 5 (0551). The material is not datable.

## 5.5 Lava quern

Twenty-three fragments of lava stone weighing 1333g were collected from six contexts. The lava is grey and vesicular, almost certainly of Rhenish origin and is assumed to come from small hand-operated domestic rotary querns. Rhenish lava stone was imported to this country throughout the Roman period, not again until the Middle Saxon period and also during the medieval period and onwards.

An upper stone quern fragment (781g) was collected from Area 5 pit 0520, fill 0518 (SF1010) in Trench 173. It has a measurable outer diameter of c. 400mm (15% of the full circumference present). The non-grinding surface has a 'kerb' c. 60mm wide around its outer edge. The thickness at the outer edge is 47mm. The piece is abraded, battered and flaked and some of its features are no longer recordable but it was found in association with Roman pottery and is most likely Roman as well.

The other fragments were all found in Area 7 Trench 226 contexts with associated medieval pottery and could also be medieval in date, but the possibility that it is Roman cannot be ruled out. A fragment (308g) with some recordable features was found in ditch 0560 (0562). It is quite battered but the non-grinding surface appears to have been 'pecked', the grinding surface is worn flat. There are no outer or inner edges present but the thickness is 44mm. The rest of the lava stone consisted of very small fragments, virtually 'crumbs,' from linear features 0553 and 0555 and ditches 0560 and 0564.

## 5.6 Struck flint

Sarah Bates

### Introduction and Methodology

Thirty-seven struck flints were recovered during Phase 2 evaluation trenching at the site. The flint is mostly mid to dark grey with some black pieces. Cortex, where present, is light orangey cream-coloured with some pieces having dirty greyish white cortex. Two small pieces of flint have thick darkish cream cortex. Much of the flint is quite sharp and unpatinated although some pieces from topsoil contexts are rather battered and a small number of flints are slightly patinated. The assemblage is summarised in Table 4 and listed by context in Appendix 9.

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

<b>Flint type</b>	<b>No.</b>
keeled core	1
flake	16
blade-like flake	3
blade	1
chip	1
spall	1
end/side scraper	2
scraper	2
retouched flake	8
retouched blade	1
utilised flake	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>

Table 4. Flint summary.

## The assemblage

One core was found (0549). It has been classified as a keeled type and has flakes struck from two sides of a ridge (mostly from one side). The core is chunky and quite regular.

Sixteen unmodified flakes were found. They are mostly small, almost all have at least some cortex and several are primary flakes with entirely cortical dorsal faces (and a few with nearly all that surface cortical). Four flakes have cortex on their platform and although a couple of pieces have some batter near the platform there are no flakes with clearly abraded platform edges indicative of core preparation. Several quite thick flakes are present. Additionally, there are three blade-like flakes. They are a patinated very small narrow cortical piece, a tapering flake with parallel dorsal scars, apparently from a quite regular blade core, and a smaller hard hammer struck piece. Two very small pieces, a spall and a chip were also found.

Three scrapers were recovered. A small quite neat ovate flake has retouch around its distal edge and along both sides (0549). It is a lighter grey than most of the flint from the site and has a slight patina. From the same context a thick cortical flake has

retouch around its convex right side from distal to proximal ends forming a D shaped scraper edge with the straight side, mostly cortical, having some slight edge retouch – possibly to blunten a non-cortical area and aid the 'backing' of the tool. Another quite thick primary flake has slight retouch of its distal edge (0507). A small retouched fragment may be from a broken scraper (0549).

Eight retouched flakes were found. They are mostly quite battered pieces, two quite thick pieces utilise cortex as natural 'backing' (both 0551), and six pieces from 0549 include a possible knife type tool, a flake with a small notch and one with a retouch hollow/concave edge. A very thin slightly curving blade has slight retouch of one side and utilisation of the opposite edge (0500). Although very thin, it has multi directional dorsal scars on either side of a shallow dorsal 'ridge', it may be from the face of a flaked tool. It has a very light 'misted' patina. One small short blade-like flake has an utilised edge (0507).

## Distribution

Numbers of flints by trench are shown in Appendix 9.

### **Area 4**

Ten flints (a core and various retouched pieces) were found in Area 4 topsoil context 0549. These are, unsurprisingly, quite edge damaged pieces. None are closely dateable although one small neat scraper may be of earlier Neolithic date. The rest of the flint is likely to be of later date.

### **Area 5**

Two retouched flakes with cortex 'backing' came from the topsoil 0551.

### ***Trench 180***

A primary flake and a small patinated blade-like flake were found residually in ditch 0528.

### ***Trench 157***

A small thick hard hammer struck flake was found in a natural feature.



### ***Trench 173***

Three flakes, all of them thick and/or squat, were found residually in pit 0520.

### ***Trench 180***

A spall was found residually in ditch 0528.

### ***Trench 181***

A cortical flake came from undated pit 0512.

### ***Trench 185***

Two small chip-like flakes and an even smaller chip were found in the fill of Bronze Age post-hole 0504.

### ***Trench 205***

Nine flakes came from this trench, the largest number from any of the trenches excavated during this phase of work. They were from fills of three ditch segments, two of which also contained Bronze Age pottery (0506 and 0509). Several flints, including some irregular thicker flakes and a scraper on a thick primary flake are probably of Bronze Age date. A blade-like piece from ditch 0506 may be of earlier date; it has regular parallel dorsal scars and is slightly patinated, a very small fragment from a probable blade may also be residual. Ditch 0506 was tracked across several trenches and also produced a Roman knife (Flavian) suggesting the flint is residual.

### ***Trench 220***

A thin slightly curving retouched and utilised blade was found in natural feature 0500. It may originate from a flaked tool.

## **Area 7**

### ***Trench 226***

A squat flake was found residually in ditch 0564 and a small flake, was found in 'linear' 0555 which may have been of medieval date.

## Discussion

Flint was recovered in small amounts from three of the areas defined across the site, most of it from Area 5.

There are a very small number blade type pieces which are likely to be of relatively early date and it is perhaps notable that these tend to be slightly patinated pieces. Of particular note are a small quite neat scraper and a thin curving blade type piece, possibly from a flaked tool. These both may be of earlier Neolithic date. A core found in the topsoil is likely to be of Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age date.

Most of the retouched pieces are quite thick and/or irregular. It is notable that some have quite extensive cortex on their dorsal surfaces and in several cases cortex appears to have been utilised as a 'backing' to help with holding the flint in the hand. This suggests somewhat opportunistic use of flint and might indicate a later prehistoric date. A later date is also supported by the tendency to thickness and irregularity of much of the flint.

Most of the flint appears to have been residual in later features or was found in the topsoil. The only exceptions, found alongside Bronze Age pottery and possibly contemporary with it, are some tiny pieces from a post-hole in Trench 185 and some pieces from some ditches in Trench 205 although, there, a couple of flints seem likely to be residual.

### **5.7 Heat-altered stone**

In total, sixty-three fragments of heat-altered flint and other stone weighing 4343g were hand-collected from four contexts in three trenches in Areas 4 and 5. Brief notes were made of the stone types, the degree of heat alteration and the possible function of the material.

Fifty-seven fragments of fire-cracked flint nodules were recovered from two features. All of it can be described as 'pot-boiler' debris, blue-grey to white and moderate to extremely fire 'crackled'. A large concentration was observed in the two fills of Area 5 pit 0521 in Trench 155 and the amount collected (56 pieces, 4168g) represents approximately a '4%' sample of that which was present. While it is not datable itself,

this material is often an indicator of prehistoric activity and although no other finds were recovered from the pit, prehistoric pottery was found in the vicinity.

Six fragments (134g) of fire-cracked quartzite and sandstone pebbles were recovered from two contexts, a pit and a layer in Area 4 Trench 141. They probably served the same function as the flint pot-boilers.

## **5.8 Small Finds and metalwork**

Nine items which include Roman and post-medieval objects were recorded as small finds.

Three Roman finds include a complete iron knife (SF 1011) of possible late 1st century Flavian date found in Area 5 ditch 0548 (0540). A copper alloy coin (SF 1012), too worn for identification but probably an as or dupondius dating from 43-260 AD, was found in a hollow (0545) in Area 4. A lava quern fragment (SF 1010), also Roman, is discussed in the Quern section (see above).

Post-medieval finds include part of a two-disc lead cloth seal (SF 1014) of possible 17th century date found in the topsoil in Area 4 (0549). The surviving disc has the raised letters R T E stamped in the centre with the letters XX beneath. A broken copper alloy strip (SF 1013) with three rivet holes, one with rivet in situ, was also found in the Area 4 topsoil (0549). Also post-medieval are two iron fragments (SF 1016 and SF 1017), and a handle (SF 1018) from Area 4 pit 0575 (0576 and 0578). Another iron find (SF 1015) from Area 7 linear feature 0553 (0554) is too encrusted for identification.

In addition to the small finds, twelve iron nail fragments (45g) were recovered from the fills of five features: pit 0520 (0518) in Area 5 Trench 173 which contained associated Roman pottery, two ditches 0560 and 0564 and a linear feature 0553 in Area 7 Trench 226 (all with associated medieval pottery) and pit 0575 (with associated post-medieval tile in Area 4 Trench 94).

## **5.9 Modern materials**

Single small fragments of modern tarmac and coal recovered from two contexts in Area 4 and Area 7. They have been listed in the bulk finds appendix and discarded.

## **5.10 Faunal remains**

Julie Curl

### **Introduction and methodology**

A small assemblage of bone was recovered which included sheep/goat, cattle and equid remains. The animal bone was recorded following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, horn working and other modifications. When possible ages were estimated along with any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context and counts made for each species. Where bone could not be identified to species, they were grouped as, for example, 'large mammal' or 'small mammal'. The results were input into an Excel database for quantification and analysis. A summary catalogue and a table of measurements is included as an Appendix 10 to this report and a full catalogue with additional counts of the faunal remains is available in the digital archive.

### **The bone assemblage**

#### **Quantification, provenance and preservation**

A total of 1246g of faunal remains, consisting of 171 pieces, was recovered. Bone was produced from six contexts in four trenches in Areas 4 and 5. Five of the fills that have produced bone are ditches, one pit fill also produced animal remains. The bone was mainly derived from Roman-dated features in Area 5 Trenches 173, 180 and 182 and three pieces came from medieval-dated ditch 0564 in Area 7 Trench 226.

The bone in this assemblage is generally in a quite poor and fragmented condition. A good deal of it shows some erosion and root/invertebrate damage and general abrasion that may be as a result of more acidic soil conditions.

## **Species range and modifications and other observations**

A total of three species were identified in this assemblage, all typical domestic animals. In terms of the number of individual species elements present (NISP), the sheep/goat were the most frequent, although most fragments of this species were recovered from a single Roman-dated pit 0520, fill 0518 in Area 5 Trench 173 and these remains consisted of a 'polled' sheep skull which was highly fragmented. A single sheep/goat axis vertebrae was also seen in Area 7 Trench 226 medieval-dated pit 0564 (0566).

Cattle were seen in one pit fill and two ditch deposits, with most fragments derived from mandibles/skulls. An upper limb and proximal phalange was seen in pit 0520, (0518) where the phalange showed a knife cut attesting to the skinning of the animal.

Vertebrae fragments and pieces of mandible and upper limb of a small equid were found in two ditch fills; metrical data could not be taken from the equid remains to allow a more accurate estimation of stature, but the size is consistent with that of a pony. Many of the fragments showed no diagnostic features and these could only be recorded as 'mammal'.

Some butchering evidence was seen, with chops from dismemberment and preparation of cuts of meat and fine cuts were seen on one cattle foot bone from the skinning process. It is possible that damage to the surface of some of the remains may have destroyed some butchering evidence.

## **Conclusions**

The assemblage from this site is generally in poor condition, which is possibly due to adverse soil conditions. The assemblage appears to be largely derived from butchering and food waste from the main two domestic food mammals – cattle and sheep/goat. The small equid seems consistent with the smaller ponies that are commonly seen in Iron-Age assemblages, such as those at West Stow (Crabtree, 1990) and a similar small animal was seen in the first evaluation phase of this site (Curl, 2013).

The lack of pigs in this assemblage is perhaps surprising, but given the poor preservation and small size of the assemblage as well as the common practice of culling pigs as juveniles (leaving more fragile bones), it is possible this species was

present but the remains did not survive. It is worth noting that the later prehistoric porcine sample from West Stow was small (Crabtree, 1990) and no porcine remains were seen in the first evaluation phase of this site (Curl, 2013).

While the preservation at this site has some detrimental effects on the bone, sufficient survives for identification of species and some butchering. However, in future excavations it may be worthwhile to take samples for sieving through a 1mm mesh to maximise retrieval of smaller elements. Such smaller elements may be present as was seen with some juvenile ovicaprid and bird bone from the Phase 1 evaluation at this site (Curl, 2013).

### **5.11 Oyster shell**

Oyster shell was recovered from two Area 5 features, ditch 0539 (32-369g) from Trench 182 and pit 0520 (4-54g) from Trench 173. Both features contained other Roman-dated finds. The oyster shell has been listed on the bulk finds table and discarded.

## **512 Plant macrofossils and other remains**

Anna West

### **Introduction and Methods.**

Five samples were taken from archaeological features during a second phase of evaluation at Land North West of Bury in Fornham All Saints. The samples were all processed in order to assess the preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of the on-going archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using a manual water flotation/washover method and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were then scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and any plant remains or artefacts present were recorded in Table 5. Plant remains have been recorded with reference to New Flora of the British Isles, (Stace).

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

## Quantification

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

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

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

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

## Results

Sample no.			20	21	22	23	24
Context no.			0503	0518	0525	0531	0579
Cut no.			0504	0520	0520	0532	0574
Date							
Feature type			P/hole	Pit	Pit	Pit	Deposit
Sample volume (litres)			20	5	40	10	5
Volume of flot (ml)			5	5	50	10	<5
flot scanned			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Species	Common name	Habitats					
Cereals							
<i>Triticum sp.</i> Grain charred	Wheat	crop			##		
Cerealia indet / poaceae fragments charred	Cereals	crop	#		#	#	
Other crops							
<i>Pisum sativum</i> charred	Pea	crop				#	
Weeds	Common name	Habitats					
<i>Chenopodium sp.</i>	Goosefoot	arable & waste ground, rich soils		#	#		
Other plant macrofossils							
Charcoal >2mm			++	+++	++	++	+
Mollusc shells			++	++	++	++	+
Modern roots/seeds (contaminants)			++	+	+	++	++
Other remains							
Bone fragments				++	++		

Table 5. Processed macrofossil sample results

The preservation of the plant macrofossil present was through charring and is generally fair to poor. Some of the charred grains remained whole and were identifiable to species, but more commonly grains were fragmented and/or abraded making identification difficult to impossible.

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



## Discussion

Charred cereals were present in three of the five samples and consisted of Wheat (*Triticum* sp.), being most numerous in Sample 22, fill (0525) of pit [0520]. No identifiable chaff elements were present in any of the samples processed for this phase. Charred legumes such as beans/peas (*Fabeacea* sp.) were only present in Sample 23, fill (0531) of pit [0532]. As legumes do not need to be exposed to heat as part of their processing in the same way as cereals, they are not as frequently preserved through charring and are often underrepresented in archaeological deposits.

Segetal weed seeds were limited in number and were mainly made up of Goosefoot family (*Chenopodium* sp.) and Grasses (*Poaceae* sp.). These are common arable weeds that may have been accidentally harvested along with the crop.

## Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general the material from the samples was fair to poor in terms of identifiable material. The cereal grains recovered were charred and in some cases fragmented but remained on the whole identifiable to an Archaeobotanist. All of the samples produced small quantities of wood charcoal but this was always highly commuted and of little value in terms of identification or radiocarbon dating. Though charred cereal grains may be useful in this respect if they are present within any contexts that remain undated. It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flot material at this stage, however if further intervention is planned, it is recommended that bulk sampling should be carried out with a view to investigating the nature of the cereal waste, to provide an insight into to the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site.

### 5.13 Charcoal

Apart from environmental samples, a small fragment of charcoal was also hand-collected from Area 5 pit 0520 (0518).

### 5.14 Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence

The finds assemblage from the second phase of evaluation in Areas 2, 4, 5 and 7 is once again, modest and limited in the range of types present. The quantities of the

major categories present are far less than the amounts produced in the first phase of evaluation but still indicate several foci of activity on this site during the prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman periods.

The earliest finds are within the struck flint assemblage which includes material that can be earlier Neolithic as well as Early Bronze Age and Iron Age pieces. The prehistoric pottery assemblage includes Bronze Age and Iron Age pieces although not in any concentrations.

Roman finds were recovered from only a few features in Areas 4 and 5; most of them came from a single pit in Area 5. The date range of the Roman pottery is 2nd to 4th century and it consists entirely of coarsewares most of it local or regional. Of particular note is a complete jar. Other Roman finds were a fragment of tile, Rhenish lava stone quern, a coin and an iron knife. When integrated with the Roman evidence from Phase 1 of the project it is clear that the entirety of the Roman period is represented within the finds assemblage to some degree. It is also clear that it is fairly localised between Trenches 173 (Phase 2) and 199 (Phase 1) with occasional finds originating from the continuous ditch tracked across Trenches 182,205, 218 and 221. The earlier Roman pottery was predominantly recovered from Trench 199.

The animal bone assemblage which came from features with Roman-dated or else no associated finds is in poor condition due to the age of the deposits and adverse soil conditions but it appears to be largely derived from butchering and food waste of the main domestic food mammals – cattle and sheep/goat.

Later finds consist of medieval pottery and iron nails from two ditches in one Area 7 trench and post-medieval roof tile and metalwork.

Environmental samples taken from five features produced charred plant macrofossil assemblages which demonstrate their presence within the archaeological horizon and the potential of these features to provide data regarding the status of the local environment and the utilisation of natural resources as well as evidence of agricultural or other economic activity.

## Recommendations

The finds collected during the Phase 2 evaluation adds to those found previously at the site. All the material from the evaluation should be included in any assessment report produced as a result of further fieldwork.

## 6. Discussion

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### Area 4

The large hollow identified in Trench 131 was interpreted onsite as a portion of a north-east to south-west aligned trackway due to the presence of a layer of flint nodules divided by two suspected wheel ruts (Pl.1). The initial interpretation was made after comparison with a similar feature (2160) excavated at Land South of Hartismere High School, Eye (Caruth 2012) comprising a linear hollow containing a layer of stone cobbles with two longitudinal wheel ruts (2431 and 2429).

The additional trenches (E and F) excavated north-east and south-west of the trench identified the north-eastern extent (trench E) and an absence of a south-western continuation (trench F) resolving that the feature was not a trackway but a large hollow with a maximum diameter of 21m. The flint layer may have been deposited to consolidate the presumably soft silty fill or may have formed naturally through deflation of the fine particle fill. The heavily abraded Roman coin (Small Find 1012) recovered from the top of the cobbled layer is likely to originate from between 43 and 260 AD. The coin is small enough to have been trans-located from higher strata through animal action although its presence directly on top of the stones may indicate that it was recovered from its original deposition site.

The circular feature (0530) recorded in Trench 142 has been interpreted as a ditch terminus due to its elongated north-south plan. The feature cannot be directly linked to any of the ditches recorded to the south during Phase 1 of the project but certainly shares the common north-south alignment displayed by ditches recorded in Trench 167 during Phase 1. The ditch is undated but its suspected counterparts to the south contained occasional Roman evidence.

A dark coloured deposit of burnt material (0531) was recorded towards the middle of Trench 141 towards the western side of Area 4. Fragments of Iron Age pottery were present within the deposit and may be the remains a cremation urn. The deposit survived very shallowly due to the extensive ploughing that was common across the PDA and it is expected that the majority of the feature has been lost. The pottery and burnt flint recovered from the hollow (0533) into which 0531 was cut are suspected to have been redeposited from the original deposit through this ploughing action.

Although an earlier Bronze Age urned cremation (fragmentary) was recovered to the south during Phase 1 and further sherds pieces of Bronze Age urns were recovered during the construction of the golf course adjacent to the southern edge of the PDA no Iron Age cremations have been previously recovered from the immediate area. The possible cremation is situated close to contemporary activity identified during phase one and is doubtless a continuation of this horizon, although the lack of further iron Age features horizons north of this deposit suggest that it represents the end of thinning out of the localised Iron Age activity.

Trench 94 contained a large quarry pit (0575) approximately 20m in diameter. The pit was not fully excavated due to the size of feature although a series of three auger holes across the pits length (Fig. 4) determined that it had a maximum depth of 2.55m and was filled with a homogeneous mid greyish-brown clayey-silty-sand that contained both Roman and Post-Medieval pottery. Quarrying activity is common across the PDA and it seems probable that this feature is a continuation of this activity.

The narrow ditch (0586) west of large quarry pit 0575 was undated and was not recorded in any other ditches. It is likely part of some smaller boundary systems that were subsequently amalgamated into the larger system in use today.

## Area 5

The evaluation identified an extremely sparse surviving archaeological horizon with the majority of features concentrated towards the western side of Area 5. Trenches 221, 218, 205 and 182 identified a boundary ditch running north-north-east to south-south-west across the area (Fig.22). The ditch shares an alignment, although cannot be directly linked, with the ditches recorded towards the north-eastern portion of Area 5

investigated during Phase 1 of the project. An Iron knife dated to the Flavian period (70-100AD) was recovered from this feature in Trench 221. The singular small sherds of Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery recovered from the other segments excavated through this feature (0506 and 0536 respectively) are assumed to be residual. When combined with the results from Phase 1 the continuous ditch appears to be a boundary for the sparse activity with no significant archaeological evidence present west of this boundary.

Trench 182 contained two additional ditches; 0539 lay on a near east-west alignment and contained Roman CBM suggesting it is contemporary with 0536; unfortunately the relationship between the two features was not present within the footprint of the trench. 0534 was determined to cut segment 0636 but did not contain datable finds evidence. This ditch has been interpreted as a re-cut of the continuous ditch present in trenches 221, 218, 205 and 182; although due to the limited observed area this conclusion is tentative at best.

Two additional ditches (0509 and 0511) were recorded in Trench 205. These ditches ran along a north-east to south-west alignment and were stratigraphically earlier than 0506 (Fig. 18). Both ditches contained occasional struck flint and small fragments of Bronze Age pottery were also recovered from 0509.

Ditch 0539 in Trench 182 was aligned east-west and corresponds well to an anomaly identified by the geophysical investigation continuing eastwards (App.6). Evaluation Trench 244 in Area 6 (Phase 1) recorded an undated, east-west aligned ditch (0229) that is likely to be the same feature.

The function of the large linear feature (0528) recorded in Trenches G, H 173 and 180 has not been fully established. Its extent and profile appears to be that of a large boundary ditch. When combined with ditch 0539 (Trench 182), the east-west portion of geophysical anomaly 1c (App.6) and the series of ditches running across Trenches 199, D, 198 and 197 from Phase 1 (Fig.3) a rudimentary boundary system begins to appear. Dating evidence, when present, from the ditches forming this system comprises Roman dated material. However, the disparity in the morphology and scale of the ditches is counterintuitive to grouping them into a single entity. It seems unlikely that single portion of a field system would have been excavated to such a size whilst others are of

a much smaller scale. It is possible that the feature is a strip quarry whose morphology is derived from the original excavators following a vein of chalk geology which begins to appear directly below the topsoil this area.

The fill (0528) of the large linear feature (0527) is homogenous dark orangey-brown silty sand with small percentage of chalk inclusions. Its homogeneity suggests that the deposit accumulated from a single process over an extended period of time, most probably fluvial in nature. The fill is notably different to the fills observed in the large, circular quarry pit in the adjacent trench (Tr.181) which contained modern material and a much more varied soil matrix.

Pit 0520 was located at the west end of Trench 180 (Fig. 14). The feature appears to be a Roman refuse pit and contained domestic waste including a near whole pot dated to the late 3rd/4th century, a large fragment of lava quern and a fragmentary polled sheep skulled. The recovered finds assemblage is generally associated with occupation. The near complete pot contained a thick build-up of carboniferous material (limescale) indicating its repeated function as a kettle.

The posthole (0504) identified in Trench 185 contained Bronze Age pottery and struck flint and represents the eastern most activity in Area 5. No other structural features were identified.

## Area 7

Trench 226 contains the entirety of recorded medieval activity comprising a ditch (0555), pit (0553) and either one or two quarry pits (0560 and 0564). The quarry pits were recorded as two separate features but post-excavation analysis suggests that both features form a single larger quarry pit with a stepped base formed by the original excavators chasing the solid chalk geology present within the trench. The upper fills of all the features in this trench contained medieval finds evidence ranging from the mid-12th century to the 14th century.

The deposit sealing the quarry pits 0560 and 0564 contained pottery and a single sheep/goat vertebra. This may indicated that the deposit is some form of occupation layer although it could be expected that such a layer would produce a larger, more

varied finds assemblage. It seems more likely that it represents a low level of intentional backfilling that occasionally included refuse.

## 7. Conclusions

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The second phase of evaluation has recorded a lower level of archaeological activity than the first phase. A concentration of Roman features and occasional residual prehistoric evidence was identified towards the southern portion of the area 5 whilst low levels of Bronze Age, Roman and Medieval activity were found across Area 4. A concentration of medieval features was been identified in a single trench (226) in Area 7.

Combined with the results from Phase 1 the evaluation has identified moderate concentrations of archaeology towards the northern and southern portions of the PDA. Prehistoric horizons, comprising Bronze Age and Iron Age activity, are primarily located in Area 1 with a lower quantity present across the southern corner of Area 4, Area 5 and Area 6. Roman activity is well localised across the central portion of Area 5 whilst the occasional medieval archaeology is focused in Area 7.

Soil profiles across the PDA varied slightly but generally comprised of ploughsoil over silty subsoil;

Area	Minimum		Maximum		Ave. (m)
	Min. (m)	Trench number	Max. (m)	Trench number	
1	0.35	8	0.75	29	0.55
2	0.3	67 and 53	0.7	70	0.57
3	0.35	72 and 76	0.7	70	0.48
4	0.28	118, 119 and 151	0.72	111	0.41
5	0.25	166, 189, 191 and 194	0.66	223	0.44
6	0.28	275	0.62	249	0.42
7	0.35	230	0.62	309	0.52

Table 6. Soil profile depths across the PDA.

The results from Phase 1; Areas 5 and 6 can be seen to contain a Roman horizon of activity bounded along its eastern side by the continuous north-south across trenches 221, 218, 205 and 182, the large ditch/strip quarry across Trenches H, 180, 173 and G.

West of this boundary multiple ditches were identified reflecting the roughly north-south alignment (Trenches 167, 188, 187 and 190).

Two ditches were recorded during Phase 1 running at a right angle to the north-south alignment across Trenches 199, D, 198 and 197 whose projection can be extrapolated to meet the northern point of the large Roman ditch (0572) extending across Trenches G, 173, 180 and H. Phase 1 identified an east-west Roman ditch (0235) Trench 244 that was also recorded in Trench 182 (0539) and appears on the geophysical survey results meeting the southern edge of the large ditch (0572).

In combination the north-south and east-west ditches across Areas 5 and 6 have the potential to represent a rudimentary Roman boundary system. Within this boundary pit 0520 contained an assemblage of domestic refuse material suggesting that a small amount of occupational evidence may be present within the area.

The archaeology recorded across Area 4 consists of a large Hollow (0545) containing a Roman coin in Trench 131, a large quarry pit (0575) in Trench 94 that contains both Roman and occasional medieval evidence, three ditch features (0530, 0586 and 0584) in Trenches 142, 94 and 122 respectively. A single discreet patch of burnt material and fragments of Bronze Age pottery were also recovered from Trench 141. The ditches do not appear to form a coherent boundary system although 0530 (Trench 142) shares the alignment of multiple ditches in trenches 167 and 188 from Phase 1 (Fig.22) and is likely to represent a continuation of that activity.

The early prehistoric deposit (0532) is unsurprising as several isolated deposits of contemporary activity have been identified during Phase 1 of this project and during the construction of the golf course to the south. Bronze Age urned cremation deposit populations vary across Suffolk from sparse singular deposits through to intense groupings of buried cremations that are generally focused around prehistoric monuments (Martin 1999). Cremations are often deposited fairly high in the archaeological horizon, certainly the majority of cremation recorded in Trench 253 was lost to ploughing action and the cremations position in the natural/subsoil.



## **8. Characteristic areas to be included in further work**

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Figure 22 collates the results from Phases 1 and 2 and highlights nine areas that characterise the archaeological horizons within the PDA. The highlighted areas would benefit from being included in any further work carried out in the PDA although the definition and extent of further work over the PDA is yet to be determined.

Large portions of the PDA contained trenches with no archaeology (Apps.11, 12 and 15). Further intensive investigation of these areas is considered by the author to possess less potential for producing informative results. Linear features that have been identified in a single trenches have potential to represent a prehistoric arable landscape of smaller paddocks and shallower, non-uniform field boundaries although there is some potential that they may indicate remains of boundary ditches show on the 18<sup>th</sup> Century Kent map (App.12).

### **Area A**

This area highlights the Iron Age pit group, possible droveway and additional boundary system recorded towards the north-west corner of Area 1 during Phase 1;

Pit groups are characteristic of Iron Age sites in Suffolk and comparably shaped and dated pits were recorded at ERL 222 and ERL 147 in clusters of thirty to fifty pits. The presence of north-east to south-west ditches suspected to be bounding the pit group and the suspected droveway to the south may form part of a boundary system that should be investigated to some degree in order to ascertain its nature and contemporaneity with the pit group. There is potential for this system to extend south and south-east and include the ditches identified in Trenches 15, 16, 37, 39, 49, 309 and 310.

The Iron Age pit group, associated boundary systems and large prehistoric feature to the east (highlighted in Area B) potentially represent continuous prehistoric activity in the PDA. It is currently unclear whether the horizons recorded across the northern end of the PDA represent activity that respects the *Cursus* in some form or if they exist as a standalone event. Determination of constant or intermittent prehistoric activity and establishing the nature of the evolving prehistoric landscape within the PDA, including

possible relationships with the Cursus, are a prime focus' for future work (Medleycott 2011).

## **Area B**

Area B highlights the early prehistoric pit (0169) and later prehistoric pit (0162) in Trenches 26 and 29 (Area 1) respectively as well as the smaller pits in Trenches 34 and 31 that possess similar morphological traits to those grouped further west. The flint recovered from 0162 is likely to be contemporary with the pit group further west (Area A) suggesting that later prehistoric activity ranged across the northern edge of the PDA albeit not in uniform concentrations.

The large pit (0169) that contained later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age evidence has good potential for demonstrating a continuation of activity contemporary to the Cursus 'active' period. Establishing the pits full extent and possible related features is considered key to further works in the northern portion of the PDA.

## **Area C**

Trench 226 was excavated over the area of an attenuation pond and contained four medieval features. The features highlighted by Area C possess less potential for adding to the major objectives the site has potential to address, i.e. the evolution of the lark valley through the prehistoric period. Investigation of this discreet activity, as it relates to Fornham All Saints Medieval core, may provide some further evidence of medieval activity in the area.

## **Area D**

The Iron Age cremation identified in Trench 141 has the potential to occur as a single deposit, a collection of deposits or be deposited in a prehistoric earthwork. The deposits location near the top of the shallow slope may indicate a trend of activity, funerary or otherwise, across the crest. Further work across this portion of the PDA should include establishing the nature of the deposition as well as its significance in the immediate landscape and possible relationship to the boundary systems referred to in Area E and F.

## **Area E**

The features emphasised in Area E comprise a localised collection of similarly profiled undated ditches and a large quarry pit dated to the medieval period. Further investigation of the extent and nature of the ditches has the potential to determine their date and possible relationships with the other features across Area 5. The proximity and shared alignment with the Roman horizons highlighted to the south (Area H) gives potential that these ditches are also Roman and thus may give insight into the changes occurring in the landscape at this time.

Full determination of the quarry pits extent may give an indication as to the impact of medieval quarrying on the earlier archaeological horizons.

## **Area F**

Several ditch features were identified across the western portion of Area 5. Area F demonstrates a small concentration of ditches sharing similar north-north-east to south-south-west alignments. The ditches have good potential to represent a single or multiple boundary systems across this portion of the PDA. Iron Age and prehistoric pottery recovered from the ditches in Trench 190 places them contemporary to the second possible droveway, situated slightly west of the immediate concentration, providing potential for ditch systems to continue between the two highlighted areas.

The concentration of Roman activity to the east (Area H) may be partially related. Roman appropriation, enhancement and alteration to later Iron Age boundary systems is not uncommon (Beverton 2012) and can give insight into landscape changes dictated by an evolving agrarian economy.

## **Area G**

Phase 1 of the project identified two parallel Iron Age ditches curving south-west to north-east across the western limit of Area 5. Initially these ditches have been interpreted as a droveway. Establishing the presence of a droveway would impact interpretations of the additional ditches in close proximity. The continued transportation of livestock often propagates *ad hoc* construction of paddocks and other boundary

systems. Additionally Droveys have a propensity to be utilised across multiple periods.

Further investigation of an area including Area G will allow establishment of the droveway, investigation of related boundaries and provide opportunities for recovering further material culture evidence as requested by the regional research framework (Medleycott 2011).

## **Area H**

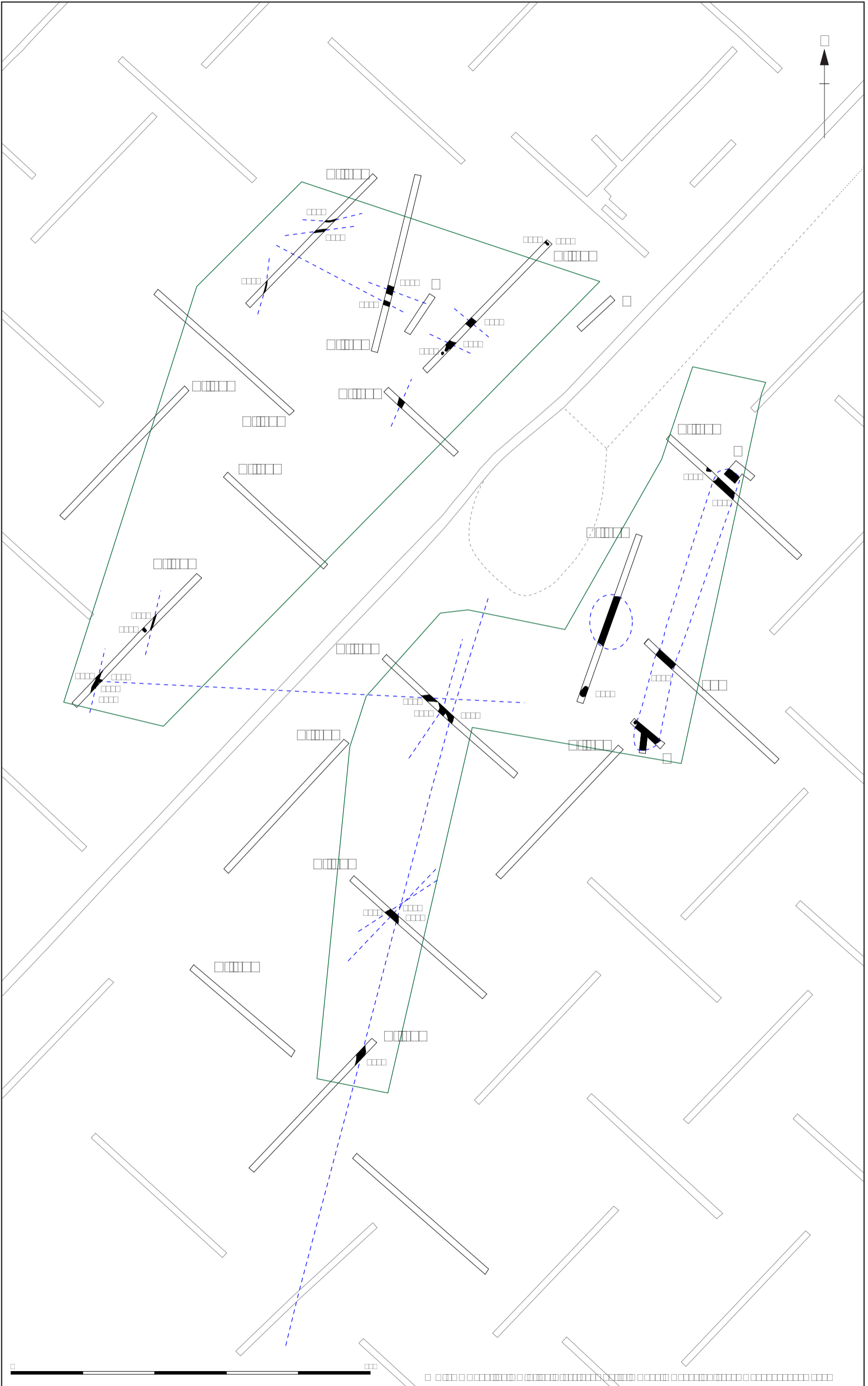
Area H, divided by the central track running across the PDA and small copse, indicates the localised Roman archaeology across the southern portion of the development area. The horizon appears to be bounded on its eastern side by the large linear feature (0528) and a boundary ditch recorded across Trenches 182, 205, 218 and 221 which contained both Roman and prehistoric evidence. The undated ditches in Trench 244 appear to be aligned with this boundary and may be a continuation of a larger field system.

Two east-west ditches tracked across Trenches 197, 198, 199 and D both appear to break and form aligned entrances suggesting either an enclosure or possibly junction between multiple fields.

Further investigation of the Roman horizons has potential to aid determination of the nature of the broken ditches as well as establish the extent of boundary system and its possible precursors.

## **Area I**

As with Area E the Bronze Age urned cremation in Trench 253 may represent a singular deposit, a larger collection of cremations or a previously unrecorded monument. The former is currently considered most likely although further investigation of the southern portion of the PDA would shed light on this and it is likely that the presence of extensive cremation deposits or identification of an additional monument would impact the nature of the further work undertaken.



□□□□ 3 □ Area of concentrated archaeology across Area 5



## **9. Archive deposition**

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Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Fornham All Saints\FAS 050

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

## **10. Acknowledgements**

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The fieldwork was carried out by John Sims, Tim Carter, Felix Whymark, Phil Cams, Preston Boyles and directed by Andy Beverton.

Project management was undertaken by Joanna Caruth who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Cathy Tester. The specialists finds reports were produced by Sarah bates and Julie Curl.

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

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County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT); SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the LPA on archaeological issues.

- 1.4 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.5 Following acceptance, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that an appropriate scheme of work is in place.
- 1.6 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected.

## Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The site of the development has high potential for the discovery of important hitherto unknown heritage assets of archaeological interest, in view of its proximity to known remains and also given the landscape setting overlooking the valley of the River Lark, which is topographically favourable for early occupation. Bronze Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon find-spots, indicative of further deposits, are recorded within this area (HER FAS 009, FAS 011 and FAS 026). In addition, the northern part of the site is located adjacent to a nationally important archaeological site that is statutorily protected as a Scheduled Monument (SM SF 114). There are also barrows (BSE 002 and FAS 023), and the find spot of a Bronze Age collar ed urn (BSE 036) recorded to the south.
- 2.2 The site has been subject to desk-based assessment (Terence O'Rourke 180604, April 2012). The main construction areas have been field-walked (PCA K2902, October 2012) and surveyed with a magnetometer (Stratascan J3177, October 2012). In addition, finds are recorded in the HER from a previous fieldwalking survey (1987) and through the *Portable Antiquities Scheme*. A trenched evaluation of 5% by area across the whole 77ha of development was previously specified (713 trenches, 30m long by 1.8m wide), subject to review of the results of non-intrusive survey (Tipper 2011): this brief presents a revised specification and is further informed by the current draft masterplan.

### *Non-intrusive survey results*

Geophysical survey defined archaeological features, including an enclosure, on the north/eastern part of the site, closest to the river valley, the Fornham Cursus, the main road and other recorded sites in the general topographic setting that overlooks the Lark Valley. Finds from the 1987 fieldwalking survey included a late saxon pin beater and medieval material. An HER record of an early saxon hanging bowl mount may indicate the presence of a cemetery in the vicinity. There is potential for archaeology to be multiperiod, from the prehistoric period onwards.

A further series of features was identified on the higher ground in the north/western portion of the site. These consist of a rectilinear system of features which is not on the same alignment as the modern boundaries, with pits and magnetic anomalies. Burnt flints were retrieved from this general area in the fieldwalking survey. Magnetometry also picked up a circular banked feature with internal pits within an enclosure. Metal detected finds were

particularly retrieved in its general area (although there was not a distinct cluster). These features may relate to the quarry features shown on the historic map, but it is notable that on the opposite bank of the Lark, Iron Age activity was identified at a similar topographic location, FSG 013 and FSG 017.

Much of the central part of the site comprised areas interpreted as ‘amorphous magnetic variation’ in the geophysical survey. This appears to coincide with a change in the soils, to loam over chalk. An outstanding question is whether the geophysical survey is representative of archaeological distribution, or whether there has been a masking of features. Some geophysical anomalies, including a circular feature, were identified.

### Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

3.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.

3.2 Trial Trenching is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Establish the suitability of the area for development.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- Test and build upon the fieldwalking results and geophysical data/interpretation (e.g. success in picking up smaller features, effectiveness on variable soil types) to inform further archaeological strategies

3.3 Further evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered; if so, this would be the subject of an additional brief.

3.4 Based on the results of the geophysics and the principles of the draft Masterplan, a revised specification allows for variation in percentages of evaluation:

Area	ha	%	Length of trenching (at 1.8m)
Farmland/generally open landscape		0	0
Potential location of attenuation pond (SW of Fish Farm Industrial estate)	0.63	5	175m
In the north/east part of the site, trenching is required to characterise archaeological features and test the geophysical survey results. The area of proposed recreation ground is included, as this will involve groundworks and that corner is within the band of archaeological potential and recorded sites overlooking the Lark and the Tay Fen. It includes another attenuation pond site.	15.6	5	4320m

In the north/west part of the site, trenching is required to test archaeological features and the geophysical survey results.	20.9	5	5810m
Geophysical survey of the centre of site seems to show fewer features. Trenching is required in this area to test the geophysical survey results (particularly in the vicinity of the curvilinear feature), and to examine how successful the technique has been over this differing geology and whether there were masking factors. 3.5% trenching is specified (with a contingency to increase to 5% should there be denser archaeology than indicated by the geophysical survey).	20.2	3.5 (5)	3925m (5600)
Landscaping and bunds north of the spine road – evaluation is required to inform the likely impacts of landscaping works (for example, depths of soil coverage in the areas of potential topsoil strip under any bund for the road), and significant areas of planting (particularly along the road frontage) as well as works for the roundabout onto Tut Hill. This will inform any further mitigation (which may involve further evaluation in some areas, dependant on the final scheme details)	9.5	3	1585m

**Revised Total 15,815m (equivalent to 527 trenches at 30m long)  
with contingency for another 1675m, giving 583 trenches )**

- 3.5 Within these areas, trial trenches shall be positioned to sample all areas (although see note on landscaping above). Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, in a systematic grid array that is designed to target both geophysical interpretation/data and 'blank' areas. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. 30 m trenches are specified. Any deviation should demonstrate adequate spatial coverage and trench lengths should not exceed 50m.
- 3.5 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins. Proposed trenches should be mapped against the draft masterplan and geophysical survey□

### **Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation**

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

## Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 5.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.
- 5.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 5.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 5.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 5.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER.
- 5.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 5.8 All parts of the OASIS online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 5.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 5.10 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

## Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011.

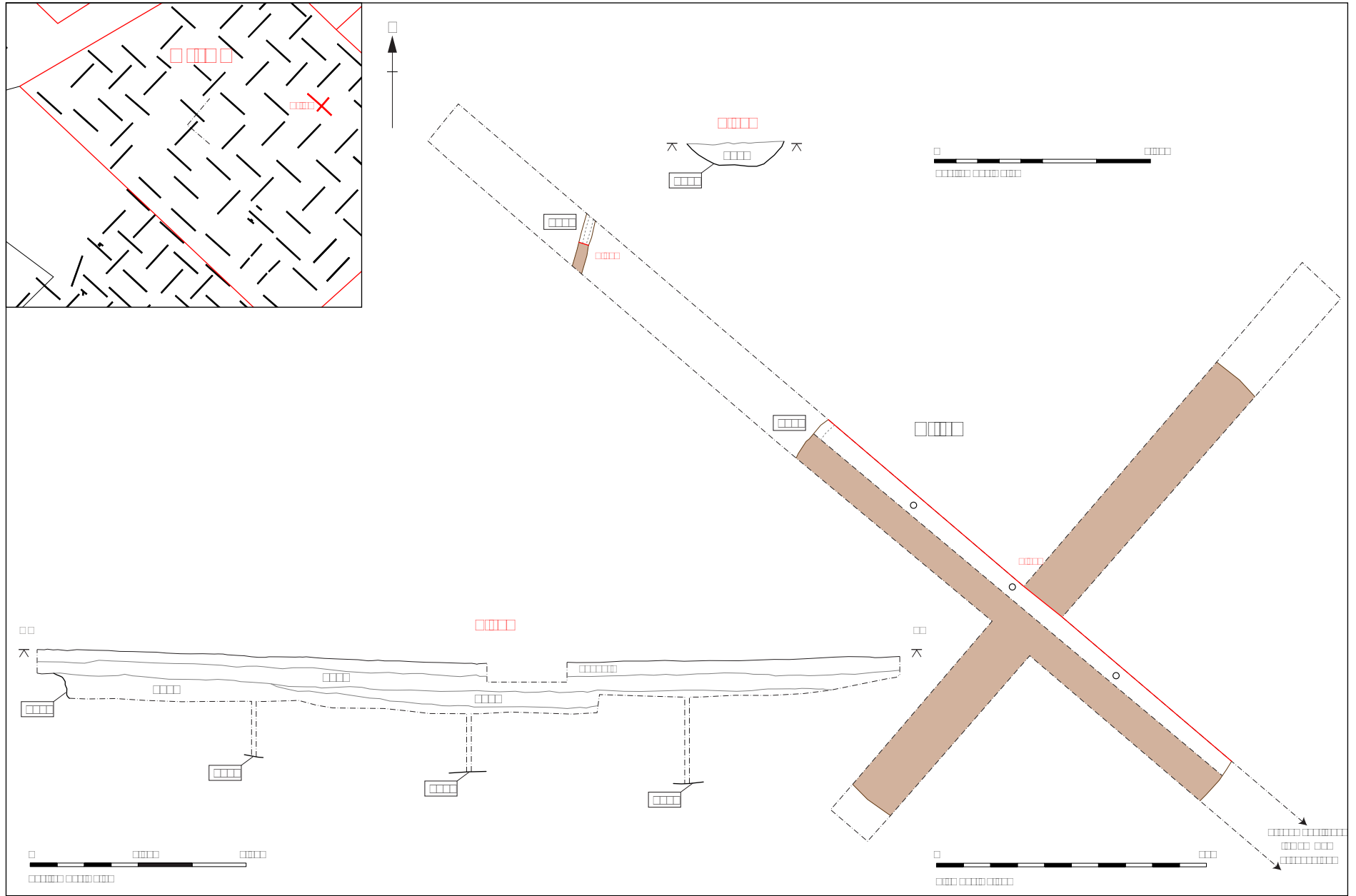
Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

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

### **Notes**

The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors ([www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net) or 0118 3 78 6446). There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.

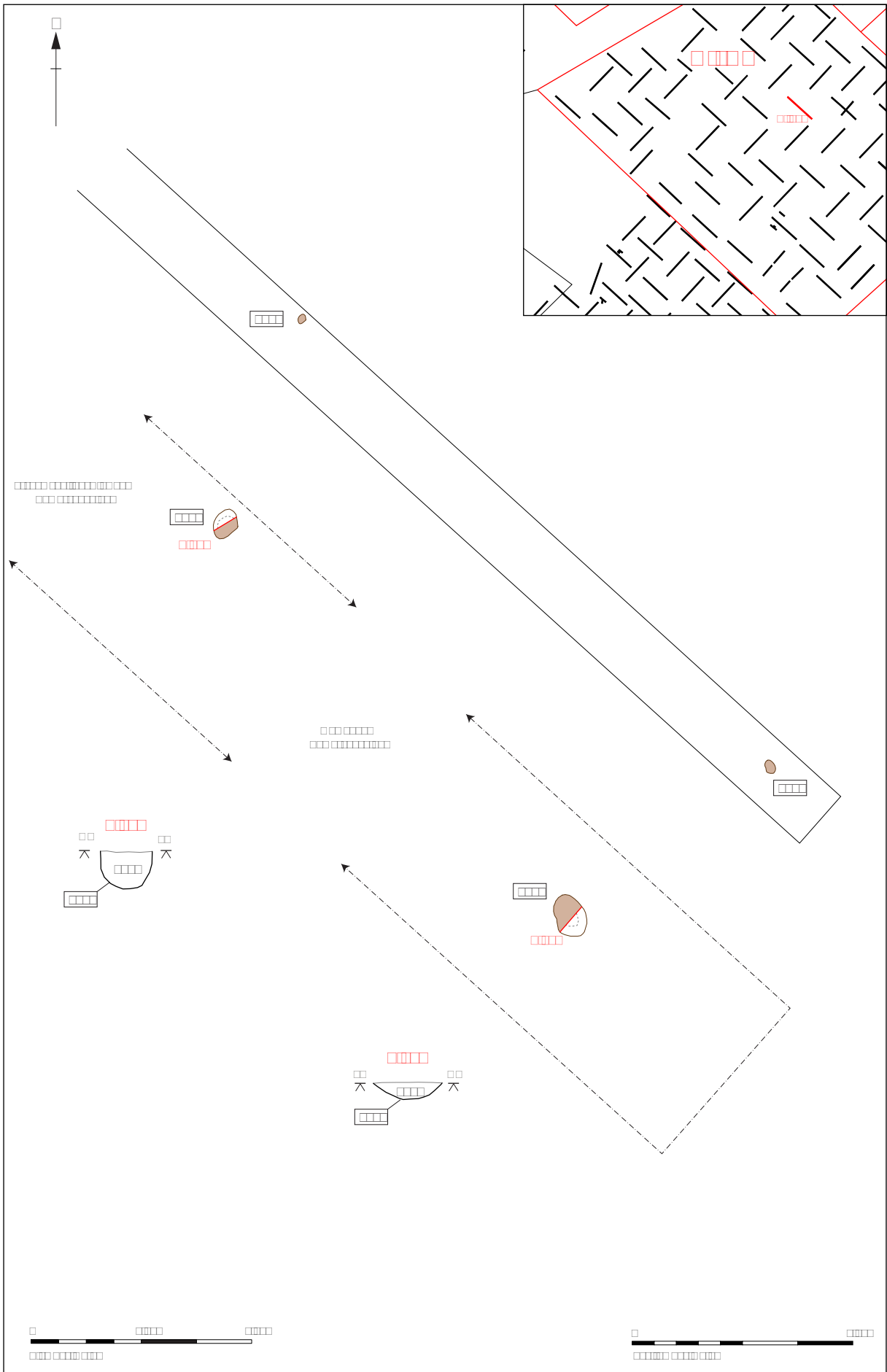
# Appendix 2. Trench Figures



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□□□□□ 6 □ Trench 103 plan and sections.

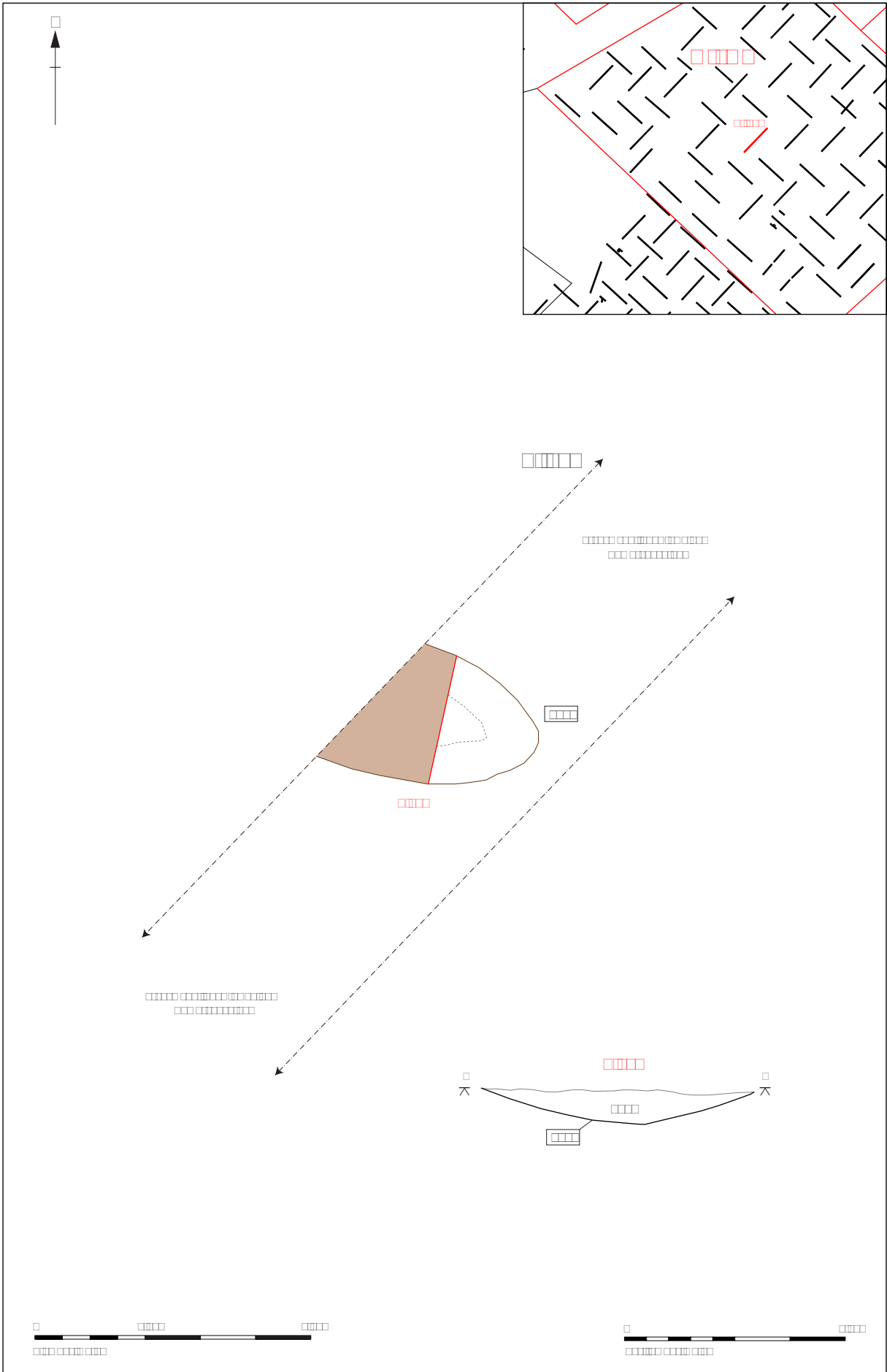


Figure 7: Architectural site plan showing building footprints and site layout.

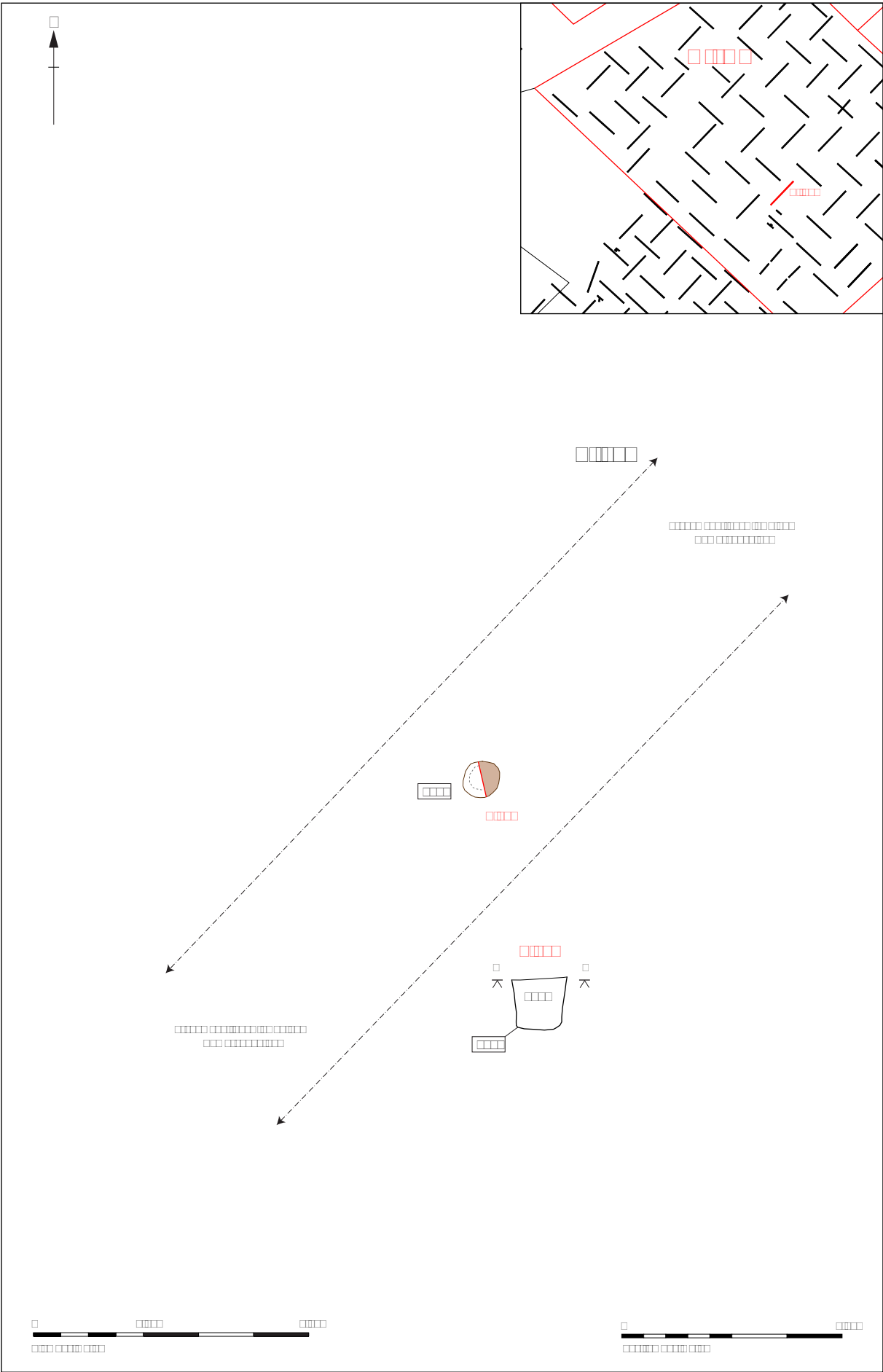


Figure 8: Site plan showing the layout of the structures and the location of the circular feature.





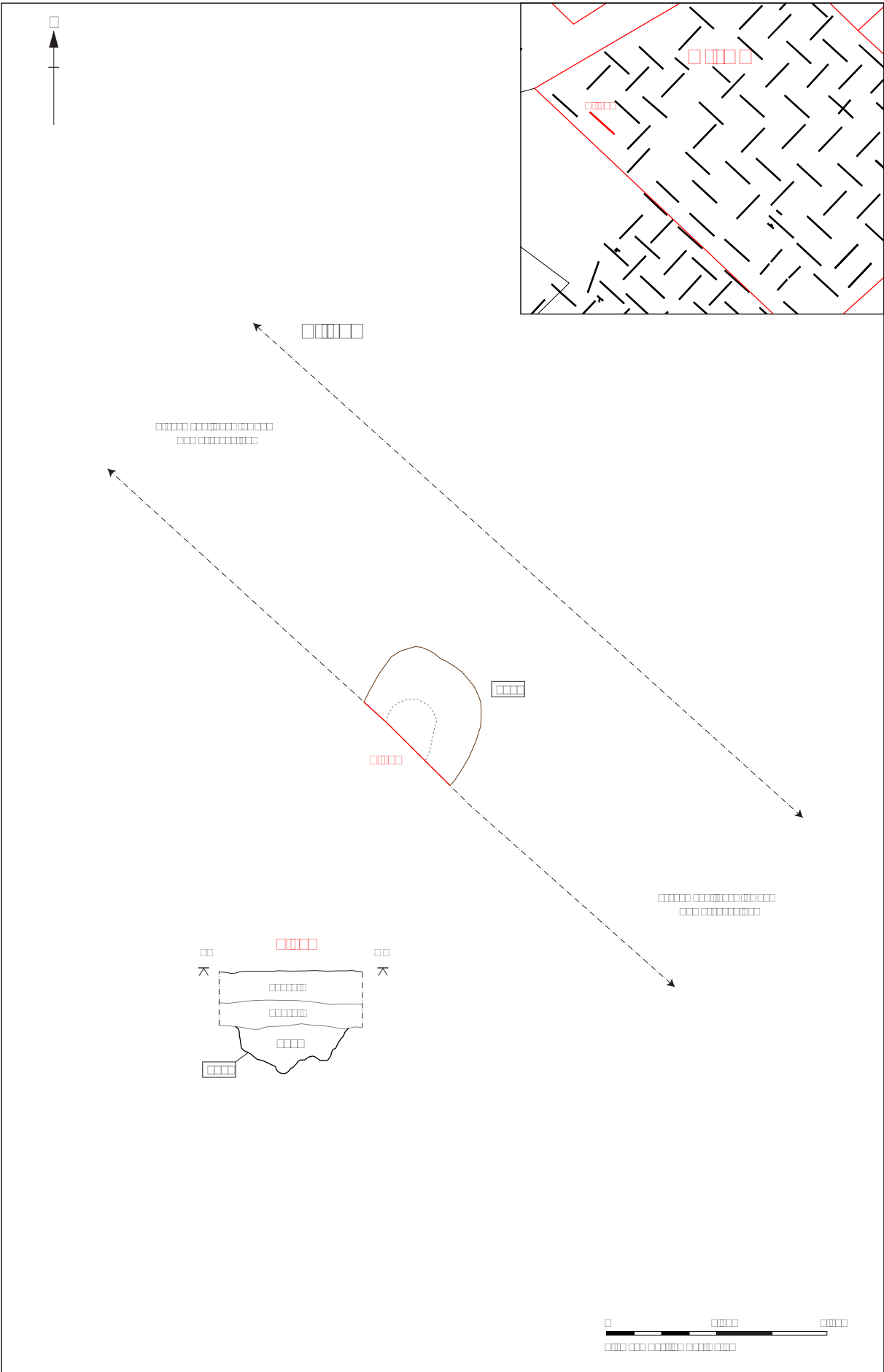
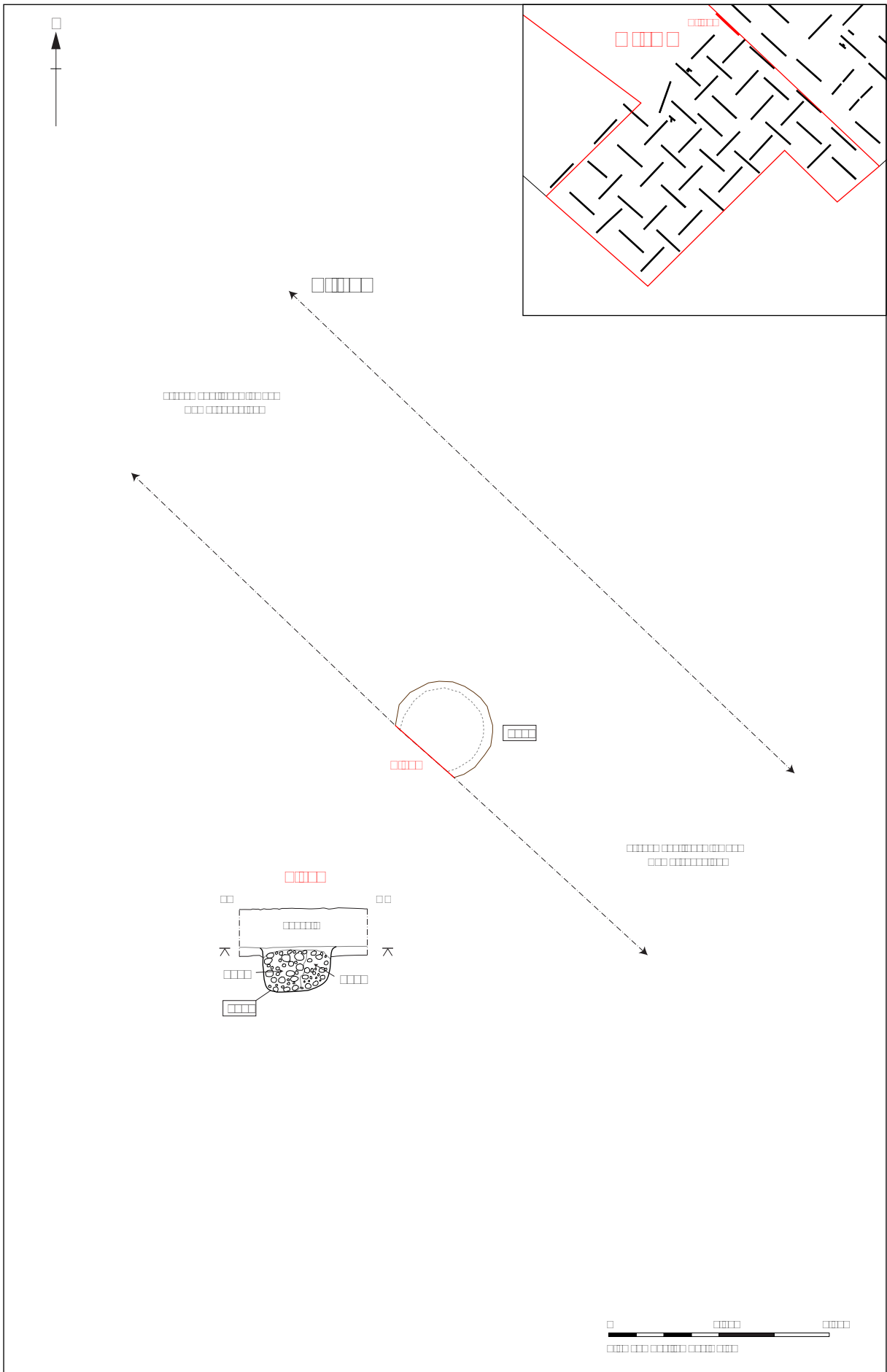


Figure 1: Site plan of the archaeological site showing building footprints and structural foundations.



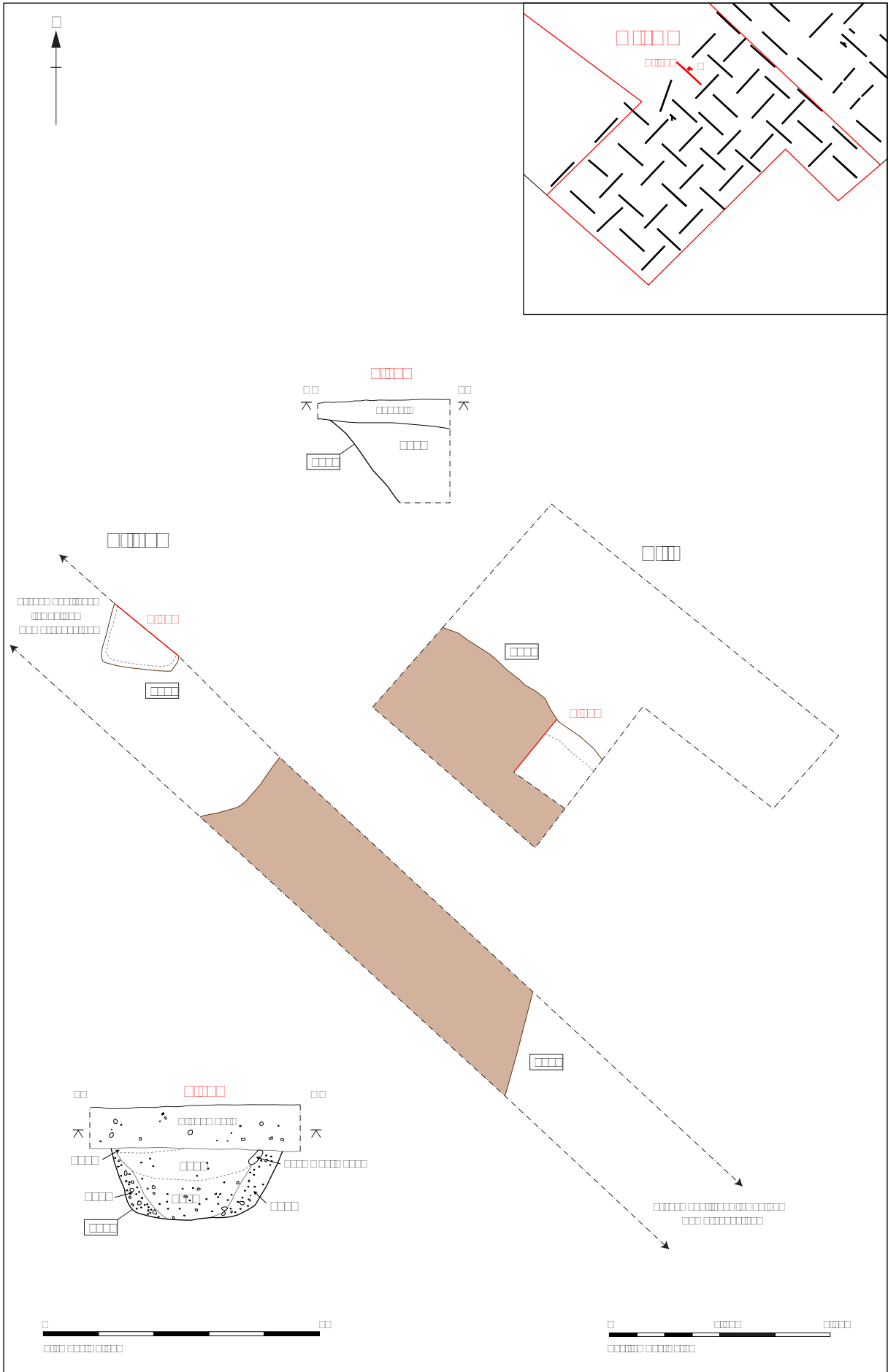
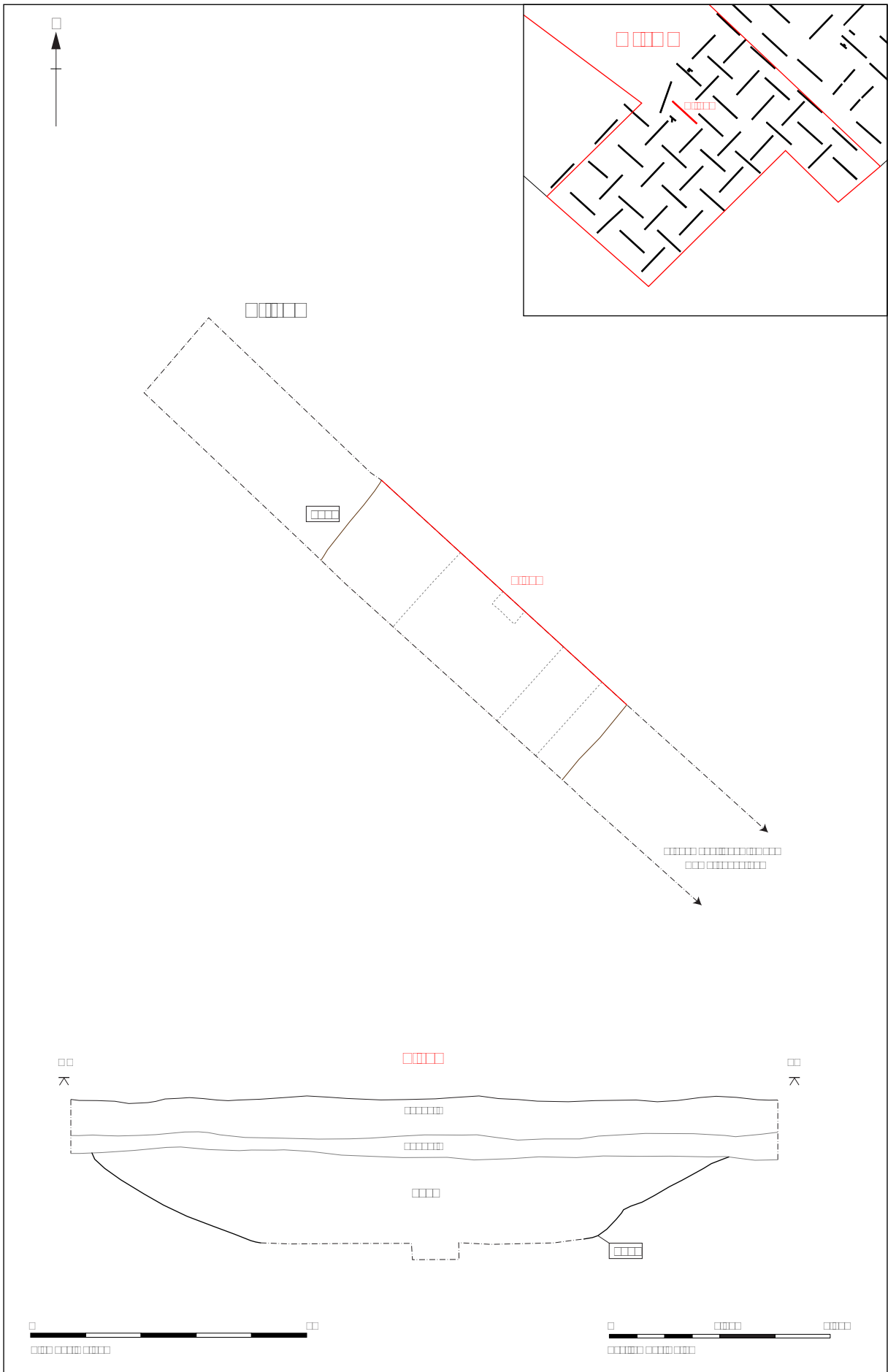


Figure 3. Plan of the G. The plan shows the layout of the complex, including the main courtyard, the central path, and the various buildings and structures.





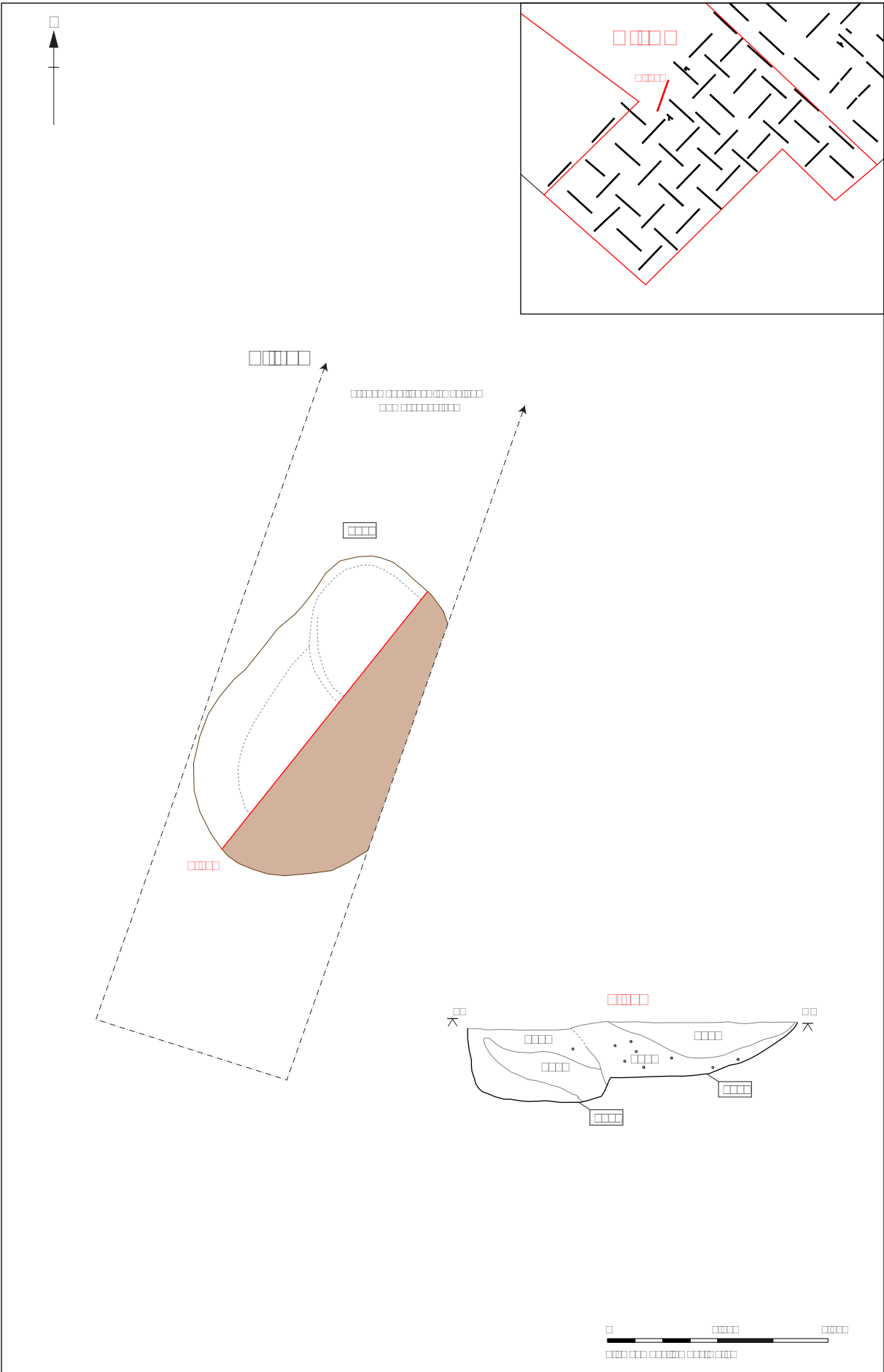


Figure 15: Plan of the site showing the location of the brown-shaded area and the inset map.

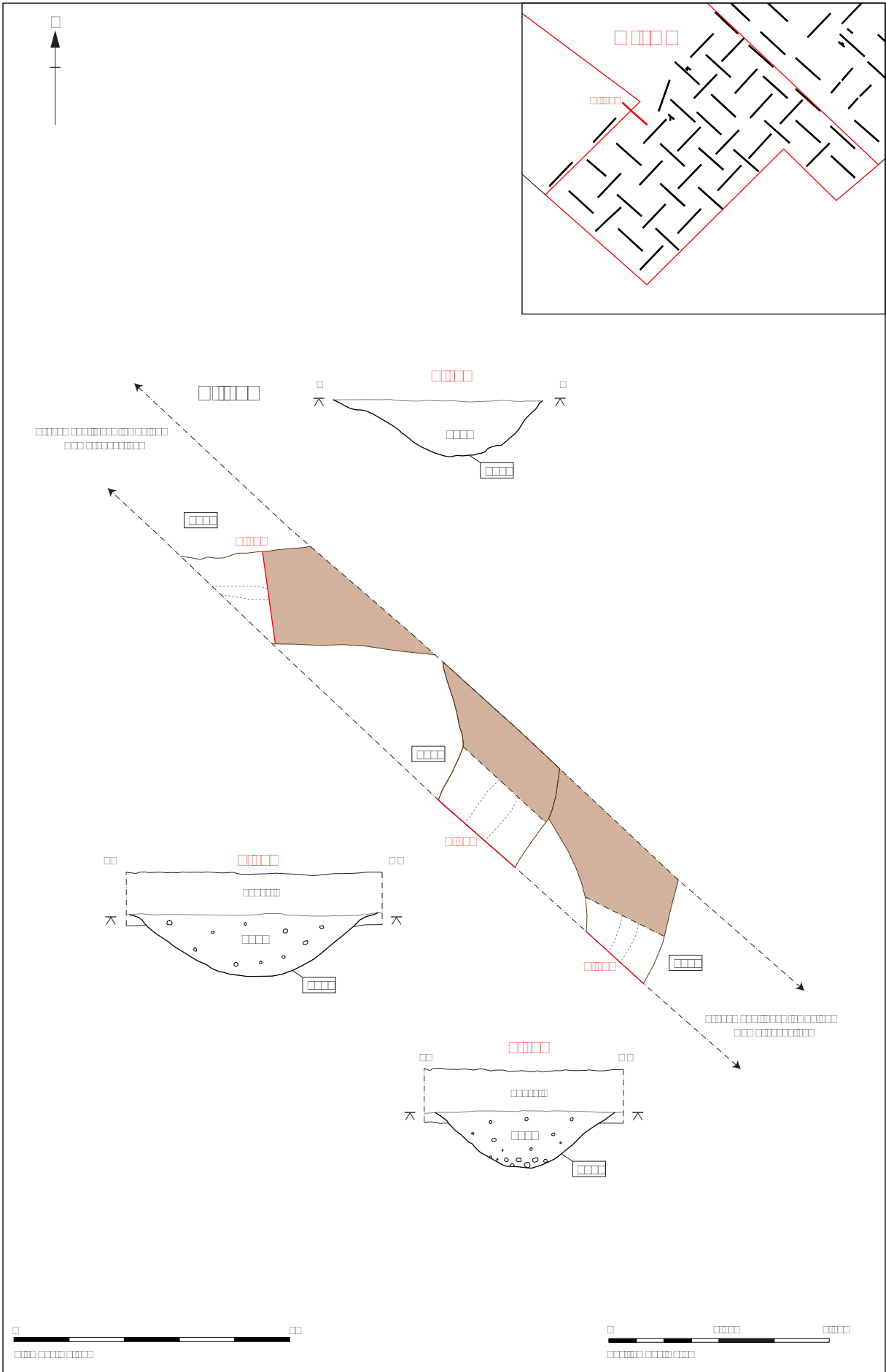
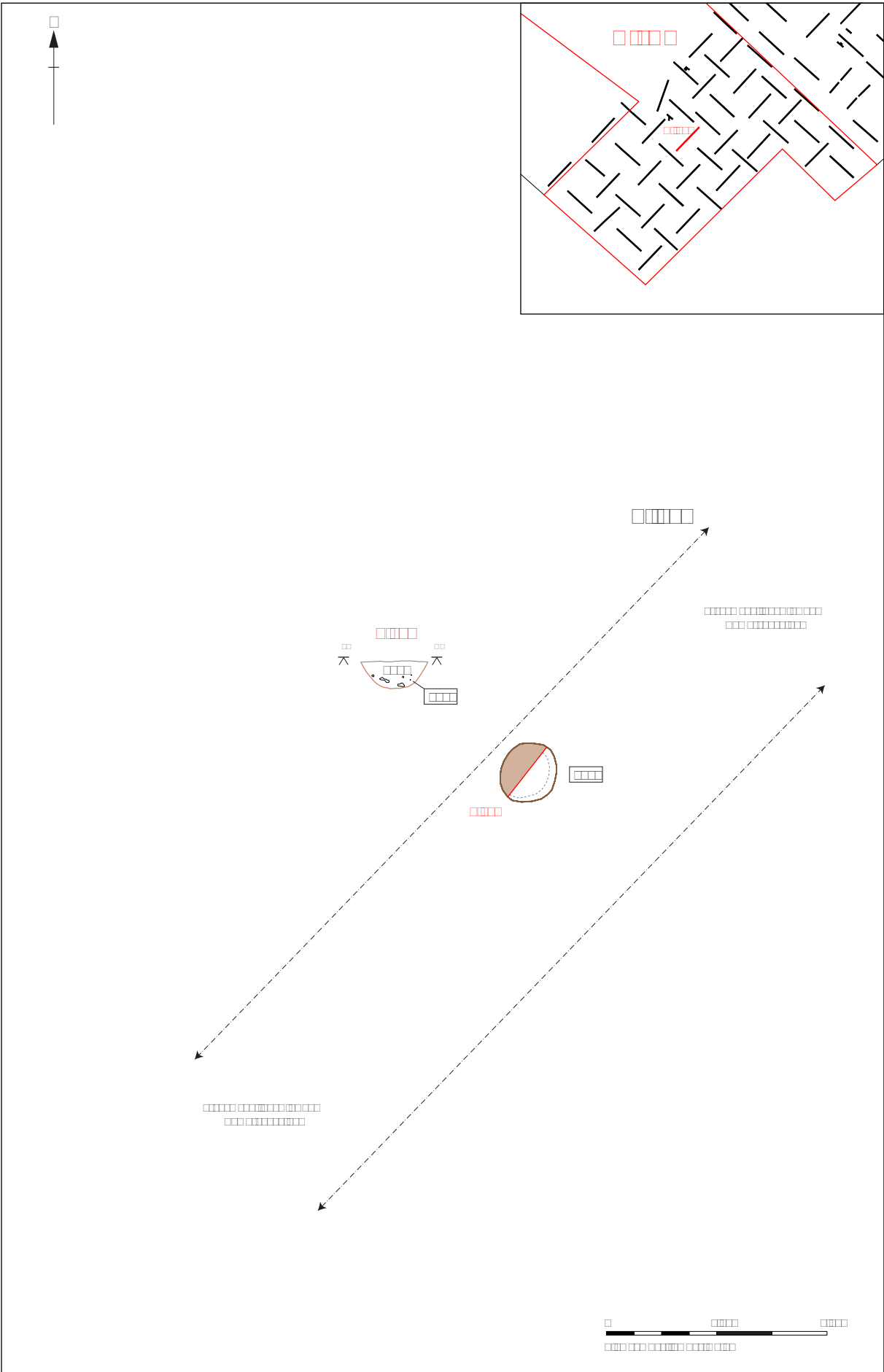


Figure 1: Archaeological site plan showing the layout of structures and the location of the three cross-sections.



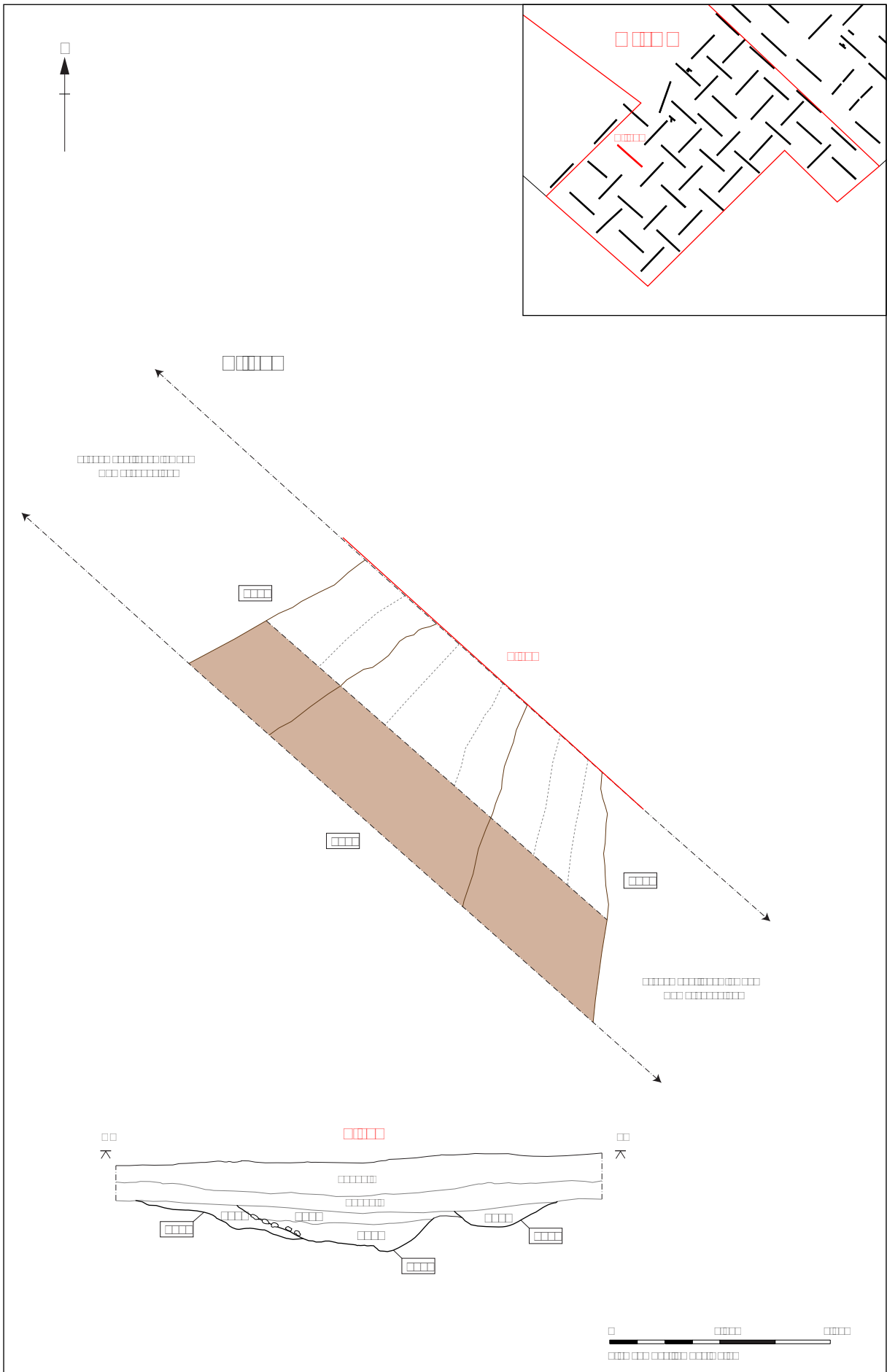
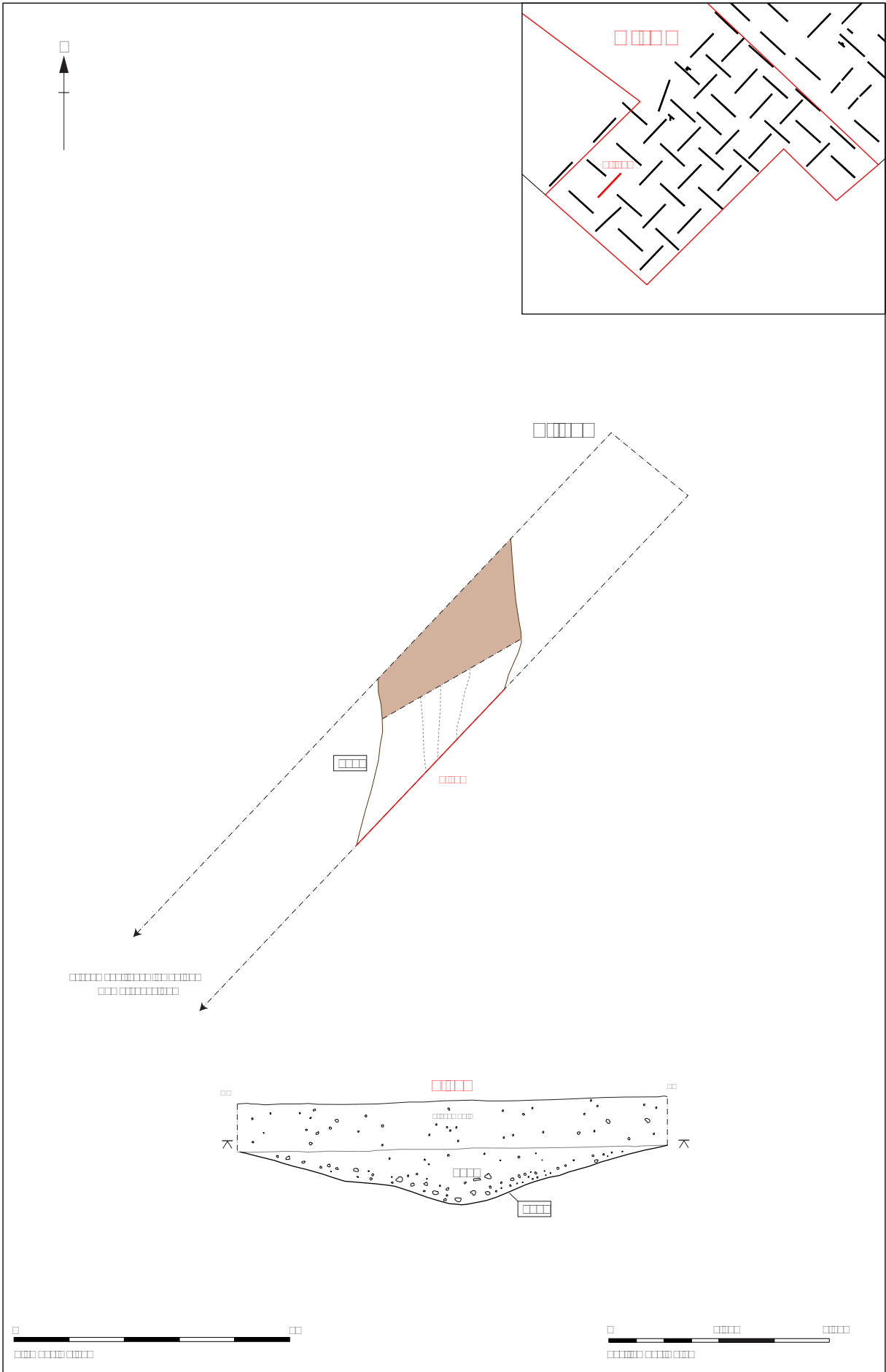
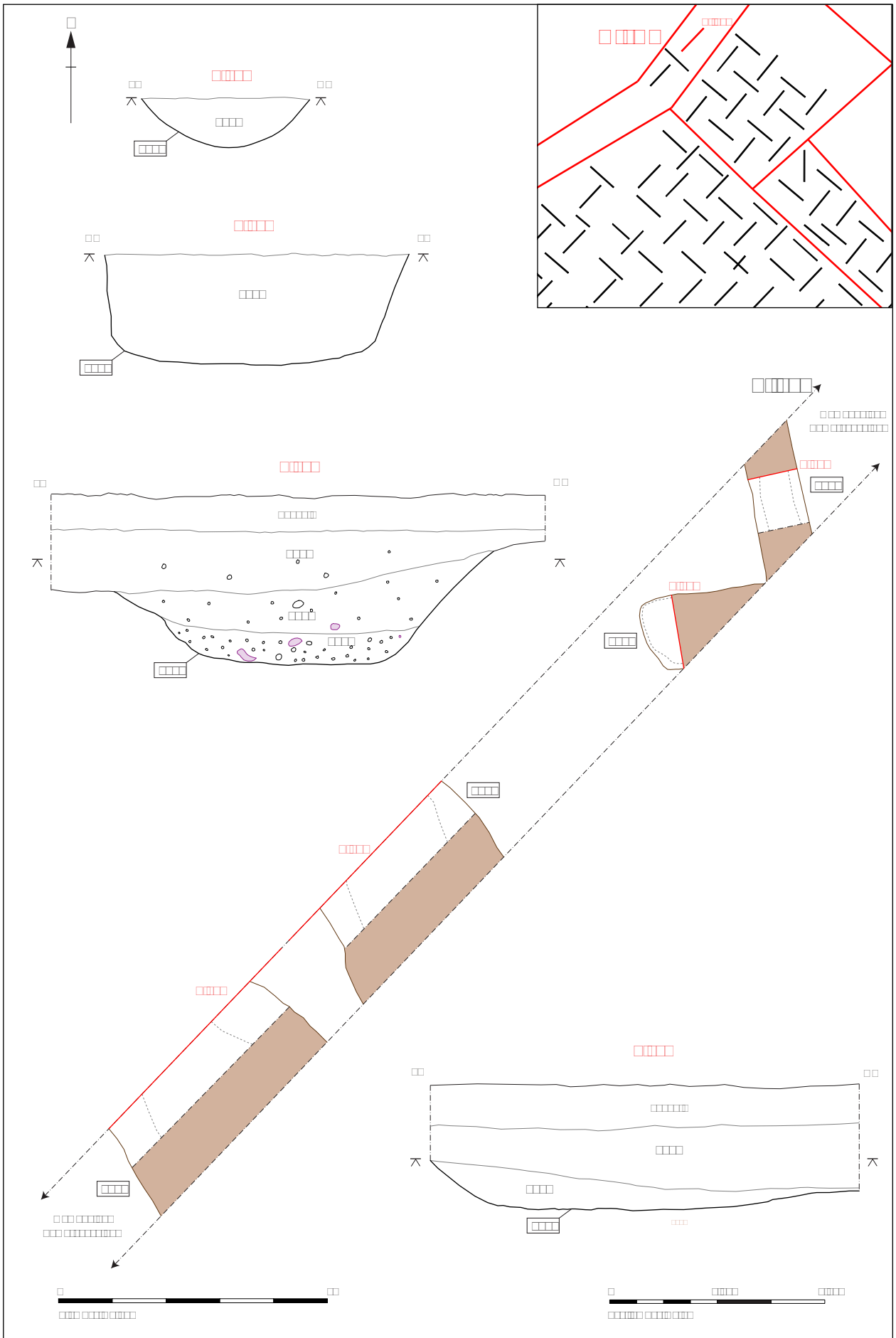


Figure 18. Archaeological site plan showing various structures and features.

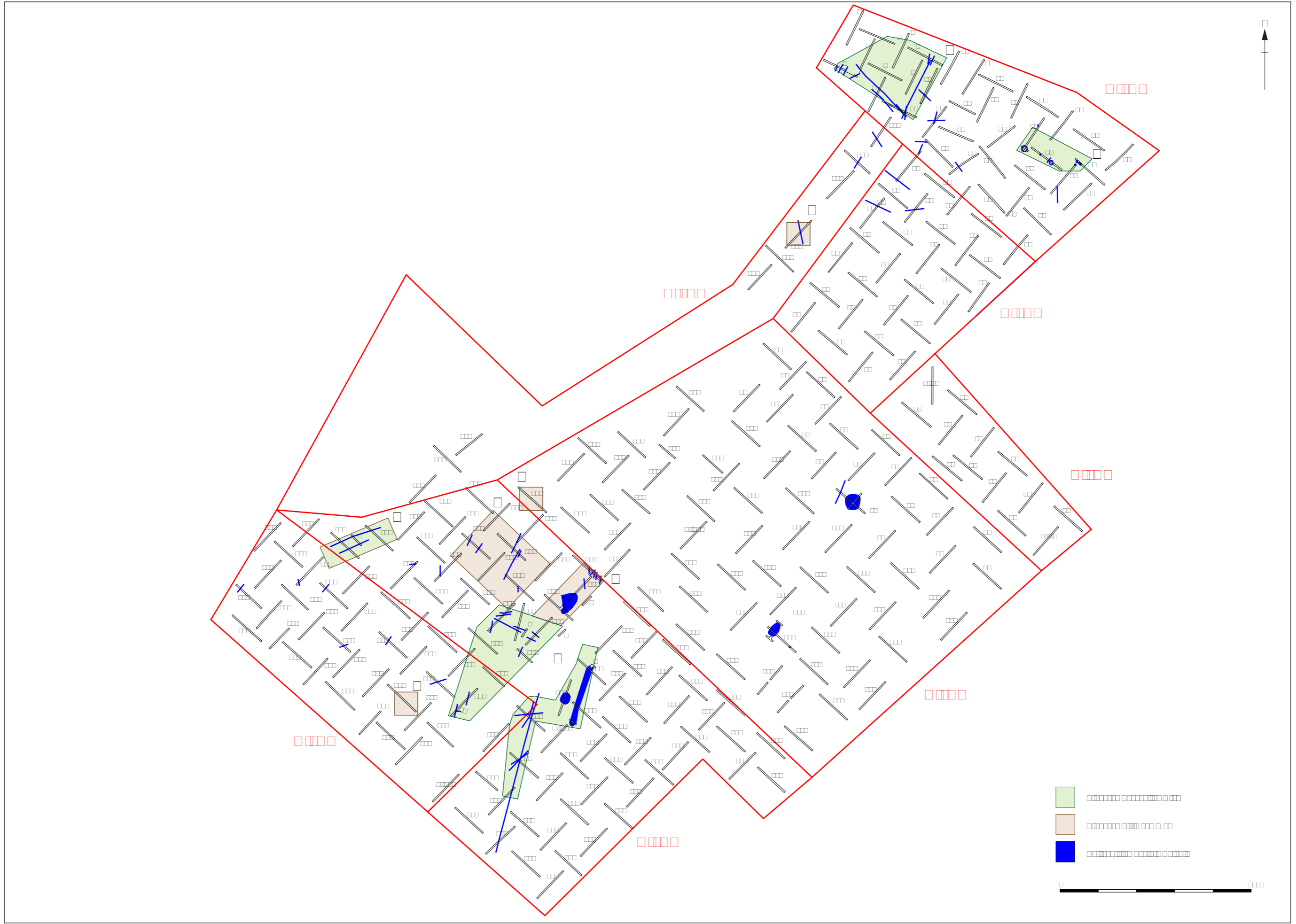






□□□□□ 21 □ Trench 226 plan and sections.







## Appendix 3. Trench list

Trench Number	Area	Width (m)	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil Depth (m)	Depth to Natural (m)	Geology	Description	Summary
001	1	1.8	50	NNE-SSW	0.3m at south, 0.4m at north	0.47m at south 1m at north	Orange gravelly silty sand	On gentle slope down to near road, hillwash build up at road end in north. Topsoil is mid grey brown sandy silt, subsoil is light brown sandy silt.	None. No sign of double ditches in trenches 3,5 and 10
002	1	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.26m	0.38m	Natural silty sand with mod rnd and ang stones	Archaeological potential medium to low, one discrete sub circular feature towards doutheast end of trench. Trench depth constant at 0.38m to 0.5m. Topsoil (0001) mid brownish grey sandy silt. Subsoil/hillwash (0002) mid brownish orange sandy silt.	Pit 0003 with fills 0004 and 0005. Sample taken of 0005 <1> as freq charcoal flecks seen. Pit contained pottery and animal bone, bottom fill 0005 showed signs of burning with abundant burnt flint and heated stones. Photo trench shot 101-0897. feature 101-0893 - 0897
003	1	1.8	50	SW-NE	0.24	0.44	Orange stony silty sand	--	Four pits in middle of trench - 0006, 0009, 0024 and 0026. One of the ditches seen in trenches 5 and 10, 0028. Pit at NW end - 0041
004	1	1.8	50	ESE-WNW	0.3	0.6	Orange stony sandy silt	Flat bottom, topsoil over sub, occasionally silty natural blobs, 2 features, depth pretty continuous.	2 features - Ditch [0013] (0014) Ditch [0015] (0016)
005	1	1.8	50	SW-NE	0.28	0.65	Orange stony silty sand	--	Two parallel ditches - 0018 and 0020. Also seen in trenches 3 and 10.
006	1	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.38	0.58	Orange stony silty sand	--	One pit - 0022

Trench Number	Area	Width (m)	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil Depth (m)	Depth to Natural (m)	Geology	Description	Summary
007	1	1.8	50	SW-NE	0.39	0.57	Orange stony silty sand	--	Four pits- [0047] (0048), [0049] (0050), [0051] (0052), [0053] (0054) and (0055)
008	1	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.23	0.35	Orange stony silty sand and orange sandy clay	--	One ditch at SE end , also one parallel ditch. Nine pits- 3 unexcavated. All dated IA
009	1	1.8	50	SW-NE	0.24	0.5	Orange and pale yellow silty sand stony patches	--	One pit [0084] (0085) and (0086)
010	1	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.3	0.63	Orange and yellow silty stony sand, clay patches	Alluvial layer (0071) below subsoil (0002)	Plough scars at SE end of trench on NW-SE alignment. One pit - 0063, one furrow - 0069 Four ditches - 0065, 0072, 0074 and 0076. Four ditches, three are parallel, the remaining two (0065 and 0069) may be parallel (on a different alignment to the others), but one may not be real...
011	1	1.8	50	SW-NE	0.36	0.62	Orange clayey sand + pale yellow sand/degraded chalk	--	Topsoil over subsoil over natural. Pit - 0043 Ditch - 0032
012	1	1.8	50	SW-NE	0.36	0.52	Orange clayey sand + pale yellow sand/degraded chalk	--	None - topsoil over subsoil over natural

Trench Number	Area	Width (m)	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil Depth (m)	Depth to Natural (m)	Geology	Description	Summary
013	1	1.8	50	SW-NE	0.35 - 0.42	0.49 - 0.75	See below	Geology - Pale orangish yellow silty sand with Fe staining. Patches of orange clayey sand	None. Two possible features were investigated but were shallow and highly irregular- fill consisted of Fe/mineralised sand
014	1	1.8	37.8	NW-SE	0,24	0.49	See below	Trench at east side of area 1 shortened due to trackway. Uniform section Geology - fine yellowy orange sand with rare flints and clay patches, an area of orangey brown clay is present towards the SE end. A small patch of chalk is present at the SE end	None
015	1	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.25	0.55	--	50m trench orientated NE-SW on a NE facing slope, parallel to farm track	two potential archaeological features. Indistinct linear feature containing no finds
016	1	1.8	50	NW-SE	NW 0.32m SE 0.37m	NW 0.54m SE 0.48m	Sand and silt mix orange and yellow mottling.	Topsoil same as rest of site as is subsoil and natural. Slight hollow towards middle of trench with depth from topsoil to natural 0.73m.	1 linear NW end [0148] prehistoric with dating recovered. 1 pit [0151] in middle of trench no date.
018	1	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.24	0.53	Orangebrown stony siltsand + orangeyellow siltclay	--	One pit (shallow) One posthole
019	1	1.8	50	NW-SE	c.0.3m	0.5-0.6m	Sand and clay.	Trench on north edge of site excavated through approx 0.3m of topsoil and 0.2-0.3m of subsoil (0002). Two possible features both excavated and considered not archaeological.	No features.

Trench Number	Area	Width (m)	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil Depth (m)	Depth to Natural (m)	Geology	Description	Summary
020	1	1.8	50	NE-SW	c. 0.25-0.3m	c. 0.5-0.6m	Silty sand and clay.	Trench at north end of site excavated through topsoil and subsoil. Sand and patches of clay natural at north end, clay to south. Sand covers approx. 20m. Subsoil varies in depth from 0.2-0.3m (0002).	None
021	1	1.8	47	NE-SW	0.4m	0.5-0.6m	Flint gravels chalk and clay.	Trench excavated through topsoil and 0.1-0.2m of subsoil. Targeted on geophysics anomaly - looks to be an area of natural silt. NE 10m flint gravels 10-18m silty sand, 18-28m flint gravels and chalky silt, 28+m silty hollow.	Pit [0142] furthest NE and possibly stone lined steep sided with flat base indicative of a n I.A. storage pit. Pit [0140] very steep sided with a flat base (IA)half visible. Large silty hollow machined out and photo'd.
022	1	1.8	50	NW-SE	NW 0.29m SE 0.36m	NW 0.41m SE 0.54m	Sandy silt with orange and yellow mottling.	Topsoil: dark greyish brown, sandy silt, friable, freq small and mod medium stones rounded to angular. Subsoil: Mid orangeish brown, sandy silt, loose, moderate small and medium stones sub-angular. Natural: Mid orange and yellow mottling, compacted sandy silt, freq small and mod medium to large angular stones.	One possible feature (quarry pit?) or may be geological in origin [0138]. Possible enclosure shown on geophysics turned out to be natural with high iron content than rest of natural ie. Iron pan.
023	1	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.4m	0.5m	Patches of stoney orange sand and less stoney*	Subsoil depth 0.1m.  *pale yellow silty sand.	Trackway [0136] - NW-SE aligned. Linear [0163] aligned NW-SE.
024	1	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.35-0.4m	--	Sand, flin gravels and some chalk.	Trench in centre south of area 1. Topsoil consistent depth across trench. Subsoil consistent 0.15-0.2m thick across trench. C. 25m from NW end a new layer of soil starts 0147 and reaches a max. depthof 0.65m at the SE end. Geology is mainly yellow sand and flint nodules and gravels with some chalk patches towards the south east.	--

Trench Number	Area	Width (m)	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil Depth (m)	Depth to Natural (m)	Geology	Description	Summary
025	1	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.27	0.39	Orange and yellow clay silt	--	No archaeology present, however an area identified on the geophysics had a high Fe content owing to its detection. It was a mid orange red sand silt with mod sub rounded flint and freq small angular flint, also containing yellow pea gravel lense. This occurs a number of times through the trench.
026	1	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.4m	0.6m	Clay, sand and gravel.	Trench in centre east of area 1. Excavated through topsoil and approx. 0.2m of subsoil. More flint gravel towards the NE end. Large pit at SW end.	Very large pit 0169, trench extended towards SW and then NW and SE to reveal the edges. Possibly B.A. Pit 0157 on NW edge at NE end.
027	1	1.8	50	NW-SE	c. 0.3m	0.5-0.65m	Sand, gravel and clay.	Trench at north end of site excavated through topsoil and subsoil. Subsoil ranges in depth from c. 0.2m at NW end to 0.35m at SE end. Patches of yellow sand, red clay and gravel mixed across trench.	None.
028	1	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.30-0.35m	0.4-0.7m	Clay, sand and gravel.	Trench at north end of site excavated through topsoil and subsoil. Topsoil consistent 0.3-0.35m across trench. Subsoil deeper at SW end 0.3-0.35m and 0.1m at NE end (gradually thickens). Clay, sand and flint gravel patches throughout.	None.
029	1	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.35m	0.5-0.75m	Clay and flint gravels.	Trench in centre east of site. Hollow filled with slightly clayey subsoil down the centre SE of trench for approx 23m with the subsoil reaching a maximum depth of 0.4m. The rest of the subsoil is 0.1-0.2m thick.	Very large pit 0162 in hollow. Pit 0156 at NW end of hollow. Posthole 0159 centre NW of trench.
030	1	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.35-0.45m	--	Sand, flint gravels and chalk.	Trench excavated in centre SE of area 1. Consistent topsoil. Soil layer 0147 in SW end of trench reaching a max. depth of c.0.5m. Layer 0147 starts approx. 10m from SW end and gradually thickens towards the SW.	1 pit [0146] at SW end runs under SE baulk under layer 0147. Subsoil thickens towards NE in what appears to be a natural hollow/possible sink hole. The subsoil is 0.15-0.3m thick except in poss sink hole where it reaches 0.5-0.6m.

Trench Number	Area	Width (m)	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil Depth (m)	Depth to Natural (m)	Geology	Description	Summary
031	1	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.37	0.75	--	Trench in NE of area 1. Excavated through topsoil and subsoil. Topsoil consistent, subsoil thicker over gravel (0.2m) at NE and SW ends but thinner c0.1m over clay rich centre of the trench.	Two potential archaeological features. Pit at NE end of trench 0132 and possible linear 0134. Features at approx 10m SW end of trench
032	1	1.8	20	NW-SE	0.3	0.45	Yellow sand and flint gravels.	Trench at north edge of site excavated through topsoil and subsoil. Subsoil ranges in depth from 0.1-0.2m (Deeper at NW end). Natural is flint gravels and yellow sand.	Single pit at SE end of trench [0176].
033	1	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.3-0.4m	0.4-0.5m	Yellow sand and flint gravels.	Trench in NE corner of area 1. SW end bends towards the west. Subsoil is 0.1m at NE end gradually getting to c. 0.2m at SW end. Yellow sand and gravel throughout.	None.
034	1	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.35 - 0.4	0.4 - 0.5	sand and gravel	Trench in NE corner of area 1. Excavated through topsoil and subsoil. Subsoil varies in depth from 0.1 - 0.2m and seals features.	Pit 0094 NW end on southern edge circular prehistoric Pit 0089 NW end on southern edge circular Pit 0108 NW end runs under baulk to N + S circular
035	1	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.35-0.4m	0.5-0.6m	Sand and flint gravels.	Trench on eastern edge of area 1. Excavated through topsoil and subsoil. Subsoil ranges in depth from 0.1-0.2m. Yellow sand and flint gravels throughout.	None
036	1	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.45m	0.67m	Sand and flint overlying clay	50 x 1.8m trench. NW-SE slightly curved. SE side of site close to tree line. Excavated slightly deeper at NW end possibly to check underlying geology. Geology consists of red brick sand with frequent large rounded flint inclusions overlying a yellow sandy clay with consistency of damp chalk. Sand depth approx. 0.15m	No archaeological features present.



Trench Number	Area	Width (m)	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil Depth (m)	Depth to Natural (m)	Geology	Description	Summary
037	2	1.8	50	NE-SW	--	--	See below	Orange clayey sand, yellow sandy chalk pale yellow silty sand Trench at top fo slope Natural hollow in roughly the middle of the trench	One well defined ditch terminus - 0104 One wide ditch? Fill seems questionable/naturally derived? 0102 Good edges
038	2	1.8	0	NW-SE	0.3 - 0.43	0.43 - 0.6	Orange silt clayey sand and chalk patches	Trench to east of track. Topsoil consistent, subsoil consistent 0.15-0.2m across trench except where natural becomes sandy, reaching a depth of 0.35m. SE end chalk with patches of silty clay, band of sand in the middle and NW end silty clay and chalk patches.	3 small possible pits/postholes in a row At NW end of trench there is no subsoil- just topsoil over natural. Deeper in centre of trench. 0098 - One of these postholes considered possible - very irregular and disturbed, fill looks ok recorded by Tony.
039	2	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.32 - 0.35	0.42 - 0.53	See below	Geology- orange silty clayey sand in patches, buta reddish orange sandy clay present in most of the trench - similar to a 'brick earth'. Chalk patches Trench near top of hill	Possible curving ditch - Real? At SW end of trench the subsoil is derived from ploughing of natural
048	2	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.35-0.4m	0.35-0.65m	Chalk and silty sand.	trench in centre of area 2. Excavated through topsoil and subsoil. Subsoil is not present at SE end of trench where the geology is chalk. Subsoil starts to appears after c. 16m, reaching a max. depth of 0.3m it then thins out to 0.1m over more chalk.	None.
049	3	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.29 NE - 0.31 SW	0.57 each end 0.75 in centre	Silty chalk with sandy silt patches	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown sandy silt freq small and medium stones sub-ang and rounded Subsoil/hillwash: Mid orangish brown sandy silt mod small and medium stones occ large sub-ang Natural: Silty chalk mottled with patches of sandy silt freq small to large stones ang	One linear gully/ditch E-W one fill. Feature roughly in centre of trench 49 in area of hollow Ditch 0128
050	2	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.35-0.4m	0.35-0.8m	Sand, chalk and flit gravels.	Trench on north edge of area 2. Topsoil onto silty sand and degraded chalk for NW c.25m (Depth 0.35-0.4m). Then more flint gravels and subsoil hollow, subsoil reaching a max. depth of 0.4m. At the SW end the subsoil shallows to 0.15-0.2m.	--

Trench Number	Area	Width (m)	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil Depth (m)	Depth to Natural (m)	Geology	Description	Summary
051	2	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.33 SW - 0.42 NE	0.46 SW - 0.72 NE	Silty chalk deposits at SW hillwash/alluvial at NE	<p>Topsoil: Dark greyish brown sandy silt freq small and mod medium stones sub-ang and rounded</p> <p>Subsoil/hillwash: Dark reddish/orangish brown mod small and medium stones occ large angular stones</p> <p>Natural: SW end- chalk silty becomes mixed with/mottled with darker sandy natural towards the centre of trench 51 and by NE end is completely sand natural, mid yellowish orange with freq angular stones.</p>	<p>Possible linear at SW end No archaeology low potential.</p> <p>Set 2 1007- 1008 Trench shot 1011-1012 Test slot in hillwash in centre of trench 1013-1014 Test slot in linear - turned out to be root disturbance</p>
052	2	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.3 (E), 0.37m (W)	0.45m at E end, 0.53m at W end.	degraded chalk with large patches of sand with flint	Trench in north end of area 2. Geology consists of chalk patches with large patches of sand with flint nodules.	None.
053	2	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.3-0.4m	0.3-0.5m	Chalk, sand and flint gravels	<p>Trench in centre of area 2 excavated through consistent 0.3-0.4m of topsoil. There is c. 0.1-0.2m of subsoil at NE and SW ends where sand and flint gravels is present but none in middle of the trench over the chalk.</p> <p>Geology is mainly chalk with frequent patches of yellow/orange sand containing flint nodules and gravels.</p>	None.
062	2	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.3-0.4m	0.45-0.5m	Chalk and sand.	Trench towards E of area 2 excavated through consistent layers of topsoil (0.3-0.4m thick) and subsoil (0.1-0.2m thick). Geology is mainly chalk (c. 70%) with patches and seams of yellow orange sand with frequent flints.	None.
063	2	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.32m	0.45m S end.	Degraded chalk patches and sand with flint nodules	<p>NE-SW aligned trench at north end of area 2.</p> <p>Mixed geology, degraded chalk with reddish-brown sandy bands at the north and south ends of the trench, light orangey-brown sand with occasional flint nodules spaced evenly throughout across the middle portion of the trench.</p>	None.

Trench Number	Area	Width (m)	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil Depth (m)	Depth to Natural (m)	Geology	Description	Summary
064	2	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.35-0.4m	0.5-0.8m	Silty sand, chalk and flint gravels.	trench on north edge of area 2. Topsoil consistent 0.35-0.4m. NW end topsoil and 0.1m subsoil onto flint gravels and chalk, subsoil then immediately becomes thicker in hollow reaching a max. depth of c.0.4m. The natural in hollow is silt, sand and gravel. The trench then rises up after approx. 17m where there is chalk and 0.2m of subsoil.	None.
065	2	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.35-0.4m	0.5-0.8m	Chalk, sand and flint gravels.	Trench on NE edge of area 2. NE c. 28m mainly chalk with what appears to be sand and gravel filled glacial scarring. The rest of the trench is yellow sand and flint gravels with occasional patches of chalk. Topsoil and subsoil are reasonably consistent, subsoil c. 0.2m thick but thickens to 0.4m at the very SW of trench.	None.
066	2	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.3-0.4m	0.4-0.6m	Sand, gravel and chalk.	Trench on eastern edge of area 2. Topsoil and subsoil reasonably consistent, subsoil c. 0.1-0.2m. Natural is mainly yellow sand and flint gravels but with a number of large chalk patches especially from approx. middle towards the NW.	None.
067	2	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.3-0.4m	0.3-0.45m	Chalk, sand and gravel.	Trench on eastern edge of area 2. excavated through 0.3-0.4m of topsoil and occasional patches of subsoil (Max 0.1m thick). Geology is mainly chalk with patches of sand and flint gravels with a large patch in the centre (possible glacial scarring?).	None.
163	5	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.3m	0.3m	Clay, sand and silt.	0-0.3m topsoil. 0.3-0.4m Mid/pale sandy degraded chalk with infrequent red/brown silty clay pockets.	2 modern square postholes. 1 irregular possible pit [0261] with finds.
164	5	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.35m	0.35m	Chalk and chalky clay.	0-0.35m Topsoil. 0.35-0.45m+ Natural chalky clay and red/brown silty clays.	None.

Trench Number	Area	Width (m)	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil Depth (m)	Depth to Natural (m)	Geology	Description	Summary
165	5	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.3m	0.3m	Degraded chalk with red/brown silty clays.	0-0.3m Topsoil. 0.3-0.4m+ Natural degraded chalks to NE with red/brown silt patches becoming more frequent towards SW.	1 ditch at SW end - probable continuation of a ditch in tr 188 to SW.
166	5	1.8	50	NE/SW	0.25m	0.25m	Chalk/chalky clay.	0-0.25m Topsoil. 0.25-0.45m+ Mid/pale chalky clay with red brown silty clay natural some mid yellow/brown silty sand patches.	None.
167	5	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.3m	0.6m S end 0.3m N end	red brown silts to S chalk to N	0-0.3m Topsoil. South end 0.3-0.6m possible subsoil red/brown silty clay. 0.6m+ Red/brown silty clay with occasional chalky outcrops. North end 0.3m_ Red brown silty clays	3 ditches [0333], [0336] and [0307]. Possible ditches {0317} and [0332].
168	5	1.8	50	NE/SW	0.3m	0.3m	bands of chalky clay and red/brown silty clays.	0-0.3m Topsoil. 0.3-0.5m+ Natural (Bands of chalk and degradedchalkk and clay with red/brown silty clay).	Large silty patch at SW end of trench. Some originally thought it maybe a curvilinear feature however later machining proved it to be a possible quarry pit or a probable silty hollow.  Possible ditch 0328 N-S aligned C. 10m from Ne end of trench.
186	5	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.27m	0.39m	Yellow orange clay silt.	--	Large probable natural fature 0330.
186 E	5	1.8	16.5	NE-SW	0.3m	0.3m	Red/brown silty clays.	0-0.3m Topsoil. 0.3-0.4m+ Natural red brown silty clays.	1 dubious linear 5.5m from SW end - Linear investigated irregular most likely natural variation.

Trench Number	Area	Width (m)	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil Depth (m)	Depth to Natural (m)	Geology	Description	Summary
186 S	5	1.8	12.5	NE-SW	0.3m	0.3m	red brown silty clay.	0-0.3m topsoil. 0.3-0.45m Natural red/brown silty clays.	None.
187	5	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.49m	0.49m	Silty sand and clay.	NW-SE orientated trench. Trench is red/orange silty sand and clay.	Single ditch at NW end running N-S situated at NW end of trench [0306].
188	5	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.35m	0.35m	red orange sandy silt and pale yellow chalky silt.	0.35m topsoil. 0.35-0.45m+ Natural degraded chalks with intermittent red/brown clayey silts, becoming more frequent to SE. 0.2m of subsoil in places.	2 ditches both N-S orientated in south eastern half of trench. 0284 and 0286. 1 possible posthole 0288.
189	5	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.25m	0.25m	Chalk to NE red brown silts to SW.	0-0.25m topsoil. 0.25-0.4m Degraded chalks to NE, increasing red/brown silty patches towards SW - southern half is entirely made up of reddish orange silty clay.	1 pit at SW end cut into red/brown silts - [0266], (0267) and (0268).
190	5	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.25m	--	Chalk and clay	0-0.25m topsoil. 0.25-0.35m+ eroded chalk/pale chalky clays.	NE-SW aligned ditch [0281] at centre SE of trench. NE-SW aligned ditch [0303] approx. 16m from SE end of trench.
191	5	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.25m	0.25m	chalk	0-0.25m topsoil. 0.25-0.4m+ natural degraded chalks with red/brown silty clay pockets.	No features.
192	5	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.3m	0.3m	chalks	0-0.3m topsoil. 0.3-0.4m natural degraded chalk with red/brown silty clay pockets becoming more frequent to NW some sandy lenses visible.	No features.

Trench Number	Area	Width (m)	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil Depth (m)	Depth to Natural (m)	Geology	Description	Summary
193	5	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.3m	--	Chalk and silts.	0-0.3m Topsoil. 0.3-0.45m+ Natural chalky to NE, red/brown silts to SW.	None.
194	5	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.25m	0.25m	Chalk and silts.	0-0.25m topsoil. 0.25-0.55m+ Natural (primarily red/brown silts to SE and chalk to NW.	None.
195	5	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.3m	0.55m	Red/brown silty or mid yellow mottled sands.	0-0.3m topsoil. 0.3-0.5m mid red/brown silty clay subsoil. 0.5-0.55m+ Mid red/brown silty sands or mid yellowish brown with brown mottling silty sands.	1 large ovoid pit c. 7m long by 2.5m wide towards SW end [0325]. Modern deposit at SW end (black gravelly surface?)
196	5	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.3	0.3	Chalky to SE, red/brown silts to NW	0-0.3m Topsoil (Mid grey/brown silty clay with stones). 0.3-0.4m Mid red/brown soft silty soil (occasional sandy patches) with frequent med/large flints and stones. Test pit/sondage to 0.8m - deposit continues. Chalk outcrops in southernmost 15m of trench directly below topsoil.	None.
197	5	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.23m	0.31m	Clay silt and chalk.	Natural - Brown/orange clay silt and brown yellow clay silt with chalk.	3 ditches 0274 N-S aligned 0276 and 0278 roughly E-W aligned. 1 possible ditch.
198	5	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.3m	0.39m	Bron orange and brown yellow clay silt.	Boulder clay with reddish-orange clay and patches of brown clayey silt. Plough soil over a very thin orange-brown subsoil. Plan 89	Large ditch [0313] - possibly the same as [0339] tr 199. E-W Possible ditch [0315].

Trench Number	Area	Width (m)	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil Depth (m)	Depth to Natural (m)	Geology	Description	Summary
199	5	1.8	50	NE-SW	NE 0.39m SW 0.27m	NE 0.39m SW 0.27m	Clayed silt	Topsoil same across whole site. No subsoil. Natural Clayed silt orange/yellow patches compact, moderate small to medium angular stones.	Ditch [0339] NW-SE large Roman ditch. Linear (?) [0300] nearly E-W aligned, Roman pottery. Posthole [0298].
200	5	1.8	30	NW-SE	0.34m	0.34m	Silt sand and yellow chalky clay.	30m trench shortened to avoid farm track. Flat even depth.	1 Linear ditch Roman boundary [0291] (changed to 0340 post-ex, double numbered) all other possible features natural silting or bioturbation.
212	5	1.8	50	NW-SE	NW 0.27m SE 0.45m	NW 0.43m SE 0.54m	Clayed silt orange/yellow patches.	Topsoil: Same as area 6. Subsoil: Mid orangish brown clayed silt occasional small sub angular stones. Natural: Clayed silt orange/yellow mottled, compact, frequent small and moderate medium angular stones occasional chalk inclusions.	No archaeology all features irregular or if not in plan then become so in section. Rooting or natural.
213	5	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.25m	0.4m	Sandy silts with gravels.	0-0.25m topsoil (Dark grey/brown silty clay). 0.25-0.4m Mid/dark reddish brown silty clay with frequent flints and stones. (possible natural?). 0.4-0.5m+ Mid/dark reddish brown silty clay with frequent flints and stones with sandy gravel outcrops. (Definate natural).	None.
214	5	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.3m	--	Red/brown silty clays.	0-0.3m Topsoil. 0/3-0.7m red/brown silty clays (Very occasional chalk outcrops at 0.55m).	None.
215	5	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.3m	0.3m	Red/brown silty clay with very occasional chalks.	0-0.3m Topsoil. 0.3-0.4m+ Red brown silty clay with very occasional degraded chalk outcrops.	1 Ditch/gully [0260], E-W aligned. 1 short linear/natural feature on the same alignment, relationship unclear.

Trench Number	Area	Width (m)	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil Depth (m)	Depth to Natural (m)	Geology	Description	Summary
216	5	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.25m	0.45m	--	0-0.25m Topsoil. 0.25m-0.45m Mid red/brown silty clay subsoil with rare stones. 0.45-0.55m+ Mid red/brown silty clay with sandy silt lenses/patches, very occasional chalk patches.	1 posthole towards SE end [0291]. 1 wide/large ditch towards NW end (NE-SW aligned). [0272].
217	5	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.3m	0.3m	Red/brown silty clay with degraded chalks.	0-0.3m Topsoil. 0.3-0.45m+ Natural red/brown silty clays with moderate degraded chalk outcrops.	Ditch [0265] runs NE-SW across tr 217 seen in Tr C. Western ditch not excavated as tracked from tr 216 and Tr C.
241	6	1.8	18	NW-SE	0.31m	0.39m	Clay silts and chalk.	--	--
243	6	1.8	40	NW-SE	0.34m	0.46m	Silty sand and chalky clay.	1.8m x 40m trench shortend to avoid farm track. NW-SE. Geology predominantly orange/red silty sand with yellow/green chalky clay.	No archaeological features.
244	6	1.8	50	NE-SW	NE 0.38m SW 0.26m	NE 0.54m SW 0.43m	Sandy silt orange and yellow.	Topsoil same as restof area 6. Subsoil mid orangish brown sandy silt, friable, occasional small and medium stones, sub-angular. Natural: Orange and yellow sandy silt, compact, moderate small and medium angular stones and moderate chalk inclusions (Small).	Ditch [0223] - N-S aligned possibly palisaded - postholes [0225] and [0227] in base. Possible ditch [0229] - E-W aligned - cut by or contemporary with [0223]. Ditch [0233] - N-S aligned across trench. Ditch [0235] - butt end of ditch NW-SE, terminating to SW.
245	6	1.8	50	NW-SE	NW 0.33m SE 0.38m	NW 0.33m SE 0.38m	Yellow and orange sandy silt.	Topsoil same as rest of area 6. No subsoil. Natural yellow and orange sandy silt, compact, moderate small to medium sub-angular stones and occasional chalk inclusions.	Possible tree throws/pits in centre of trench 245. Irregular in plan. One genuine [0230].



Trench Number	Area	Width (m)	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil Depth (m)	Depth to Natural (m)	Geology	Description	Summary
246	6	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.29m	0.38m	Clay and silty clay with chalk.	Natural: Mid brown orange clay silt and yellow brown clay silt with chalk flecks.	None.
247	6	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.27m	0.37m	Mid brown orange sand silt.	Depth varies slightly.	1 pit [0209] Iron age, sample taken (9), pottery recovered.
248	6	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.35m	0.42m	Silty sand and chalky clay outcrops.	1.8m x 50m trench, NE-SW aligned, straight. Mixed geology ranging from orange brown silty sand to patches of chalky clay outcrops.	no archaeological features present.
249	6	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.35m	0.62m	Clay silt and clay silt with chalk.	Geology: Brown orange clay silt and brown yellow clay silt with chalk.	1 linear running NE-SW [0217], no date.
250	6	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.27m	0.44m	Brown/orange and brown/yellow clay silt.	--	None.
251	6	1.8	50	NW-SE	NW 0.35m SE 0.45m	NW 0.42m SE 0.45m	--	Topsoil: same as rest of area 6. Subsoil only at NW end for approx. 15m. Mid orange brown sandy silt occasional small and medium sub angular stones. Natural: Orange/yellow patches of sandy silt, compacted, moderate small and medium stones, angular and occasional chalk inclusions (small).	Pit [0243] at SE end on SW trench edge - not much visible so photo'd, planned and bone collected from the surface - not excavated.

Trench Number	Area	Width (m)	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil Depth (m)	Depth to Natural (m)	Geology	Description	Summary
252	6	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.33m	0.5m	Sand and chalky clay	1.8m x 50m trench. Linear orientated NE-SW. Decreasing in depth from SW-NE. Varying natural, orange-yellow sand and yellow to greenish chalky clay.	No archaeological feature.
253	6	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.28m	0.38m	Brown orange clay silt	--	1 cremation 0219 1 Modern feature.
254	6	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.28m	0.36m	Sandy silt and chalk.	Geology: Mid brown orange sand silt with brown yellow chalk patches.	None.
255	6	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.29m	0.42m	Sandy silt and chalk.	Depths vary slightly.	--
256	6	1.8	50	NE-SW	NE 0.27m SW 0.37m	NE 0.27m SW 0.37m	Sandy silt. Orange with occasional yellow patches.	Topsoil same as rest of site. No subsoil. Natural sandy silt orange with occasional yellow patches moderate small and medium angular stones. Trench gets slightly deeper to SW end.	No archeaology.
257	6	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.29m	0.45m	Clay silt and chalk.	--	1 posthole [0236] at SE end. 1 linear running NE-SW [0238].
258	6	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.29m	0.37m	Brown orange clay silt.	--	One pit [0245] concaved base and sides.

Trench Number	Area	Width (m)	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil Depth (m)	Depth to Natural (m)	Geology	Description	Summary
259	6	1.8	50	NW-SE	NW 0.28m SE 0.38m	NW 0.28m SE 0.38m	Clayed silt orange/yellow patches.	Topsoil: same as rest of area 6. No subsoil. Natural: clayed silt, orange and yellow compacted, moderate small to medium stones angular and occasional chalk inclusions (small).	Blank trench no archaeology. Possible features investigated but none real only root disturbance.
260	6	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.41m	0.59m	Brown orange clay silt	--	2 Pits - pot found on surface. Not archaeological.
261	6	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.34m	0.5m	Sand silt and chalk.	Trench on south edge of area 6 near golf course. Topsoil and subsoil consistent 0.3-0.35m topsoil and 0.15-0.2m subsoil. Natural is mid brown orange sandy silt with brown yellow chalk patches.	Pit approx middle on NW side [0208] filled by (0207) and cut through layer (0212). Layer (0212) appears approx. 22m from NE end and runs to SW ranging in depth from 0.2-0.3m.
262	6	1.8	50	SE-NW	0.3m	0.3m	Clay sand and chalky clay patches.	Approx. 100m from road and golf course.	PIT 0246, section 81, jpeg 0039 Ditch 0248, section 82, jpeg 0040.
263	6	1.8	50	NE-SW	SW 0.39m NE 0.23m	SW 0.39m NE 0.23m	Clayed silt orange and yellow mottled.	Topsoil same as rest of area 6. No subsoil. Natural orange and yellow mottled clayed silt, compact, moderate small to medium angular stones and occasional small chalk inclusions.	Blank trench, no archaeology.
264	6	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.25m	0.34m	Orange silty sand and yellow chalky clay.	1.8m x 50m NE-SW trench. Even depth along length. Geology is orange/red silty sand with out crops of yellow chalky clay towards SW changing to yellow chalky clay.	Single possible pit 0250 in middle of trench under NW section.
265	6	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.3m	0.42m	Chalky clay and silty sand.	1.8m x 50m. NW-SE orientated trench. Even level. Geology consists of silty sand with patches of yellow green chalk clay.	Dark pit like features towards NW end of trench. Both continue under baulk probable natural.

Trench Number	Area	Width (m)	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil Depth (m)	Depth to Natural (m)	Geology	Description	Summary
266	6	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.29m	0.46m	Clay silt and clay silt with chalk	Slightly deeper at NE end due to hill slope.	1 posthole NE end - 0205
267	6	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.37m	0.54m	Sandy silt chalk patches.	Large chalky area to SE (natural).	--
268	6	1.8	50	NE-SW	NE 0.37m SW 0.29m	NE 0.37m SW 0.29m	Clayed silt with chalk inclusions.	Topsoil: mid greyish brown, sandy silt, friable, frequent small-medium stones occasional large sub-angular. No subsoil. Natural at SW end orange clayed silt with occasional small to medium angular stones, NE end mottled clayed silt yellow and orange with chalk inclusions (small).	Blank no archaeology present. Trench depth consistant.
269	6	1.8	50	NW-SE	NW 0.37m SE 0.35m	NW 0.37m SE 0.35m	Orange clayed silt with occ. Yellow clayed silt	Topsoil same as rest of site. No subsoil. Natural. Mainly orange clayed silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular stones. Occasional yellowish brown clayed silt patches with moderate chalk inclusions (small).	One small posthole/pit towards NW end with charcoal flecks on surface [0215]. NW-SE plough scarring over whole trench.
270	6	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.34m	0.47m	Brown orange clay silt and brown yellow silt clay	--	1 gully [0240], N-S aligned.
271	6	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.38m	0.53m	clay, silt and chalk.	natural - mid brown orange clay silt with orange brown lenses and a light brown yellow silt clay with chalk flecks. Deeper at NE end.	--

Trench Number	Area	Width (m)	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil Depth (m)	Depth to Natural (m)	Geology	Description	Summary
272	6	1.8	50	NW-SE	0.26m	0.37m	Sandy silt and clay silt with chalk flecks.	--	1 pit with charcoal [0200].
273	6	1.8	50	NW-SE	NW 0.43m SE 0.29m	NW 0.43m SE 0.29m	Clayed silt with chalk inclusions.	topsoil same as rest of site. No subsoil. Natural orange and yellow mottling 50:50 with small chalk inclusions and small to medium moderate angular stones.	possible linear NW end [0213] NE-SW aligned.
274	6	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.39m	0.53m	Clay silt and chalk.	Natural: mid brown orange clay silt with large areas of small flint pebbles. Also areas of light brown yellow silt clay with chalk flecks. Slightly deeper at NE end due to hill slope.	--
275	6	1.8	50	NW-SE	NW 0.28m SE 0.24m	NW 0.28m SE 0.24m	Clayed silt orange and yellow patches.	Topsoil same as rest of area 6. No subsoil. Natural: clayed silt at SE end for 3/4 of trench then turns to sandy silt at NW end for last 1/4.	No archaeology. Plough scars NW-SE. Service at NW end of trench (6m from NW end).
276	6	1.8	50	NE-SW	NE 0.27m SW 0.33m	NE 0.27m SW 0.33m	Clayed silt orange and yellow patches	Topsoil same as rest of area 6. No subsoil. Natural clayed silt, orange and yellow patches moderate small to medium stones angular and moderate small chalk inclusions.	blank, no archaeology.
277	6	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.41m	0.5m	Clay, sand and gravel.	Natural: Mid brown orange clay silt. Also patches of grey blue clay which moves on to yellow orange sand and gravel at NE end. Subsoil is virtually none existant in some areas of the trench.	3 Linears all modern contain asbestos and plastic, barbed wire, electric cable photographed only. 4 modern pits all contain same material as linears. Trench 277 close to road so may contain construction material and be linked to modern development.

Trench Number	Area	Width (m)	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil Depth (m)	Depth to Natural (m)	Geology	Description	Summary
308	7	1.8	50	NE-SW	0.28	0.38 - 0.6	See below	Geology - Orange clayey sand with chalky patches and pale yellow leached silty sand patches. Subsoil depth varies throughout several hollows Positioned at top of slope	None
309	7	1.8		NW-SE	0.33	0.43 - 0.62	See below	Trench at top of slope- slightly shortened due to water pipe. Geology - Predominantly orange clayey sand. Common chalk and yellow clayey chalk patches, occasional pale yellow silty sand.	None - several silty channels which are very shallow and irregular. Subsoil depth varies where it fills natural dips. Possible ditch [0131] aligned SW-NE filled by 0130 section 46.
310	7	1.8	50	SW-NE	0.31 NE - 0.38 SW	0.59 NE - 0.48 SW	See below	Orange clayey sand with leached pale yellow sand patches Trench near top of slope up from road	One ditch - 0116 At the SW end the subsoil is shallow and has been ploughed away in places
A	5	1.8	12.53	NE-SW	0.3	0.50	Orangey-brown clay	Additional trench to establish presence /absence of possible ring ditch.	No archaeology present.
B	5	1.8	16.43	NE-SW	0.3m	0.5m	Orangey brown clay	Additional trench to establish presence /absence of possible ring ditch.	No archaeology present.
C	5	1.8	18.55	NW-SE	0.3	0.45	Red/brown silty clay with degraded chalks.	Short trench excavated in order to track ditches 0265 and 0272.	Ditches 0265 and 0272 were present within the trench but not excavated.
D	5	1.8	12.44	NE-SW	0.25	0.35	chalk with occasional gravel patches	Short trench excavated to track ditches 0313 and 0315.	Terminal end of 0313 is present within the trench but no evidence of 0315 was identified.

## Appendix 4. Plates

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Plate 1. Hollow 0545 with exposed flint layer (0559). Looking south-east, 2m scale



Plate 2. Trench 181 with pits 0512 and 0515 in the foreground and large modern pit in the background. Looking north-east, 2m scale.





Plate 3. Pot 0519 and animal bone assemblage. Top of photo is south-east, 0.3m scale.



## Appendix 5. Context list

Context Number	Area	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Description	Interpretation
0500	5	220	natural	Other	0500	Natural feature - very irregular profile and shape. Looked linear on surface and contained flint blade.	Natural feature
0501	5	221	Ditch	Cut	0501	This ditch is running N-S, it has a concave base and sides. NE-SW section. Feature cuts through a small amount of subsoil.	--
0502	5	221	Ditch	Fill	0501	The fill of this ditch is predominantly of a light brown/reddish clayey silty sand. Large stones fill the base. See section. It is of moderate compaction. No finds.	--
0503	5	185	Posthole	Fill	0504	Mid brownish grey soft clayey silt, containing occasional small and medium sized sub-rounded sub-angular and angular flints. Occasional flecks of charcoal. Contained prehistoric pottery and worked flint. Single fill of post hole [0504].	Silting up of post hole, backfilling of post hole [0504].
0504	5	185	Posthole	Cut	0504	Circular cut in plan, aligned roughly NE-SW with moderately sloping concave sides down to a flatish concave base. Contained fill (0503).	Post hole?
0505	5	205	Ditch	Fill	0506	Dark greyish brown silty sand, firm in consistency, occasional large flint nodules, clear horizon, single fill.	Single fill of ditch [0506]. Contained single piece of ir
0506	5	205	Linear	Cut	0506	Linear feature running N-S. Break of slope at top, sharp. Break of slope at base, sharp. Concave sides and base. Cuts ditch [0509].	Cut of ditch [0506]. Single fill cuts ditch [0509]. Possi
0507	5	205	Ditch	Fill	0509	Light greyish brown silty sand. Firm in consistency. Occasional large flint pieces. Clear horizon, top fill.	Upper fill of ditch [0509]. Contained IA pot and struc
0508	5	205	Ditch	Fill	0509	Mid orangy brown silty sand. Firm in compaction, occasional large flint pieces. Clear horizon. Basal fill.	Basal fill of ditch [0509]. Contained IA pot and struck
0509	5	205	Ditch	Cut	0509	Linear feature running N-S. Break of slope at top, sharp. Break of slope at base, gradual. Concave sides, flat base. Cut by ditch [0506], cuts ditch [0511].	Cut of ditch [0509]. Two fills, cut by ditch [0506], cut

Context Number	Area	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Description	Interpretation
0510	5	205	Ditch	Fill	0511	Light greyish brown silty sand, firm in compaction. Occasional large flint pieces. Clear horizon, single fill.	Single fill of ditch [0511]. Some struck flint.
0511	5	205	Ditch	Cut	0511	Linear feature running N-S. Break of slope at top, sharp. Break of slope at base, gradual. Concave sides, concave base. Cut by ditch [0509].	Cut of ditch [0511], single fill, cut by ditch [0509].
0512	5	181	Pit	Cut	0512	This pit could be round or oval. It has steep sides, not vertical, with a slightly concaved base and sides. SW-NE section.	This pit appears to be cut by pit [0515]. Full size can
0513	5	181	Pit	Fill	0512	The fill of this pit is of a light brown orangy silty sandy clay. Virtually void of any stones or inclusions. It is of moderate compaction. No finds.	--
0514	5	181	Pit	Fill	0512	The centre of this pit consists of a dark brown silty sandy clay. No inclusions. 1 sherd of flint found.	--
0515	5	181	Pit	Cut	0515	This pit appears to be oval in plan. Shallow sides, concave base and sides. Appears to cut adjacent pit [0512].	--
0516	5	181	Pit	Fill	0515	Upper fill of this pit. Mid brown silty sandy clay of moderate compaction, occasional small rounded stones 5-10mm, occasional charcoal flecks, and towards the base occasional small chalk nodules. No finds.	--
0517	5	181	Pit	Fill	0515	Basal fill of this pit consists of a mid brown orangy silty sandy clay of moderate compaction. Occasional stones 10-30mm rounded, with chalk nodules throughout. No finds.	--
0518	5	173	Pit	Fill	0520	Dark greyish brown soft clayey silt containing occasional small and medium sized sub rounded and sub angular stones. Occasional flecks of charcoal. Fill horizon with (0525) is indistinct and diffuse. Pot (0519) and lava quern Small find 1010 were resting on the interface of fill (0518) and (0525) and (0526). Fill also contained animal bone, an FE nail and other sherds of pottery. Fill of pit [0520].	Fill of pit [0520]. Midden/domestic rubbish deposit.

Context Number	Area	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Description	Interpretation
0519	5	173	Pit	Other	0520	Pot with associated animal bones within it. RB pot in fill (0518) of pit [0520], resting on interface with fill (0525). Contained animal bones sampled (sample number 21).	Pot with animal bone in it. Domestic waste.
0520	5	173	Pit	Cut	0520	Cut goes beyond NE L.O.E of trench 173, but what is visible appears to be a square feature in plan, with rounded corners. It has steep concave sides down to a flattish, slightly concave base. Contained fills (0524), (0518), (0519), (0525) and (0526). Beneath plough soil.	Pit containing domestic waste.
0521	5	155	Pit	Cut	0521	This pit is round in plan, has fairly steep sides and a slightly concave base. SE-NW section against trench edge.	There appears to have been no burning in situ, as th
0522	5	155	Pit	Fill	0521	Right hand fill of this pit consists predominantly of lots of stone, flint, heat altered stone and heavily packed in mid brown orangy silty sandy clay. Of a hard compaction.	Have bagged up some stone from this fill, and (0523
0523	5	155	Pit	Fill	0521	Fill of this pit (left hand side) is the same as (0522) but the soil between the packed stone is of a dark brown, slightly sooty clayey sand.	I have bagged up some of this fill (2%).
0524	5	173	Pit	Fill	0520	Thin layer of chalky yellow clay, partially over pit [0520]. Could be a fill of pit [0520].	Clay cap in pit [0520]? Or plough scar??
0525	5	173	Pit	Fill	0520	Dark black grey, soft humic sandy silt, containing occasional rounded, sub rounded and sub angular stones. Occasional flecks of charcoal and fragments of oyster shell and animal bone (to fragile to recover). Diffuse horizon with (0518).	Humic fill of pit [0520] - waste/decomposed matter?
0526	5	173	Pit	Fill	0520	Mixed fill consisting of redeposited natural reddish brown sand/silt and yellow chalky clay. Fill sits around edges of pit [0520].	Slumped natural or spoil from excavation of pit? Pit
0527	5	180	Ditch	Fill	0528	Dark orangy brown silty sand, firm in compaction. Occasional chalk pieces, clear horizon, single fill. Contained Roman pot in the top 30cm and animal bone towards the base. The base of the feature was not reached due to unsafe depth.	Single fill of ditch [0528]. Some roman pot and flint n

Context Number	Area	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Description	Interpretation
0528	5	180	Ditch	Cut	0528	Linear feature aligned NE-SW. Sharp break of slope at top, gradual break of slope at the base. Concave sides. Base of feature not reached due to unsafe depth.	--
0529	4	142	Ditch	Fill	0530	Mid orangy brown silty sand, firm in compaction, with occasional small chalk pieces. Clear horizon, single fill.	Single fill of ditch terminus [0530]. No finds. No ditch
0530	4	142	Ditch	Cut	0530	Linear feature, running NE-SW. Break of slope at top was sharp, gradual break of slope at base. Concave sides, concave base.	Ditch terminus running NE-SW across trench. No fin
0531	4	141	Pit	Fill	0532	Very diffuse fill, appears as patches of dark greyish brown, friable silty sand, containing occasional flecks of charcoal. Horizon with silt layer (0533) very unclear. Pottery and bone in fill.	Could be the base of a cremation. Not much remaini
0532	4	141	Pit	Cut	0532	Very unclear edges and appears to be circular in plan. Very shallow with cut into layer (0533).	Possible pit or cremation burial??
0533	4	141	--	Layer	0533	Diffuse area of mid brown sandy silt, with moderate amounts of flint nodules in it, across trench 141. Contained pottery and heated stone. Cut by pit [0532].	Silting up of a natural hollow? Buried soil layer?
0534	5	182	Ditch	Cut	0534	This ditch appears to be orientated N-S. It has concaved base and sides. SE-NW section.	--
0535	5	182	Ditch	Fill	0534	Fill of this ditch is of a mid brown orangy silty clayey sand. Occasional small stones 10-20mm, of a moderate compaction. Bone and small pottery sherd found.	--
0536	5	182	Ditch	Cut	0536	N-S running ditch, with slightly concaved sides and base. SE-NW section.	--
0537	5	182	Ditch	Fill	0536	Fill of this ditch is of a light brown orangy silty sandy clay. Chalk nodules throughout, more so towards the base. It is of a moderate compaction.	--
0538	5	182	Ditch	Fill	0539	Dark orangy brown silty clayey sand, firm in compaction, occasional chalk pieces. Good clarity, single fill.	Single fill of ditch [0539] running E-W across trench 1

Context Number	Area	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Description	Interpretation
0539	5	182	Ditch	Cut	0539	Linear feature running E-W, break of slope at top sharp, break of slope at base gradual. Concave sides and base.	Ditch [0539] running E-W across trench 182. Bone a
0540	5	221	Ditch	Fill	0548	Mid reddish grey brown, soft/friable sandy silt, containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized rounded, sub rounded, sub angular and angular stones. Occasional flecks of charcoal in fill. Contained pottery, worked flint and iron knife (small find number 1011). Fill of ditch [0548].	Silting up of ditch [0548].
0541	5	221	Ditch	Cut	0548	Linear cut in plan, aligned roughly NW-SE, with moderately sloping convex sides down to a rounded concave base. Contained fill (0547). Beneath plough soil.	Ditch.
0542	5	157	--	Other	0542	Tree bowl or similar feature with gradual-steep sides. An irregular shape in plan and section (irregular base), and mid orange brown silt fill containing large flints throughout. One piece of abraded pot of dark fabric recovered. Fill firm.	Irregularly bottomed natural feature, probably tree bo
0543	4	131	Linear	Fill	0545	Mid orangy brown clayey sandy silt. Firm in compaction, occasional small pebbles. Good clarity. Top fill.	Uper fill of trackway [0545], running NE-SW across t
0544	4	131	Linear	Fill	0545	Light orangy grey sandy silt. Firm in compaction, occasional chalk pieces and small pebbles. Sits above layer of cobbles and gravel (0559). No finds.	Silty layer formed above gravel and cobbles which m
0545	4	131	Linear	Cut	0545	Linear feature aligned NE-SW across trench. Break of slope top gradual, break of slope bottom imperceptable. Sides slightly concave, base flat.	Cut of trackway running NE-SW across trench 131.
0546	5	185	--	Other	0546	Natural solution hole or similar. Roughly irregular shape with very diffuse and unclear horizon with natural. Chalk flecks moderate. Mid brown clay silt, firm.	Natural solution hole. V similar to surrounding silty n

Context Number	Area	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Description	Interpretation
0547	5	221	Ditch	Fill	0548	Mid reddish grey brown, soft/friable sandy silt, containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized rounded, sub rounded, sub angular and angular stones. Occasional flecks of charcoal in fill. Contained pottery, worked flint and iron knife (small find number 1011). Fill of ditch [0548].	Silting up of ditch [0548].
0548	5	221	Ditch	Cut	0548	Linear cut in plan, aligned roughly NW-SE, with moderately sloping convex sides down to a rounded concave base. Contained fill (0547). Beneath plough soil.	Ditch
0549	4	--	--	Layer	--	Topsoil	--
0550	4	--	--	Layer	--	Subsoil	--
0551	5	--	--	Layer	--	Topsoil	--
0552	5	--	--	Layer	--	Subsoil	--
0553	7	226	Linear	Cut	0553	Terminus of linear feature, rounded rectangular end, aligned NE-SW. Very steep sides and flat base. May be the same feature, or share fill with (0555) (linear feature at right angles - fill possibly connected).	Terminus of medieval ditch with single fill (0554). Po
0554	7	226	Linear	Fill	0553	Mid grey brown silt fill with chalk flecks. Friable. Clear horizon. Occasional medium sized sub-angular flints.	--
0555	7	226	Linear	Cut	0555	Linear feature with moderate sloping side and a concave base, orientated NW-SE.	Poss same as linear feature [0553] (perpendicular) -
0556	7	226	Linear	Fill	0555	Mid grey brown silt fill with chalk flecks, occ small sub angular flints. Friable, clear horizon.	--
0557	4	131	Ditch	Fill	0558	Mid reddish brown compacted clayey silt, containing occasional flecks of chalk. Fills [0558].	Fill of ditch.
0558	4	131	Ditch	Cut	0558	Vaguely linear feature in plan, aligned NE-SW with irregular edges that are sometimes steep, concave or convex. Base of feature is irregular with divets and deep solution hollow type dips.	natural glacial or fluvial scar.



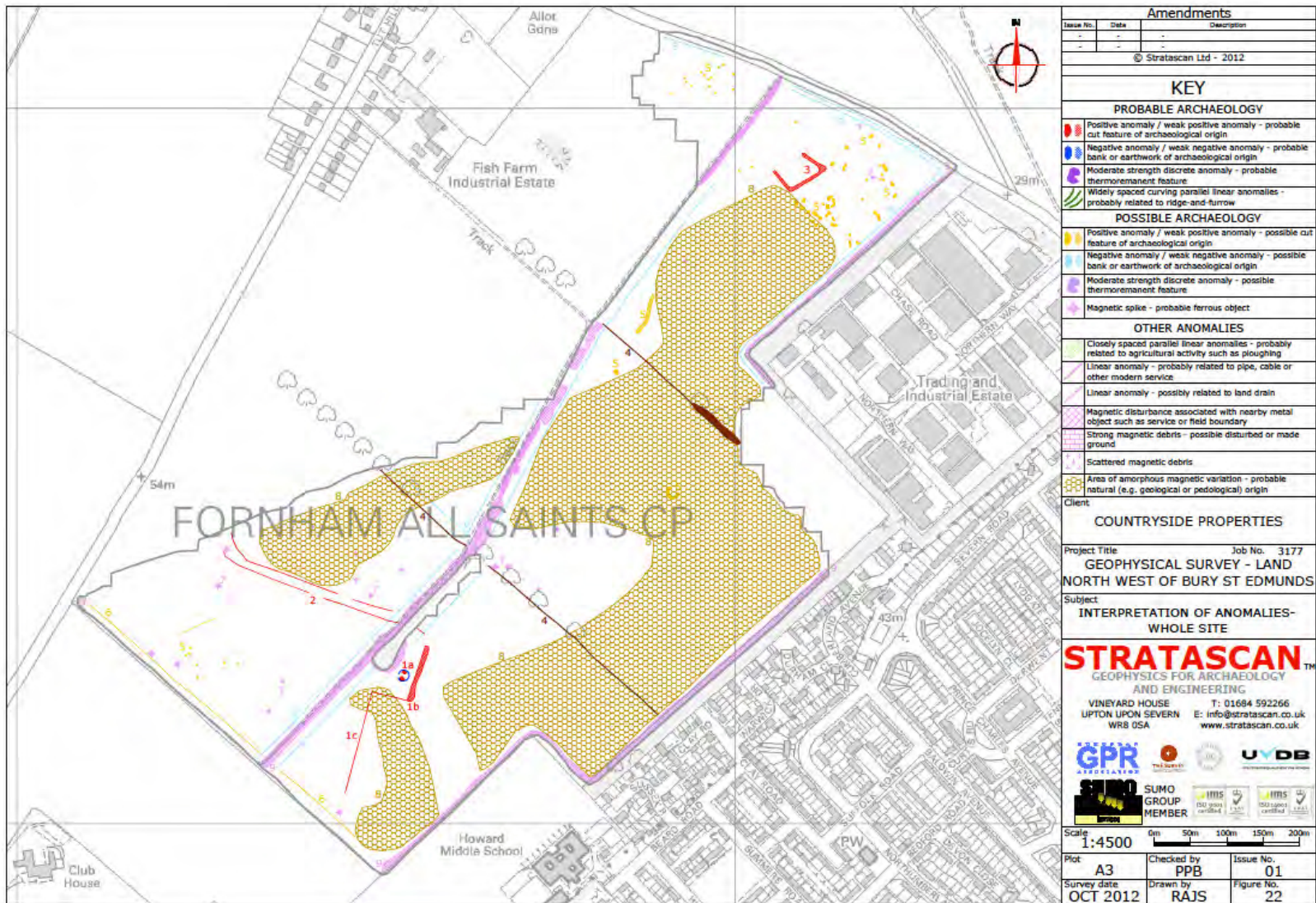
Context Number	Area	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Description	Interpretation
0559	4	131	Linear	Fill	0545	Layer of cobbles (0.05m - 0.12m in size), followed by a layer of gravel ranging from 0.01 - 0.04 in size, followed by a further thin layer of similar sized cobbles. See "sketch section". Roman bronze coin within cobbles (Small find number 1012).	layer of what appear to be rounded river cobbles, a t
0560	7	226	Ditch	Cut	0560	This is a large slightly undulating flat based, fairly steep sided ditch or pit? SW-NE section.	Could be quarry ditch or pit.
0561	7	226	Ditch	Fill	0560	Upper fill of this ditch/pit is of a mid to light brown/orangy silty clayey sand. Occ rounded stones throughout, 15-20mm in size. Moderate compaction.	--
0562	7	226	Ditch	Fill	0560	Secondary fill of this ditch/pit. Consists of a light brown/grey clay silt sand. Occ chalk nodules throughout and occasional flint, large nodules 50mm plus. Moderate compaction.	--
0563	7	226	Ditch	Fill	0560	Basal fill consists of a light brown grey silty sand with lots of chalk nodules throughout. It is of a moderate to hard compaction.	--
0564	7	226	Ditch	Cut	0564	Linear quarry ditch or pit, cut aligned NW-SE. Moderately sloped sides and flatish base.	Linear quarry ditch or pit of medieval date, with a de
0565	7	226	Ditch	Fill	0564	Mid brown silt with sandy yellowish brown patches and moderate amounts of medium to large sub rounded flints. Firm compaction with a diffuse horizon (uneven sides/base).	1st fill of medieval ditch or quarry pit. Possibly secon
0566	7	226	Ditch	Fill	0564	Mid brown silt with sand and occasional sub round sub angular flints within. Friable firm compaction, with a clear horizon.	2nd and tertiary fill of medieval ditch/pit, medieval pot
0567	4	124	Posthole	Cut	0567	Round, vertical sided flat base post hole. N-S section.	--
0568	4	124	Posthole	Fill	0567	Fill of this post hole is of a mid brown clay silt sand. Occasional charcoal flecks throughout. Fairly loose compaction. Hardly any stone, no finds.	--
0569	2	47	Linear	Cut	0569	Plough scar running NW-SE. Flattish base, shallow sides.	medieval pot recovered, date medieval or later.

Context Number	Area	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Description	Interpretation
0570	2	47	Linear	Fill	0569	Fill of plough scar - leached out ploughsoil - dark orange brown sandy silt with large sub angular flints moderate. 2 frags medieval greyware type pot recovered.	--
0571	5	G	Linear	Fill	0572	Dark orangy brown silty clay. Firm in compaction. Very clean, no inclusions. Good horizontal clarity. Single fill.	Single fill of strip quarry [0572]. No finds, very clean fill
0572	5	G	Linear	Cut	0572	Linear strip quarry, running NE-SW. Not bottomed, but sides show in other trenches as concave, break of slope at top is sharp, break of slope at base is sharp, concave base.	Terminus of strip quarry [0572] running NE-SW. Slot
0573	2	54	Linear	Other	0573	Compact mid brown clay streak with a very diffuse base and steep irregular (undulating in places) sides. No finds or charcoal. Many large sub rounded flints.	Natural - despite appearing terminus like - periglacial
0574	4	95	Pit	Cut	0574	Burnt deposit with irregular base and very dark black burnt sandy fill, with medium small angular burnt flints within. No finds. Probably natural/ modern fire, or rooting pulling above (now ploughed out) deposit down.	--
0575	4	94	Pit	Cut	0575	Steep side almost vertical pit (quarry)? Orga has shown that there is a slightly concave base. This appears to be one large pit, but could be a number of pits.	Using the orga we have bottomed it at about 2.50m
0576	4	94	Pit	Fill	0575	Mid to light brown silty sandy clay with occ chalk nodules throughout. It is of moderate compaction. Brick, tile? Iron found. Quite stony - stones ranging in size from 10 - 30mm.	--
0577	4	94	Pit	Fill	0575	Yellow orangy silty sand with bands of dark silty sand throughout. Loose compaction. Quite a lot of broken, rounded stones throughout.	--
0578	4	94	Pit	Fill	0575	Mid grey brown clayey silty sand. Occ chalk flecks, high clay content. Occ stones throughout, broken, rounded 10-30mm. Pot and CBM finds.	--
0579	4	95	Pit	Fill	0574	Black friable sandy fill of burnt depression. Many angular and burnt medium - small flints throughout. Clear horizon suggesting not burnt in situ.	--

Context Number	Area	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Description	Interpretation
0580	4	103	Posthole	Cut	0580	Shallow sub circular posthole with concave base (upper part probably ploughed away).	Modern posthole to SE of trench. Similar fill to other
0581	4	103	Posthole	Fill	0580	Mid brown firm silt fill (single) of posthole. Clear horizon. Identical to fill of nearby posthole [0582], suggesting relationship. No finds.	--
0582	4	103	Posthole	Cut	0582	Mod deep posthole with v steep sides, concave base, sub oval in shape.	Modern posthole in mid part of trench. Very similar i
0583	4	103	Posthole	Fill	0582	Mid brown silt of posthole, identical to that of posthole [0580] nearby. Firm, with clear horizon. No finds within.	--
0584	4	122	Ditch	Cut	0584	Shallow (ploughed out) ditch terminus, rounded in shape and aligned E-W. Base concave.	Appears to be a ditch terminus, shallowness due to
0585	4	122	Ditch	Fill	0584	Single fill of ditch terminus. Dark brown clay-silt with occ sub angular flints of medium-small size. Firm with moderately clear horizon. 1 piece of gritty orange pot recovered - medieval? Possibly Iron Age.	--
0586	4	94	Ditch	Cut	0586	A narrow linear planned ditch running north-east to south-west across trench 94. The ditch profile consists of an average break of slope, concave sides and a shallow but angular break of base. Leading to a flat base.	Linear ditch not identified in any other trenches.
0587	4	94	Ditch	Fill	0586	The sole fill of ditch 0585 was a reddish-grey-brown slightly sand-silt containing occasional rounded flint pebbles (dia: 10mm).the fill is slightly compacted and very friable.	sole fill of ditch 0585.
NAT	--	--	--	Layer	--	Natural geology	--
SS	--	--	--	Layer	--	Subsoil	--
ts	--	--	--	Layer	--	Topsoil	--



# Appendix 6. Geophysical investigation results





## Appendix 7. Bulk Finds

Context Area	Trench No	Pottery No	Pottery Wt	Struck flint No	Struck Flint Wt	Burnt Flint and stone No	Burnt Flint and stone Wt	Iron Nails No	Iron nails Wt	Animal Bone No	Animal Bone Wt	Other finds	Overall date
0500	5	220		1	4								--
0503	5	185	1	27									Preh Bronze Age
0505	5	205	1	2	3	31							Preh Bronze Age
0507	5	205	1	9	3	52							Preh Bronze Age
0510	5	205			5	30							
0514	5	181			1	13							--
0518	5	173	4	84	3	26		1	3	47	487	FClay 1-2g, Lava quern 7-781g,(SF1010) Shell 4-54g, Charcoal: 1-1g	Rom C2+
0519	5	173	37	1172									Rom LC3/4
0522	5	195				56	4168						--
0527	5	180	6	23	6	23	1	41		66	282		Rom C2+
0531	4	141	4	41			2	9					Preh Iron Age
0533	4	141	1	8			4	125					Preh Iron Age
0535	5	182								14	24		--

Context	Area No	Trench No	Pottery No	Pottery Wt	Struck flint No	Struck Flint Wt	Burnt Flint and stone No	Burnt Flint and stone Wt	Iron Nails No	Iron nails Wt	Animal Bone No	Animal Bone Wt	Other finds	Overall date
0537	5	182	1	1							9	73		Preh IA
0538	5	182									32	369	CBM 1-154g, Shell 32-369g	Rom (cbm)
0540	5	221											SF 1011 iron	
0542	5	157	1	1	1	8								Preh ncd
0543	4	131	1	1										Preh ncd
0549	4				10	271							SF 1013 1014 iron	--
0551	5				2	77							Slag 1-38g	--
0554	7	226	5	20					3	10			Lava quern 5-29g; Coal 1-3g, SF1015 lead	Med L12-14 C
0556	7	226			1	15							Lava quern 3-1g	--
0559	4	131											SF 1012 Rom cu coin	--
0561	7	226	8	84										Med 13-14 C
0562	7	226	17	75					2	5			Lava quern 3-508g	Med 13-14 C
0563	7	226	4	94										Med L12-14 C



Context	Area	Trench	Pottery	Pottery	Struck flint	Struck Flint	Burnt Flint	Burnt Flint	Iron Nails	Iron nails	Animal	Animal	Other finds	Overall date
	No	No	No	Wt	No	Wt	and stone No	and stone Wt	No	Wt	Bone No	Bone Wt		
0565	7	226	5	18					2	9			Lava quern 1-1g	Med M12-M13 C
0566	7	226	13	71	1	7			3	13	3	118	FClay 2-9g, Lava quern 1-1g	Med 12-E13 C
0570	2	47	2	15										Rom C2+
0576	4	94							1	5			CBM 6-76g, SF1016 1017 iron	PMed (cbm)
0578	4	94	2	47									CBM 4-14g, Tarmac 1-26g, SF1018 iron	PMed (cbm) Rom C2-
0585	4	122	1	5										Preh Iron Age



## Appendix 8. Pottery Catalogue

Context	Period	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt	Form	Notes	Date
0503	Preh	HMG	b	1	27		Grog temp. Brown surf, dark grey core. Flaked and abraded. NCD	Bronze Age
0505	Preh	HMG	b	1	2		Rounded buff grog, orange-brown surfaces, black core	Bronze Age
0507	Preh	HMG	b	1	9		Grog temp. Buff surfaces & black core. 13mm thick	Bronze Age
0518	ROM	GMB	r	3	61	5.4	(asc) Rim type 7, 170mm diam, 15%	C2
0518	ROM	HOG	b	1	23	SJar	SJar combed whgite slip	MC2+
0519	ROM	LSH	pro	37	1172	4.5	Rilling on shoulder. Rim 11, 150mm dia 100%) Base type 2 (100mm, 100%) Soot on ext. Limescale inter used as kettle	LC3/4
0527	ROM	GX	ba	1	5		Type 2 base. abraded	Rom
0527	ROM	GMG	b	1	3			Rom
0527	ROM	HOGB	b	1	6		oxy core	MC2+
0527	ROM	GX	b	2	3		Abraded. oxy core	Rom
0527	ROM	GMB	b	1	6		Abraded	Rom
0531	Preh	HMF	b	4	41		From single larger flat base sherd (14mm thick). Orange surf black core, medium flint .	Iron Age
0533	Preh	HMS	b	1	8		Fine-medium sand w occ. coarse opaque white quartz. smoothed or burnished surf.? prob IA?)	Iron Age
0537	Preh	HMS	b	1	1		<1g sm and abr. Medium sandy fabric brown surf, black core.	Iron Age
0542	Preh	HM	b	1	1		<1g sm and abr mixed inc. organic. NCD	Prehistoric
0543	Preh	HMF	b	1	1		<1g sm and abr. Coarse flint (up to 4mm) NCD	Prehistoric
0554	MED	UPG	b	1	3		Lead glaze w iron oxide	L12-14th C
0554	MED	MCW	bba	3	9		1 sagging base. Soot	L12-14th C
0554	MED	MCW	h	1	8	JUG	Strap handle from jug poss Bury fabric.	L12-14th C
0561	MED	MCW	b	6	62			L12-14th C
0561	MED	GRIM	b	1	8		Grimston type, iron oxide stripes red kiln scar	13-14th C

Context	Period	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt	Form	Notes	Date
0561	MED	MCW	r	1	14	BOWL	Fine reddish fabric, sherd link w 0562 0563. Soot. same as 0562, 0563	L12-14th C
0562	MED	MCW	rb	4	23	BOWL	Same bowl as 0561 0563. Soot. Same as 0561, 0563	L12-14th C
0562	MED	MCW	b	8	39		Soot	L12-14th C
0562	MED	UPG	b	1	3		Watery lead glaze. oxidised inner margin	L12-14th C
0562	MED	HFW1	b	2	6	JUG	Copper-flecked glaze ?Stamped strip jug. Abraded	13-14th C
0562	MED	COLC	b	1	2		Soot	L13-16th C
0562	MED	MCW		1	2		Abraded, Soot	L12-14th C
0563	MED	GRIM	b	1	22		Grimston type (but not GRIM) Ls inclusions, grey core, lead glaze	L12-14th C
0563	MED	MCW	b	3	72	BOWL	Sherd link between 0561 & 0562. Soot. Same as 0561, 0562.	L12-14th C
0565	MED	HFW1	b	4	10	Jug	Jug fragments, mottled green glaze	M12-M13th C
0565	MED	MCW	b	1	8		?Rivet hole, ?burnt. Soot, abraded	L12-14th C
0566	MED	MCWG	rbba	13	71	CP/JAR	Rim and sagging base. Thickened flat-topped .Soot	12-E13th C
0570	ROM	HOG	b	1	14	SJar		MC2+
0570	ROM	GX	b	1	1		Abraded	Rom
0578	ROM	GMB	ba	1	38	6 dish	Dish base	C2+
0578	ROM	GX	r	1	9	Jar	Rim type 8, 160mm 7%	Rom
0585	Preh	HMF	b	1	5		Abraded. Fine flint. orange surfs, black core.	Iron Age

## Appendix 9. Flint catalogue

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### Flint by context

Context	Type	Quantity
0500	retouched blade	1
0503	chip	1
0503	flake	2
0505	blade-like flake	1
0505	flake	2
0507	blade-like flake	1
0507	scraper	1
0507	utilised flake	1
0510	blade	1
0510	flake	2
0514	flake	1
0518	flake	3
0527	blade-like flake	1
0527	flake	3
0527	spall	1
0542	flake	1
0549	keeled core	1
0549	retouched flake	6
0549	end/side scraper	2
0549	scraper	1
0551	retouched flake	2
0556	flake	1
0566	flake	1

### Flint numbers by trench

Trench	Number of flints
157	1
173	3
180	5
181	1
185	3
205	9
220	1
226	2
Topsoil	12



## Appendix 10. Faunal catalogue

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### Faunal Remains Appendix

Catalogue of the animal bone recovered from FAS050.

Listed in context order.

A full catalogue (with additional counts) is available as an Excel file.

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Age – ad = adult, juv = juvenile (older than 1 month)

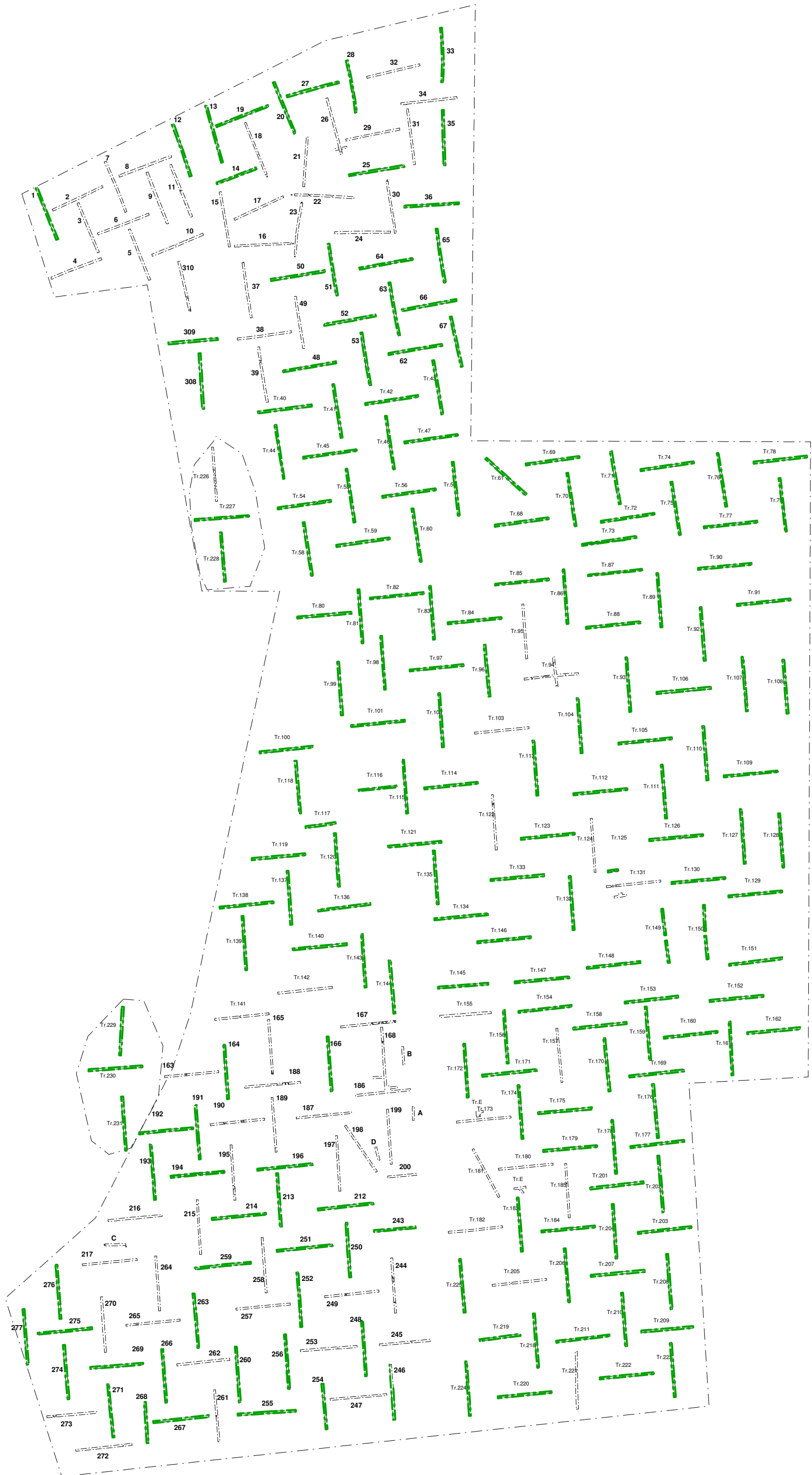
Element range – ul = upper limb, mand = mandible, t = tooth, v = vertebrae, f = foot bones

Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped

Ctxt	Trench	Feature No	Type	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Element range	Ch	C	Comments
0518	173	0520	Pit	47	487	Cattle	3	3		ul, f	1	1	cut on pph, pph is large and robust
0518	173	0520	Pit			Sheep /goat	44	44		skull, t	1	1	sheep skull - horns removed and buds regrown, upper jaw frags and teeth
0527	180	0528	Ditch	66	282	Cattle	6	6		mand, t	1		
0527	180	0528	Ditch			Mammal	60						inc vertebrae frags, may be cattle
0535	182	0534	Ditch	14	24	Mammal	14			fragments			
0537	182	0534	Ditch	9	73	Equid	9			v, frags			
0538	182	0539	Ditch	32	369	Cattle	8	8		mand, ul, t			mandible with well worn M3, radius
0538	182	0539	Ditch			Mammal	24			fragments			probably cattle fragments
0566	226	0564	Ditch	3	11	Equid	2	2		mand, ul			front of jaw and ulna
0566	226	0564	Ditch			Sheep /goat	1	1		v			axis vertebrae







1:3500

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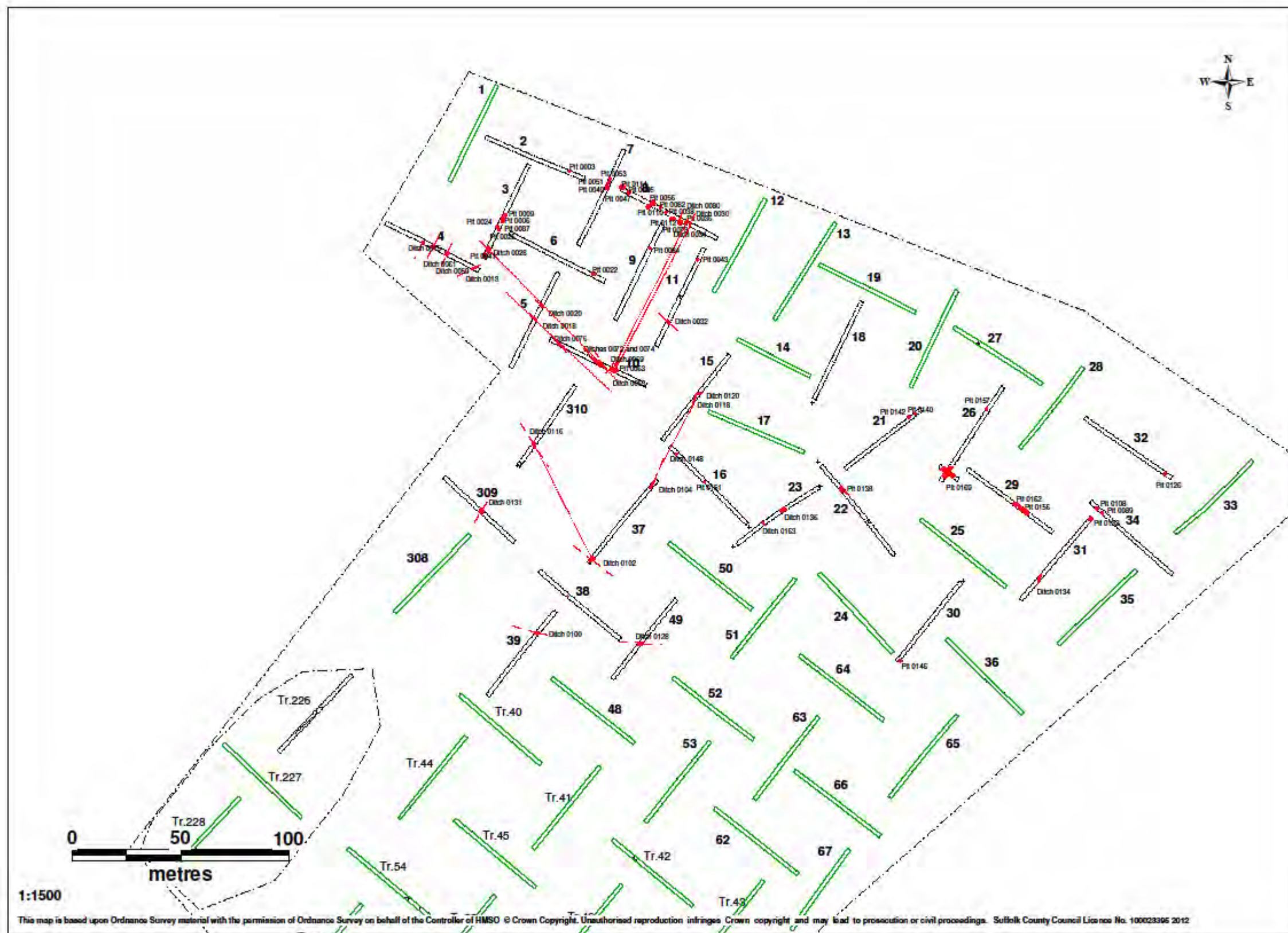


# Appendix 12. Annotated Map of farms belonging to Charles Kent 1777.





### Appendix 13. Northern portion of PDA indicating features and blank trenches





Appendix 14. Northern portion of PDA indicating features with geophysical investigation results







Appendix 15. Northern portion of PDA indicating features and corresponding pottery dates

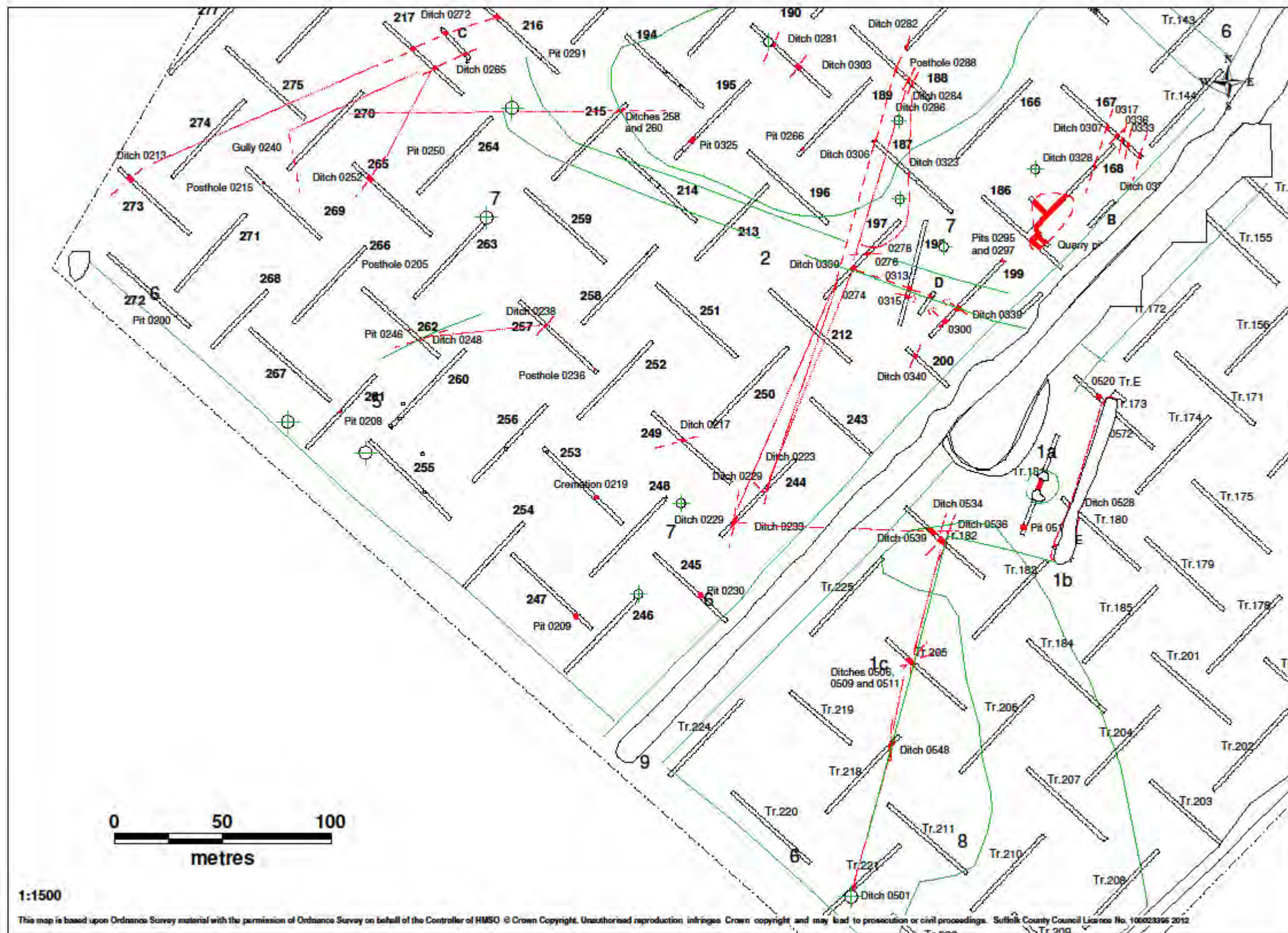






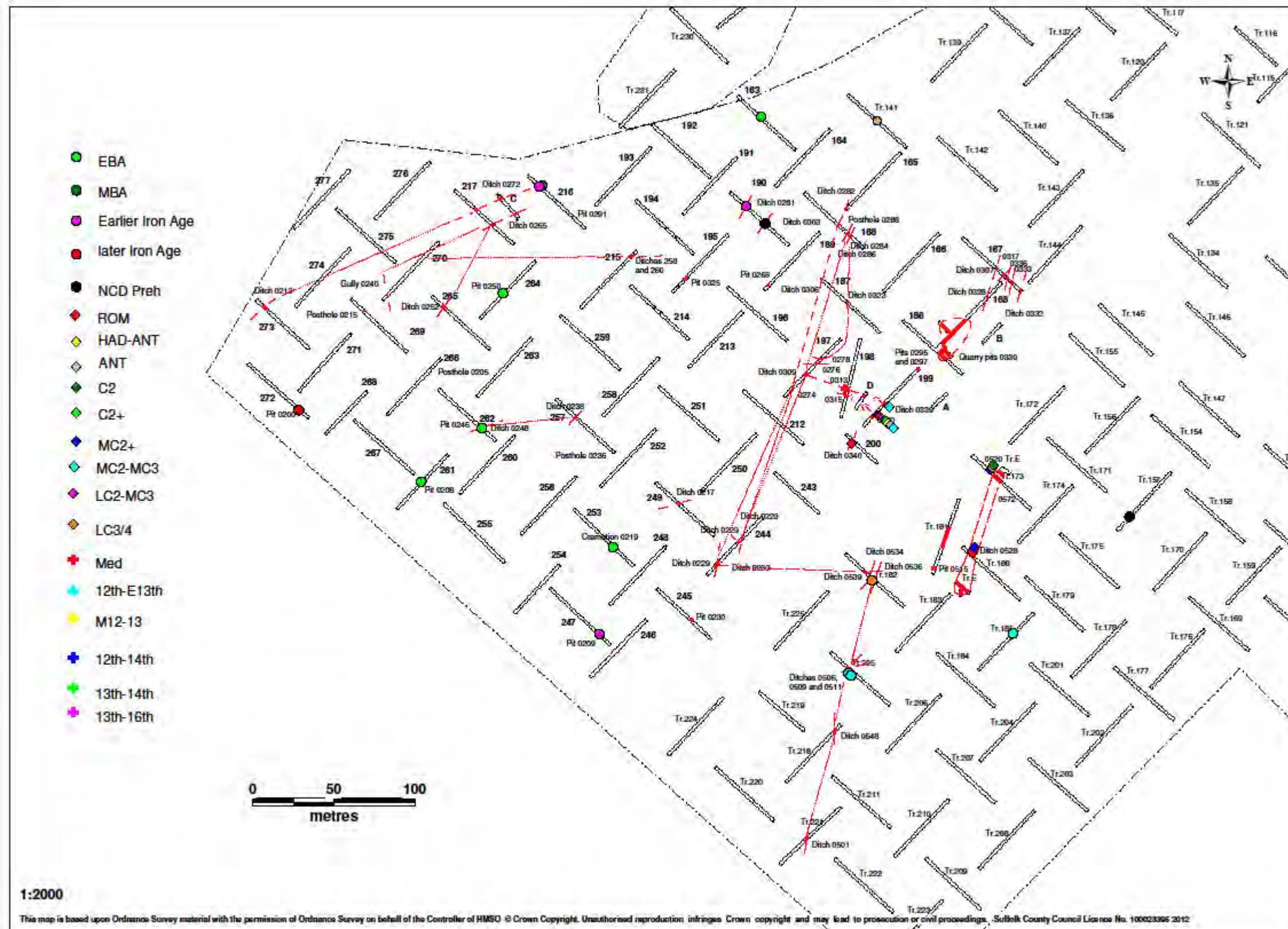


# Appendix 17. Southern portion of PDA indicating recorded features and geophysical investigation results





## Appendix 18. Southern portion of PDA indicating recorded features and corresponding pottery dates







## Appendix 19. Oasis form

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**OASIS ID: suffolkc1-163792**

### Project details

Project name	Land North-West of Bury St Edmunds Phase 2
Project dates	Start: 30-09-2013 End: 21-10-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	FAS 050 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	PIT Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	KNIFE Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Geophysical Survey","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY FORNHAM ST MARTIN Land North-West of bury St Edmunds
Postcode	IP32 6NT
Study area	776300.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 838 670 52 0 52 16 11 N 000 41 38 E Point

### 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 Abby Antrobus

Project director/manager Jo Caruth

Project supervisor A Beverton

Name of sponsor/funding body Countryside Properties UK Ltd

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal"

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Digital Contents "Stratigraphic"

Digital Media available "Database","GIS","Geophysics","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text","Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Land North-West of Bury St Edmunds Phase 2 Fornham All Saints FAS 050

Author(s)/Editor( Beverton, A

s)

Other  
bibliographic  
details

Report No. 2013/117

Date

2013

Issuer or  
publisher

SCCAS

Place of issue or  
publication

Bury St Edmunds

Description

Evaluation report following SCCAS report template 2013.

Entered by

Andy Beverton (andy.beverton@suffolk.co.uk)

Entered on

8 November 2013





# Archaeological services Field Projects Team

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- Environmental processing
- Finds analysis and photography
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**Contact:**

**Rhodri Gardner**

**Tel: 01473 265879**

**[rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk](mailto:rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk)**

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