Foxburrow Farm Solar Array, Brightwell
Combined Report, BGL 050

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/090

Client: UK Sustainable Energy Ltd.

Authors: Simon Cass and Rob Brooks

July 2014

Foxburrow Farm Solar Array, Brightwell BGL 050

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/090

Authors: Simon Cass and Rob Brooks

Contributions By: Cathy Tester, Anna West

Illustrator: Ellie Hillen and Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy

Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: August 2014

HER Information

Site Code:	**BGL 050**
Site Name:	**Foxburrow Farm Solar Array, Brightwell**
Report Number	**2014/090**
Planning Application No:	**DC/13/2252/FUL**
Date of Fieldwork:	**09-19/12/2013 and 10-12/02/2014**
Grid References:	**TM 262 441**
Oasis Reference:	**suffolkc1-166200 and 173760**
Curatorial Officer:	**Rachael Monk**
Project Officer:	**Simon Cass**
Client/Funding Body:	**UK Sustainable Energy Ltd.**
Client Reference:	**-**

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit

Prepared By: Simon Cass (with edits by Rob Brooks)
Date: 24/07/2014

Approved By: Rhodri Gardner
Position: Contracts Manager
Date:
Signed:

Contents

Summary

Drawing Conventions

1. Introduction **1**

2. Geology and topography **1**

3. Archaeology and historical background **2**

4. Methodology **17**

5. Results **18**

5.1 Introduction 18

5.2 Northern area trench results 18

Trench 1 18

Trench 2 18

Trench 3 19

Trench 4 20

Trench 5 21

Trench 6 21

Trench 7 21

Trench 8 22

Trench 9 22

Trench 10 22

Trench 11 22

Trench 12 22

Trench 13 23

Trench 14 23

Trench 15 23

Trench 16 23

Trench 17 24

	Trench 18	24
	Trench 19	24
	Trench 20	25
	Trench 21	25
	Trench 22	26
	Trench 23	26
	Trench 24	28
	Trenches 25, 26, 28 and 29	29
	Trench 27	29
	Trench 59	29
	Trench 61	30
	Trench 62	31
	Trench 63	33
	Trench 64	34
	Trench 65	34
	Trench 66	34
	Trench 67	36
5.3	Southern area trench results	37
	Trench 30	37
	Trench 31	38
	Trench 32	39
	Trench 33	40
	Trench 34	42
	Trench 35	42
	Trench 36	43
	Trench 37	43
	Trench 38	43

Trench 39 44
Trench 40 44
Trench 41 45
Trench 42 46
Trench 43 46
Trench 44 47
Trench 45 47
Trench 46 47
Trench 47 48
Trench 48 48
Trench 49 49
Trench 50 49
Trench 51 49
Trench 52 50
Trench 53 51
Trench 54 52
Trench 55 52
Trench 56 53
Trench 57 53
Trench 58 53
Trench 60 54
Trench 68 54
Trench 69 55
Trench 70 56
5.4 Phasing 56
5.5 Geophysical survey 58
6. Finds and environmental evidence **59**

6.1 Introduction and methodology 59
6.2 Pottery 60
Introduction and methodology 60
Prehistoric pottery 60
Late Iron Age and Roman pottery 61
6.3 Fired clay 63
6.4 Struck flint 63
6.5 Heat-altered flint 64
6.6 Plant macrofossils and other remains 64
Introduction and methods 64
Results 65
Conclusions 67
Recommendations for further work 68
6.7 Radiocarbon dating 68
6.8 Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence 68
9. Discussion 70
10. Conclusions 72
11. Archive deposition 73
12. Acknowledgements 73
13. Bibliography 74

List of Figures

Figure 1. Location of site (red) and selected HER entries (green) 3
Figure 2. Trench plan, showing location of trenches in the northern area 4
Figure 3. Trench plan, showing location of trenches in the southern area 5
Figure 4. Detailed plan of trenches 2, 3, 7, 59, 62, 63 and 64 6
Figure 5. Detailed plan of trenches 11, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 21 7
Figure 6. Detailed plan of trenches 22, 23, 24, and 67 8
Figure 7. Detailed plan of trenches 32, 33, 36, 37, 41, and 42 9

Figure 8. Detailed plan of trenches 34, 35, 38, 39 and 40 10
Figure 9. Detailed plan of trenches 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 51, 60, 68, 69 and 70 11
Figure 10. Detailed plan of trenches 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 60 and 69 12
Figure 11. Sections 1-20 13
Figure 12. Sections 21-37 14
Figure 13. Sections 38-59 15
Figure 14. Sections 60-72 16

List of Tables

Table 1. Finds quantities by context. 59
Table 2. Pottery quantities by ceramic period 60
Table 3. Late Iron Age/Roman pottery fabric quantities 62
Table 4. Flint descriptions by context 63
Table 5. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Samples 1-4 65
Table 6. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains Samples 5-9 67

List of Plates

Plate 1. Pit 0055, facing east (1m scale) 28
Plate 2. Ditches 0136 and 0142, facing southwest (1m scale) 31
Plate 3. Ditches 0162 and 0164, facing southeast (1m and 0.3m scales) 32
Plate 4. Pit/terminus 0166, facing west (1m scale) 33
Plate 5. Posthole 0152, facing west (0.3m scale) 36
Plate 6. Ditches 0079 and 0081, facing south (2m and 1m scales) 38
Plate 7. Ditch 0058, facing south (1m scale) 40
Plate 8. Ditches 0090 and 0092, facing east (1m scale) 51
Plate 9. Gully 0158 and ditch 0160, facing north (1m scale) 55

List of Appendices

Appendix 1. Written scheme of investigation (abridged)
Appendix 2. Context list
Appendix 3. OASIS form
Appendix 4. Pottery catalogue
Appendix 5. Radiocarbon dating certificates

Summary

An archaeological trial trenching evaluation was carried out by Suffolk County Council fieldwork team on land at Foxburrow Farm in advance of a planned solar array development. The works revealed evidence of Late Iron Age/early Roman occupation and land usage, with ring-ditches, field boundaries and possible hearths being identified.

Two areas of investigation were carried out, the southern area, which consisted of thirty-one trenches revealed extensive field systems along with three ring ditches possibly relating to roundhouses and showing occupation in the area. The northern area, which consisted of sixty-seven trenches, confirmed the presence of both major linear field system ditches and smaller 'internal land division' ditches, similar to those seen more extensively in the southern area. No indications of any structures or refuse pitting were found in the northern works, suggesting that this area was utilised for agriculture rather than direct occupation.

Most of the larger features seen in the works correspond to an apparently planned rectilinear field system previously identified by geophysical survey of the site which was dated to the mid-first century AD. In addition, a number of smaller ditches were identified that appear to respect the major ditch alignments, forming internal ditch systems – though whether this was for land division or additional drainage is unclear.

Two radiocarbon dates were obtained from isolated pits, suggesting Early Saxon domestic activity in the area, although no other features were located which may be attributable to this period due to the paucity of artefactual evidence.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation

Features

Break of Slope

Features - Conjectured

Natural Features

Sondages/Machine Strip

Intrusion/Truncation

Illustrated Section S.14

Cut Number 0008

Archaeological Features

Sections

Limit of Excavation

Cut

Modern Cut

Cut - Conjectured

Deposit Horizon

Deposit Horizon - Conjectured

Intrusion/Truncation

Top of Natural

Top Surface

Break in Section

Cut Number 0008

Deposit Number 0007

Ordnance Datum 18.45m OD

1. Introduction

Planning permission was granted by Suffolk Coastal District Council for the development of a solar array and two wind turbines on land at Foxburrow Farm, Brightwell (to the east of Ipswich). Part of the development permission was a condition relating to archaeology requiring the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological works sufficient to inform a suitable mitigation strategy to minimise the damage from the ensuing development to any archaeological deposits and remains within the development area. An initial geophysical survey (shown on Fig. 1 and Fig. 2) are taken from the interpretative plot figures provided by Stratascan in their report (Richardson, 2013) which are reproduced in Appendix 6. The survey of the site was carried out and the results indicated that there were remains of archaeological interest within the development area. Based on this, the client proposed to use ground-mounted panels in the areas appearing to be of significant archaeological interest, thus minimising the footprint of the development and aiming to preserve *in situ* those features, while the remainder of the site would be subject to the standard trial trenching with *c*.5% of the remaining site investigated. An initial phase of archaeological trial trenching confirmed that the site (particularly the southern area) had prehistoric remains including probable roundhouses as well as a well-preserved rectilinear agricultural field system with both major and minor ditch systems. Additional trial trenching was required in order to investigate some areas ruled out of the first phase and to clarify exactly the areas that would require ground-mounted panels and any potential excavation requirements. Both phases have already had individual reports (Cass, S, 2014 a and b) completed and archived, this document forms a unified report of both stages as well as containing additional new information from further post-excavation investigation that was not possible to insert into the original reports (primarily radiocarbon dating and amalgamated finds reports). All geophysical survey features shown on the plans are taken from the interpretative plot figures provided by Stratascan in their report (Richardson, 2013) which are reproduced in Appendix 6.

2. Geology and topography

The site is currently used as agricultural land and covers an area of *c*.18 ha. It lies at a height of *c*.15m to 30m above OD, on a gradual south-facing slope, becoming very

steep at the southern limit, and overlooking the upper reaches of a tributary drain of the Mill River. The site geology consists of deep sandy soils (Ordnance Survey 1983) overlying superficial layers of Kesgrave sand and gravel and bedrock of Red Crag Formation sands (BGS, 2014).

3. Archaeology and historical background

The site lies in a topographically favourable location for early settlement and is within an area generally of archaeological interest. The development area itself contains one entry on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, a possible enclosure identified by a cropmark (BGL 045) within the northern evaluation trench zone.

In addition a range of sites are recorded in the HER within the immediate vicinity including other crop marks suggesting possible field systems, enclosures and track ways (NBN 020 and BGL 026) to the east and west, two Bronze Age ring ditches (WLD 008 and NBN 020) and prehistoric flint scatters (BGL 034). Generally this area to the east of Ipswich is known to have been occupied from the Bronze Age onwards, with numerous mound and ring-ditch sites recorded, alongside Roman domestic evidence and agricultural landscapes belonging to prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

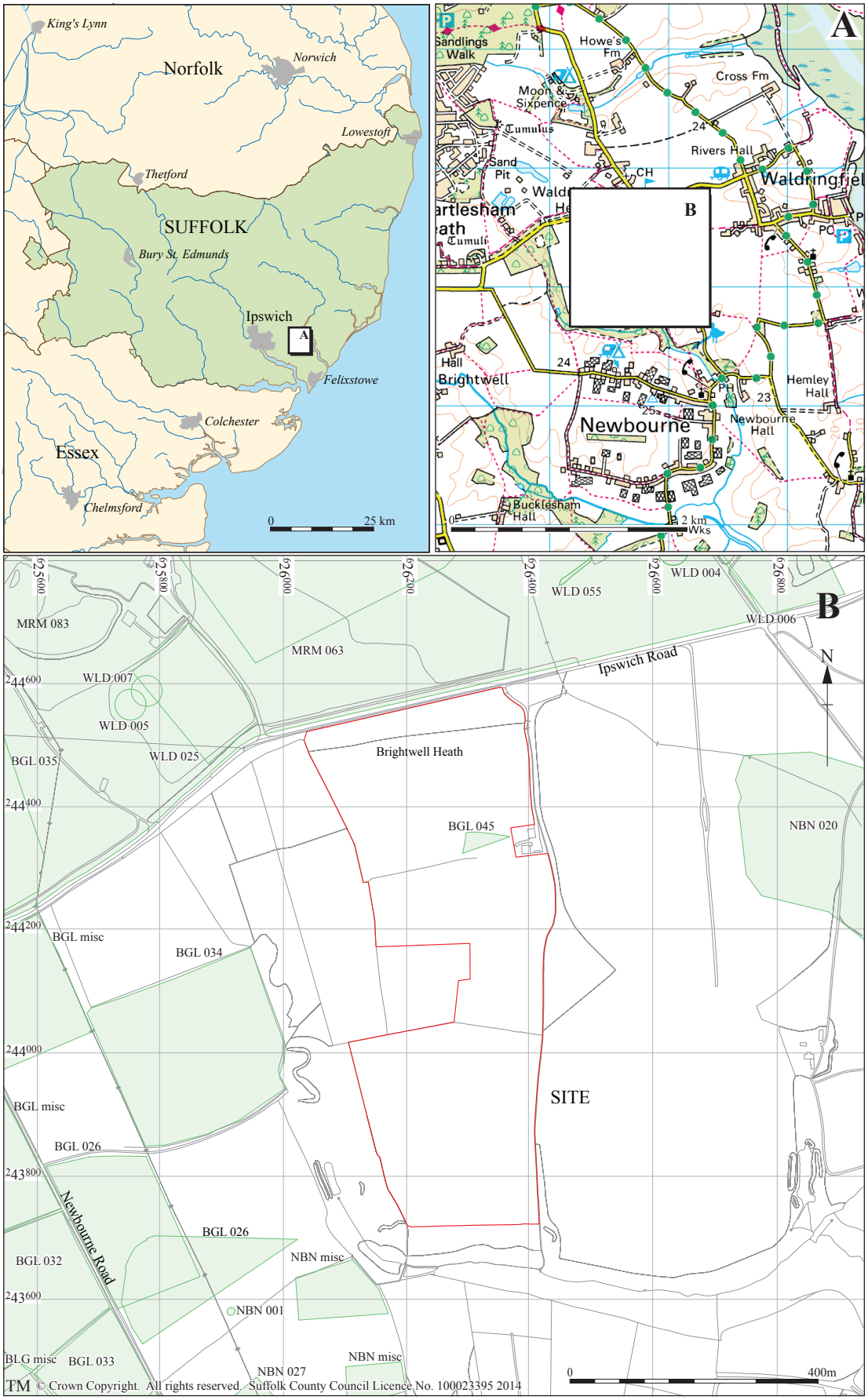


Figure 1. Location of site (red) and selected HER entries (green)

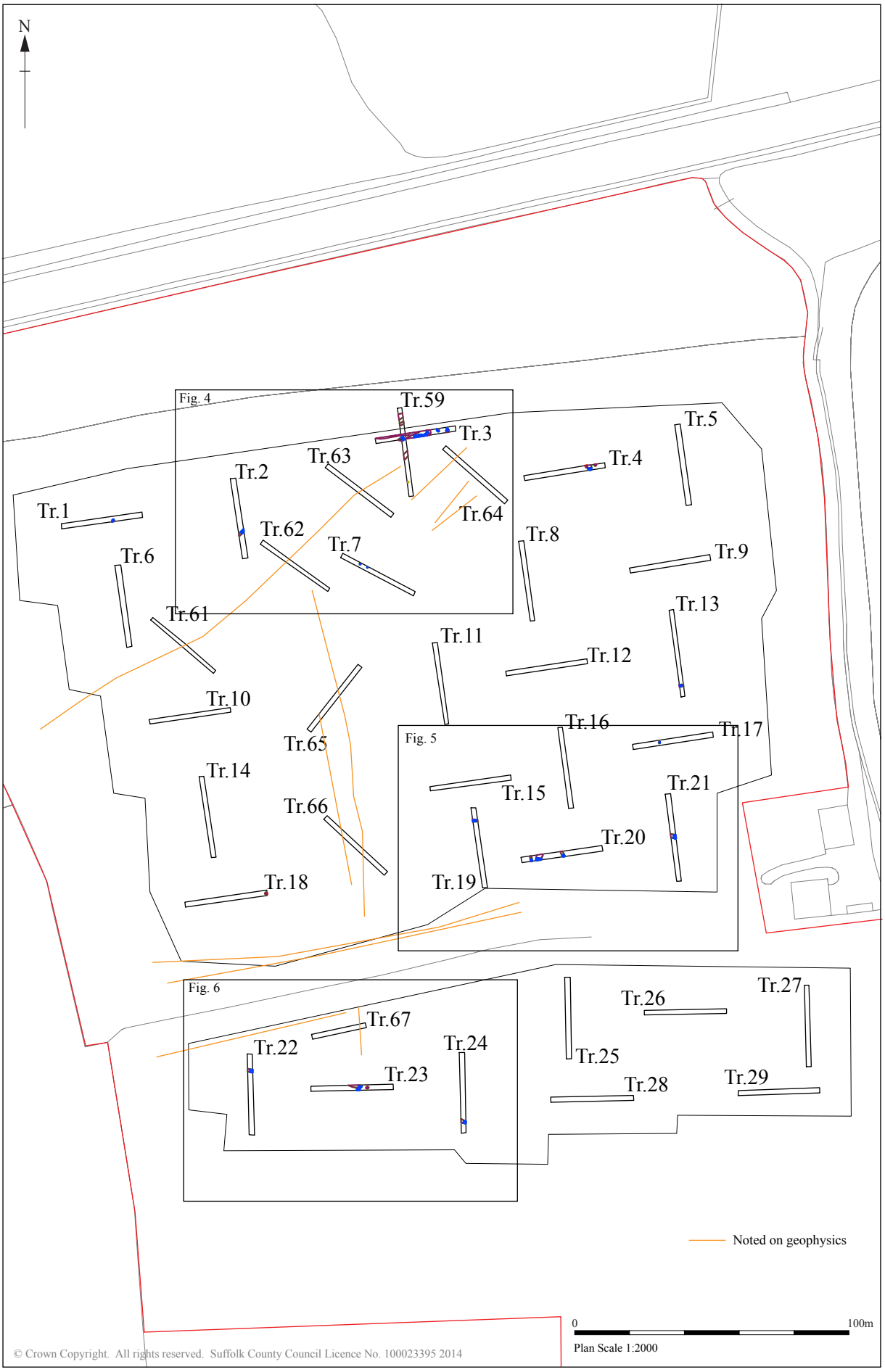


Figure 2. Trench plan, showing location of trenches in the northern area

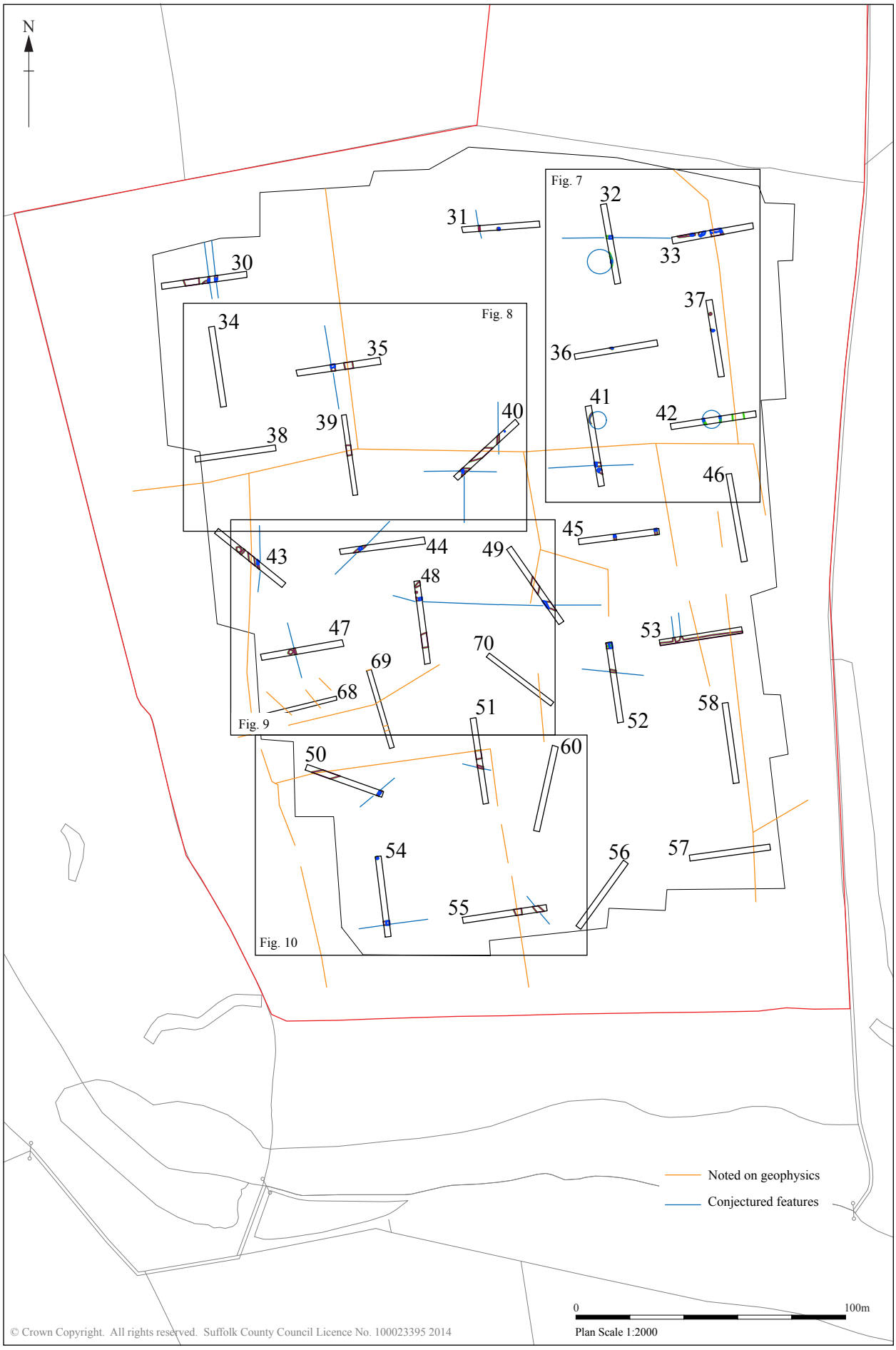


Figure 3. Trench plan, showing location of trenches in the southern area

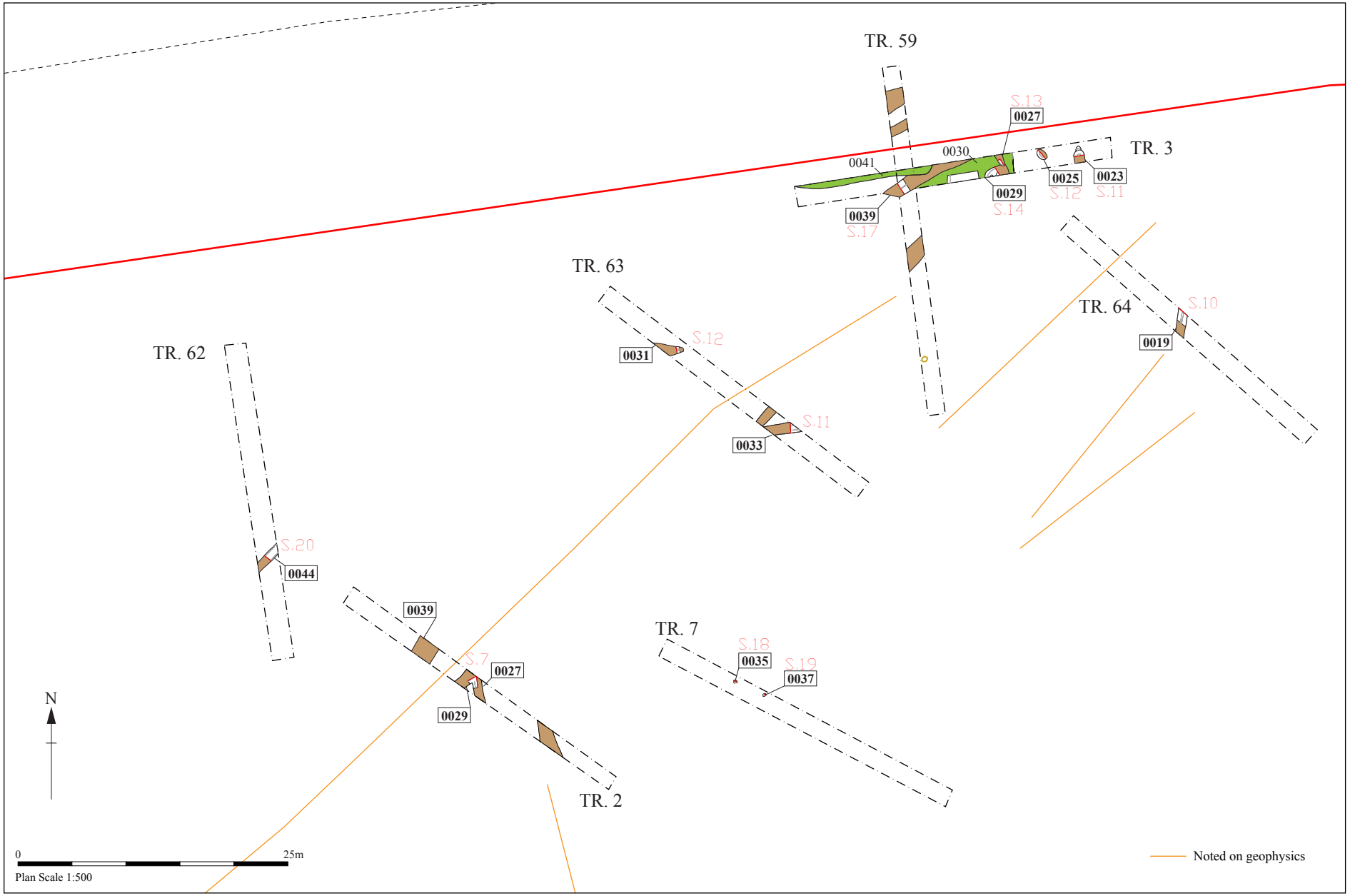


Figure 4. Detailed plan of trenches 2, 3, 7, 59, 62, 63 and 64

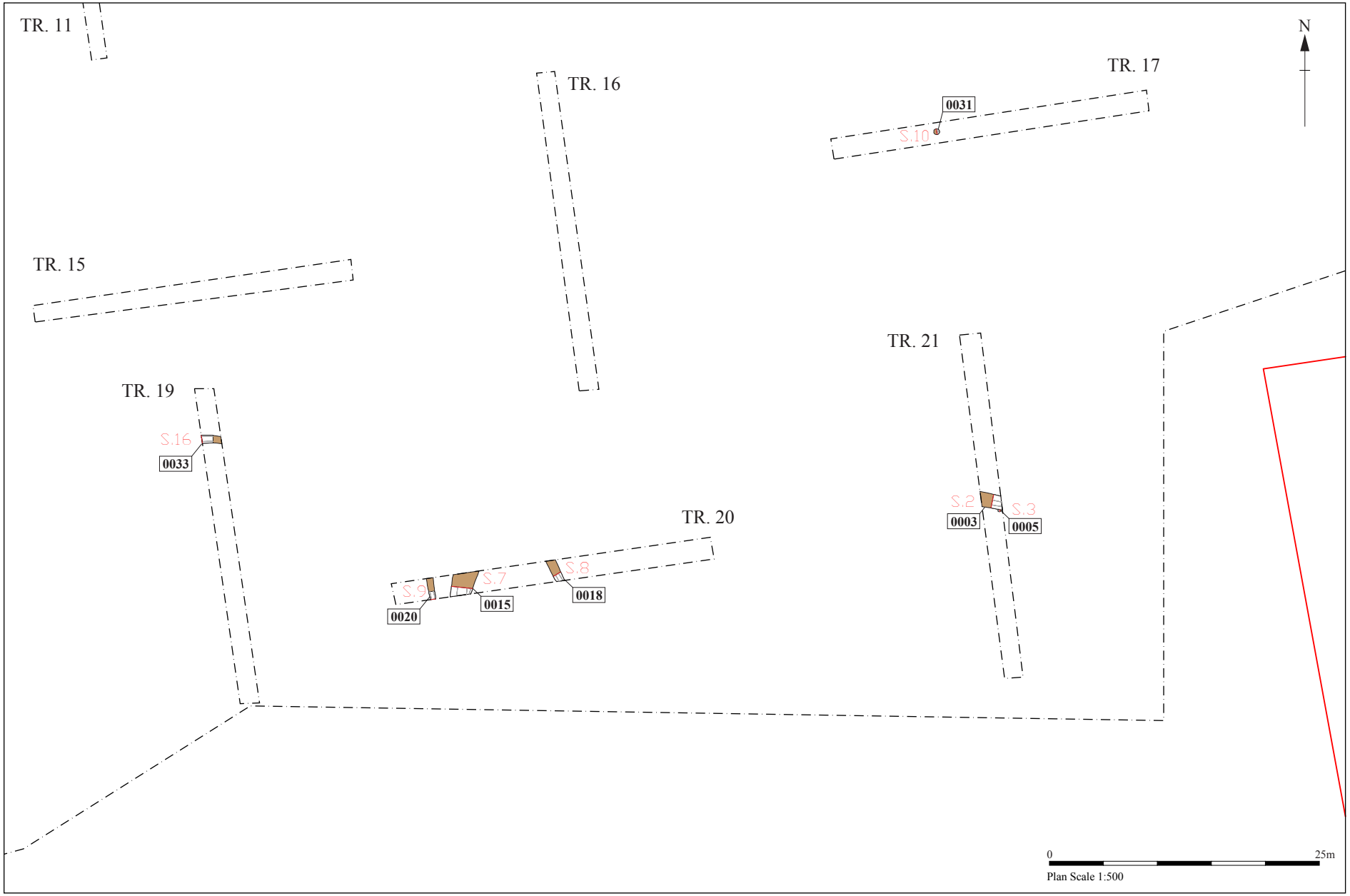


Figure 5. Detailed plan of trenches 11, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 21

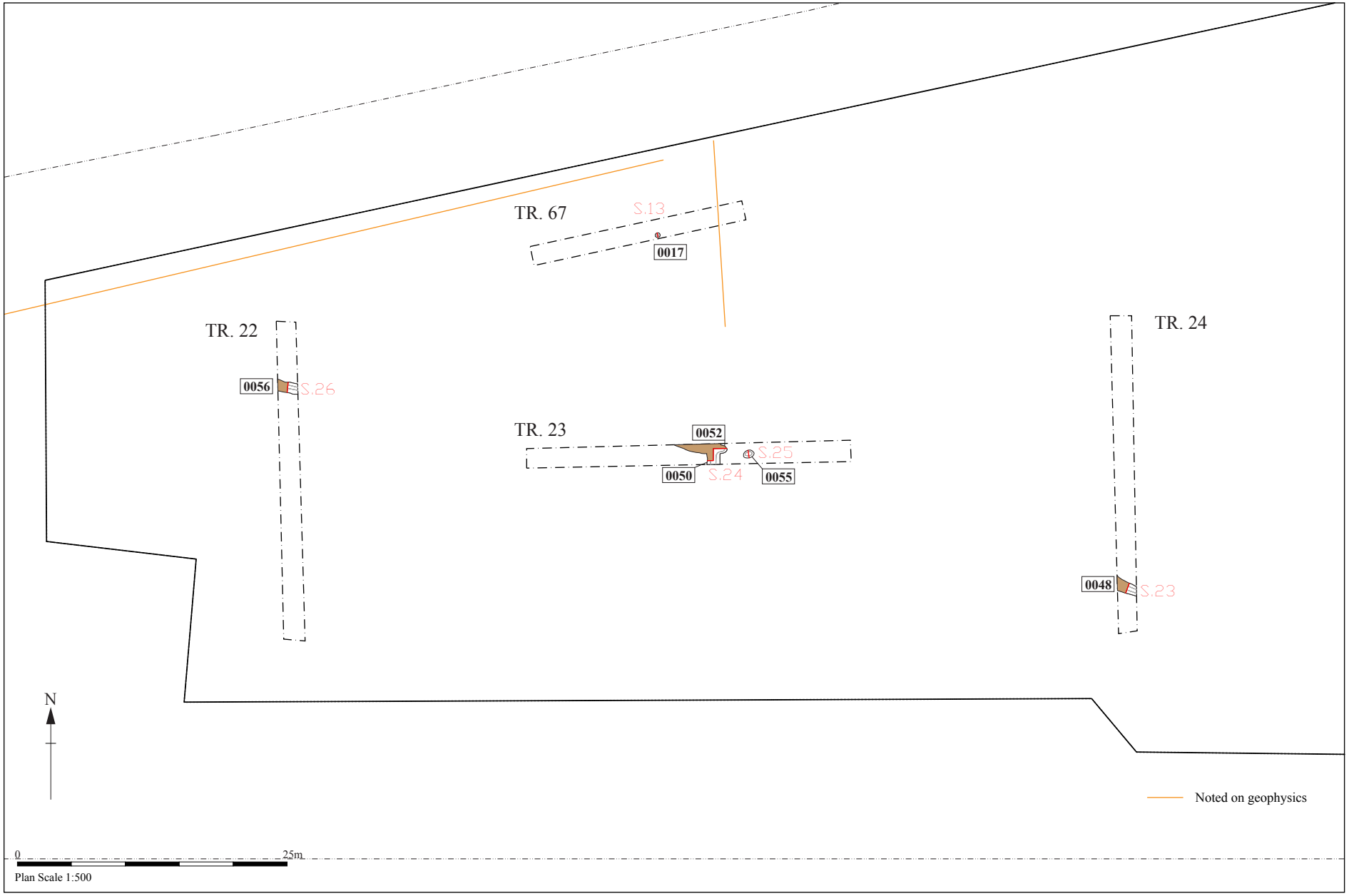


Figure 6. Detailed plan of trenches 22, 23, 24, and 67

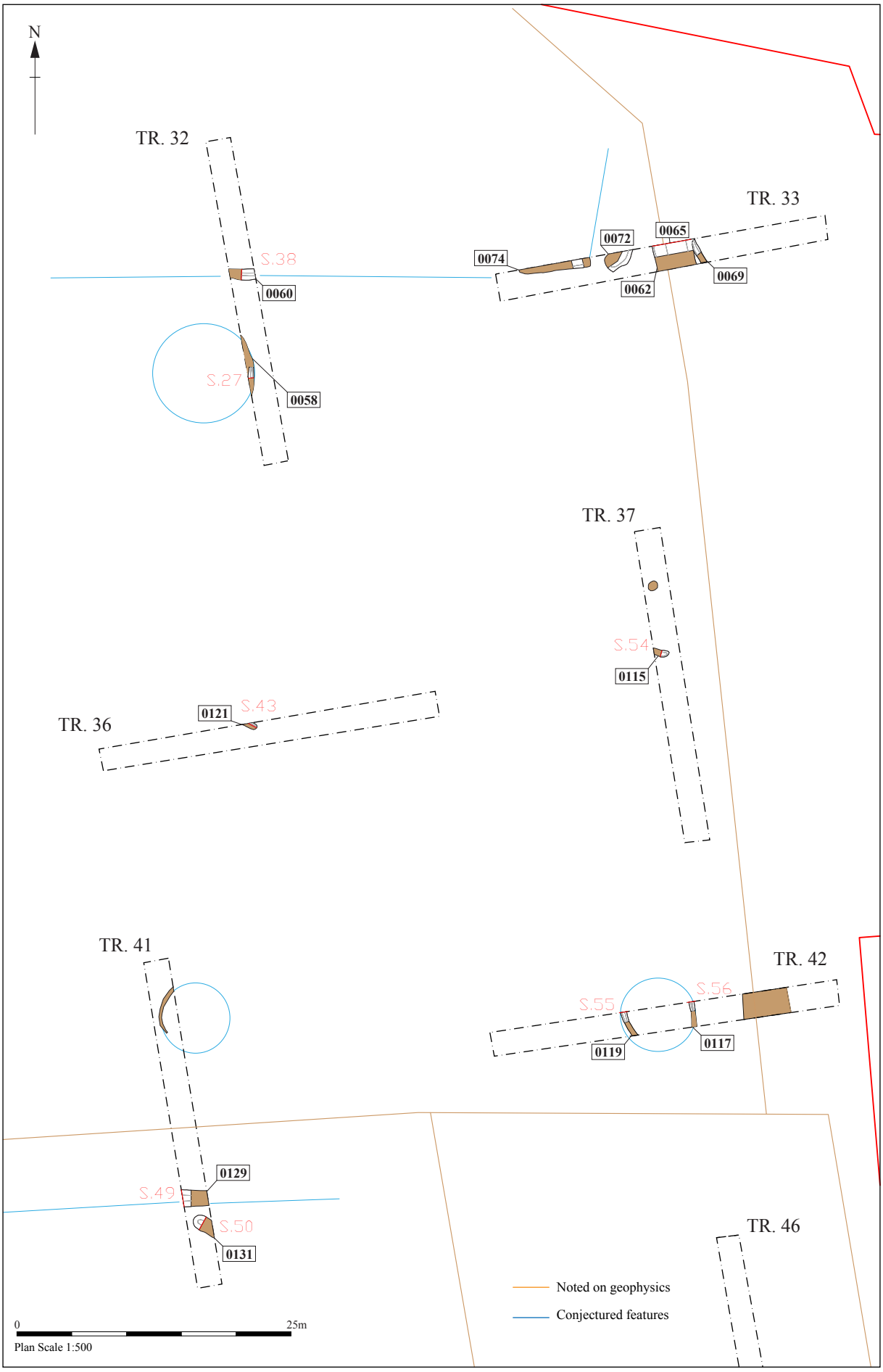


Figure 7. Detailed plan of trenches 32, 33, 36, 37, 41, and 42

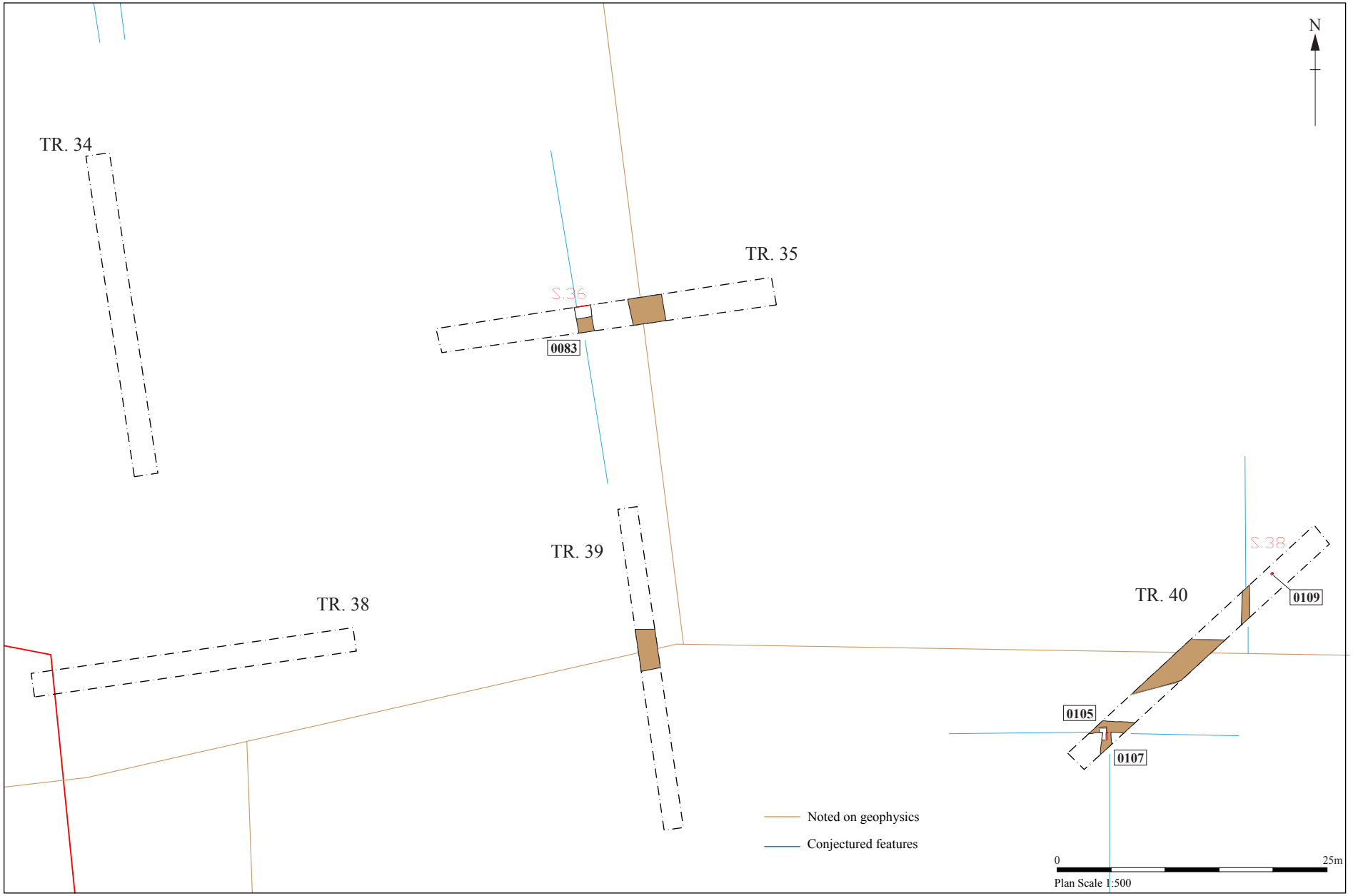


Figure 8. Detailed plan of trenches 34, 35, 38, 39 and 40

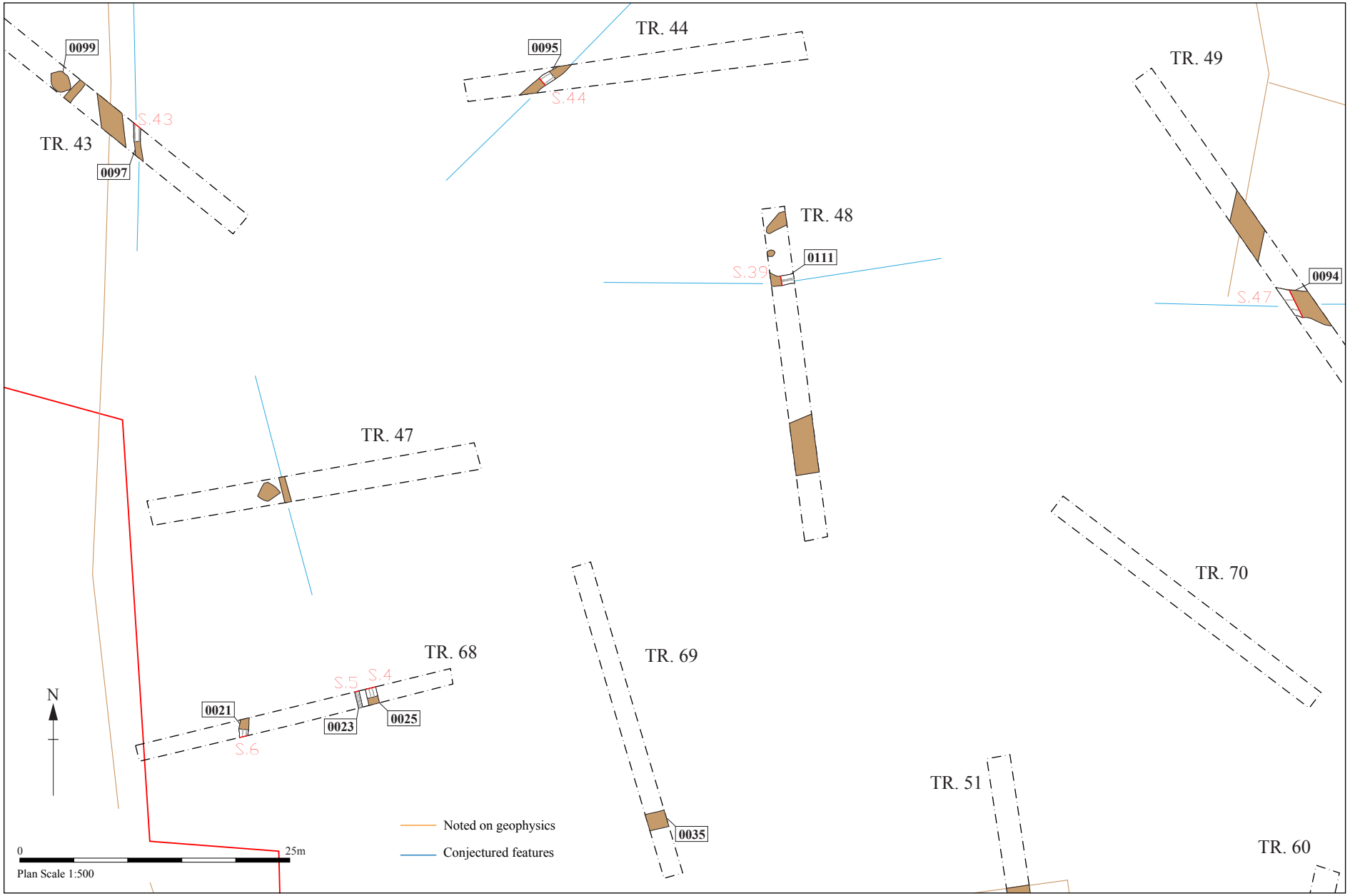


Figure 9. Detailed plan of trenches 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 51, 60, 68, 69 and 70

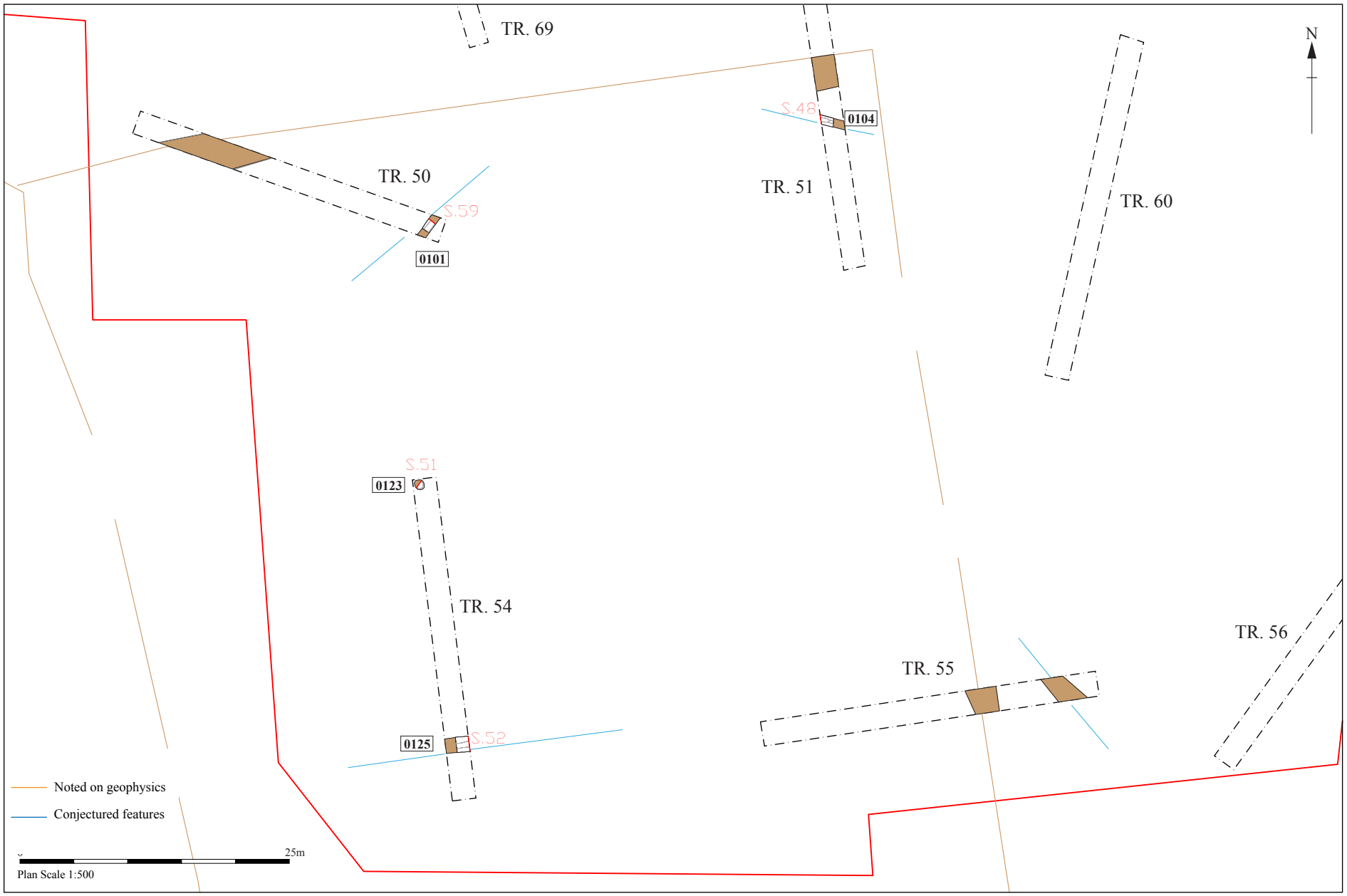


Figure 10. Detailed plan of trenches 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 60 and 69

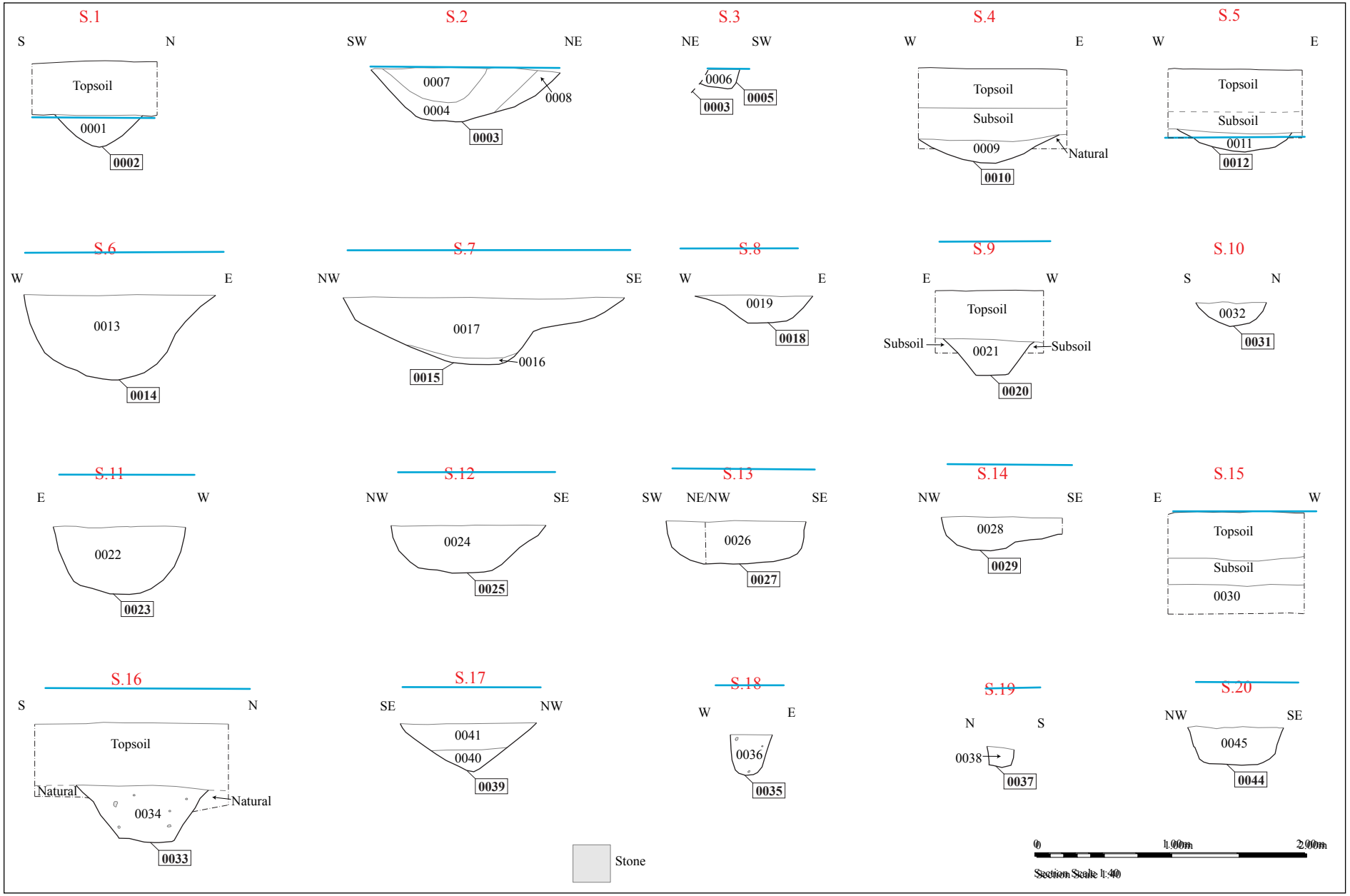


Figure 11. Sections 1-20

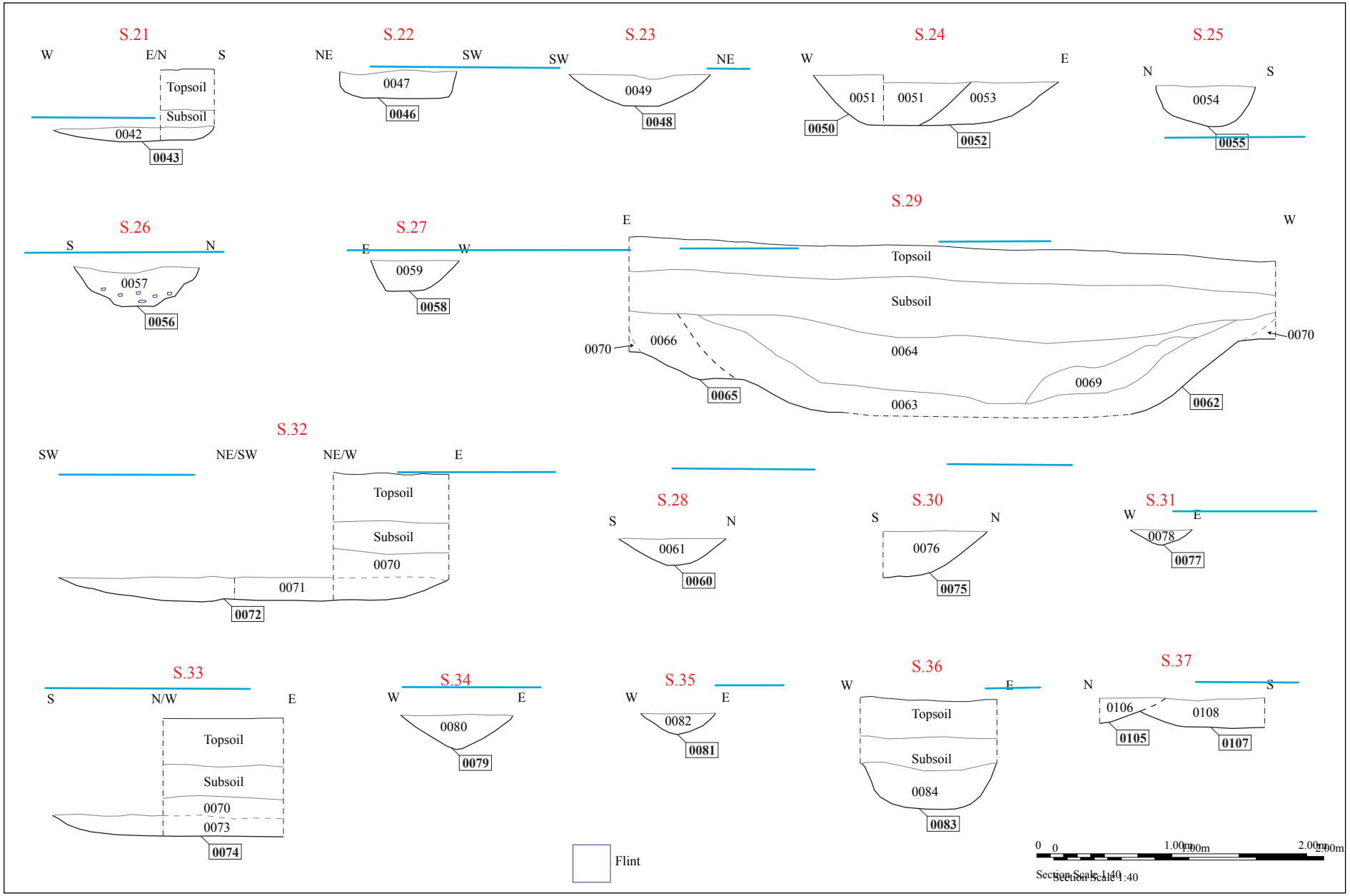


Figure 12. Sections 21-37

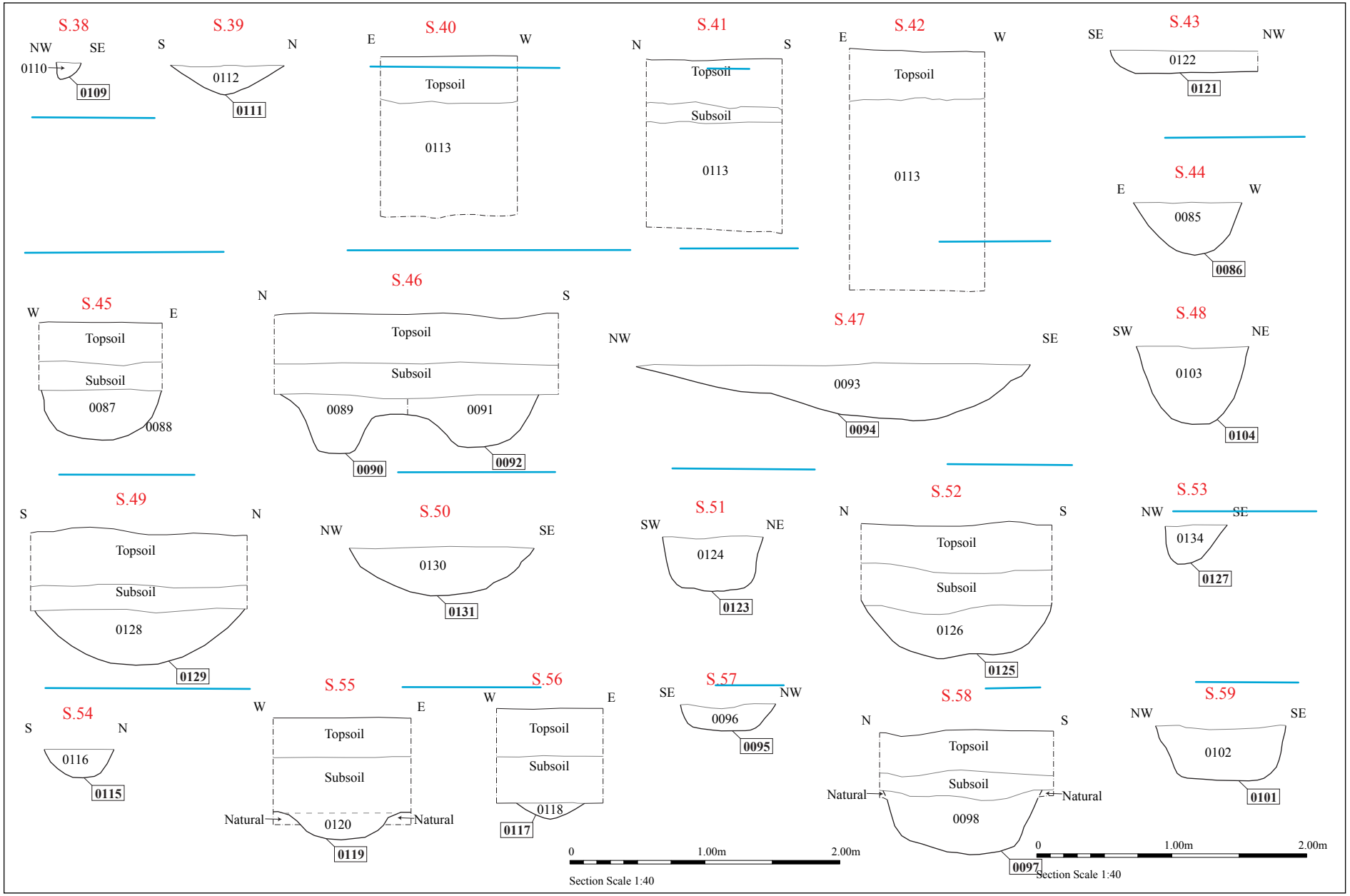


Figure 13. Sections 38-59

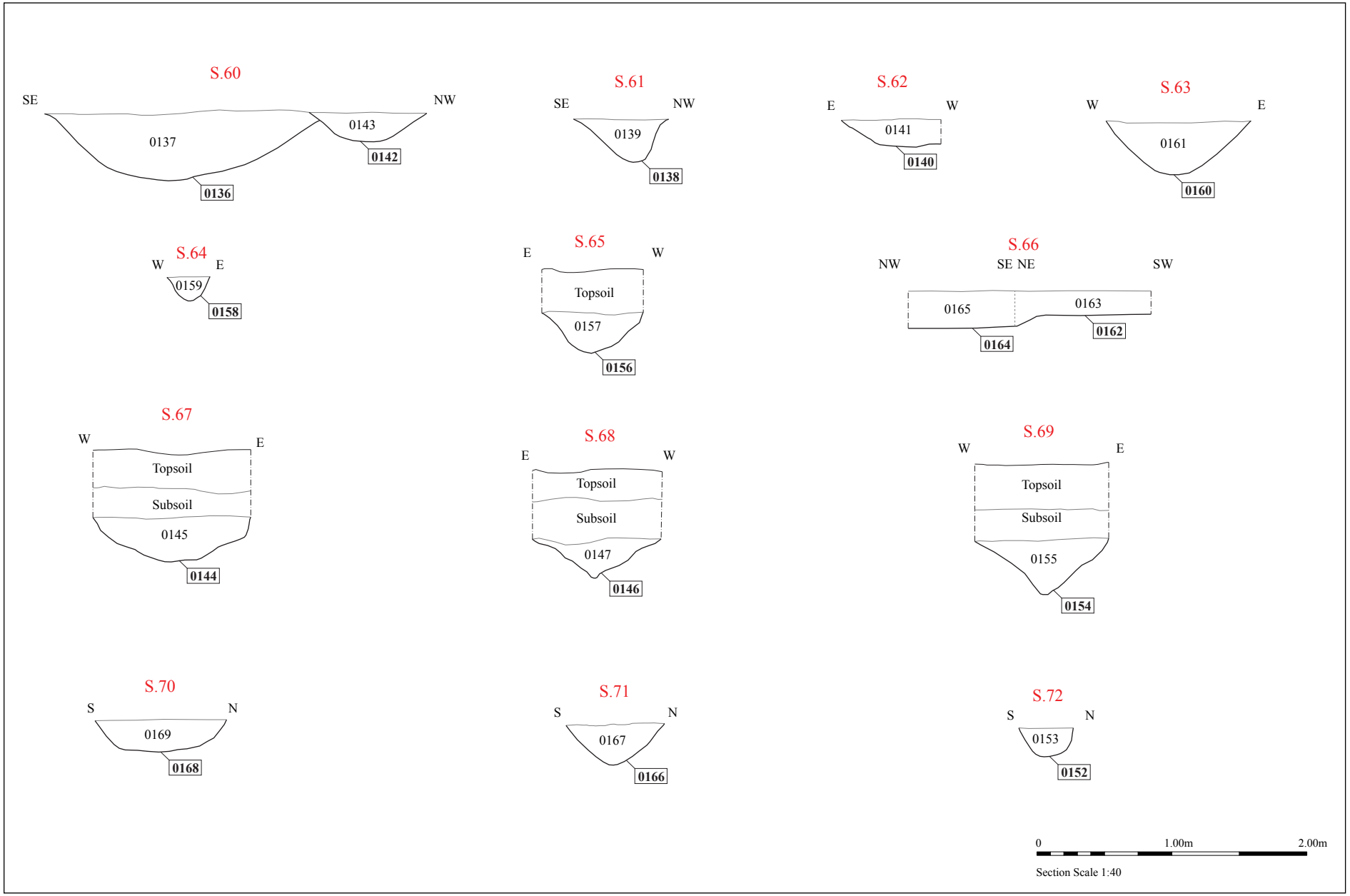


Figure 14. Sections 60-72

4. Methodology

The Brief by Rachael Monk (SCCAS/CT) for the archaeological evaluation required that the site be subject to a standard level of archaeological assessment by trial trenching apart from areas where ground-mounted panels were proposed (since those areas would not be significantly affected by the development, as detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation by John Craven (SCCAS/FT – Appendix 1). Additional trenches were excavated to investigate specific geophysical anomalies and areas not included within the first trail trenching plan (trench numbers 61-70). This equated to 70 individual trenches each approximately 30m long and 1.8m wide (2100m total length and *c*. 0.38ha total area) across both the northern and southern evaluation areas.

The trenches were excavated by either a 13- or 8-tonne 360° tracked mechanical excavator using a toothless 'ditching' bucket. All machining was constantly supervised by an experienced archaeologist. Overburden was removed until the first archaeological horizon or top of the natural substrate was encountered.

Deposits were recorded using SCCAS *pro forma* sheets in a single continuous numbering system uninterrupted from Phase 1 (Appendix 2) and plans and sections were hand-drawn at 1:50 and 1:20 where necessary. A photographic record was made using high resolution digital cameras.

The location of each trench was established prior to excavation using hand-tapes from the existing trench locations and then afterwards using GPS surveying equipment to a horizontal accuracy of within 0.02m.

Digital copies of the two individual phase reports have been submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit) after completion of the project and separate OASIS forms have been completed for both stages of this project (Appendix 3 – reference suffolkc1-173760 and 166200).

The site archives are kept in the store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service in Bury St Edmunds under HER No. BGL 050.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

The trench results are presented below and are separated into the northern and southern areas. Where features are believed to link across trenches, this will be indicated within their descriptions and on detailed site plan figures. All geophysical survey features shown on the plans are taken from the interpretative plot figures provided by Stratascan in their report (Richardson, 2013) which are reproduced in Appendix 6.

5.2 Northern area trench results

Trench 1

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.35m deep, orientated approximately east-west. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of mid brown silty sandy topsoil over natural mid brown silty sand at the western end which changed to sandy clay approximately halfway along the trench. Geophysical survey had previously identified this area as having patchy geological changes, and this would appear to be borne out by the observed stratigraphy in this trench. A single feature was noted approximately halfway along the trench – a small pit (0046) measuring some 0.85m by 0.68m and up to 0.21m deep, extending out of the trench to the south. It was filled with a light orangey red (heavily heat-affected) silty clay (0047) with fire-cracked flints and 19th/20th century brick fragments and charcoal flecking in it – believed to be the remains of a fire in this corner of the field. A sample taken from this feature contained black vitrified material and fired clay fragments suggesting the presence of a hearth or kiln, although no further evidence for such a structure was found. A large area to the north-west appears to have been used in the recent past as an agricultural bonfire site (the plant growth is distinctly different from the rest of the local area) and it is possible that this feature represents a similar activity.

Trench 2

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.45m deep, orientated approximately north-south. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of soft mid brown sandy silt topsoil over mid/pale creamy brown/pale yellow natural soft sands. A single ditch

was identified towards the southern end of the trench (8m from the end), orientated approximately northeast-southwest. Ditch 0044 had steep/near vertical sides to a flat base, 0.7m wide and 0.28m deep and was filled with mid orangey brown silty gravelly loose sand (0045) with no inclusions. No finds were noted or recovered from this feature though it appears to run parallel to a significant ditch identified by the geophysical survey (Fig. 4).

Trench 3

This trench was 30m long, 1.6m wide and up to 0.7m deep, orientated approximately east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of soft mid brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.1m-0.2m of subsoil. Several features were identified within this trench, two ditch termini, one pit, one ditch and one possible pit or ditch, as well as a buried soil layer. In addition, Trench 59 crossed this trench approximately half way along (Fig. 4). No dateable remains were identified within any of the features in this trench.

Ditch terminus 0023 was a north-south aligned linear feature, with a rounded terminus to the north and exiting the trench to the south, with steep concave sides to a concave base, becoming shallower towards the butt-end. It was 1.55m wide and up to 0.5m deep, filled with mid reddish brown friable silty sand (0022).

Pit 0025 was an ovoid feature measuring 1.14m long, 0.65m wide and 0.36m deep with concave sides to a shallow concave base, filled with mid reddish/greyish brown friable silty sand (0024).

Ditch terminus 0027 was a northwest/southeast aligned linear feature, terminating to the southeast. It was 0.6m wide and 0.32m deep, filled with dark greyish brown friable silty sand (0026). It intersected and cut into feature 0029.

Feature 0029 was encountered on the southern edge of the trench and may be a pit or a ditch terminus (not enough was revealed to tell). As seen, it was at least 2.27m east-west and 0.85m north-south, with a depth of 0.26m and an irregular concave profile to a shallow irregular base. It was filled with mid greyish brown friable silty sand (0028).

Buried soil 0030 was seen in the eastern half of the trench, cut by both features 0027 and 0029. It was pale greyish brown friable silty sand and may be disturbed natural geology or the remains of a buried soil. It was up to 0.22m thick, with indistinct edges and a generally flat, though slightly irregular, base.

Ditch 0039 was a northeast/southwest orientated linear ditch (believed to be a feature noted on the geophysical survey of the site) that passed through the centre of the trench and also crossed Trench 59. It was a v-shaped ditch with moderately steep straight sides to a sharp concave base, 1.2m wide and up to 0.36m deep. The primary fill (0040) was mid grey-brown friable silty clay up to 0.16m thick which was sealed by a secondary fill - dark brown friable sandy silt (0041) up to 0.2m thick. Both are believed to be a result of natural silting/infilling rather than intentional backfilling.

Trench 4

This trench was 30m long, 1.6m wide and up to 0.4m deep, orientated approximately east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of soft mid brown sandy silt topsoil over natural pale creamy brown soft sands. Two pits were identified towards the eastern end of this trench, 0010, and 0012 along with a probable ditch terminus 0014. No finds were encountered within any of these features.

Pit 0010 was a sub circular pit 0.8m long by >0.65m wide (though not fully exposed in the trench) and up to 0.15m deep with a shallow concave profile, filled with a dark greyish brown silty sand (0009). It appeared to have been heavily plough damaged, and scarring was evident in the excavated portion of the feature.

Pit 0012 was an irregular linear pit feature, with moderately steep concave sides to a concave base, measuring >0.85m by 0.7m (again not fully exposed in the trench) and 0.13m deep. It was filled with dark greyish brown friable silty sand (0011) and again appeared to have been heavily plough-damaged.

Ditch terminus 0014 was a north-south aligned linear feature, terminating to the south and exiting the trench to the north, with steep concave sides to a broad concave base, measuring 1.4m wide and 0.64m deep. It was filled with mid orangey brown friable silty sand.

Trench 5

This trench was 30m long, 1.6m wide and up to 0.50m deep, orientated approximately north-south. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.34m of soft mid brown sandy silt topsoil over natural mottled mid-pale brown and creamy brown soft sands and silty sands. No finds or features were observed in these trenches.

Trench 6

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.38m deep, orientated approximately north-south. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.0.35m of soft mid brown sandy silt topsoil over natural pale yellow/brown gravelly crag and sand deposits. No archaeological finds or features were observed within this trench.

Trench 7

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.5m deep, orientated approximately northwest-southeast. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of soft mid brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.15m of mixed/dirty gravelly sands (interpreted as disturbed natural) which overlay clean pale yellow/brown gritty gravelly sands. Two postholes (0035 and 0037) were recorded towards the north-western end of the trench while a further possible posthole near the southeast end collapsed during excavation and was not recordable (Fig. 4). No finds were recovered from any of the features in this trench.

Posthole 0035 was 0.3m in diameter and 0.3m deep with vertical sides to a flattish base. It was filled with dark brown soft sandy silt with very occasional small/medium gravel inclusions.

Posthole 0037 was situated a short distance to the south and was 0.2m in diameter and 0.15m deep with steep sides to a flattish base. It was filled with mid/dark greyish brown silty sand (0038) with frequent small gravel inclusions.

A further possible posthole was noted and partially excavated near the southern end of the trench, but had collapsed irretrievably before it could be fully investigated.

Trench 8

This trench was 30m long, 1.6m wide and up to 0.45m deep, orientated approximately north-south. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of soft mid brown sandy silt topsoil over natural mid/pale creamy brown and orangey yellow silty sands. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed.

Trench 9

This trench was 30m long, 1.6m wide and up to 0.46m deep, orientated approximately east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.33m of soft mid brown sandy silt topsoil over natural pale creamy soft sands. A modern service pipe was noted near to the western end, leading towards the farm buildings to the southeast, with a blue plastic water pipe within it. No finds or features of archaeological interest were observed.

Trench 10

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.4m deep, orientated approximately east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of soft mid brown sandy silt topsoil over patchy craggy sands and sandy clays, similar to that seen in Trenches 1 and 6 to the north. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed in this trench.

Trench 11

This trench was 30m long, 1.6m wide and up to 0.5m deep, orientated approximately north-south. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of topsoil over natural sands with gravelly outcrops. One possible post hole was noted during stripping, but this proved to be an animal burrow on excavation.

Trench 12

This trench was 30m long, 1.6m wide and up to 0.6m deep, orientated approximately east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.5m of soft mid brown sandy silt topsoil over natural mottled pale/mid creamy brown soft sands and gravelly patches.

One possible pit was noted during stripping but was written off upon excavation as a natural feature.

Trench 13

This trench was 30m long, 1.6m wide and up to 0.5m deep, orientated approximately north-south. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.36m of soft mid brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.12m of mid/pale silty sand interpreted as dirty/disturbed natural sands which overlay clean soft silty sands. A gully (0002) was noted near the southern end of the trench, orientated approximately east-west with moderately sloped concave side to a concave base, 0.7m wide and 0.24m deep. It was filled with mid yellowish brown friable silty sand with occasional small rounded flint inclusions. No dateable artefacts were recovered in this feature.

Trench 14

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.45m deep, orientated approximately north-south. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of soft mid brown sandy silt topsoil over natural mid/pale cream and yellowish brown soft sandy gravels. No archaeological finds or features were observed in this trench.

Trench 15

This trench was 30m long, 1.6m wide and up to 0.55m deep, orientated approximately east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of soft mid brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.2m of disturbed/mixed natural sands and topsoil (interpreted as intermittent plough action in a slight hollow in the natural) which overlay clean pale soft sands at a depth of 0.5m below the surface. A single possible posthole was identified during stripping but on excavation was found to be an animal burrow.

Trench 16

This trench was 30m long, 1.6m wide and up to 0.7m deep, orientated approximately north-south. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.5m of soft mid brown sandy

silt topsoil over natural pale creamy yellow/brown mottled soft sands. An east-west orientated ditch was observed near the northern end of the trench.

Trench 17

This trench was 30m long, 1.6m wide and up to 0.5m deep, orientated approximately east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.32m of soft mid brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.12m of subsoil which overlay clean natural sands. The cut of a modern water pipe was seen towards the centre of the trench, and a small circular pit (0032) was excavated *c*.9m from the western end. It was approximately 0.55m in diameter and up to 0.18m deep with moderately steep concave sloped sides to a concave base and filled with mid/dark brown friable sandy silt (0032) with occasional sub-rounded flints/stones. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 18

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.45m deep, orientated approximately east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of soft mid brown sandy silt topsoil over pale creamy yellow/brown mottled soft sands with gravels. A single charcoal-rich pit was observed at the eastern end of the trench, excavated and recorded as pit 0043. This feature measured 0.98m by 0.8m (though this extended outside the trench) and was up to 0.1m deep with a broad shallow profile to a flattish base. It was filled with charcoal-rich dark greyish brown silty sand (0042) with some discolouration of the natural sands at the base of the feature suggesting that this was an *in situ* fire pit rather than a rubbish pit from a hearth elsewhere. A sample of the fill recovered abundant wood charcoal and a small quantity of charred wheat seeds, but no additional finds and a radiocarbon date obtained from this material suggests that this feature belongs to the Early Anglo-Saxon period.

Trench 19

This trench was 30m long, 1.6m wide and up to 0.45m deep, orientated approximately north-south (Fig. 5). The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of soft mid brown sandy silt topsoil over natural pale yellow/brown mottled sands.

Ditch 0034 was noted at the northern end of the trench, orientated approximately east-west and measuring 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep. It had steep straight sides to a flat base with sharp breaks of slope and was filled with mid/pale greyish brown silty sand with occasional small gravel/stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 20

This trench was 30m long, 1.6m wide and up to 0.5m deep, orientated approximately east-west (Fig. 5). The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.39m of soft mid brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.6m of subsoil. Three ditches were noted from the middle to the eastern end of the trench (0015, 0018 and 0020). Ditch 0015 is believed to be a part of cropmark BGL 045. No dateable finds were encountered within these features.

Ditch 0015 was orientated approximately north-south, with a broad slightly stepped profile; moderately steep slightly concave sides to a shallow concave base 2.1m wide and 0.64m deep. The primary fill was a shallow deposit (up to 0.04m thick) of dark brown firm sandy silt (0016) with very occasional charcoal flecks, sealed by a light brown silty sand (0017) with occasional small flints/gravels and ironstone.

Ditch 0018 was a smaller ditch orientated northwest/southeast, a few metres to the east of ditch 0015. It had a moderately steep concave profile to a flat base, measuring 0.86m wide and 0.2m deep and was filled with mid brown friable sandy silt (0019).

Ditch 0020 was another narrow ditch, just to the west of ditch 0015, orientated approximately north-south. It measured 0.68m wide and 0.28m deep, with a moderately steep sloped profile to a flat base and was filled with mid reddish brown friable sandy silt (0021).

Trench 21

This trench was 30m long, 1.6m wide and up to 0.42m deep, orientated approximately north-south. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.34m of soft mid brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.08m of mixed subsoil/natural sand which in turn overlay pale creamy yellow/brown soft sands. A large ditch (0003) was observed towards the centre of the trench, orientated approximately east-west, which is believed to be a part of cropmark

BGL 045 and a small posthole (0005) was discovered during excavation of this ditch, just on its southern edge (Fig. 5).

Ditch 0003 was a U-shaped ditch with moderately steep sloped sides to a flattish base, 1.4m wide and up to 0.4m deep. It is believed to be the ditch recorded as BGL 045 via visible crop marks on the HER database. Its primary fill (0008) may represent the fill of an initial ditch, with 0003 being a re-cut, but this was not clear during excavation. The upper fill (0007) was mid orangey brown silty sand very similar to the subsoil present in this trench and is interpreted as the final natural infilling of the ditch. It overlay deposit 0004, mid-dark reddish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small gravels which in turn sealed 0008 – loose mottled light yellow/brown soft silty sand believed to be the primary fill of the ditch, consisting of slumped natural sands and silty topsoil.

Posthole 0005 was not visible until ditch 0003 had been partially excavated. It was a sub-rectangular posthole with steep sides to a flat base (0.3m in diameter and surviving to 0.14m deep) and was partially removed by ditch 0003 to the north. The fill (0006) was mid brown sandy silt becoming slightly clayey near the bottom. This post may represent a fence line contemporary to ditch 0003, but no other similar features were encountered nearby that might suggest a definite alignment.

Trench 22

This trench was 30m long, 1.6m wide and up to 0.5m deep, orientated approximately north-south. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of soft mid brown sandy silt topsoil over natural soft sands and gravels.

An east-west orientated ditch (0056) was observed during stripping towards the northern end of the trench (Fig. 6). This ditch was 0.98m wide and 0.29m deep, with steep concave sides to a shallow concave base, filled with light orangey brown loose silty sand (0057) with large sub-rounded flints and stone inclusions.

Trench 23

This trench was 30m long, 1.6m wide and up to 0.4m deep, orientated approximately east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of topsoil over natural

mottled pale yellow/brown soft sands and gravels. A single charcoal-rich pit (0055), with a diameter of *c*.0.8m, and two ditches (0050 and 0052) were recorded in this trench (Fig. 6).

Ditch 0050 was a north-south orientated linear feature with moderately sloping sides to a concave base, measuring 1.16m wide and 0.38m deep. It was filled with light brown friable silty sand (0051) with occasional small flints/stones. This feature was found to have cut through ditch 0052.

Ditch 0052 was a northwest-south-east orientated linear feature, terminating within the trench just after it was intersected by ditch 0050. It was in excess of 1.0m wide and up to 0.32m deep (extending out of the trench to the north) with moderately sloped sides to a flat base and was filled with a mid grey-brown friable silty sand (0053).

Pit 0055, in the centre of the trench, was a circular feature with steep/near-vertical concave sides to a shallow flattish base, 0.8m in diameter and up to 0.3m deep. It was filled with a very dark greyish black silt and charcoal deposit (0054). While there was some scorching of the natural sands at the base of the feature, it was not as much as would be expected for an *in situ* hearth/fire pit which suggests that the charcoal fill may have been deposited while still hot, but was not necessarily burnt here. No finds were recovered from this feature but the fill was extensively sampled and found to be rich in large charcoal fragments but no additional artefacts. A radiocarbon date was obtained for this feature which indicated an early Anglo-Saxon origin for the pit.

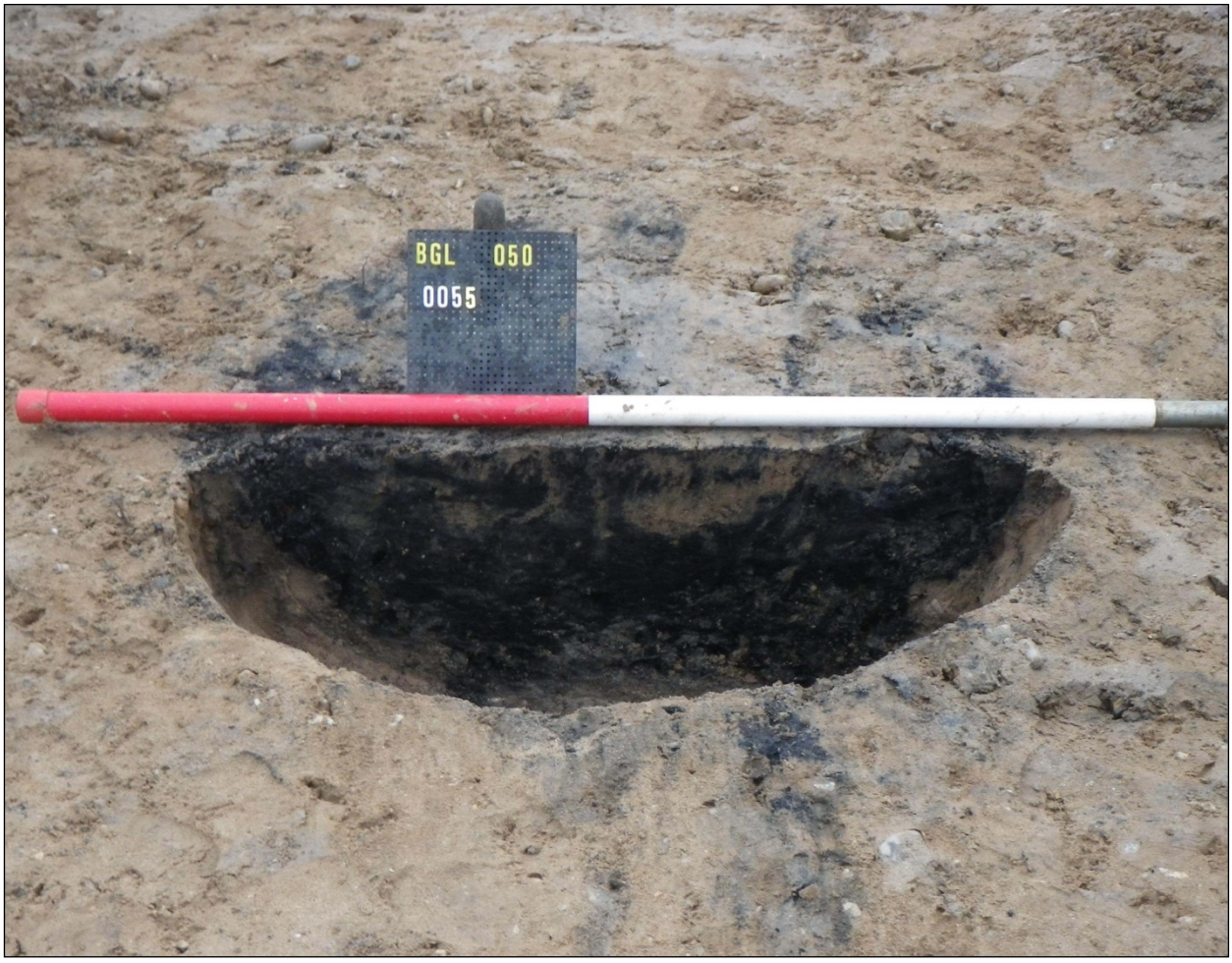


Plate 1. Pit 0055, facing east (1m scale)

Trench 24

This trench was 30m long, 1.6m wide and up to 0.35m deep, orientated approximately east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of soft mid brown sandy silt topsoil over natural pale creamy yellow soft sands.

An east-west orientated ditch (0048) was observed near the southern end of the trench (Fig. 6). It was 1.08m wide and 0.24m deep, with shallow gradually sloped sides to a flat base, orientated approximately northwest-southeast. It contained mid grey-brown sandy silt (0049) with occasional charcoal flecks.

Trenches 25, 26, 28 and 29

These trenches were all located within the large anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. Conversation with the farmer suggested that this area had been dug out and used as an inert waste dump in the past; a fact confirmed by test-pitting to a depth in excess of 1.0m at the ends of Trenches 25 and 26. The base of this disturbance was not located, but it appears to have significantly exceeded the depth of the archaeological horizon in this area and is likely to have destroyed any remains that may have been present. No excavation was undertaken at either Trench 28 or 29.

Trench 27

This trench was 30m long, 1.6m wide and up to 0.7m deep, orientated approximately north-south and situated on the eastern edge of the inert waste dump area. In this location the disturbance was found to have not quite reached the natural soil horizon, and as such, archaeological remains may have been preserved past this point to the east although none were observed within the trench. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of soft mid brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.25m of inert waste dump deposits (clay, brick, wood, concrete fragments, etc). This sealed a layer up to 0.15m thick of buried topsoil which lay directly over natural soft pale creamy yellow/brown sands and gravels. No finds or features were observed within these trenches.

Trench 59

This trench was 30m long, 1.6m wide and up to 0.68m deep, orientated approximately north-south and crossing Trench 3 near its northern end (Fig. 4). This trench was excavated due to an error with the GPS software compatibility and entered into an area not planned for excavation. As such, it was hand-planned and the surfaces of features were inspected for any visible finds but no hand-excavation was undertaken. The stratigraphy encountered was largely similar to that in Trench 3. Three large ditches were noted, all orientated approximately southwest-northeast with mid brown silty sand fills with occasional charcoal flecking evident throughout. The northernmost of the three ditches was very poorly defined in plan. A single circular charcoal-rich pit was also seen towards the southern end of the trench.

Trench 61

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.45m deep, orientated approximately northwest-southeast. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of mid brown silty sandy topsoil over natural mid grey silty clays and sands. Geophysical survey had previously identified this area as having patchy geological changes, and this would appear to be borne out by the observed stratigraphy in this trench. Archaeological features observed in the trench included a single pit and three linear ditches/gullies. Two of the linear features (0136 and 0142) appear to form a feature identified in the geophysical survey of the site.

Pit 0140 entered Trench 61 from the south-west edge and where observed had shallow sloped sides to a shallow concave/flattish base. It was in excess of 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep, filled with a mid yellowy grey friable silty sand with very occasional flints/stone inclusions.

Ditch 0136 was a northeast/southwest orientated linear ditch feature, 2.2m wide and up to 0.5m deep, with moderately steep concave sloped sides to a shallow concave base and was cut by flanking ditch 0142 to the north-west which was 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep. Both features were filled with mid-pale creamy grey silty sands (0137 and 0143 respectively) with some mottling with dark brown sandy silts, although there was sufficient difference in the soil structure to indicate the relationship between the two features.

Plate 2. Ditches 0136 and 0142, facing southwest (1m scale)

Gully 0138 was a narrow linear feature with steep sloped sides to a steep concave base, 0.6m wide by 0.32m deep and orientated approximately northeast/southwest, filled with a mid grey/creamy friable mottled silty sand deposit (0139).

Trench 62

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.45m deep, orientated approximately northwest-southeast (Fig.4). The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of soft dark/mid reddish brown sandy silt topsoil over mid/pale creamy brown/pale yellow natural sharp craggy sands. Two large ditches (0172 and 0174), noted by the geophysical survey, crossed the trench on an intersecting angle and two smaller ditches (0162 and 0164) on similar alignments met just within the trench but were not identified by the geophysical survey. These are believed to represent major and minor field system arrangements as seen in the southern area of phase 1.

Ditch 0162 was a north-south orientated linear feature shallow sloped side to a flat base, 0.2m deep and 0.8m wide, which was filled with a mid greyish/reddish brown friable sandy silt (0163) with occasional small flint/stone inclusions.

Ditch 0164 was an east-west orientated linear feature with a moderately sloped side. The base was not definitely seen, but the feature was 1.0m wide and at least 0.3m deep and was also filled with a mid greyish/reddish brown friable sandy silt (0165).

These two ditches are believed to form part of an internal field subdivision, in a similar manner to some observed during the phase 1 evaluation in the southern area, respecting the two larger ditches (0172 and 0174).

Plate 3. Ditches 0162 and 0164, facing southeast (1m and 0.3m scales)

Ditch 0172 was a northeast-southwest orientated ditch that was picked up by the initial geophysical survey of the site. It was not excavated in this trench, but the surface plan indicated a width of 2.0m, similar to that seen in Trench 1 where a full profile was excavated.

Ditch 0174 was a north-south orientated ditch, interpreted as a continuation of a feature which had been picked up by the geophysical survey but appeared to have stopped a short way to the south. As seen it was 2.0m wide although it was not excavated within this trench.

Trench 63

This trench was 30m long, 1.6m wide and up to 0.45m deep, orientated approximately northeast-southwest (Fig.4). The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of soft mid brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.1m of mid orangey/yellowish brown soft sharp silty sand (interpreted as subsoil but possibly just the leached natural interface). Three features were identified, a single northeast-southwest orientated ditch (not excavated), a narrow east-west orientated ditch (0168) and a heavily plough-damaged possible pit or east-west orientated ditch terminus (0166).

Feature 0166 was approximately east-west orientated terminating towards the east; up to 2.0m long, 0/7m wide and 0.3m deep with steep concave sloped sides to a concave base. It was filled with mottled dark black/mid brown firm sandy clayey silt (0167) with charcoal flecking and was visibly disturbed by ploughing. Due to the plough damage, it is not certain if this feature is a pit or a ditch terminus. It contained pottery dating to the Early-Middle Bronze Age with 9 sherds (74g) dating to the early Bronze Age and 2 sherds dating to the middle Bronze Age.

Plate 4. Pit/terminus 0166, facing west (1m scale)

Ditch 0168 was an east-west orientated ditch with moderately sloped sides to a flattish base, filled with a friable dark brown sandy silt (0169) with moderate amounts of small flints/stone gravel inclusions.

Trench 64

This trench was 30m long, 1.6m wide and up to 0.5m deep, orientated approximately east-west (Fig.4). The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of soft mid brown sandy silt topsoil over a shallow layer (*c.*0.1m) of possible subsoil or the upper natural horizon with leached topsoil, which overlay the natural mid brownish yellow sharp sands with occasional gravels. A single ditch (0154) was identified within this trench, orientated approximately north-south.

Ditch 0154 had a v-shaped profile with a concave base and 45 degree sloped sides, measuring 1.0m wide and up to 0.4m deep. It was filled with a mid/light greyish brown friable silty sand with occasional charcoal fragments.

Trench 65

This trench was 30m long, 1.6m wide and up to 0.50m deep, orientated approximately northeast-southwest. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.34m of soft mid brown sandy silt topsoil over natural mottled mid-pale brown and creamy brown soft sands and silty sands. A single north-south orientated ditch (0150) was observed within this trench measuring 1.5m wide, believed to be a feature already identified by the geophysical survey, continuing north into Trench 62 and south into Trench 66.

Trench 66

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.45m deep, orientated approximately northwest-southeast. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of soft mid brown sandy silt topsoil over natural pale yellow/brown gravelly sand and clay patches. Three linear ditch features were observed within this trench (0144, 0146 and 0148).

Ditch 0144 was orientated approximately east-west, with steep concave sloped sides to a shallow concave base 1.2m wide and 0.35m deep and was filled with a mid orangey brown friable silty sand (0145) with occasional charcoal flecks.

Ditch 0146 was orientated approximately north-south and is believed to be the same feature as ditches 0150 and 0172 to the north. It was 1.0m wide and up to 0.35m deep with a steep v-shaped profile, filled with a mid orangey brown friable silty sand (0147).

Ditch 0148 was a north-south orientated linear feature seen towards the north western end of Trench 66. It was not excavated, but was recorded in plan as being approximately 1.35m wide, and is likely to be part of a feature identified by the geophysical survey forming a short length of ditch. It was not present in Trench 65 to the north or in Trench 67 to the south.

Trench 67

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.55m deep, orientated approximately east-west (Fig.6). The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of mid/dark brown clayey sandy silt topsoil over 0.15m of mid yellowish brown clayey silty sand subsoil. This sealed natural mid/pale creamy brown/yellow silty clayey sands.

A single posthole was observed, adjacent to the southern boundary of the trench, approximately half-way along. Posthole 0152 was 0.4m in diameter and up to 0.2m deep, with steep concave sides to a shallow concave base and was filled with mid/dark greyish brown sandy silt (0153) with moderate small charcoal fleck inclusions.

Plate 5. Posthole 0152, facing west (0.3m scale)

5.3 Southern area trench results

Trench 30

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.51m deep, orientated approximately east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.42m of topsoil over natural silty sands and gravels. Two parallel ditches (0079 and 0081) were recorded towards the centre of the trench, orientated north-south with v-shaped profiles (Pl. 2). These are interpreted as a potential trackway with a gap of approximately 1.8m. A large anomaly identified during the geophysics as being a probable geological variation was also observed in the trench; it was interpreted as either a natural gravelly outcrop or a deliberate attempt at consolidation of the ground by a field entrance.

Ditch 0079 was 1.0m wide and up to 0.25m deep, orientated approximately north-south with a shallow concave profile to a concave base. It was filled with dark brown friable sandy silt (0080), visibly similar to that in ditch 0081 to the west.

Ditch 0081 was on the same alignment to 0079 and only 0.54m wide by 0.16m deep, with a similar profile to 0079 and a dark brown silty sand fill 0082. The shallower depth is believed to be responsible for the variance in width of what would appear to be a pair of ditches – this is believed to have been caused by a combination of plough damage and machine stripping of the evaluation trench.

Plate 6. Ditches 0079 and 0081, facing south (2m and 1m scales)

Trench 31

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.48m deep, orientated approximately east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of topsoil over natural pale creamy soft sands. A north-south orientated gully near the western end and a pit/ditch terminus near the centre of the trench were revealed and excavated.

Pit/ditch terminus 0075 was a sub-ovoid shaped feature with steep sloped sides to a concave base, measuring >0.9m long (north-south) and 0.95m wide (east-west) with a depth of 0.34m. It extended out of the trench to the south and it is unclear if it represents a ditch terminus or a pit. It was filled with dark greyish brown friable sandy silt (0076) and a single small fragment of fired clay was recovered, although this was not dateable.

Gully 0077 was 0.46m wide and up to 0.12m deep with moderately steep concave sides to a narrow concave base, filled with mid brown sandy silt (0078). No dateable remains were identified within this feature.

Trench 32

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.66m deep, orientated approximately north-south. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.40m of topsoil over natural soft pale creamy sands. An east-west orientated ditch (0060) was noted towards the centre of the trench, with a curvilinear ditch (0058) running approximately north-south along the western side of the trench near its southern end (Fig. 7).

Ditch 0058 had moderate to steep sides to a flat base, 0.54m wide and 0.23m deep and was filled with mid greyish brown firm/friable sandy silt (0059) with occasional charcoal lumps and fragments (Pl. 3). An environmental sample collected from this feature recovered a considerable amount of charred wood remains. It was also found to contain Bronze Age pottery (5 sherds weighing 42g), burnt daub and heat-altered flints. This feature is believed to be the edge of a Bronze Age ring ditch, though the size is more suggestive of a domestic ring-ditch rather than a burial mound ditch.

Plate 7. Ditch 0058, facing south (1m scale)

Ditch 0060 was 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep, with moderately sloped concave sides to a shallow concave base and was filled with dark greyish-brown friable silty sand (0061). No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 33

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.7m deep, orientated approximately east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.45m of mid to dark brown silty sand topsoil over 0.2m of mid – dark orangey brown silty sand subsoil. This overlay natural mid/pale yellowish brown silty sands with occasional gravelly inclusions and outcrops. A large linear ditch feature that had been identified by the geophysical survey

was found to be three features – a large central ditch and two flanking gullies (0062, 0065 and 0067 respectively). Two additional features were identified; an east-west orientated linear ditch feature (0074) and a possible terminus or pit (0072), both adjacent to and continuing under the northern edge of the trench (Fig. 7).

Ditch 0062 was a large linear feature that was identified during the geophysical survey of the site as part of an extensive field system in the southern part of the site. During excavation it was found to be 4.4m wide and in excess of 0.72m deep, with steep sloped sides, but it was not bottomed due to safety constraints. The lowest fill observed (0063) was light-mid yellowish brown silty clayey sand with occasional small angular flints/stones which contained four fragments of Iron Age pottery. This was sealed by light yellowish orangey brown friable silty sand (0069) up to 0.42m thick located on the eastern side of the excavated segment. The final deposit within the ditch was mid orangey brown silty clayey sand (0064) up to 0.61m thick and 3.91m wide. No finds were located in this deposit.

Gully 0065 was just to the west of 0062, orientated north-south with a moderate sloping side to a flat base. Its eastern side had been cut away by ditch 0062 and it in turn had cut through buried soil 0070. It survived to 0.62m wide and 0.52m deep and was filled with mid orangey brown friable silty sand (0066). No finds were recovered from this feature.

Gully 0067 was just to the east of ditch 0062, on a slightly different alignment although still generally north-south. It had a u-shaped profile with steep sloped sides to a concave base, measuring 0.5m wide and up to 0.21m deep, and was filled by mid orangey brown friable silty sand (0068). It was partially cut by ditch 0062 at the northern edge of the trench, but the southern end was intact as it left the trench. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Buried soil 0070 was mid greyish brown silty sand around the three ditches 0062, 0065 and 0067. It was up to 0.3m deep but had an irregular base and edges and could be a result of trampling disturbance along the boundary demarked by the ditches rather than a true buried soil. No finds were recovered from this deposit. It is possible that this deposit also sealed both ditches 0072 and 0074 although the sections were not conclusive due to the similarity of the three deposits.

Ditch terminus 0072 was a short distance to the west of ditches 0062 and 0065, possibly representing the terminus of another north-south orientated ditch. It was up to 1.44m wide and 0.21m deep, with a rounded/slightly irregular terminus towards the south and a broad shallow profile. It was filled with mid greyish brown friable silty sand (0071) and some small fragments of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery were recovered from it, suggesting a similar date to the main field system.

Ditch 0074 was noted in the western half of the trench, running roughly parallel to the trench and extending out of it to the north. As observed it was 11.5m long, 0.8m wide and 0.16m deep with a moderately sloped side to a slightly concave/flattish base and was filled with mid/slightly greyish brown friable silty sand (0073). No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 34

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.5m deep, orientated approximately north-south. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.21m of dark brown very silty sand topsoil over 0.24m of mid-dark brown silty sand subsoil which overlay the natural light yellowish brown slightly silty soft sands with occasional gravelly patches. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed in this trench (Fig.8).

Trench 35

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.48m deep, orientated approximately east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.33m of dark brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.09m of mid brown soft silty sand subsoil. The natural geology observed in this trench was pale yellowy brown gravelly sand, with the gravels becoming more frequent towards the western end of the trench. Two north-south orientated linear ditches were noted in this trench – the larger of the two was identified in the geophysical survey as part of the field system prevalent across the site while the smaller one (0083) to the west appeared to be a parallel (possibly flanking?) ditch, respecting the larger feature (Fig. 8).

Ditch 0083 had a u-shaped profile, with steep concave sides to a shallow concave base measuring 1.02m wide and 0.34m deep. It was filled with mid orangey brown friable silty sand (0084). No finds were recovered form this feature.

Trench 36

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.54m deep, orientated approximately east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.36m of topsoil which lay above the natural pale yellow soft sands.

A single ditch terminus (0121) was observed, entering the northern edge of the trench, orientated approximately northwest-southeast (Fig. 7). It measured 0.58m wide and 0.18m deep with a rounded butt-end and steep sloped sides to a flat base, and was filled with a friable mid brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 37

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.65m deep, orientated approximately north-south. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of mid brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.2m of mid brown soft silty sand subsoil/leached sands. This overlay clean natural pale cream/brown mottled soft sands. A ditch terminus (0115) was noted near the centre of the trench, orientated approximately northwest-southeast and entering the trench on the western side, and a possible large pit was planned but not excavated near the northern end of the trench (Fig. 7).

Terminus 0115 was 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep, with a steep concave profile and base, filled with a soft mid brown friable silty sand (0116). No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 38

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.42m deep, orientated approximately east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.32m of dark brown very silty sand topsoil above 0.1m of mid-dark brown silty sand subsoil which overlay the natural

pale yellowy brown gravelly sands. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed in this trench (Fig.8).

Trench 39

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.42m deep, orientated approximately north-south. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.38m of dark brown silty loamy sand topsoil over natural mid yellowish brown silty sand, becoming more gravelly to the south. A single ditch was observed crossing the trench on an east-west alignment (Fig. 8) – interpreted as part of the field system already picked up by the geophysical survey and excavated elsewhere.

Trench 40

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.64m deep, orientated approximately northeast-southwest. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.47m of dark brown silty sand topsoil over natural gravelly mid yellow sands. Several linear ditch features were observed in this trench including one of the field system ditches noted by the geophysical survey, two outlying ditches running parallel with this major ditch on both sides and then further ditches at ninety-degree angles to the flanking ditches. A posthole and an indistinct spread were also noted towards the north-eastern end of the trench (Fig. 8).

Ditch 0105 was an east-west orientated ditch with a shallow broad concave profile, 0.18m deep and 1.0m wide, filled with mid brown firm sandy silt (0106). A single fragment of Roman pottery and a small worked flint flake were recovered from the fill of this ditch and it may have cut or be contemporary with ditch 0107, a north-south orientated ditch that headed south from where the two met.

Ditch 0107 was 0.86m wide and 0.22m deep, orientated north-south, with gradually sloped concave sides and a shallow concave base, filled with mid brown firm sandy silt (0108) and believed to be roughly contemporary with 0105.

Posthole 0109 was an ovoid feature in the north-eastern end of this trench, with steep concave sides to a concave base, 0.25m by 0.18m and up to 0.12m deep and filled with

mid greyish brown firm clayey silt with sand (0110). No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 41

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.58m deep, orientated approximately north-south. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of dark brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.18m of mid brown silty sand subsoil. The natural geology observed in this trench was a gravelly mid orange brown patchy coarse sand. Two ditches (0129 and 0133) were observed crossing the trench, orientated approximately east-west (0133 was identified in the geophysical survey as part of the large field system). A further ditch terminus (0131) was recorded towards the southern end of the trench and a semi-circular possible drip-gully (0127) at the northern end of the trench with an inferred diameter of at least 6.2m (Fig. 7).

Drip gully 0127 was a semi-circular linear gully, approximately 0.24m wide and 0.15m deep, with steep/near vertical sloped sides to a concave base, filled with a patchy mid brownish grey leached friable silty sand (0134). It was an ephemeral feature, with an incomplete arc, but the suggested route of the feature would produce an internal diameter of approximately 6.2m. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch 0129 was orientated approximately east-west, with moderately sloped concave side to a concave base 1.52m wide and 0.48m deep, filled with a mid greyish brown friable silty sand (0128). No finds were recovered from this feature but it is believed to be a continuation of ditch 0105 in Trench 40 to the west, and likely to be of a similar date to the major field system ditch (0133) adjacent to it.

Ditch terminus 0131 was orientated approximately northwest-southeast, situated just south of ditch 0128. It was 1.38m wide and 0.36m deep, with steep concave sides to a broad shallow concave base and was filled with mid greyish brown friable silty sand (0130). No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch 0133 was part of the major field ditch system identified by the geophysical survey of the site. It was not excavated in this trench but finds were collected from the fill mid orangey brown friable silty sand – 0132) and were found to date from the mid-Roman

period. They are believed to be intrusive, since the other dating evidence all points toward an earlier date for this ditch system, although they do serve to highlight the continuity of use of the site into the Roman period.

Trench 42

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.7m deep, orientated approximately east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of dark brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.3m of a mid reddish brown soft sandy silt subsoil which overlay natural mottled mid brown/pale creamy yellow soft sands. Three linear ditches were recorded in this trench – a large north-south orientated ditch towards the eastern end which was identified in the geophysical survey and two smaller slightly curvilinear ditches (0117 and 0119) towards the centre of the trench, possibly forming a ring-ditch with a diameter of approximately 6.4m (Fig. 7).

The ditches were between 0.5m and 0.6m in width and 0.15m to 0.2m in depth, both with moderate/gently curving concave profiles and both had a mid brown soft friable silty sand fill (0118 and 0120 respectively). No finds were recovered from either feature.

Trench 43

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.51m deep, orientated approximately northeast-southwest. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.24m of dark orangey brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.23m of mid orangey brown silty sand subsoil. The natural geology was mid/light yellowy brown gravelly sand with patches of clear/clean light yellowy brown soft sand. A large north-south orientated ditch was observed in the centre of the trench (also identified by the geophysical survey as part of the field system) with a smaller ditch to the east (0097), on a slight northeast-southwest orientation (Fig. 9).

Ditch 0097 was 1.08m wide and 0.42m deep, with steep sloped concave sides to a shallow concave base and it was filled with mid orangey brown friable silty sand (0098). No finds were recovered from this feature and it appears that it would have intersected with the larger ditch just to the south of this trench so there is no stratigraphic relationship to use to date/phase the feature at the present time.

Trench 44

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.32m deep, orientated approximately east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.32m of dark orangey brown silty loamy sand topsoil over natural mid/light yellowish brown silty soft gravelly sands. A single ditch (0095) was recorded in this trench – orientated approximately northeast-southwest – towards the western end of the trench (Fig. 9).

Ditch 0095 had steep sloped concave sides to a shallow concave base, measuring 0.71m wide and 0.18m deep, filled with mid orangey brown friable silty sand (0096). No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 45

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.5m deep, orientated approximately east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown sandy silt topsoil over mid orangey brown silty sand subsoil with the natural geology being pale soft sands and occasional gravelly patches. Three linear ditch features were observed – all north-south aligned. One was at the eastern end (0088) with the second being a terminus in the centre of the trench (0086) and the final feature at the western end of the trench.

Ditch 0086 was a north-south aligned ditch terminus, continuing out of the trench to the south with steep concave sides to a concave base, 0.8m wide and 0.38m deep, filled with mid/dark greyish brown friable silty sand. No finds were recovered form this feature.

Ditch 0088 north-south aligned, 0.9m wide and 0.38m deep, with very steep concave sloped sides to a broad, slightly concave base. It was filled with mid/dark greyish brown friable silty sand (0087). No dateable finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 46

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.85m deep, orientated approximately north-south (partially seen on Fig.7). The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of dark brown silty sand topsoil over 0.4m of mid greyish brown silty sand subsoil (believed

to be part of a colluvium deposit present in a slight defile starting in this area and heading south) with pale/washed out creamy yellow soft sand natural. A charcoal patch noted during stripping was excavated and interpreted as either a burnt out root or debris that had entered into an animal burrow.

Trench 47

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.45m deep, orientated approximately east-west (Fig.9). The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.24m of dark orangey brown silty loamy sand topsoil over 0.21m of mid orangey brown silty sand subsoil. The natural geology was gravelly patchy red-brown-pale yellow silty sand. This trench was situated in an area of disturbance associated with a field boundary that was extant till the 1970's, although it may have only existed as an intermittent row of trees and shrubs.

A large irregular ovoid feature (0100) noted towards the western end was interpreted as a potential tree throw or amorphous pit filled with a dark greyish brown very silty gravelly sand (0099) although two sherds of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery were recovered from its surface (Fig. 9). A north-south orientated ditch which was 0.6m wide was recorded just to the east of this pit but not excavated. This ditch may be related to ditch 0097 in Trench 43 as they have a not-too-dissimilar alignment.

Trench 48

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.48m deep, orientated approximately north-south. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.36m of topsoil over natural gravelly sands. The disturbance from the field boundary continued in the southern part of the trench, but two ditches and a pit were identified and excavated in the northern end of the trench (Fig. 9).

Ditch 0111 was a curvilinear feature, approximately east-west aligned though curving slightly to the north-west, 2.5m wide and 0.22m deep. It had a regular shallow v-shaped profile and was filled with dark brown sandy silt (0112). It may be the same feature as ditch 0094 in Trench 49 to the east.

Trench 49

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.64m deep, orientated approximately northwest-southeast. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of dark brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.22m of mid brown silty sand subsoil which overlay natural gravelly mixed mid/pale yellowish brown sands. Two large ditches were recorded in this trench, a north-south orientated ditch that had been identified by the geophysical survey in the centre of the trench and a similarly sized (in plan) east-west orientated ditch (0094) towards the southern end of the trench that had not been previously discovered (Fig. 9).

Ditch 0094 was an east-west aligned ditch with shallow concave sides to a concave base, 2.5m wide and up to 0.42m deep and filled with mid greyish brown friable silty sand (0093) with signs of root disturbance.

Trench 50

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.45m deep, orientated approximately northwest-southeast. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.45m of dark greyish brown silty loamy sand topsoil over natural light yellowish orangey brown gravelly sands. Two ditches were observed during stripping, a large east-west orientated ditch previously identified as part of a rectilinear enclosure associated with the wider field system by the geophysical survey and a smaller northeast-southwest orientated ditch at the southern end of the trench (Fig. 10).

Ditch 0101 was 1.02m wide and 0.42m deep with steep straight sides to a shallow concave/flattish base. It was filled with mid orangey brown friable silty sand (0102) with no inclusions and no artefacts were recovered from it.

Trench 51

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.4m deep, orientated approximately north-south. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of dark brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.1m of mixed mid brown sandy silt topsoil and mid yellowish/reddish brown silty sand subsoil which overlay natural patchy pale yellow soft sands and mid reddish brown coarser gravelly sands. The enclosure ditch observed in Trench 50 and by the

geophysical survey continued in this trench but was not excavated, though a smaller ditch (0104) just to the south was excavated (Fig.9 and Fig. 10).

This ditch was 0.84m wide and 0.58m deep, with steep sloped concave sides to a concave base, filled with mid yellowish brown friable silty sand (0103). It became slightly shallower towards the east, possibly beginning to terminate.

Trench 52

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.6m deep, orientated approximately north-south. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.38m of dark brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.22m of mid brown silty sand subsoil onto natural patchy mid reddish brown/pale yellow soft gravelly silty sands. Two ditches were identified at the northern end of the trench, orientated approximately east-west (0090 and 0092), with a further east-west orientated ditch towards the centre of the trench.

Ditch 0090 was an east-west aligned ditch with steep convex sides to a shallow concave base measuring 0.74m wide and up to 0.44m deep. It was filled with mid/dark brownish grey friable silty sand (0089) and several sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from this trench.

Ditch 0092 was immediately south of 0090, also orientated east-west, and was 0.92m wide and 0.4m deep. It had steep concave sides and a shallow concave base and was filled with mid/pale brownish grey friable silty sand (0091) and a small fragment of Late Iron Age pottery was also recovered from this feature. The relationship between these two ditches was not clear at this point, though they seem likely to have been roughly contemporary.

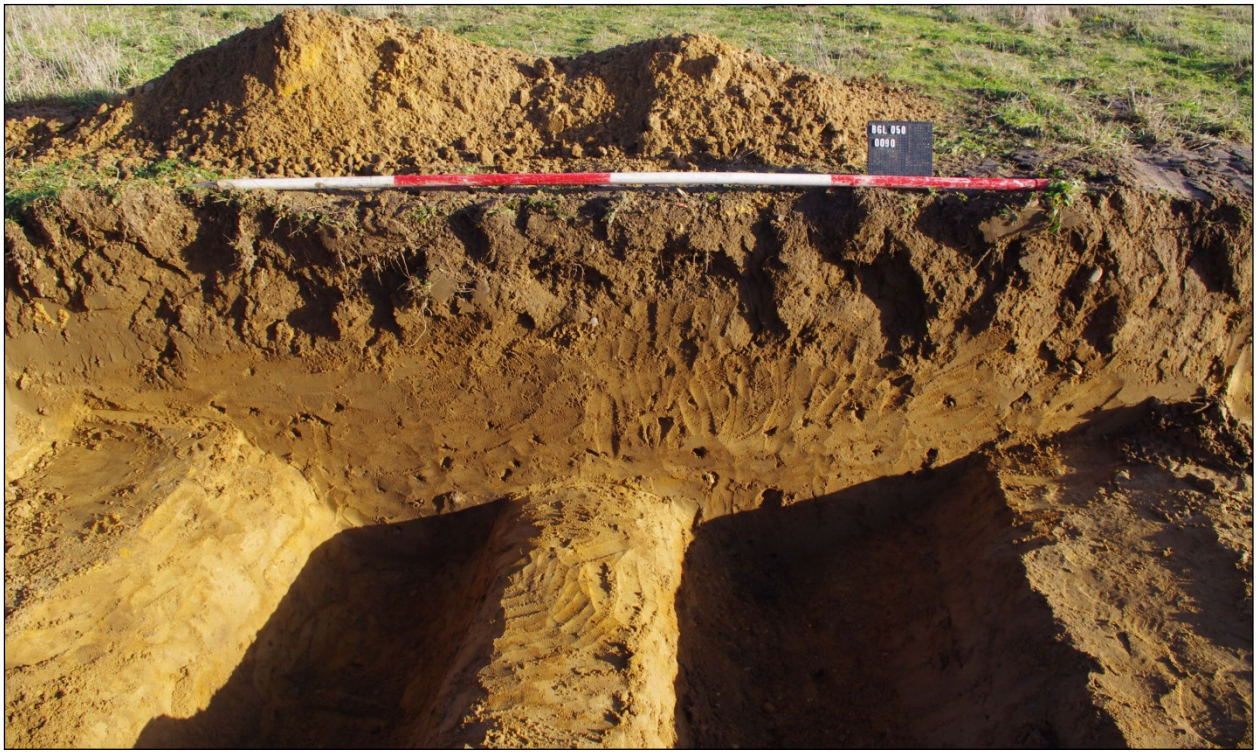


Plate 8. Ditches 0090 and 0092, facing east (1m scale)

Trench 53

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 1.2m deep, orientated approximately east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.38m of topsoil over a mid greyish brown silty sand up to 0.82m thick interpreted as a colluvial spread (0113) with numerous indistinct north-south channels at the base of the trench, possibly a result of intentional use of natural drainage across the site to funnel water into the defile here. A possible large channel along the southern edge is suspected to be an artificial result of the machine stripping angle and the natural slope of the hillside. Some of the north-south channels may have been connected to two field system ditches noted by the geophysical survey that pass through this trench though were not discernable during stripping. Pottery found throughout the deposit is believed to have been residually deposited within the colluvium rather than by loss within distinct features within the trench.

Colluvial spread/deposit 0113 was mid-dark greyish brown mottled firm clayey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking, situated in a natural defile in the hillside. Several linear features identified by the geophysical survey appear to lead into this area, and it seems likely that they were utilising the natural drainage in the landscape. This deposit was also connected with a possible east-west drainage channel along the southern

edge of the trench (0114) but this may have been a false feature, produced by a difference in the angle of the machining and the angle of the underlying natural sands as it had a very similar fill. At least four possible north-south channels were suspected to enter the trench, although they were indistinct with ephemeral edges and heavily leached out fills.

Trench 54

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.48m deep, orientated approximately north-south, situated on a steep slope down towards the river to the south of the site (Fig.10). The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.42m of dark orangey brown silty sand topsoil over 0.06m of mid orangey brown silty sand subsoil. The natural geology was a patchy mixed deposit of pale yellowish brown and mid/dark reddish brown sands and gravels.

Posthole 0123 was found in the northern end of the trench (Fig. 10), with a sub-circular shape and measuring approximately 1m by 0.85m in diameter, and up to 0.4m deep with steep sides to a shallow concave base. It was filled with mid orangey brown friable silty sand (0124) and no artefacts were located within the feature.

Ditch (0125) was noted towards the southern end of the trench, orientated approximately east-west. It was 1.4m wide and up to 0.38m deep, with moderately steep concave sides to a broad shallow concave base, filled with mid greyish brown firm/friable silty sand (0126). No artefacts were located within this feature either.

Trench 55

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.52m deep, orientated approximately east-west (Fig.10). The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.32m of dark brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.16m of mid orangey brown silty sand subsoil which sealed natural bright reddish brown/orangey sharp sand with pockets of soft pale yellowish sands. Two large ditches were noted in this trench – one north-south orientated ditch relates to the enclosure ditch identified by the geophysical survey, while a second ditch, of similar size, was orientated approximately northwest-southeast and situated towards

the eastern end of the trench (Fig. 10). It was not possible to excavate either ditch during this evaluation due to time constraints.

Trench 56

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.5m deep, orientated approximately northeast-southwest. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.38m of dark brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.12m of mid orangey brown silty sand subsoil which sealed natural mid reddish/orangey brown silty sharp sands. No finds or features of archaeological interest were identified within this trench.

Trench 57

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 1.8m deep, orientated approximately east-west and crossing from the crest of the hillside in the west to the base of the decline/natural eroded channel at its eastern end. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of topsoil over up to 1.4m of mid greyish brown silty sand colluvial deposits (as seen in Trench 53). The deeper part of the trench was in the east, while the extreme western end had topsoil directly over natural pale orangey brown/yellow silty sands. Pottery fragments were recovered from this colluvium again, though again they are representative of residual deposition in a waterborne hill wash deposit rather than recovery from a distinct deposit. No features other than the natural colluvial channel were observed.

Trench 58

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 1.25m deep, orientated approximately north-south and located entirely within a natural colluvial channel. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.34m of dark brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.12m of mid orangey brown silty sand subsoil which overlay the colluvial deposit (up to 0.79m thick). The natural mid/pale yellow brown mottled sands were observed at the base of the trench, with no archaeological features present other than the colluvial deposit.

Trench 60

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 1.2m deep, orientated approximately north-south and within an area not originally targeted (Fig. 10). It was positioned to investigate an anomaly, identified during geophysical surveying as being potentially of archaeological origin, which on arrival on site was suspected to be a colluvium-filled natural hollow on the hillcrest. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.42m of dark brown sandy silt topsoil over 0.14m of mid orangey brown silty sand subsoil. This overlay natural mid-dark orangey brown silty sands with occasional gravelly patches, seen at the northern end of the trench, which was covered along most of the trench by up to 0.7m of colluvial sandy silts. The natural geology was not seen at the southern end of the trench so it is not known what depth of colluvium is in this location.

Trench 68

This trench was 30m long, 1.6m wide and up to 0.4m deep, orientated approximately north-south (Fig.9). The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of soft mid brown sandy silt topsoil over natural mid/pale creamy brown and orangey yellow gravelly silty sands. Three linear ditch/gully features (0156, 0158 and 0160) were observed, all orientated approximately north-south across the trench. All three were fully excavated after recording and photographing a section profile.

Ditch 0156 was 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sloped, slightly irregular, sides to a sharp concave base and was filled with a mid greyish brown friable gravelly sand (0157).

Gully 0158 (Pl.5) was 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sloped sides to a sharp concave base, filled with a dark greyish brown firm/friable sandy silt (0159). No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch 0160 was 1m wide and 0.4m deep with moderately steep concave sloped sides to a shallow concave base, filled with a dark greyish brown firm/friable sandy silt (0161). No finds were recovered from this feature.

While these ditches appear to roughly correspond with geophysical anomalies, their orientation appears to be different – while the geophysical results indicate features

aligned northwest-southeast, the features exposed in the trench are all definitely north-south aligned.

Plate 9. Gully 0158 and ditch 0160, facing north (1m scale)

Trench 69

This trench was 30m long, 1.6m wide and up to 0.4m deep, orientated approximately east-west (Fig.9 and Fig.10)). The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of soft mid brown sandy silt topsoil over natural mid brownish yellow gravelly sands. A single ditch (0170) was observed towards the southern end of the trench, potentially corresponding to a geophysical anomaly.

Ditch 0170 was 1.6m wide and filled with a mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate flint and stone inclusions (0171). Although it was not possible to excavate the feature, finds recovered from cleaning (two sherds of pottery weighing 44g) may date the feature to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period and as such suggest a similar date to the wider field system already revealed in this southern area.

Trench 70

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.4m deep, orientated approximately east-west (Fig.9). The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of soft mid brown sandy silt topsoil over patchy craggy sands and sandy clays. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed in this trench. North-south aligned geophysical anomalies already noted appear to relate to a number of plough scars/wheel ruts and are believed to be of modern date.

5.4 Phasing

The majority of the dated features on the site appear to belong to a single field system and related ditches with pottery suggesting a date somewhere in the late Iron Age/early Romano-British period. Some finds were retrieved from colluvium/hill wash deposits also dating to the same period but as they are not attributable to secure deposits they can only indicate additional activities on the site within this period. A single feature in Trench 31, thought to be part of the circumference of a ring ditch, produced sherds of Bronze Age pottery and a small number of sherds of Roman pottery found on the surface of a ditch segment in Trench 41 appear most likely to be residual finds, rather than dating for the ditch system but indicate that the land was still in use during this time.

Late Neolithic to Bronze Age

Two features were identified as producing Late Neolithic or Bronze Age pottery – ring ditch 0058 in Trench 32 and ditch 0166 in Trench 63. While these are currently the only features dating to that period, a large ovoid/circular ditch feature some 15m by 22m in diameter was visible in the geophysical survey situated less than 30m to the west and other undated potential ring ditches/drip gullies were identified elsewhere on the site (though they may belong to the more prevalent Late Iron Age/Early Roman phase).

Late Iron Age/early Romano-British

The majority of the dateable features revealed during the trenching appear to relate to a late Iron Age/early Roman field system evident in the geophysical survey and

investigated across several trenches in the southern area. Some trenches also identified smaller ditches running parallel to the major ditches (for example Trenches 35, 40, 41 and 69), suggesting that there are additional landscape features preserved on the site including internal field boundaries and droveways that were not identified by geophysical survey.

Roman

A small number of fragments of early Romano-British (early to mid first century AD) pottery fragments were located on the surface of one of the Late Iron Age/early Roman field system ditches in Trench 41. They are believed to represent intrusive finds indicative of some continuation of activity on the site but no further dating evidence appears to point towards this period elsewhere on the site as yet.

Early Anglo-Saxon

Two discreet pit features were dated to the early Anglo-Saxon period by radiocarbon dating from soil samples. Unfortunately there was no stratigraphic relationship with any other features or any additional evidence that other features could be attributed to this phase. Only two records already on the HER database relate to Anglo-Saxon activity with 2km. The majority of records appear to be for field systems thought to be Bronze Age but these are, in the main, recorded form aerial photographs and have never been subjected to direct field investigation so could mask later activity – the evidence from this site certainly suggests that this is likely to be the case.

Undated

Unfortunately the majority of features identified during the evaluation either did not produce any dateable artefacts or ecofacts, or there was insufficient time to excavate and/or recover finds. While potential correlations are evident for some of these features with dateable/dated features elsewhere, it remains possible that they belong to other periods of activity and any suggestions linking them to existing phases remain tentative.

5.5 Geophysical survey

An initial geophysical survey was carried out in 2012 by Stratascan and the report findings can be found in Appendix 6 (Richardson, 2013). The interpreted data from the survey has been shown on relevant figures and shows that the vast majority of features identified by the geophysical survey can be seen by the works carried out in the trenched evaluation.

Alignments of the larger ditches (seen in Fig. 7, Fig. 8 and Fig. 10) correspond well to the interpreted data from the survey but in contrast smaller ditches and most notably the ring ditches have not been found by the geophysics across the development area. This however is not surprising as the soil conditions and depths of the smaller features are not favourable, making them difficult to identify.

Comparing the results from both the geophysical survey and trenched evaluation it is clear that as well as the larger ditches seen across the north and south areas many smaller ditches were present (especially in the southern area) not seen by the interpreted data from the survey.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Cathy Tester

6.1 Introduction and methodology

Finds were hand-collected from twenty-one contexts in sixteen trenches during the evaluation. The quantities are shown in Table 1 and also available in the digital archive. Heat-altered and struck flint recovered during processing of samples from contexts 0153, 0155, 0163 and 0173 are included in these overall finds quantities.

Context	Trench No	Pottery		Fired clay		Flint		Burnt Flint		Date Range
		No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0016	20			1	1			1	4	
0059	32	5	42	8	15	3	59	1	2	LNEBA
0063	33	4	27							Iron Age
0071	33	12	37			1	4			LIA-ERom
0076	31			1	5					
0089	52	6	39							E/MC1
0091	52	1	2							Roman
0099	43	2	25							E/MC1
0106	40	1	3			1	1			Roman
0113	53	1	1	6	27					Prehistoric
0114	53	5	19							MC1
0132	41	4	57							MC2-MC3
0135	49	9	49					1	8	E/MC1
0137	61					2	11			Prehistoric
0141	61									Slag: 1-1g
0153	67							17	69	
0155	64							7	5	
0163	62			**1**	**1**	1	3	28	22	
0167	63	18	137							Bronze Age
0171	69	2	44							LIA-ERom
0173	62							2	1	
Total		**70**	**482**	**17**	**49**	**8**	**78**	**57**	**111**	

Table 1. Finds quantities by context.

6.2 Pottery

Introduction and methodology

Seventy sherds of pottery weighing 482g were recovered from thirteen contexts in ten evaluation trenches. The assemblage includes Bronze Age, Iron Age, Late Iron Age and Roman material. The pottery was quantified by count and weight and details of fabric, form and form element were recorded. Hand-made prehistoric pottery was divided into broad fabric groups based on their main visible inclusions. Late Iron Age and Roman fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk Fabric Series which is available in archive. A x10 binocular microscope was used to identify the fabrics. The resulting data was entered by context onto an Access database table which is summarised in Appendix 4.

Prehistoric pottery

Twenty-eight sherds of prehistoric pottery (207g) were recovered from four features, three ditches and a colluvial layer in Trenches 32, 33, 53 and 63. The majority of the sherds are Bronze Age. The quantities by ceramic period are shown in Table 2.

Ceramic period	No	Wt (g)
Later Neolithic or early Bronze Age	14	116
Middle Bronze Age	9	63
Iron Age	4	27
Not closely datable	1	1
Total	**28**	**207**

Table 2. Pottery quantities by ceramic period

Later Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age

Fourteen later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age (LNEBA) sherds weighing 116g were recovered from two features. All of the sherds are Beaker.

Five bodysherds (42g) from Trench 32 ring ditch 0058 (0059) represent three separate vessels. Four sherds representing two of the vessels are grog tempered (HMG) with some added flint inclusions. Both have fingernail-impressed decoration. The fifth sherd is sand-tempered (HMS) and undecorated. Nine sherds (74g) representing two vessels were recovered from Trench 63 ditch 0166 (0167). The first vessel is grog-tempered (HMG) with some added flint inclusions. The sherds are from the long curved Beaker

neck zone and have all-over fingernail-impressed decoration, irregularly arranged in a ‘crows foot’ pattern. The second vessel is sand-tempered (HMS), a single bodysherd (10g) with a deeply incised geometric-zoned decoration motif, carelessly executed. Beaker is given the generic date of *c.*2200–1800 BC (Gibson 2002)

Middle Bronze Age

A rim and bodysherds from a Deverel-Rimbury type Bucket Urn were recovered from Trench 63 ditch 0166 (0167). The fabric is flint-tempered (HMF) and the vessel is thick-walled with a squared flattish rim and a row of fingertip-impressed decoration below. These vessels are part of a ceramic tradition which began at the end of the earlier Bronze Age in southern England and are found in cremation cemeteries and domestic sites (Gibson, 2002).

Iron Age

Four sherds of possible Iron Age date were collected from Trench 33 ditch 0062 (0063). All are bodysherds, two are flint-tempered (HMF) and two are sand-tempered (HMS). None of the sherds are diagnostic, and although the use of flint as a tempering agent is often regarded as an earlier Iron Age trend, it continued in East Anglia well into the later Iron Age. The presence of sandy fabrics suggests a later Iron Age date (Sarah Percival, pers. comm.)

Not closely datable

One very small sherd (<1g) of flint-tempered pottery recovered from colluvial layer 0113 in Trench 53 is probably prehistoric, but cannot be closely dated.

Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

Introduction

Forty-two sherds of Late Iron Age or Roman pottery weighing 275g with an estimated vessel equivalent (Eve) of 0.30 based on two measurable rims were recovered from nine contexts in eight evaluation trenches. The pottery came from seven ditches, including three which were unexcavated, plus a linear feature and an unexcavated pit. The assemblage consists entirely of local or regional coarsewares and many of the

sherds appear to be very early, probably pre-Conquest. The fabric quantities are summarised in Table 3 and the full list by context is included in the pottery appendix.

Fabric name	Code	No	Wt/g
Black-surfaced wares	BSW	30	132
Grey micaceous wares (black-surfaced)	GMB	2	5
Grog- tempered wares (Belgic)	GROG	6	86
Miscellaneous sandy grey wares	GX	2	35
Miscellaneous oxidised coarsewares	RX	2	17
Total		**42**	**275**

Table 3. Late Iron Age/Roman pottery fabric quantities

The pottery supply

Five local or regional coarseware fabric groups were identified.

Black-surfaced wares (BSW) were identified in six contexts. They are the largest fabric group, represented by thirty sherds weighing 132g which account for nearly three-quarters of the sherd count and half of the assemblage weight. Nearly all of the pieces have 'romanising' fabrics that contain grog and burnt organic material and some appear to be hand-made and wheel-finished. This is typical of early assemblages and is thought to represent a stage in the transition from the hand-made potting traditions of the Late Iron Age. None of these pieces have to be any later than the first half of the 1st century AD and although no diagnostic sherds are present, the fabric suggests that they may be pre-Conquest.

Also identified as very early were six sherds of 'Belgic' Grog-tempered wares (GROG) which broadly date from the first half of the 1st century AD. Two fragments from large combed storage jars were collected from the top fill of pit 0100 (0099) in Trench 43 and from Trench 69 ditch 0170 (0171). Less diagnostic bodysherds from standard-sized jars came from ditch 0090 (0089) in Trench 52 and ditch 0114 in Trench 53.

Miscellaneous red coarsewares (RX) are represented by a sherd from a jar neck with a bead cordon at its base from Trench 41 unexcavated ditch 0133 (0132) and a small

bodysherd from Trench 69 ditch 0170 (0171). The first piece is abraded and may actually have had a black surface which has been completely worn off.

Two 'fully-romanised fabrics are also present. A jar rim in a black surfaced Grey micaceous ware fabric (GMB) from Trench 40 ditch 0105 (0106) was too small to identify or date, except broadly, as Roman. Two sherds of Miscellaneous sandy grey ware (GX) were collected from the top fill of unexcavated ditch 0133 (0132) in Trench 41. The most datable piece is from a BB1/BB2 type bead-rimmed dish of mid 2nd to mid 3rd century date. Another less diagnostic GX bodysherd was also identified.

6.3 Fired clay

Seventeen fragments of fired clay (49g) were collected from five contexts in Trenches 20, 31, 32, 53 and 62. All are made in medium to fine sandy fabrics that are mostly fired to an red-orange colour. The amounts are negligible, and the fragments are small, abraded and undiagnostic.

6.4 Struck flint

Eight pieces of struck flint were recovered from five features, ring ditch 0058, linear feature 0072 and ditches 0105, 0136 and 0162 in Trenches 32, 33, 40, 61 and 62. The flint is medium to dark grey and all of it is unpatinated. Cortex, when present is a cream to off-white colour. The flint was recorded by type and is listed by context in Table 4 below.

Trench	Context	Feature	Type	No	Notes
32	0059	0058	core	1	Multi-platform core. several flakes removed . One face cortical
32	0059	0058	flake	1	Irregular flake with steep retouch on one edge .
32	0059	0058	flake	1	Small flake, cortex on striking platform
33	0071	0072	flake	1	Flake
40	0106	0105	flake	1	Flake with one face cortical, brown flint
61	0137	0136	flake	1	Squat flake, one face cortical.
61	0137	0136	flake	1	Irregular flake w notch on one edge
62	0163	0162	flake	1	Irregular flake, cortex one edge

Table 4. Flint descriptions by context

The assemblage consists of a flake core (0059), five unmodified flakes (0059, 0071, 0106, 0137 and 0163), a flake with retouch forming a notch on one edge (0137) and an irregular flake with steep retouch on one edge suggesting use as a scraper. The flint is not closely datable but has characteristics of later prehistoric assemblages (Neolithic to Iron Age) including its irregularity, lack of patination and the use of surface and weathered raw material as suggested by the presence of cortex on most of the pieces. The three pieces from context 0059 were found in possible association with a small amount of early Bronze Age pottery with which they could be contemporary. The flakes from 0071 and 0106 are likely to have been redeposited in later dated features.

6.5 Heat-altered flint

Three very small fragments (14g) of burnt flint 'potboiler' were hand-collected from three features in Trenches 20, 32 and 49. A further 54 small fragments of heat-altered flint (97g) exhibiting various degrees of heat alteration from slight to extreme were recovered during wet-sieving of the environmental samples from contexts 0153, 0155, 0163 and 0173. Very small amounts were also recovered during wet-sieving of samples from contexts 0042, 0047, 0054 and 0059 but not quantified. Although these amounts are negligible, they do confirm exposure to high temperatures. The presence of pot-boilers is often an indication of prehistoric occupation but here it is too sparse to suggest dense activity.

6.6 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

Introduction and methods

Nine bulk samples were taken from features during both evaluation phases. The samples were processed to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide data useful to further archaeological investigations. Due to the large quantity of flot material produced, Samples 1, 2 and 3 were sub-sampled, with between 10 and 20 litres being processed from each. Sample 4 produced only a small amount of flot material and so the full 40 litres were processed.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular

microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted on Tables 5 and 6. Macrofossil remains such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded by quantity and remains that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, shell and other residues have been scored for abundance (see Key to Tables 5 and 6). Identification of plant remains is with reference to Stace (2010).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained. All the residues were scanned with a magnet to check for ferrous material such as hammer scale and ferrous spheroids.

Results

Samples 1-4

The plant macrofossils and other remains from Samples 1–4 are summarised in Table 5 below. The majority of the flot material scanned did not contain any charred or mineralized plant macrofossils other than wood charcoal.

Sample No.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Context No.	**0042**	**0047**	**0054**	**0059**
Feature No.	**0043**	**0046**	**0055**	**0058**
Feature type	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Ditch**
Date	–	–	–	**BA**
Plant macrofossils				
Species (Common name)				
Cereals				
Triticum sp. (Wheat)	#			
Weeds – (Common name)				
Chenopodium sp. *(*Goosefoot)				##
Polygonum /*Persicaria* /*Fallopia* sp. *(*Knotgrass, Bindweeds*)*		#		###
Trifolium sp. *(*clover)				##
Asteraceae (Aster / Fleabane / Daisy*)*				#
Other plant macrofossils				
Charcoal <5mm	+++	+	+++	+++
Charcoal >5mm	+++		+++	+
Mollusc shells		++		
Modern roots/seeds (contaminants)		++		++
Indeterminate seeds		#		
Other remains				
Black vitrified material		++		
Fired clay		+		
Sample volume floated (litres)	10	20	10	40
Volume of flot (ml)	600	20	4000	100
% flot scanned	50	100	25	50

Table 5. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Samples 1-4

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

Sample 1 from pit 0043 (0042) in Trench 18 and Sample 3 from pit 0055 (0054) in Trench 23 contained large quantities of wood charcoal, much of which was ring porous. Sample 1 contained a single abraded wheat (*Triticum* sp.) caryopsis within the section scanned. No plant remains other than wood charcoal were observed within the scanned portion of Sample 3.

Samples 2 from pit 0046 (0047) in Trench 1 and Sample 4 from ring ditch 0058 (0059) in Trench 32, contained small quantities of identifiable weed seeds Knotweeds and Knotgrasses (*Persicaria*/*Polygonum* sp.), Goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), Clovers (*Trifolium* sp.) and *Asteraceae* (Aster/Fleabane/Daisy). These seeds were all unabraded and along with modern rootlets are likely to be intrusive contaminants within the archaeological deposits, representing the current surrounding environment of the site rather than an historic one.

Sample 2 also contained quantities of fired clay fragments along with a black vitrified material with looks as those it has been exposed to high temperatures. This material could not be satisfactorily identified at this stage but the presence of fired clay suggested it may be associated with an oven or hearth.

Samples 5-9

The plant macrofossils and other remains from Samples 5–9 are summarised in Table 6 below. None of the flot material from this second phase of sampling contained any charred or mineralised plant macrofossils other than wood charcoal. The flot volumes, much smaller than the samples from the first phase, contain a mix of small charcoal fragments, modern rootlets and unabraded weed seeds. Terrestrial snail shells and insect fragments were found in three of the samples

Sample No.	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
Context No.	0137	0173	0163	0153	0155
Feature No.	0136	0172	0162	0152	0154
Feature type	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pos hole	Ditch
Weeds (Common name)					
*Chenopodium sp.(*Goosefoot)		#		#	
Polygonum /*Persicaria* sp.*(*Knotgrass,/knotweeds)	#	##			
Brassica (Mustards)	#	#			
Other plant macrofossils					
Charcoal <5mm	+	+	++	++	+
Charcoal >5mm			+	+	
Modern roots/seeds (contaminants)	+++	++	+	+	+
Black vitrified material			++		+

Other remains					
Snails					+
Insect segment	#	#			
Sample volume floated (litres)	40	40	20	20	10
Volume of flot (ml)	100	20	50	100	10
% flot scanned	100	100	100	100	100

Table 6. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains Samples 5-9

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

Sample 7 from ditch 0162 (0163) in Trench 62 stands out as containing frequent fragments of what appears to be organic material which has the honeycomb structure indicative of combustion at high temperatures.

Sample 5 from Trench 61 ditch 0136 (0137), Sample 6 from Trench 62 ditch 0172 (0173) and Sample 8 from Trench 67 posthole 0152 (0153) all contain small numbers of identifiable weed seeds, Knotweeds/Knotgrasses (*Persicaria*/*Polygonum* sp.), Goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) and Mustards (*Brassica* sp.). These seeds are all unabraded and along with modern rootlets, are likely to be intrusive contaminants within the archaeological deposits.

Conclusions

Samples 1-4

In general, Samples 1-4 were poor in terms of identifiable plant macrofossils. Only a single cereal grain was recovered and no chaff elements were observed within the scanned flot material. The weed seeds that were present were unabraded and are possibly intrusive within the archaeological deposits. Samples 1 and 3 produced moderate to large quantities of wood charcoal most of which would be suitable for species identification. Two samples were submitted for radiocarbon dating (see below).No magnetic material in the form of hammer scale or ferrous spheroids were present in any of the samples processed.

Samples 5-9

Samples 5-9 are also generally poor in terms of identifiable plant macrofossils. No cereal grains were recovered and no chaff elements observed within the flot material. The weed seeds that are present are all unabraded, none of them showing signs of charring or mineralization and they are possibly intrusive within the archaeological

deposits. No magnetic material in the form of hammer scale or ferrous spheroids are present in any of the samples processed.

Recommendations for further work

If further intervention is planned on this site, it is recommended that further sampling should be carried out, of sealed dateable contexts, with a view to recover identifiable material which is likely to provide an insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site.

6.7 Radiocarbon dating

Two samples were submitted to SUERC for AMS dating. These were measured on a 250kV single stage accelerator mass spectrometer and the resultant radiocarbon ages were calibrated to the calendar timescale using the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Wood charcoal (unidentified species) from the fill of Trench 18 pit 0043 (0042) produced a radiocarbon age of 1504 ± 27 BP (Sample code: SUERC-53127 (GU-34109)].This produced an overall calibrated age range of 432-631AD (95.4% probability). Within this overall range, there is a 5.3% probability that the age lies within the range of 432-480AD, a 5.2% probability that it lies within the range of 466-489AD and an 84.9% probability that the age lies within the range of 532-631AD.

Wood charcoal (unidentified species) from the fill of Trench 23 pit 0054 (0055) produced a radiocarbon age of 1510 ± 27 BP [Sample code:SUERC-53128 (GU-34110)]. This produced an overall calibrated age range of 430-620AD (95.4% probability). Within this overall range, there is a 16.8% probability that the age lies within the range of 430-493AD and a 78.6% probability that the age lies within 530-620AD.

6.8 Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence

Finds were hand-collected from twenty-one contexts in sixteen evaluation trenches. Most of these were in the ’Southern’ Area. The assemblage is small and limited in the range of types present, but it indicates activity on the site or in the vicinity during the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Late Iron Age and Roman periods. Material recovered from environmental sampling of two otherwise undated pits produced radiocarbon ages within the earlier Anglo-Saxon period

The earliest finds are within the struck flint assemblage which includes material of later prehistoric date (Neolithic to Iron Age). Small amounts of Early Bronze Age, Middle Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery were found in two features.

Late Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered from nine features and most of it is very early, probably pre-Conquest. Almost all of it is made in 'romanising' fabrics that are typical of early assemblages and thought to represent the transition from the hand-made potting traditions of the late Iron Age. Similar assemblages were found to the north at Waldringfield Heath MRM 140 and at Church Cottages, Brightwell BGL 049 (Tester, 2008 and 2013). The latest pottery, and the only piece that has to be any later than the mid 1st century AD, is a single dish of mid 2nd to mid 3rd century date, surface-collected from an unexcavated ditch in Trench 41. No later-dated finds were recovered.

The absence of faunal remains is not surprising given the adverse soil conditions and early date of the deposits. The environmental samples taken from nine features produced a fairly sparse assemblage which nevertheless demonstrates the presence of charred botanical remains as well as the presence of intrusive modern contaminants within the archaeological horizon. Vitrified materials from one of the features sampled may indicate activities involving very high temperature processes. C14 (AMS) dating of wood charcoal from samples from two pits produced radiocarbon ages of 1504 ± 27 BP and 1510 ± 27 which fall within the early Anglo-Saxon Period although there were no other associated finds.

9. Discussion

The works on site revealed a multi-phase landscape with finds and features relating to three main phases of activity. In general there was a moderate amount of disturbance across the site from modern agriculture with features mostly in the northern works showing signs of plough damage. The most notable area of disturbance was seen in the northern area in trenches 25-29. A modern dump of material in this area had occurred below the level of the natural and truncated any possible archaeological remains.

The late Neolithic or Early Bronze age was represented by a series of finds which were possibly residual in trench 32 from a ring ditch 0058 and trench 63 from a boundary ditch 0166. Middle to late Bronze Age material was also seen in ditch 0166 in trench 32. These features and pottery (as well as a scattering of later prehistoric flints occurring as residual finds in later features) is evidence of the utilisation of the site within this period although it was likely very sparse or ephemeral in nature.

The presence of three possible ring ditches seen in the southern works in trenches 32, 41 and 42 (Fig. 7) tentatively suggests that sparse occupation may have occurred in this area. Although no concrete dating evidence (other than two sherds of Early Bronze Age pottery from a ring ditch 0058 in trench 32 which could be residual) was found it is possible that these ring ditches are drip gullies from round house structures which could date from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age.

The majority of the features seen in the works can be dated to the Late Iron Age or early Roman periods. The most prevalent feature dating to this period is a large rectilinear field system compromising of ditches seen in both the northern and southern works and clearly seen on the geophysical survey. The Late Iron Age and Roman activity on the site is shown by finds recovered from nine features seen across the works, generally appearing to be very early and probably pre-Conquest. Almost all of it is made in ‘Romanising’ fabrics that are typical of early assemblages and thought to represent the transition from the hand-made potting traditions of the late Iron Age. The single feature in the northern part of the works which was found to contain pottery dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period (ditch 0170 in Trench 69) is likely to be related to the larger field system prevalent in the southern half of the site.

Similar assemblages were found to the north at Waldringfield Heath MRM 140 and at Church Cottages, Brightwell BGL 049 (Tester, 2008 and 2013). The latest pottery, and the only piece that has to be any later than the mid 1st century AD, is a single dish of mid 2nd to mid 3rd century date, surface-collected from an unexcavated ditch in Trench 41.

While no later finds were recovered during the field work, two samples sent for radiocarbon dating were found to date to the early Anglo-Saxon period. The two features they were recovered from appear to have been possible hearth or refuse dumps however only one of the two pits had any evidence of scorching at the base suggesting a possible in-situ hearth (though this could have been simply due to dumping of still-hot hearth material as the scorching was slight).

The lack of faunal remains is not surprising given the adverse soil conditions and early date of the deposits. The environmental samples taken from four features produced a fairly sparse assemblage which nevertheless demonstrates the presence of charred botanical remains as well as the presence of intrusive modern contaminants within the archaeological horizon. Vitrified materials from one of the features sampled may indicate activity involving very high temperature processes.

The majority of features identified in the evaluation did not produce any dateable artefacts or ecofacts. However, the trenching confirmed the presence of several major linear field system ditches and smaller ‘internal land division’ ditches, most extensively in the southern area although still present to a lesser degree in the northern area, as well as pits and a posthole. Little evidence is seen of definite structures or refuse pitting within the Late Iron Age or Roman periods, suggesting that this area was utilised for agriculture rather than direct occupation.

It would appear that this site follows a pattern seen elsewhere to the east of Ipswich and out to the coastline of moderately dense cut features with little or no cultural material being deposited or surviving to be recovered. The two large linear ditches noted in the geophysical survey within the northern part of the site are most likely related to the positively dated field system to the south, but a lack of intervening evidence and artefacts means that this is not certain.

Topographically the site lies on a relatively flat area but a possible natural drainage course may have been utilised around the southern area near to trenches 58 and 57 with ditches draining water south where the ground level drops just outside of the development area.

Some areas within the development were not invested by the trenched evaluation due to the use of Ground Mounted Panels (discussed in previous sections).It is very likely that similar features seen on the geophysical survey in these areas were a continuation of the features seen within the evaluation showing a wider use of the landscape and a continuation of the archaeology outside of the development area.

10. Conclusions

The presence of several cut features appears to what is likely to be a sparsely occupied later prehistoric and early Roman landscape with the main phase being characterised as a rectilinear field system. The two radiocarbon dates suggesting Anglo-Saxon date are from isolated features with no additional dated features nearby however it is not uncommon for Anglo-Saxon sites to possess little dateable material and it is possible that further related features simply have not been recognised as such and/or are masked by the presence of the prehistoric and roman landscapes. The evaluation has confirmed that the archaeological deposits in the areas investigated are unlikely to be significantly damaged by the proposed development - while individual posts for the solar array panels may create localised truncation, the majority of the linear features will remain untouched especially with the proposed use of Ground Mounted Panels in the most archaeologically sensitive areas.

The Revised Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011) suggest that the transition from Roman Britain to Anglo-Saxon England is a key issue for British Archaeology, with the central issue of determining if activity demonstrates continuous occupation of a site through the Roman period and into the Anglo-Saxon period or Anglo-Saxon reoccupation of abandoned Late Roman rural sites. At the present time this site appears to be of little use in investigating this period, although it does indicate that the crop marks identified in the surrounding fields are unlikely to be just prehistoric, and that there is some potential for future work investigating the transition should later Roman activity be positively identified nearby.

The site however does show that the large Late Iron Age and early Roman rectilinear field systems seen within this area most likely expand beyond the proposed works and will be of use if any future work is carried out in the broader area. The presence of possible round house structures also shows that some sparse occupation occurred within this area and again can be of use if any future work occurs within this area.

11. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Brightwell\BGL 050 Evaluation

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HVA-HVZ\HVV 49-99 and HVW 1-93 and HWA-HWZ\HWX 30-53

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds, store location: H / 88 / 3

12. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Simon Cass, Tim Carter and Felix Reeves-Whymark with project management by Rhodri Gardner who also provided advice during the production of the report. Minor editing and compiling of the final report was carried out by Rob Brooks.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians and Cathy Tester respectively, with the environmental samples processed by Anna West. The specialist finds report was produced by Cathy Tester with additional specialist environmental advice provided by Anna West.

The report illustrations were created by Ellie Hillen and Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

13. Bibliography

BGS, 2014, Information obtained from *http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digital maps/data_625k.html* and reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved

Cass, S., 2014 a, *Foxburrow Farm Solar Array, Brightwell Phase 1 BGL 050 Archaeological Evaluation Report.* SCCAS Report No. 2014/001

Cass, S., 2014 b, *Foxburrow Farm Solar Array, Brightwell Phase 2 BGL 050 Archaeological Evaluation Report.* SCCAS Report No. 2014/029

Gibson, A., 2002 *Prehistoric Pottery in Britain and Northern Ireland*, Tempus.

Medlycott, M. (ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, EAA Occ. Pap. 24, ALGAO East of England

Ordnance Survey, 1983, *Soils of England and Wales*: Soil survey of England and Wales, sheet 4 Eastern England 1:250,000. Harpenden

Richardson, T., 2013. *Stratascan Geophysical Survey Report, Martlesham, Suffolk for Mosscliff Environmental Ltd*. Job ref: J5612

Stace, C., 1997, *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

Tester, C., 2008, 'Finds and environmental evidence' in Muldowney, M., *Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land Adjacent to Adastral Park, Martlesham, Ipswich MRM 140*, SCCAS Report No. 2008/269

Tester, C., 2013, 'Finds and environmental evidence' in Everett, L., *Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land west of Church Cottages, Brightwell Suffolk BGL 049*, SCCAS Report No. 2013/027

Appendix 1. Written scheme of investigation (abridged)

Foxburrow Farm, Waldringfield Road, Brightwell

BGL 050

Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment
Archaeological Evaluation

Client: UK Sustainable Energy Ltd

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team
Author: J.A. Craven
December 2013

Contents

Project details
Project Contacts

1. Introduction 1
2. The site 2
3. Archaeological and historical background 2
4. Project Objectives 2
5. Archaeological method statement 2
5.1 Management 2
5.2 Project preparation 3
5.3 Fieldwork 3
5.4 Post-excavation 7
5.5 Report 7
5.6 Project archive 8
6. Project Staffing 8
6.1 Management 8
6.2 Fieldwork 9
6.3 Post-excavation and report production 9
7. Health and safety 10
7.1 Introduction 10
7.2 Specific site issues 10
Welfare facilities 10
First Aid 10
Site access and security 10
Deep excavation 10
Contaminated ground 10
Hazardous Substances 10
Underground services 11
Overhead Powerlines 11
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) 11
Environmental impact/constraints 11
8. Bibliography 11

List of Figures
Figure 1. Location map 1
Figure 2. Evaluation Areas 1
Figure 3. Proposed trench plan Areas 1 and 2 5
Figure 4. Proposed trench plan Areas 1 and 2 in relation to Stratascan geophysical survey 5
Figure 5. Proposed trench plan Area 3 6
Figure 6. Proposed trench plan Area 3 in relation to to Stratascan geophysical survey 6

List of Appendices
Appendix 1. Brief and specification
Appendix 2. Risk Assessments

Project details

Planning Application No: **DC/13/2252/FUL**

Curatorial Officer: **Rachael Monk**

Grid Reference: **TM 262 441**

Area: **18** **ha**

HER Event No/Site Code: **BGL 050**

Oasis Reference: **suffolkc1-166200**

Project Start date: **9/12/2013**

Project Duration: **10** **days**

Client/Funding Body: **Uk Sustainable Energy Ltd.**

SCCAS/FT Project Manager: **Dr Rhodri Gardner**

SCCAS/FT Project Officer: **Simon Cass**

SCCAS/FT Job Code: **BRIGFOX001**

Glossary of abbreviations

EAA	East Anglian Archaeology
HER	Historic Environment Record
IFA	Institute for Archaeologists
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
SCCAS/FT	Suffolk Archaeological Service Field Team
SCCAS/CT	Suffolk Archaeological Service Curatorial Team
LPA	Local Planning Authority
ICON	The Institute of Conservation
OD	Ordnance Datum

Project Contacts

SCCAS/FT

SCCAS/FT Manager Eastern Office	Joanna Caruth	01284 741250
SCCAS/FT Manager Western Office	Dr Rhodri Gardner	01473 581473
SCCAS/FT Project Manager	Dr Rhodri Gardner	01473 581473
SCCAS/FT Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01284 741233
SCCAS/FT Graphics Dept	Crane Begg	01284 741251
SCCAS/FT H&S	Stuart Boulter	01473 583290
SCCAS/FT EMS	Jezz Meredith	01473 583288
SCCAS/FT Outreach Officer	Duncan Allan	01473 583288

Emergency services

Local Police	Leiston Road, Aldeburgh, IP15 5PP	101
Local GP	Dr A Schurr and Partners, 23 The Square, Martlesham Heath, Suffolk, IP5 3SL	01473 610028
Location of nearest A&E	The Ipswich Hospital, Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 5PD	01473 712 233
Environment Agency	Customer Services Line (8am to 6pm) 24 hour Emergency Hotline	03708 506 506 0800 807060
Essex and Suffolk Water	24 hour Emergency Hotline	**0845 782 0999**
National Gas Emergency Service	Gas emergency hotline	0800 111 999
UK Power Networks	East England electricity emergency hotline	0800 783 8838
Anglian Water	24 hour Emergency Hotline	08457 145 145

Client contacts

Client	UK Sustainable Energy Ltd.	
Client Agent		
Site landowner		
Developer		

Archaeological contacts

Curator	Rachael Monk	01284 741230
Consultant		
EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Helen Chappell	01223 582707

Sub-contractors

Plant hire	TBC
Misc. Equipment hire	TBC
Toilet/facilities hire	TBC

Other

SCC Press Office	Andrew St Ledger (Chief Press Officer)	01473 264398
SCC Fleet Maintenance		01359 270777
SCC Environment Strategy Manager	Emma Flint	01473 264810
SCC Health and Safety Advisor (ESE)	Mark Ranson	01473 261494
SCC Corporate H&S Manager	Dave Atkinson	01473 260513

1. Introduction

- A program of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the potential impact of a proposed solar array (planning application DC/13/2252/FUL) at Foxburrow Farm, Waldringham Road, Brightwell (Fig. 1) on heritage assets.
- The Planning Authority has been advised by their archaeological advisor, Rachael Monk of SCCAS/FT, that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development, begins in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Paragraph 141.
- The first stage of works consisting of a geophysical survey took place in August 2013 (Richardson 2013). This project identified potential archaeological deposits and has led to a requirement for archaeological trial trench evaluation, as detailed in a Brief and Specification (dated 18 November 2013) produced by Rachael Monk (Appendix 1). The evaluation is intended to further establish the nature and extent of the sites heritage assets and potential impact of the development.
- SCCAS/FT has been contracted to carry out the project. This document details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS/CT guidelines (SCCAS/CT 2011) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval on behalf of the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- It should be noted by the client that the evaluation is only a first stage in a potential program of works and that further fieldwork, reporting and publication may be required if archaeological deposits are identified. Such works could have considerable time and cost implications for the development and the client is advised to consult with SCCAS/CT as to their obligations following receipt of the evaluation report. SCCAS/FT will provide quotes for any further works required on request.

Figure 1. Location map (Removed)

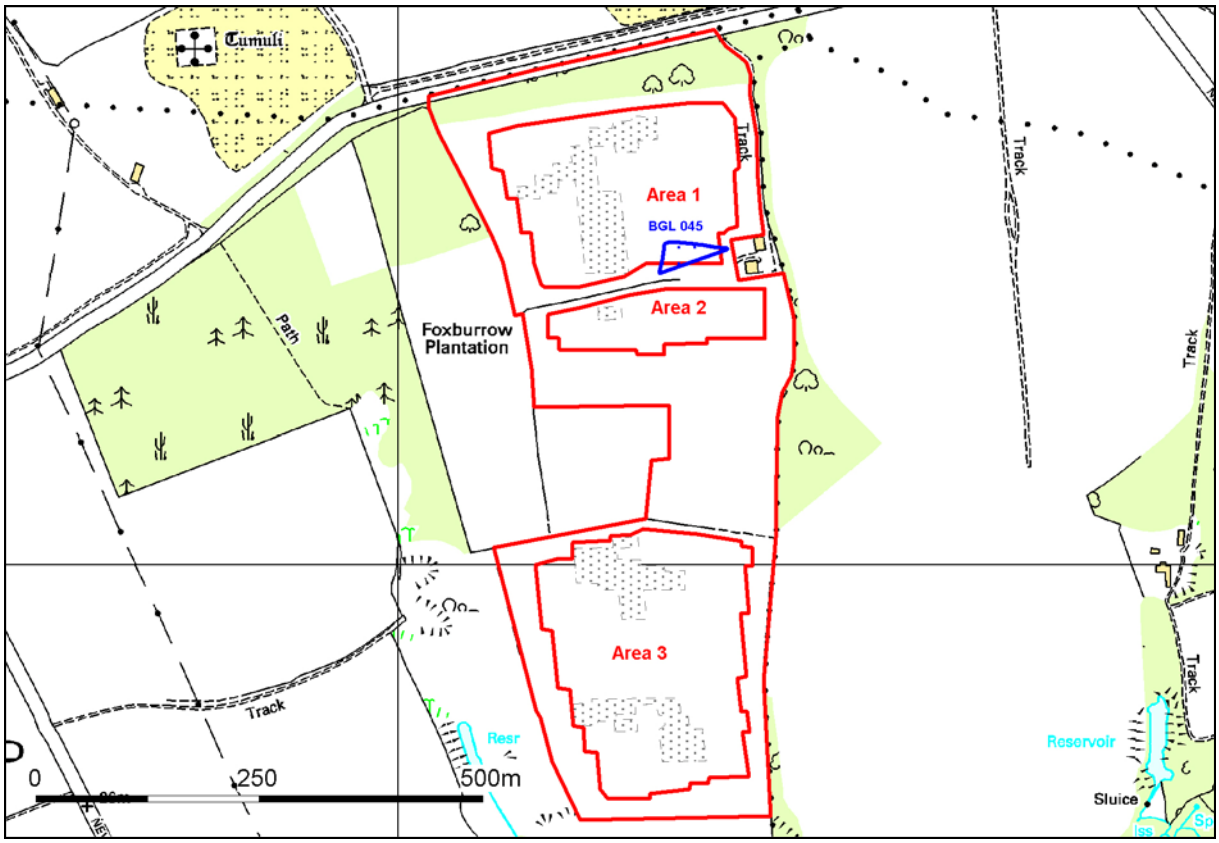


Figure 2. Evaluation Areas

2. The site

- The site is currently used as agricultural land and covers an area of c.18 ha. The site lies at a height of c.15m to 30m above OD, on a gradual south-facing slope overlooking the upper reaches of a tributary drain of the Mill River. The site geology consists of deep sandy soils (Ordnance Survey 1983) overlying superficial layers of Kesgrave sand and gravel and bedrock of Red Crag Formation sands (British Geological Survey website).

3. Archaeological and historical background

- The site is topographically favourable for early settlement and lies in a general area of archaeological interest. The development area itself contains one entry on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, a possible enclosure identified by cropmarks (BGL 045). The HER also lists a range of sites within the immediate vicinity including other cropmarks suggesting possible field systems, enclosures and trackways (NBN 020 and BGL 026), two Bronze Age ring ditches (WLD 008 and NBN 020) and prehistoric flint scatters (BGL 034).
- The geophysics survey (Richardson 2013) identified a number of features which are potentially archaeological in origin, with a possible prehistoric enclosure and field systems of uncertain date, together with various anomalies of probable geological or modern origin.

4. Project Objectives

- The aim of the evaluation is to accurately quantify the quality and extent of the sites archaeological resource so that an assessment of the developments impact upon heritage assets can be made.
- The evaluation will:
  - Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ.*
  - Identify the date, approximate form and function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
  - Establish the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
  - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and whether masking alluvial or colluvial deposits are present.
  - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
  - Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
  - Provide sufficient information for SCCAS/CT to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation or the further recording of archaeological deposits.
  - Provide sufficient information for the client to establish time and cost implications for the development regarding the application areas heritage assets.

5. Archaeological method statement

5.1 Management

- The project will be managed by SCCAS/FT Manager Dr Rhodri Gardner in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006).
- SCCAS/CT will be given five days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS/CT visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- Full details of project staff, including sub-contractors and specialists are given in section 6 below.

5.2 Project preparation

- A desk-based assessment consisting of consultation of the Suffolk HER and study of readily available historic maps and aerial photographs held by SCCAS will be carried out prior to the start of fieldwork.
- An event number has been obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer (BGL 050) and will be included on all future project documentation.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.
- A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment for the project has been completed (see Appendix 2).

5.3 Fieldwork

- Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', EAA Occasional Papers 14, and the IFA paper 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation', revised 2008.
- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SCCAS/FT led by Project Officer Simon Cass. The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable staff at SCCAS/FT and will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator.
- The evaluation is to cover the footprint of the proposed solar arrays in three distinct areas (Fig. 2). Parts of each area are excluded form the evaluation as, following the geophysical survey, the proposed development design has been modified (by use of 'ballasted arrays') to remove potential ground disturbance in the vicinity of the main potential archaeological anomalies. The Brief subsequently requires 3.5% of the revised c.8.9ha area to be evaluated by trial trenching. This amounts to 3115sqm or 1730m of 1.8m wide trench. A proposed trenching plan for 58 trenches, each measuring 30m in length, is given in Figs. 3-6 below.
- Where possible trenches have been placed to systematically cover the entire available area whilst attempting to sample geophysical anomalies and the supposed BGL 045 enclosure.
- The trench locations will be marked out using a RTK GPS system. If necessary minor modifications to the trench plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles.
- The trenches will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.6m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. This will involve the removal of an estimated 0.3m-0.5m of ploughsoil until the first visible archaeological surface or subsoil surface is reached.
- Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
- The trench sides, base and archaeological surfaces will be cleaned by hand as necessary to identify archaeological deposits and artefacts and allow decisions to be made on the method of further investigation by the Project Officer. Further use of the machine, i.e. to investigate thick sequences of deposits by excavation of test pits etc, may be undertaken as necessary after consultation with SCCAS/CT.
- There will be a presumption that a minimum of disturbance will be caused whilst achieving adequate evaluation of the site, i.e. establishing the period, depth and nature of archaeological deposits. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and 1m slots across linear features will be sampled by hand excavation, although in some instances 100% may be removed, with the aim of establishing date and function. All identified features will be investigated by excavation unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS/CT. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes will be preserved intact if possible.
- Sieving of deposits using a 10mm mesh will be undertaken if they clearly appear to be occupation deposits or structurally related. Other deposits may be sieved at the judgement of the excavation team or if directed by SCCAS/CT.
- Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.
- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.
- Metal detector searches of trenches and archaeological deposits will take place throughout the evaluation by an experienced SCCAS/FT metal-detectorist.
- An overall site plan showing trench locations, feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be

in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.

- All trenches, archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SCCAS/FT registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images, will be made throughout the evaluation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be brought back to the SCCAS/FT finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site evaluation methodology.
- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts will, where possible, be carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and will follow appropriate guidance (English Heritage 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken using a combination of judgement and systematic sampling from selected archaeological features or natural environmental deposits, particularly those which are both datable and interpretable. All samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.
- If necessary, for example if waterlogged peat deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (East of England) on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.
- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisons of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ.* If human remains are to be lifted, for instance if analysis is required to fully evaluate the site, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004) will be followed and, on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive.
- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS/CT will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence evaluation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If an evaluation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made development unviable, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to backfilling and a report produced.
- Trenches will not be backfilled without the prior approval of SCCAS/CT. Trenches will be backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level, unless otherwise specified by the client. Original ground surfaces will not be reinstated but will left as neat as practicable.

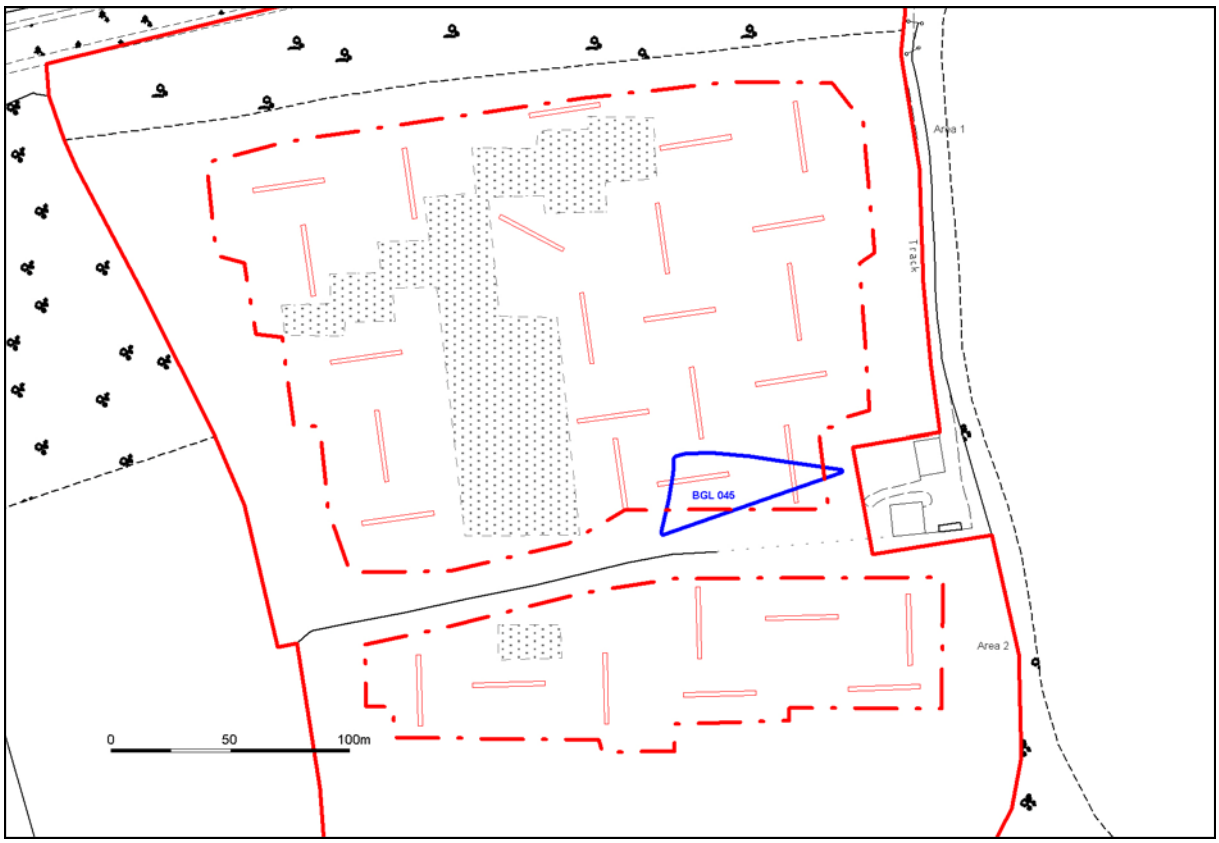


Figure 3. Proposed trench plan Areas 1 and 2

Figure 4. Proposed trench plan Areas 1 and 2 in relation to Stratascan geophysical survey

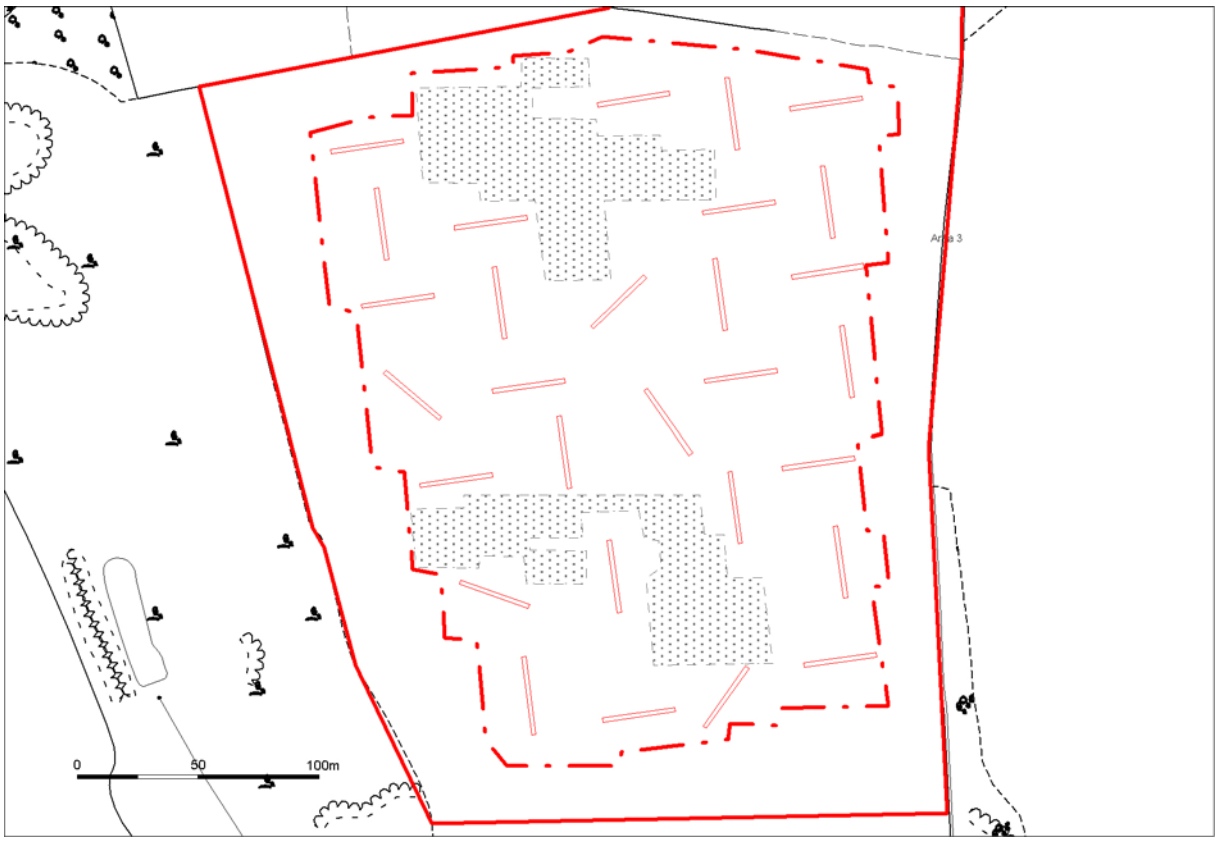


Figure 5. Proposed trench plan Area 3

Figure 6. Proposed trench plan Area 3 in relation to to Stratascan geophysical survey

5.4 Post-excavation

- The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the SCCAS/FT Finds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by Simon Cass. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SCCAS/FT personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- All finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the SCCAS Archaeological Stores at Bury St. Edmunds or Ipswich. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON) guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SCCAS/FT database compatible with the Suffolk HER.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.
- Representative portions of bulk soil samples will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis either on the remaining sample material or in future fieldwork.
- All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software.
- All hand-drawn sections will be digitised using autocad software.
- Digital photographs will be allocated and renumbered with a code from the Suffolk HER photographic index.

5.5 Report

- A full written report on the fieldwork will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. The report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, evaluation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.
- The objective account of the archaeological evidence will be clearly separated from an interpretation of the results, which will include a discussion of the results in relation to relevant known sites in the region that are recorded in the Suffolk HER and other readily available documentary or cartographic sources.
- The report will include a statement as to the value, significance and potential of the site and its significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.
- The report will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.
- The report may include SCCAS/FT's opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological work to mitigate the impact of the sites development. The final decision as to whether any recommendations for further work will be made however lies solely with SCCAS/CT and the LPA.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual *'Archaeology in Suffolk'* section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

- A copy of this Written Scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix in the report.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.
- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork.

5.6 Project archive

- On approval of the report a printed and bound copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER. A digital .pdf file will also be supplied, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.
- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A paper copy of the form will be included in the project archive.
- A second bound copy of the report will be included with the project archive (see below).
- Two printed and bound copies of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. A digital .pdf copy will be supplied on request.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS/CT 2010).
- All physical site records and paperwork will be labelled and filed appropriately. Digital files will be stored in the relevant SCCAS archive parish folder on the SCC network.
- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed.
- If the client, on completion of the project, does not agree to deposit the archive with, and transfer to, SCCAS, they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS/CT or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis. A duplicate copy of the written archive in such circumstances would be deposited with the Suffolk HER.
- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
  - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identfied and the find will be reported to SCCAS/CT and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SCCAS and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SCCAS, or volunteers etc present on site, will not eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
  - Other items of monetary value in which the landowner or client has expressed an interest. In these circumstances individual arrangements as to the curation and ownership of specific items will be negotiated.
  - Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

6. Project Staffing

6.1 Management

SCCAS/FT Manager	Dr Rhodri Gardner
SCCAS/FT Project Manager	Simon Cass
SCCAS/FT Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin
SCCAS/FT Graphics Dept	Crane Begg

6.2 Fieldwork

The fieldwork team will be derived from the following pool of SCCAS/FT staff.

Name	Job Title	First Aid	Other skills/qualifications
Simon Cass	Project Officer	Yes	
Andrew Beverton	Assistant Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor
Simon Picard	Supervisor		Surveyor
Phil Camps	Senior Project Assistant	Yes	Shoring. 360 machine and dumper driver. Mobile tower.
John Sims	Supervisor	Yes	
Felix Reece Whymark	Project Assistant		
Tim Carter	Project Assistant		Metal detectorist
Preston Boyle	Project Assistant		

6.3 Post-excavation and report production

The production of the site report and submission of the project archive will be carried out by Simon Cass. The post-excavation finds analysis will be managed by Richenda Goffin. The following SCCAS/FT specialist staff will contribute to the report as required.

Graphics	Crane Begg
Graphics	Gemma Bowen, Elllie Cox
Illustration	Donna Wreathall
Post Roman pottery and CBM	Richenda Goffin
Roman Pottery	Cathy Tester, Stephen Benfield
Environmental sample processing	Anna West
Finds Processing	Jonathan Van Jennians

SCCAS also uses a range of external consultants for post-excavation analysis who will be sub-contracted as required. The most commonly used of these are listed below.

Sue Anderson	Human skeletal remains	CFA
Sarah Bates	Lithics	Freelance
Julie Curl	Animal bone	Freelance
Val Fryer	Plant macrofossils	Freelance
SUERC	Radiocarbon dating	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

7. Health and safety

7.1 Introduction

- The project will be carried out following Suffolk County Council Health and Safety Policies at all times.
- All staff will be aware that they have a responsibility to:
  - Take care of their own health and safety and that of others who maybe affected by what they do, or fail to do, at work.
  - Follow safe systems of work and other precautions identified in the risk assessment.
  - Report any changes to personal circumstances that may affect their ability to work safely.
  - Report potential hazards, incidents and near misses to the Project Officer/supervisor.
- A pre-site inspection has been made of the site and applicable SCCAS/FT Risk Assessments for the project are included in Appendix 3.
- All SCCAS/FT staff are experienced in working on a variety of archaeological sites and permanent staff all hold a CSCS (Construction Skills Certification Scheme) card. All staff have been shown the SCCAS Health and Safety Manual, copies of which are held at the SCCAS/FT offices in Ipswich and Bury St Edmunds. All staff will read the site WSI and Risk Assessments (see below), will receive a site safety induction from the Project Officer prior to starting work, and sign the site induction register (Appendix 3). All staff will be issued with appropriate PPE.
- From time to time it may be necessary for site visits by other SCCAS/FT staff, external specialists, SCCAS/CT staff or other members of the public. All such staff and visitors will be issued with the appropriate PPE and will undergo the required inductions.
- Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk County Council insurance policies. SCC also has professional negligence insurance. Copies of these policies are available on request.

7.2 Specific site issues

Welfare facilities

- Due to the limited nature of the project, it is proposed that SCCAS/FT staff will work from their vehicle and use the client welfare facilities if available. If not staff will be able to travel to public facilities. Additional facilities, toilet, site accommodation etc, will be provided if the project is extended. Fresh, clean water for drinking and hand washing is carried in SCCAS vehicles. A vehicle will be on site at all times.

First Aid

- A member of staff with the First Aiders at Work qualification will be on site at all times. A First Aid kit and a fully charged mobile will also be in vehicle/on site at all times.

Site access and security

- Access to the site is via a gate in the north east corner and will be agreed with the client. The development area is private land and, although not secured, is not open to public access.

Deep excavation

- Due to Health and Safety considerations, excavations will be limited to a maximum depth of 1.2m below existing ground level unless the trench is stepped or shored. In practice the trench is likely to be c.0.5m deep unless deep alluvial sequences are encountered.
- If the trenches are to be left unattended before being backfilled (i.e. overnight) they will be enclosed with high visibility temporary barrier fencing. On completion of the project trenches will be backfilled to ground-level although pre-existing ground surfaces will not be reinstated.

Contaminated ground

- Details of any ground contamination have not been provided by the client. If any such is identified then groundworks will cease until adequate safety and environmental precautions are in place.
- Advice will be sought from HSE and relevant authorities if required concerning any of these issues.

Hazardous Substances

- No hazardous substances are specifically required in order to undertake the archaeological works.

Underground services

- Details of known services have not been provided by the client. Trench positions will be laid out in advance with reference to any service plan supplied and a CAT scanner used prior to excavation.

Overhead Powerlines

- No overhead powerlines cross the site.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- The following PPE is issued to all site staff as a matter of course. Additional PPE will be provided if deemed necessary.
  - P Hard Hat (to EN397).
  - High Visibility Clothing (EN471 Class 2 or greater).
  - Safety Footwear (EN345/EN ISO 20346 or greater – to include additional penetration-resistant midsole).
  - Gloves (to EN388).
  - Eye Protection (safety glasses to at least EN 166 1F).

Environmental impact/constraints

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

- All existing and new SCCAS subcontractors are issued annually with the SCC Environmental Guidance Note For Contractors.

- On site the SCCAS Project Officer will monitor environmental issues and will alert staff to possible environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination, e.g. from plant or fuel stores, EMS reporting and procedures will be carried out in consultation with Jezz Meredith (SCCAS/FT EMS Officer).
- The plant machinery will be well serviced and be as quiet a model as is practicable. It will come equipped with appropriate spill kit and drip trays. It will only refuel in a single designated area, as defined by the SCCAS. All refuelling will be carried out using electrically operated pumps and will only be done when drip trays are deployed.
- The client has not informed SCCAS/FT of any environmental constraints upon the development area.
- All rubbish will be bagged and removed either to areas designated by the client or returned to SCCAS for disposal.
- Water will not be pumped into any water course, storm drain etc without prior consent from the Environment Agency. Procedures for dealing with contamination from fuel spills or sediments will be closely followed.
- Trenching will be placed to minimise damage to sensitive flora and fauna or their habitats.
- All trenching will avoid the 'precautionary area' of any trees, this being the distance from the tree equal to 4 times the circumference of the tree at a height of 1.5m above ground level (National Joint Utilities Group 1995).

8. Bibliography

Brickley, M., and McKinley, J. I., 2004, *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. IFA Professional Practice Paper No 7.

Brown, N and Glazebrook, J. (Eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8.

English Heritage, 2006, *Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.

English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental archaeology, A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (2nd Ed).*

Gurney, D., 2003*, Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No 14.

Institute for Archaeologists, 2008, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation.*

McKinley, J., I and Roberts, C., 1993, *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains.* IFA Technical Paper No 13.

Medlycott, M. (Ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.* EAA Occasional Paper 24.

National Joint Utilities Group, 1995, *Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees.*

Ordnance Survey, 1983, *'Soils of England and Wales': Soil survey of England and Wales, sheet 4 Eastern England* 1:250,000 Harpenden.

Richardson, T., 2013, *Geophysical Survey Report, Martlesham, Suffolk*. Unpublisghed Stratascan Report (Job Ref. J5612).

SCCAS/CT, 2010, *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk.*

SCCAS/CT, 2011, *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011, ver 1.2.*

Watkinson, D. and Neal, V., 2001, *First Aid for Finds.* Third Edition, revised. Rescue/UKIC Archaeology Section, London.

WSI Appendix 1. Brief

The Archaeological Service

Economy, Skills and Environment
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

Foxburrow Farm, Waldringfield Road, Brightwell

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	Suffolk Coastal District Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	DC/13/2252/FUL
HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged
GRID REFERENCE:	TM 262 441
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Solar farm
AREA:	18 ha
CURRENT LAND USE:	Agricultural land
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Rachael Monk Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel. : 01284 741230 E-mail: rachael.monk@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	18 November 2013

Summary

1.1 The Local Planning Authority (LPA) has been advised that any planning consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA.

1.2 This brief stipulates the minimum requirements for the archaeological investigation, and should be used in conjunction with SCCAS/CT's Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2012 Ver 1.2. These should be used to form the basis of the WSI.

1.3 The archaeological contractor, commissioned by the applicant, must submit a copy of their WSI to SCCAS/CT for scrutiny, before seeking approval from the LPA.

1.4 Following acceptance by SCCAS/CT, it is the commissioning body's responsibility to submit the WSI to the LPA for formal approval. No fieldwork should be undertaken on site without the written approval of the LPA.

1.5 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.

1.6 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (unless a variation is agreed by SCCAS/CT), the evaluation report may be rejected.

1.7 Decisions on the need for any further archaeological investigation (e.g. excavation) will be made by SCCAS/CT, in a further brief, based on the results presented in the evaluation report. Any further investigation must be the subject of a further WSI, submitted to SCCAS/CT for scrutiny and formally approved by the LPA.

Archaeological Background

2.1 The site of the proposed development has high potential for the discovery of important hitherto unknown heritage assets of archaeological interest in view of its large size and the fact that a number of archaeological sites are recorded in the County Historic Environment Record within and in close proximity to the site. A cropmark of one corner of an undated enclosure is recorded within the proposed development site (HER no. BGL 045). A number of Bronze Age ring ditches are also recorded within its vicinity (NBN 007 and WLD 008), as well as numerous other cropmarks of enclosures, trackways and field systems (NBN 020 and BGL 026) as well as scatters of prehistoric flints (BGL 034). The development site is also in an area which is topographically favourable for early settlement. A geophysical survey carried out at the proposed development site has identified a number of features which are potentially archaeological in origin.

Planning Background

3.1 There is potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

3.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Paragraph 141), to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

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

4.2 Trial Trenching is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4.3 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.

4.4 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 3.5% by area of the development site where ground mounted panels are not going to be used (8.9 ha. in area), which is *c.*3115.00m^2. These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site but should in particular target geophysical anomalies which have been identified by the geophysical survey recently carried out at the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, in a systematic grid array. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in *c.*1730.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.

4.5 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.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

5.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

5.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.

5.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.

6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.

6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.

6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.

6.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER.

6.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

6.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.

6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.

6.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

6.10 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.2.

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

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

Notes

The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological

contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.

Appendix 2. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0001	0002	Ditch Fill	Mid yellowish brown silty sand. Friable, occasional small round and angular flints. Horizon clear, single fill of ditch.	No		No	13
			Fill of ditch.				
0002	0002	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned E-W. Profile has a sharp break of slope, slightly concave sides and a concave base. Filled by (0001). Sealed by topsoil, c. 4m from south end of trench.	No		No	13
			Cut of ditch.				
0003	0003	Ditch Cut	U shaped/flat bottomed ditch with a moderate slope to the SW and gradual slope to the NE. Runs NW-SE.	No		No	21
			3 fills - (0008) either primary fill or earlier ditch which has been recent. No finds.				
0004	0003	Ditch Fill	Mid-dark firm red brown sandy silt with occ charcoal flecks and gravel. Moderately clear horizon. Either basal fill of ditch (if 0008 is an earlier ditch that was recent) or 2nd fill of ditch.	No		No	21
			Silting of ditch, with some (blown?) debris.				
0005	0005	Posthole Cut	Sub rectangular/sub rounded posthole with moderate steep sides and v shaped base (partially truncated). Single fill.	No		No	21
			Isolated in terms of similar features. If ditch [0003] enclosure as cropmarks suggests - earlier contemporary fence? No finds.				
0006	0005	Posthole Fill	Single fill of posthole. Mid brown sandy silt, loose where top ploughed, firm lower down. Horizon clear.	No		No	21
			Clay to base of fill may be natural or poss packing for post.				
0007	0003	Ditch Fill	Upper fill of ditch, mid orange brown loose silty sand, with occasional sub rounded flints, small to medium, and occ small iron stone lumps.	No		No	21
			Probably represents ploughing backfill (tertiary) - mostly sand with some silt, probably from sub soil/ploughed up basal fill.				
0008	0003	Ditch Fill	Light yellow brown mottled sand with silt patches	No		No	21
			Either basal fill of [0003] or fill of earlier ditch, recut by [0003].				
0009	0010	Pit Fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand, friable. Moderate small-medium angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear.	No		No	4
			Fill of pit.?				

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0010	0010	Pit Cut	Appears sub circular in plan - not fully exposed in trench. Shallow concave profile, gradual break of slope, concave sides and base. Filled by (0009). Heavily plough damaged.	No		No	4
			Possible pit				
0011	0012	Pit Fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Friable, moderate small to medium angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Single fill.	No		No	4
			Fill of possible disturbed pit.				
0012	0012	Pit Cut	Irregular linear in plan. Profile gradual break of slope, concave sides and base. Filled by (0011). Plough damaged.	No		No	4
			Possible pit? (very irregular)				
0013	0014	Ditch Fill	Mid orange brown silty sand. Friable. Occasional small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Single fill.	No		No	4
			Fill of ditch terminus				
0014	0014	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned N-S Exits trench to N, majority of rounded terminus within trench to south. Profile has steep concave side to the west and a more gradual then becoming steeper convex side on the east. Base is broad and concave. Filled by 0013.	No		No	4
			Ditch terminus/possible pit.				
0015	0015	Ditch Cut	Broad ditch, steep to NW and gradual, stepped down steeply to SE. Flat base, sloping up to NW. Runs N-S/NE-SW	No		No	20
			Probably represents the triangular enclosure cropmark recorded here (large enough - other smaller ditches/gullies in this trench not to sufficient volume). 2 fills - basal silting and sandy backfill. 1 frag of red/brown pot from basal silt - prehistoric/medieval? Only dating for enclosure.				
0016	0015	Ditch Fill	Dark brown firm - compact sandy silt with occ charcoal flecks.	Yes		No	20
			Basal silting fill - feature not open long before backfill (0.04 at thickest point).				
0017	0015	Ditch Fill	Light brown friable silty sand with occ small sub angular - sub round flints and ironstone.	No		No	20
			Backfill - probably half not sand - windblown? Or ploughed over.				
0018	0018	Ditch Cut	Small ditch/gully running NNW/SSE moderate sloping sides, flat base. Horizon clear, single fill.	No		No	20
			Probable field boundary - undated.				

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0019	0018	Ditch Fill	Mid brown sandy silt with occ small sub rounded - sub angular flints towards base.	No		No	20
			Silting? / windblown sand or ploughing of nat into depression - tertiary.				
0020	0020	Ditch Cut	Moderate/steep straight sided ditch/gully running N-S. Flat base. Single fill.	No		No	20
			As [0018] to east, small field/land boundary. Similar orientation to extant boundaries - med/post med? No dating.				
0021	0020	Ditch Fill	Mid red brown firm/friable sandy silt with very occasional small sub rounded flints.	No		No	20
			Silting fill with poss wind blown sand or collapse of sides/worm activity.				
0022	0023	Ditch Fill	Mid reddish grey brown silty sand. Friable. Rare small angular and rounded flints, horizon clear, single fill.	No		No	3
			Fill of possible ditch terminus.				
0023	0023	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned N-S with a rounded terminus to the north. Terminus is narrow and shallow and then becomes much deeper and rounded. Profile has a sharp break of slope, steep concave sides and a concave base.	No		No	3
			Cut of possible ditch terminus. Filled by (0022).				
0024	0025	Pit Fill	Mid reddy greyish brown silty sand. Friable. Rare-occasional small rounded and angular flints. Horizon clear, single fill.	No		No	3
			Fill of pit.				
0025	0025	Pit Cut	Oval in plan, aligned NW-SE. Profile slightly irregular, disturbance on SE edge. Break of slope 60-90 degrees. Concave sides and broad slightly concave base, filled by 0024	No		No	3
			Cut of pit.				
0026	0027	Linear Fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Friable. Rare small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Patches of yellow sand. Single fill.	No		No	3
			Fill of possible ditch terminus.				
0027	0027	Linear Cut	Linear in plan, aligned SE-NW. Narrow rounded terminus to SE. Profile has sharp 80-90 degree break of slope, with slightly concave sides and a slightly concave slope. Filled by (0026). Cuts pit/linear [0029].	No		No	3
			Cut of possible ditch terminus, possibly associated with pit/linear [0029]. Same ditch line?				
0028	0029	Pit Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand, friable. Occasional small angular and round flints. Horizon clear, single fill.	No		No	3
			Fill of pit/poss linear?				

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0029	0029	Pit Cut	Shape in plan unclear as not all observed in trench. Profile irregular, sharp break of slope with concave sides. Base irregular. Filled by (0028). Cut by [0027].	No		No	3
			Possibly pit/poss linear associated with ditch [0027].				
0030	0030	buried soil Layer	Pale greyish brown silty sand, friable. Occ small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Cut by 0029 and 0027.	No		No	3
			Buried soil or disturbed natural.				
0031	0031	Pit Cut	Small sub rounded pit with concave base and moderate sides. Clear horizon.	No		No	17
			Pit waste? Organic - no finds surviving				
0032	0031	Pit Fill	Mid/dark brown friable sandy silt/silty sand, with occasional sub round small flints.	No		No	17
			Silting/back fill.				
0033	0033	Ditch Cut	E-W aligned linear ditch. Steep straight sides to flat base.	No		No	19
			Ditch				
0034	0033	Ditch Fill	Mid pale greyish brown silty sand, soft. Occ small gravels, single fill.	No		No	19
			Fill of ditch				
0035	0035	Posthole Cut	Circular posthole, 0.3mx0.3m	No		No	7
			Posthole				
0036	0035	Posthole Fill	Dark brown soft friable sandy silt with v occ small gravels. Single fill of posthole 0035.	No		No	7
			Fill of posthole.				
0037	0037	Posthole Cut	Circular posthole (0.2m) with steep sides to flattish base. See 0035 for sketch plan.	No		No	7
			Small posthole				
0038	0037	Posthole Fill	Mid/dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent small gravels.	No		No	7
			Fill of posthole 0037.				
0039	0039	Ditch Cut	V shaped ditch with moderate sides, running SW-NE. Gets broader and shallower to NE. 2 fills	No		No	3
			Boundary ditch/field boundary. Aligned different from extant boundary.				

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0040	0039	Ditch Fill	Mid-grey brown friable. Silty sand, clear horizon, basal fill.	No		No	3
			Probably silting/collapsed natural sand.				
0041	0039	Ditch Fill	Upper fill of ditch. Dark brown friable sandy silt.	No		No	3
			Silting of ditch				
0042	0043	Pit Fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand and charcoal. Firm. Occ small angular and round flints. Horizon clear/heavily plough damaged. No finds. Burnt reddy pink clay at the base of fill caused by in situ burning.	No		Yes	18
			Heat source in a fire pit.				
0043	0043	Pit Cut	Appears sub circular in plan. Exits trench to east. Profile is broad and shallow, break of slope varies from 30-75 degrees, concave sides and broad flat base. Filled by 0042. In situ burning at base of pit - heat altered clay.	No		No	18
			Fire pit				
0044	0044	Ditch Cut	Linear feature running NE-SW. B.O.S at top and base is sharp, almost vertical sides, flat base.	No		No	2
			Cut of ditch 0044, only feature in trench 2. No finds, single fill.				
0045	0044	Ditch Fill	Mid orangy brown silty gravelly sand, loose, no inclusions, good horiz clarity, single fill.	No		No	2
			Single fill in ditch 0044. No finds.				
0046	0046	Pit Cut	Sub circular pit, sharp break of slope at top and base, flat bottomed.	No		No	1
			Cut of sub circular fire pit going into south baulk of trench 1. Intense burning in situ with fired clay natural edges.				
0047	0046	Pit Fill	Light orangy red silty clay (intensely burnt). Friable. Good horiz clarity, single fill.	No		Yes	1
			Single fill of fire pit 0046. No finds. 40L sample taken, as fill was intensely burnt in situ.				
0048	0048	Ditch Cut	Broad ditch with shallow - gradual curved sides and flat base, running SE-NW and becoming broader. Single fill.	No		No	24
			Probable land boundary. No finds, date unknown. Gravel/hogging filled glacial scar running on exact orientation parallel to N and same size and shape - coincidence?				

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0049	0048	Ditch Fill	Single fill of ditch. Mid grey brown sandy silt (nearly silty sand) with frequent to moderate small - medium round and sub angular flints. Occ charcoal flecks.	No		No	24
			Single fill of ditch. Mix of silting and natural.				
0050	0050	Ditch Cut	Flat bottomed ditch with moderate sides running N-S. Cuts 0052, NW-SE aligned ditch.	No		No	23
			Probable land/field boundary, cutting earlier boundary not quite perpendicular, but exact depth - ? Poss associated. Fill similar, slightly lighter.				
0051	0050	Ditch Fill	Light grey brown, friable, silty sand with occ small flints.	No		No	24
			Silting/collapsed natural sand				
0052	0052	Ditch Cut	Flat bottomed ditch running NW-SE, cut by 0050. Gradual/moderate sloping sides.	No		No	23
			probable field boundary/land boundary, poss associated with 0050 (angle obtuse - enclosure?).				
0053	0052	Ditch Fill	Mid grey-brown friable silty sand with gravel mod -occ.	No		No	23
			Collapsed natural/silting.				
0054	0055	Pit Fill	Very dark greyish black silt and charcoal, no visible inclusions, horizon clear - some plough damage and root disturbance. Single fill. Large chunks of charcoal.	No		Yes	23
			Fill of pit.				
0055	0055	Pit Cut	Oval in plan, aligned E-W. Sharp break of slope concave sides and a concave base. Filled by 0054.	No		No	23
			Pit filled with ash - burning of sand suggests fill was hot before it entered the pit (not in situ burning).				
0056	0056	Ditch Cut	Linear feature running SE-NW. Sharp break of slope at top, gradual at base. Concave base.	No		No	22
			Cut of ditch 0056, no finds.				
0057	0056	Ditch Fill	Light orangy brown silty sand, loose, large sub round flint pieces. Good horizon clarity, single fill.	No		No	22
			Single fill of ditch 0056, no finds.				

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0058	0058	Ditch Cut	Curvilinear ditch/gully with steep outer side and moderate inner side (w side). Flat base.	No		No	32
			Early iron age/late bronze age curvilinear (ring) ditch with pot/flint of this date and daub lumps. Probable settlement enclosure?				
0059	0058	Ditch Fill	Mid grey brown firm-friable sandy silt. Clear horizon. Single fill. Occ charcoal lumps.	Yes	BA	Yes	32
			Silting/collapsed natural. (pot right in top).				
0060	0060	Ditch Cut	Ditch running E-W. Gradual sides, concave base. No finds.	No		No	32
			Boundary ditch? Undated.				
0061	0060	Ditch Fill	Dark grey-brown friable silty sand with occ sub round-sub angular flints, small-medium. Diffuse horizon. Single fill.	No		No	32
			Ploughed in natural/silting? Very sandy, mottled/patchy.				
0062	0062	Ditch Cut	Linear feature running N-S, base unknown but appears to be steep sided, with sharp break of slope to top, cuts ditches 0065 and 0067 to each side.	No		No	33
			Cut of large ditch 0062. Three fills, top fill (0064) had several pieces of iron age pot within.				
0063	0062	Ditch Fill	Light to mid yellowy brown silty clayey sand. Friable, occ small flint angular pieces. Good horiz clarity, lower fill.	Yes	IA	No	33
			Lower fill of ditch 0062, contained some iron age pieces of pot.				
0064	0062	Ditch Fill	Mid orangy brown silty clayey sand, friable. Occ small angular flint pieces. Good horiz clarity, top fill.	No		No	33
			Top fill of ditch 0062, no finds.				
0065	0065	Ditch Cut	Cut of ditch - linear, running N-S. Gradual break of slope at top and base. Flat base. Cut by ditch 0062.	No		No	33
			Cut of ditch 0065, cut by ditch 0062. Possibly cuts buried soil (0070).				
0066	0065	Ditch Fill	Mid orangy brown silty sand, friable, no inclusions. Good horiz clarity, single fill.	No		No	33
			Single fill of ditch 0065, no finds.				
0067	0067	Ditch Cut	Linear feature, running N-S. U shaped, sharp break of slope at top, gradual at base. Concave base. Cut by ditch 0062.	No		No	33
			Cut of ditch 0067, single fill, no finds, cut by ditch 0062.				
0068	0067	Ditch Fill	Mid orangy brown silty sand. friable. No inclusions, good horiz clarity, single fill.	No		No	33
			Single fill of ditch 0067. No finds.				

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0069	0062	Ditch Fill	Light yellowy orange silty sand, no inclusions. Good horiz clarity, middle fill.	No		No	33
			Middle fill of ditch 0062. No finds.				
0070	0070	buried soil Layer	Mid greyish brown silty sand, no inclusions, good horiz clarity.	No		No	33
			Buried soil within trench 33, cut by ditches 0062 and 0065.				
0071	0072	Linear Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand, friable, occ small ang and round flints, horizon clear, single fill, IA pot.	Yes	E/MC1	No	33
			Fill of linear.				
0072	0072	Linear Cut	Irregular linear aligned SW-NE with a rounded/irregular terminus to SW end. Profile is broad and shallow - sharp-gradual break of slope, concave sides and a broad flat base. Filled by (0071). Poss sealed by (0070).	No		No	33
			Cut of linear/pit				
0073	0074	Linear Fill	Mid slightly greyish brown silty sand. Friable. Moderate small angular and round flints. Horizon clear, single fill.	No		No	33
			Fill of linear.				
0074	0074	Linear Cut	Linear in plan aligned roughly east-west along northern edge of trench 33. Profile shallow with 45 degree break of slope, concave sides, flattish base. Filled by (0073).	No		No	33
			Cut of linear.				
0075	0075	Pit Cut	Sub - oval pit/end of a ditch? - goes into S baulk.	No		No	31
			Base/body sherd of Iron Age flint tempered pot recovered from top part of fill - waste pit? Poor preservation. Post-ex assessment of finds suggests that this is fired clay , not pottery.				
0076	0075	Pit Fill	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt. Clear horizon.	Yes		No	31
0077	0077	Gully Cut	Small shallow gully with concave base running N-S	No		No	31
			land/settlement boundary? No dating.				
0078	0077	Gully Fill	Single fill of gully. Mid brown sandy silt with occ sub round - angular flints, small-medium.	No		No	31
			Silting fill				
0079	0079	Ditch Cut	V shaped gradual sided ditch running E-W.	No		No	30
			One of two N-S parallel v-shaped ditches, previously track between the two? No dating.				

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0080	0079	Ditch Fill	Single fill of v-shaped ditch, dark brown sandy silt, friable with occ gravel.	No		No	30
			Silting/erosion of nat. Same as fill in adjacent ditch.				
0081	0082	Ditch Cut	Gradual sided v/u shaped ditch running N-S.	No		No	30
			Probable trackway ditch with 0079 to East.				
0082	0081	Ditch Fill	Dark brown sandy silt, friable with occ gravel.	No		No	30
			Silting/erosion fill. Single fill.				
0083	0083	Ditch Cut	Linear feature running E-W. U shaped ditch. Sharp break of slope at top, gradual at base.	No		No	35
			Cut of ditch running E-W in trench 35. No finds within single fill. Larger 3m + wide ditch 3m to east.				
0084	0083	Ditch Fill	Mid orangy brown silty sand. Friable. No inclusions. Clear horizon, single fill. No finds.	No		No	35
			Single fill of ditch 0083. No finds.				
0085	0086	Ditch Fill	Mid/dark greyish brown silty sand. Friable. Horizon clear, single fill, occ small-medium angular and round flints.	No		No	45
			Fill of ditch terminus.				
0086	0086	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned N-S with a rounded terminus to the North. Profile has a sharp 80-85 degree break of slope, concave sides and a concave base. Filled by 0085.	No		No	45
			Cut of ditch terminus.				
0087	0088	Ditch Fill	Mid-dark greyish brown silty sand. Friable. Occ-moderate small ang and rnd flints. Horizon clear, single fill.	No		No	45
			Fill of ditch.				
0088	0088	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned N-S. Profile has a sharp break of slope, 75-80 degrees, concave sides and a broad slightly concave base. Filled by 0087.	No		No	45
			Cut of ditch.				
0089	0090	Ditch Fill	Mid-dark brownish grey silty sand. Friable. Horizon clear, single fill of ditch. IA (?) pot recovered.	No		No	52
			Fill of ditch				
0090	0090	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned E-W. Profile "ankle breaker" - steep convex sides and a concave base. Filled by 0089. Relationship with ditch 0092 unclear.	No		No	52
			Cut/re-cut of ditch line.				

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0091	0092	Ditch Fill	Mid pale-brownish grey silty sand. Friable, rare small ang and rnd flints. Horizon clear, single fill, IA pot recovered.	Yes		No	52
0092	0092	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned E-W. profile has a sharp break of slope, concave sides and a concave base. Filled by (0091). Relationship with 0090 unclear.	No		No	52
			Cut/recut of ditch line.				
0093	0094	Ditch Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Friable, rare small ang and rnd flints. Horizon clear. Single fill, root disturbed.	No		No	49
			Fill of possible ditch.				
0094	0094	Linear Cut	Linear in plan - root disturbed approx E-W alignment. Profile is broad and relatively shallow, N side break of slope C 45 degrees, south side sharper. Concave base, filled by 0093.	No		No	49
			Cut of probable ditch.				
0095	0095	Ditch Cut	Linear feature running NE-SW. Sharp break of slope at top and base. Flat base.	No		No	44
			Cut of ditch running ne-sw across middle of trench 44. Single fill, no finds.				
0096	0095	Ditch Fill	Mid orangy brown silty sand. Friable, medium gravel inclusions, good horiz clarity, single fill.	No		No	44
			Single fill of ditch 0095, no finds.				
0097	0097	Ditch Cut	Linear feature running NW-SE. U shaped with sharp break of slope at top and gradual break of slope at base. Concave base.	No		No	43
			Cut of ditch running NW-SE across trench 43. Single fill . Large ditch (2m + wide) running N-S just to the east of 0097.				
0098	0097	Ditch Fill	Mid orangy brown silty sand, friable, occ medium gravel. Good horiz clarity, single fill.	No		No	43
			Single fill of ditch 0097. No finds.				
0099	0100	Pit Fill	dark greyish brown very silty gravelly sand, friable. Medium gravel inclusions. Top fill only - not excavated. (finds collection).	Yes	E/MC1	No	47
			Three pieces of Iron Age pot collected from top of large pit/poss three throw.				
0100	0100	Pit Cut	Sub round pit, profile etc unknown as un-excavated. Finds recovery only.	No		No	47
			Cut of pit 0100. Un-excavated, finds recovery only. Three pieces of IA pot recovered.				

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0101	0101	Ditch Cut	Linear feature running NE-SW across E end of trench 50. Sharp break of slope at top and base. Flat base.	No		No	50
			Cut of ditch 0101 running NE-SW across east end of trench 50. Large 2m + wide ditch at opposite end of trench. Single fill.				
0102	0101	Ditch Fill	Mid orangy brown silty sand, friable, no inclusions, good horiz clarity, single fill.	No		No	50
			Single fill of ditch 0101, no finds.				
0103	0104	Ditch Fill	Mid yellowish brown silty sand. Friable, occasional small angular and round flints. Horizon clear, single fill.	No		No	51
			Fill of ditch				
0104	0104	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned NW-SE. Deeper towards NW, possibly terminating to SE. Profile has a sharp break of slope, steep concave sides and a concave base. Filled by 0103.	No		No	51
			Cut of ditch possibly terminating to the east of trench.				
0105	0105	Ditch Cut	Ditch running E-W with gradual sides and flat base. May be contemporary with perpendicular trench to south [0107].	No		No	40
			probable field boundary ditch. Rough flint flake and iron age pot rim sherd suggest Iron age date as large enclosure to the SE.				
0106	0105	Ditch Fill	Single fill of ditch. Mid brown firm sandy silt with occ small flints. Clear horizon.	Yes		No	40
			Silting fill with small amount of domestic waste.				
0107	0107	Ditch Cut	Poss terminus of ditch running S. Gradual sides and concave base.	No		No	40
			Boundary ditch likely to be contemporary with 0105, perpendicular to north. Poss cut by it.				
0108	0107	Ditch Fill	Mid brown firm sandy silt with occ var small flints.	No		No	40
			Silting				
0109	0109	Posthole Cut	Oval posthole with a steep NW side and moderately steep SE side. Isolated in type within iron age enclosure - roundhouse/structure. Concave/sloped base.	No		No	40
			Posthole isolated in type within iron age enclosure - roundhouse/structure				
0110	0109	Posthole Fill	Dark grey brown clay-silt with sand, firm. Lighter towards base - moderately clear horizon.	No		No	40
			Single fill of posthole - silting and/or organic matter.				

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0111	0111	Ditch Cut	Linear (curvilinear?) boundary ditch, E-W curving to NW?	No		No	48
			Boundary ditch - curvilinear? Either corner or side of E-W/N-S Iron age field system.				
0112	0111	Ditch Fill	Dark brown sandy silt, friable with occ small var flints.	No		No	48
			Single fill of ditch, silting.				
0113		colluvial Layer	Mid dark grey brown clay silt with sand. Clear horizon but staining of natural with organics/charcoal underneath, (leached yellow sand with flecks of organic).	Yes		No	53
			Colluvial spread in natural fold in hill heading south to river - ditch fill (0114) connects to this - drainage off the hill/from water from ditch system. Iron age pot recovered from halfway in.				
0114		Ditch Fill	Channel/ditch running W-E and merging with spread 0113 in dip in ground. Not ex'd. Many ditches in plan seen (flowing in) connected at right angles. (4m+) from north.	Yes	MC1	No	53
			Drainage channel, part of drainage system taking water off field system into spread/channel (0113). Early iron age pot frags recovered.				
0115	0115	Ditch Cut	Short linear ditch terminus c.9m from N end of trench.	No		No	37
			Ditch terminus.				
0116	0115	Ditch Fill	Soft mid brown silty sand, no inclusions, single fill of ditch 0115.	No		No	37
			Fill of ditch 0115				
0117	0117	Ditch Cut	Slightly curvilinear ditch/gully N-S orientated but S end curves slightly west. Moderate/gently concave sides to a concave base.	No		No	42
			Shallow ditch/gully				
0118	0117	Ditch Fill	mid brown soft friable silty sand, no inclusions, hard to tell subsoil/0118 horizon but clear against natural. Single fill.	No		No	42
			Fill of ditch 0117				
0119	0119	Ditch Cut	Slightly curvilinear ditch, N-S orientated with a curve to the east at S end. Moderate concave sloped sides to a concave base.	No		No	42
			Ditch/poss links to 0117 as a ring ditch??				
0120	0119	Ditch Fill	Mid brown soft silty sand. No inclusions - hard to determine subsoil/0120 horizon but 0120/natural clear. Single fill.	No		No	42
			Fill of ditch 0119.				

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0121	0121	Ditch Cut	Terminus of ditch aligned NW-SE. Rounded end, moderate sides, flat base.	No		No	36
			Pre or post Iron age (different alignment) field boundary running at 45 degrees to iron age and modern boundaries.				
0122	0121	Ditch Fill	Friable mid brown sand silt with occ-mod gravel and small var flints. No finds, horizon clear.	No		No	36
			Single fill of ditch. Silting.				
0123	0123	Pit Cut	Sub circular in plan, profile has a sharp break of slope, approx 80 degrees, near straight sides and a near flat base. Filled by (0124).	No		No	54
			Cut of pit.				
0124	0123	Pit Fill	Mid orange brown silty sand. Friable. Horizon clear. Single fill.	No		No	54
			Fill of pit.				
0125	0125	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned E-W. Profile has a sharp break of slope, concave sides and a broad near flat base. Filled by (0126).	No		No	54
			Cut of ditch				
0126	0125	Ditch Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand, firm-friable. Horizon clear, single fill.	No		No	54
			Fill of ditch				
0127	0127	Gully Cut	Simi-circular ditch extending beyond east of trench - western extent within trench. Profile has a sharp break of slope, slightly concave sides and a concave base. Filled by (0134).	No		No	41
			Possible drip gully for round house. Quite ephemeral.				
0128	0129	Ditch Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Friable. Horizon clear, single fill.	No		No	41
			Fill of ditch.				
0129	0129	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned E-W. Profile has a sharp break of slope, approx 50 degrees, concave sides and a concave base. Filled by (0128).	No		No	41
			Cut of ditch.				
0130	0131	Ditch Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Friable, horizon clear, occasional small rounded flints, single fill, no finds.	No		No	41
			Fill of ditch				
0131	0131	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned NW-SE with a rounded terminus towards the NW. Profile has a sharp break of slope, approx 65 degrees, concave sides, and a concave base. Filled by 0130.	No		No	41
			Cut of possible ditch terminus.				

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0132	0133	Ditch Fill	Mid orangy brown silty sand. Friable, unexcavated, pottery recovered.	Yes	MC2-MC3	No	41
			Fill of unexcavated ditch.				
0133	0133	Ditch Cut	Large unexcavated possible ditch in trench 41. Filled by 0132.	No		No	41
			Cut of ditch?				
0134	0127	Gully Fill	Mid brownish grey silty sand. Friable, rare small angular flints. Horizon clear. Single fill.	No		No	41
			Fill of possible drip gully				
0135	0135	Ditch Fill	N-S ditch in trench 49, not excavated. Finds recovered	Yes	E/MC1	No	49
			Finds from large enclosure/boundary ditch identified during geophysical survey.				
0136	0136	Ditch Cut	northeast/southwest orientated linear ditch feature (seen on geophysical survey) with moderately steep concave sloped sides to a shallow concave base. Cut by flanking ditch 0142 to the north-west.	No		No	61
			Large ditch - seen on geophysical survey				
0137	0136	Ditch Fill	mid-pale creamy grey silty sand with some mottling with dark brown sandy silts.	Yes	later prehistori	No	61
			Fill of ditch 0136.				
0138	0138	Gully Cut	Narrow gully at end of Trench 61. Steep sloped sides to a steep concave base.	No		No	61
			Gully.				
0139	0138	Gully Fill	MId grey/creamy friable mottled silty sands.	No		No	61
			Fill of gully 0138				
0140	0140	Pit Cut	Probable pit entering Trench 61 from south-west edge, shallow sloped sides to a shallow concave/flattish base.	No		No	61
			Pit				
0141	0140	Pit Fill	MId yellowy grey friable silty sand with very occasional flints/stone inclusions.	Yes		No	61
			Fill of pit 0140.				
0142	0142	Gully Cut	Shallow 'flanking' gully alongside ditch 0136, moderately steep sloped sides to a shallow concave base, orientated approximately northeast/southwest.	No		No	61
			Shallow 'flanking' gully alongside ditch 0136				

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0143	0142	Gully Fill	Fill of gully 0142, mid-pale creamy grey silty sand with some mottling with dark brown sandy silts.	No		No	61
			Fill of gully 0142				
0144	0144	Ditch Cut	Linear ditch feature - steep concave sloped sides to a shallow concave base.	No		No	66
			East-west orientated ditch.				
0145	0144	Ditch Fill	Mid orangy brown friable silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks	No		No	66
			Ditch.				
0146	0146	Ditch Cut	Linear ditch feature, N-S orientated with steep, irregular sides to a sharp concave base (approximately V-shaped)	No		No	66
			Cut of north-south ditch in Trench 66				
0147	0146	Ditch Fill	mid orangey brown friable silty sand	No		No	66
			fill of ditch 0146				
0148	0148	Ditch Cut	Unexcavated ditch seen in trench 66	No		No	66
			Unexcavated ditch in Trench 66.				
0149	0148	Ditch Fill	Mid /dark orangey brown friable silty sand	No		No	66
			Fill of unexcavated ditch seen in north-western end of Trench 66.				
0150	0150	Ditch Cut	North-south ditch in Trench 65 - unexcavated but part of the feature noted during geophysical survey of site. Excavated in Trench 66.	No		No	65
			Unexcavated N-S ditch in Trench 65.				
0151	0150	Ditch Fill	Fill of north-south orientated ditch in Trench 65. Unexcavated.	No		No	65
			Fill of north-south orientated ditch in Trench 65 - believed to be the same feature identified in geophysical survey and investigated in other trenches.				
0152	0152	Posthole Cut	Small circular posthole with steep concave sides to a concave base, 0.22m diameter and 0.4m deep.	No		No	67
			Posthole				
0153	0152	Posthole Fill	mid/dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks.	Yes		Yes	67
			Fill of posthole 0152				

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0154	0154	Ditch Cut	North-south orientated ditch in Trench 64. V-shaped profile with a concave base and 45 degree sloped sides.	No		No	64
			Ditch				
0155	0154	Ditch Fill	Mid/light greyish brown friable silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	Yes		Yes	64
			Fill of Ditch 0154.				
0156	0156	Ditch Cut	steep sided u-shaped ditch with a concave base, orientated approximately north-south	No		No	68
			Ditch - fully excavated after recording.				
0157	0156	Ditch Fill	mid greyish brown friable silty gravelly sand with occasional small flints and stones.	No		No	68
			Fill of ditch 0156.				
0158	0158	Ditch Cut	Small/narrow ditch in Trench 68, alongside 0160. Steep sloped sides to a narrow concave base.	No		No	68
0159	0158	Ditch Fill	Dark greyish brown friable sandy silt with occasional small flints/stones.	No		No	68
			Fill of ditch 0158				
0160	0160	Ditch Cut	Wide moderately steep-sided ditch in Trench 68. 45 degree spoed sides to a shallow concave base.	No		No	68
			Ditch. Fully excavated after recording.				
0161	0160	Ditch Fill	Dark greyish brown friable sandy silt with occasional small flints/stones.	No		No	68
			Fill of ditch 0160				
0162	0162	Ditch Cut	N-S orientated ditch in Trench 62., shallow sloped side to a flat base, 0.2m deep.	No		No	62
			Ditch				
0163	0162	Ditch Fill	Mid greyish brown friable sandy silt with occasional small flints/stones.	Yes		Yes	62
			Fill of N-S ditch in Trench 62.				
0164	0164	Ditch Cut	E-W orientated ditch in Trench 62. Moderately sloped side, base not seen.	No		No	62
			E-W ditch in Trench 62.				
0165	0164	Ditch Fill	Mid greyish brown friable sandy silt with occasional small flints/stones.	No		No	62
			Fill of ditch 0164				

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0166	0166	Ditch Cut	Ditch terminus in Trench 63. Approximately e-w orientated, terminating to the east. 0/7m wide and up to 0.3m deep with steep concave sloped sides to a concave base.	No		No	63
			Ditch terminus - plough damage noted during excavation - may have been a pit?				
0167	0166	Ditch Fill	mottled dark black/mid brown firm sandy clayey silt with charcoal flecking. Plough-damaged feature.	Yes	pot = BA	No	63
			Fill of plough-damaged feature - probable ditch terminus?				
0168	0168	Ditch Cut	east-west orientated ditch in Trench 63. moderately sloped sides to a flattish base,	No		No	63
			Ditch - not that seen on geophysical survey. Some plough damage evident				
0169	0168	Ditch Fill	friable dark brown sandy silt with moderate amounts of small flints/stone gravels.	No		No	63
			Fill of east-west orientated ditch (not seen on geophysical survey). Some plough damage evident				
0170	0170	Ditch Cut	E-w orientated ditch, seen on geophysical survey of site. Not excavated.	No		No	69
			ditch				
0171	0170	Ditch Fill	fill of ditch in Trench 69. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate flint and stone inclusions.	Yes	E/MC1	No	69
			Fill of ditch in Trench 69.				
0172	0172	Ditch Cut	NE-SW orientated ditch in Trench 62 - seen on geophysical survey. Not excavated here	No		No	62
			NE-SW orientated ditch seen on geophysical survey of site.				
0173	0172	Ditch Fill	fill of e-w orientated ditch seen during geophysical survey of site.	Yes		Yes	62
			fill of e-w orientated ditch seen during geophysical survey of site.				
0174	0174	Ditch Cut	N-S orientated ditch, seen by geophysical survey. Not excavated here	No		No	62
			N-S orientated ditch.				
0175	0174	Ditch Fill	fill of north-south orientated ditch in Trench 62 (noted during geophysical survey)	No		No	62

Appendix 3. OASIS form from Phase 1

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-166200

Project details

Project name	BGL 050 Foxburrow Farm Evaluation Phase 1, Waldringfield Road, Brightwell
Short description of the project	Archaeological trial trenching on land at Foxburrow Farm in advance of a planned solar array development revealed evidence of Late Iron Age/early Roman occupation and land usage, with ring-ditches, field boundaries and possible hearths identified across the site believed to date from this period. A planned field system was identified by a previous geophysical survey of the site in 2012, and excavation in the first phase of evaluation has revealed dated this system to be mid-first century AD, as well as locating a number of smaller ditches that appear to respect the major ditch alignments, forming internal ditch systems (though whether these were for land division or additional drainage is unclear). Further work is under way investigating more of the site, and a full archive report will be needed in order to combine the data from both sites into a single archive version, as well as including any additional specialist evidence.
Project dates	Start: 06-12-2013 End: 20-12-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	BGL 050 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	2014/001 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/13/2252/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Late Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Bronze Age

Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	FLINT Early Bronze Age
Methods & techniques	"Aerial Photography - new","Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Wind farm developments
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL BRIGHTWELL BGL 050 Foxburrow Farm Evaluation Phase 1, Waldringfield Road
Postcode	IP12 1NA
Study area	18.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 262 441 52.0484866735 1.29928698838 52 02 54 N 001 17 57 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	Rachael Monk
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Simon Cass
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Stratigraphic"

Paper Media available	"Aerial Photograph","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Foxburrow Farm Solar Array, Brightwell, Phase 1, BGL 050, Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cass, S.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brooks, R.
Other bibliographic details	2014/001
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	A4, comb bound, white card covers, in colour, with four appendices. Also available as a pdf.

Entered by	Rob Brooks (rob.brooks@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	12 March 2014

OASIS:

Appendix 3. OASIS form from Phase 2

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-173760

Project details

Project name	BGL 050 Foxburrow Farm Evaluation Phase 2, Waldringfield Road, Brightwell
Short description of the project	An initial phase of archaeological trial trenching on land at Foxburrow Farm in advance of a planned solar array development revealed evidence of Late Iron Age/early Roman occupation and land usage, with ring-ditches, field boundaries and possible hearths identified across the site believed to date from this period. A planned field system was identified by a previous geophysical survey of the site, and excavation has dated this system to the mid-first century AD, as well as locating a number of smaller ditches that appear to respect the major ditch alignments, forming internal ditch systems - though whether this was for land division or additional drainage is unclear. A second phase of works was required in order to investigate additional areas of the site not included in the first phase of trenching (reported on here) - mainly focussed in the northern part of the site - consisting of a further ten trenches sited across geophysical anomalies identified in the previous survey of the site in 2012. These trenches confirmed the presence of both major linear field system ditches and smaller 'internal land division' ditches, similar to those seen more extensively in the southern area. No indications of any structures or refuse pitting were found, suggesting that this area was utilised for agriculture rather than direct occupation.
Project dates	Start: 10-02-2014 End: 12-02-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BGL 050 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	BGL 050 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	DC/13/2252/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2014/029 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation

Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Monument type	DITCHES Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Bronze Age
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Roman
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	SLAG Uncertain
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Rural commercial
Development type	Solar panel arrays
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL BRIGHTWELL BGL 050 Foxburrow Farm Evaluation Phase 2, Waldringfield Road
Postcode	IP12 1NA
Study area	4.50 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 262 441 52.0484866735 1.29928698838 52 02 54 N 001 17 57 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	Rachael Monk
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Simon Cass
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	UK Sustainable Energy Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Archive ID	H/88/3
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Industrial","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Archive ID	BGL 050
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Industrial","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Geophysics","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Archive ID	BGL 050
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Industrial","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Paper Media available	"Aerial Photograph","Context sheet","Map","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Foxburrow Farm Solar Array, Brightwell, Phase 2, BGL 050, Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brooks, R.
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS Report No. 2014/029
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	A4, comb bound, white card covers, in colour with three appendices. Also available as a pdf.

Entered by	Rob Brooks (rob.brooks@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	12 March 2014

OASIS:

Appendix 4. Pottery catalogue from Phase 1

Context	Trench	Period	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date
0059	32	1	HMG	b	2	20	Fingernail-impressed dec, orange ext black core int. SV	BA
		1	HMG	b	2	8	SV, fingernail-impressed dec., orange ext, black core int. Grog & flint	BA
		1	HMS	b	1	14	Orange ext/core.	BA
0063	33	1	HMF	b	2	20	SV orange-brown surf, black core.	IA
		1	HMS	b	2	7	SV orange surf black core. V abr. deteriorated	IA
0071	33	2	BSW	b	7	21	'Romanising ' fabric black bits. SV pocked, abr.	ERom
		2	BSW	rb	5	16	Jar rim type 7 (120mm, 22%) oxidised core	MC1
0089	52	2	BSW	b	1	5	Jar, concave neck. 'Romanising' fabric w black bits. Orange margins, black core	E/MC1
		2	BSW	b	1	8	Oxidised core. Thin. HM-WF	E/MC1
		2	BSW	b	3	19	Oxidised margins. thin HM-WF	E/MC1
		2	GROG	b	1	7	(standard sized vessel)	1-60AD
0091	52	2	GMB	b	1	2		Rom
0099	43	2	BSW	b	1	1	HM-WF. with bead cordon (E/MC1)	LIA
		2	GROG	b	1	24	Storage jar. Combed. LIA (E/MC1)	LIA
0106	40	2	GMB	r	1	3	Rim type 7 (x,x) oxidised core	Rom
0113	53	1	HMF	b	1	1	<1g. preh - not closely datable	Preh
0114	53	2	BSW	b	2	7	Abraded, asc	MC1
		2	GROG	b	3	12	with voids	1-60 AD
0132	41	2	BSW	b	1	6	Oxidised core	Rom
		2	GX	r	1	17	Bead-rimmed dish type 6.18 rim 32 (190mm, 8%)	MC2-MC3
		2	GX	b	1	18	Abraded	Rom
		2	RX	b	1	16	Jar, neck sherd w. bead cordon from large jar	ERom
0135	49	2	BSW	b	3	16	'Romanising' fabric, hand-made-wheel-finished	E/MC1
		2	BSW	b	5	8	'Romanising' fabric,Oxidised core. thin	MC1
		2	BSW	ba	1	25	'Footring' base.Handmade-wheel-finished. oxidised core. Flaked abraded	E/MC1

Key: Period 1 = Prehistoric, Period 2 = Late Iron Age/Roman; b = bodysherd, ba = base sherd, r = rimsherd.

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Director: Professor R M Ellam
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park,
East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

Appendix 5. Radiocarbon dating certificates

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

10 June 2014

Laboratory Code	SUERC-53127 (GU34109)
Submitter	Cathy Tester Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 9-10 Churchyard, Shire Hall Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR
Site Reference	Brightwell, BGL 050 Evaluation Phase 1
Context Reference	BGL050-0042
Sample Reference	BGL050-0042 SS1
Material	charcoal : wood
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-24.7 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	1504 ± 27

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

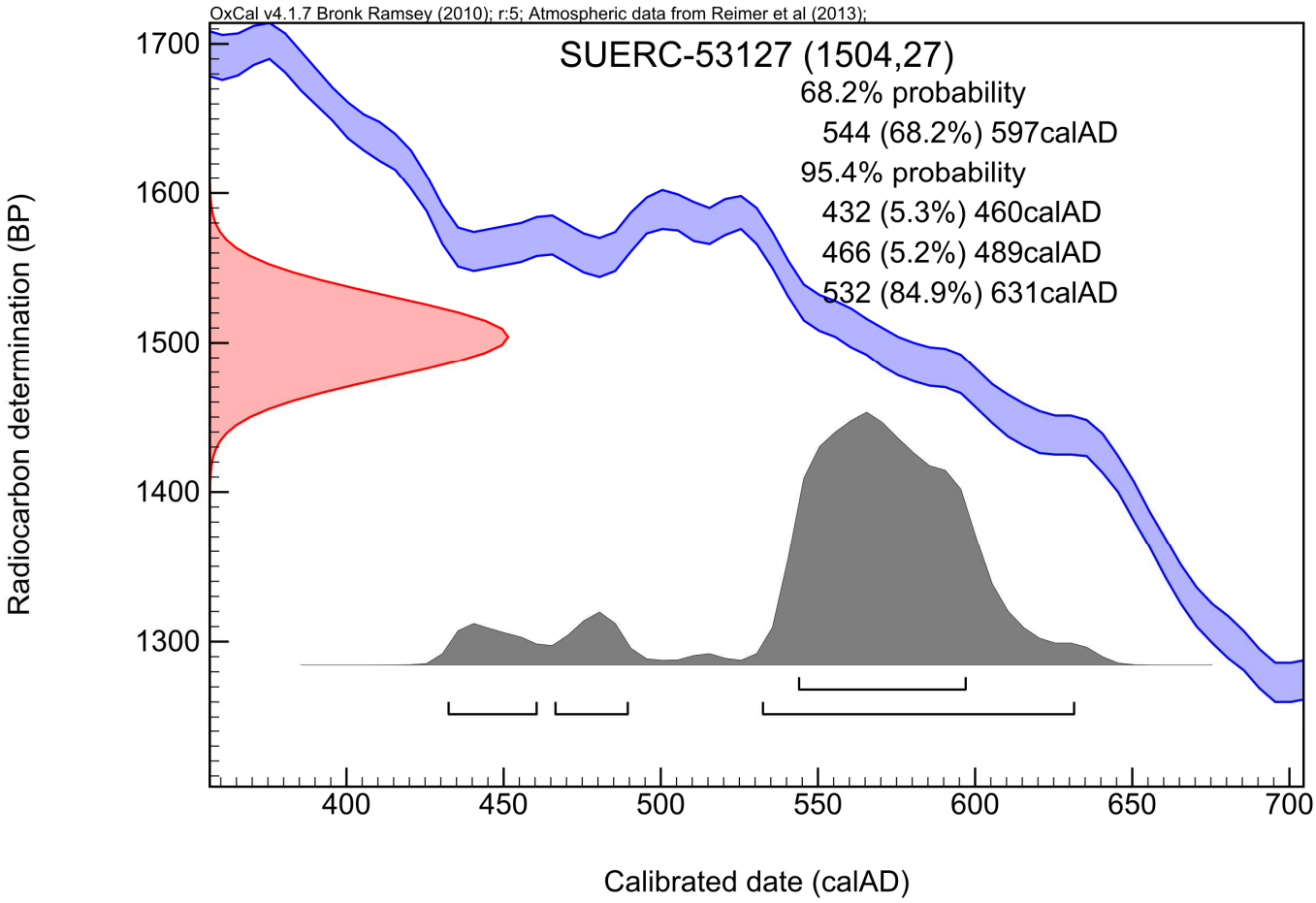
The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- N. Rudd Date :- 10/06/2014

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 10/06/2014

Calibration Plot



Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

Director: Professor R M Ellam

Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park,
East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

10 June 2014

Laboratory Code	SUERC-53128 (GU34110)
Submitter	Cathy Tester Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 9-10 Churchyard, Shire Hall Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR
Site Reference	Brightwell, BGL 050 Evaluation Phase 1
Context Reference	BGL050-0054
Sample Reference	BGL050-0054 SS3
Material	charcoal : wood
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-24.8 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	1510 ± 27

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

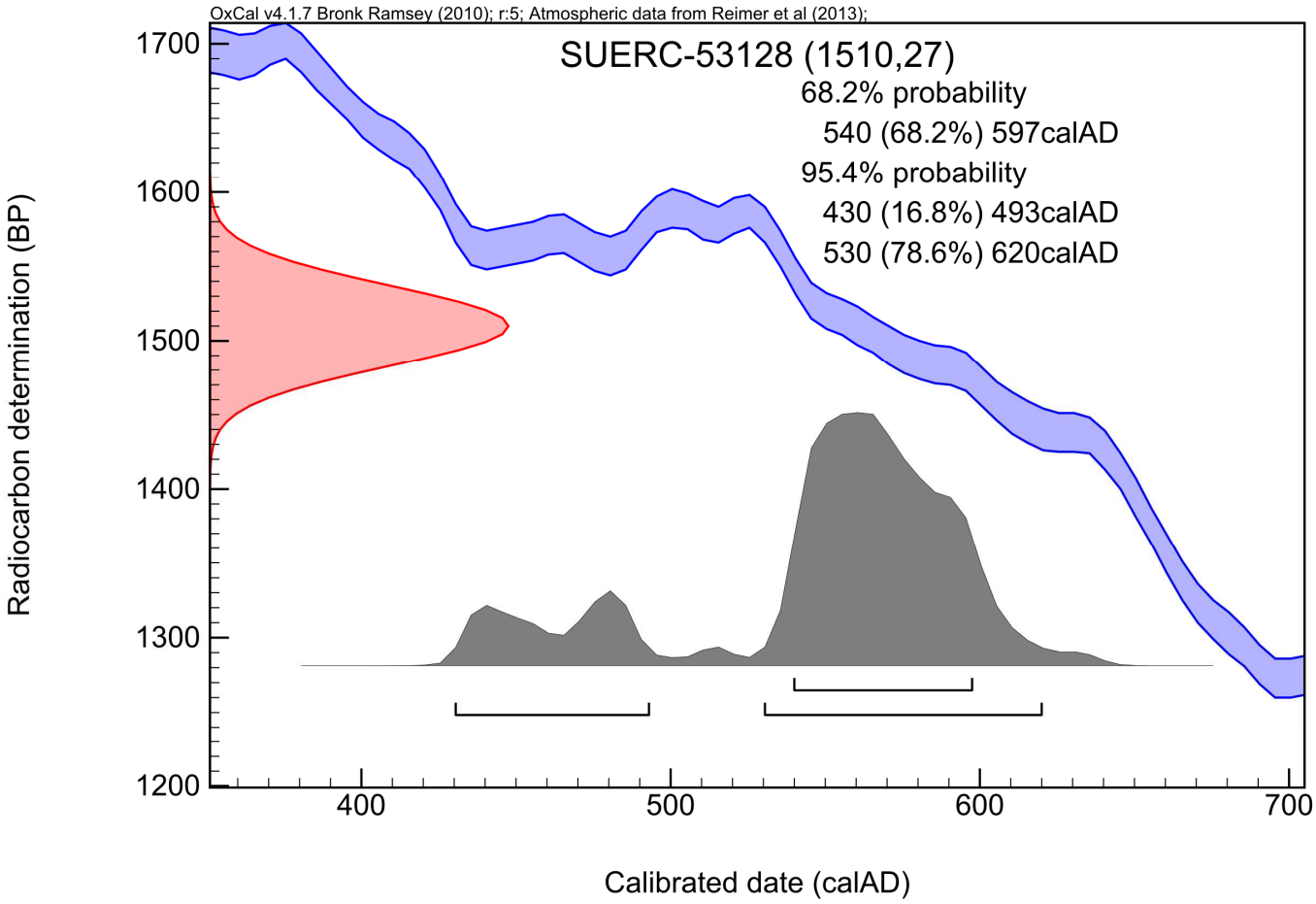
The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

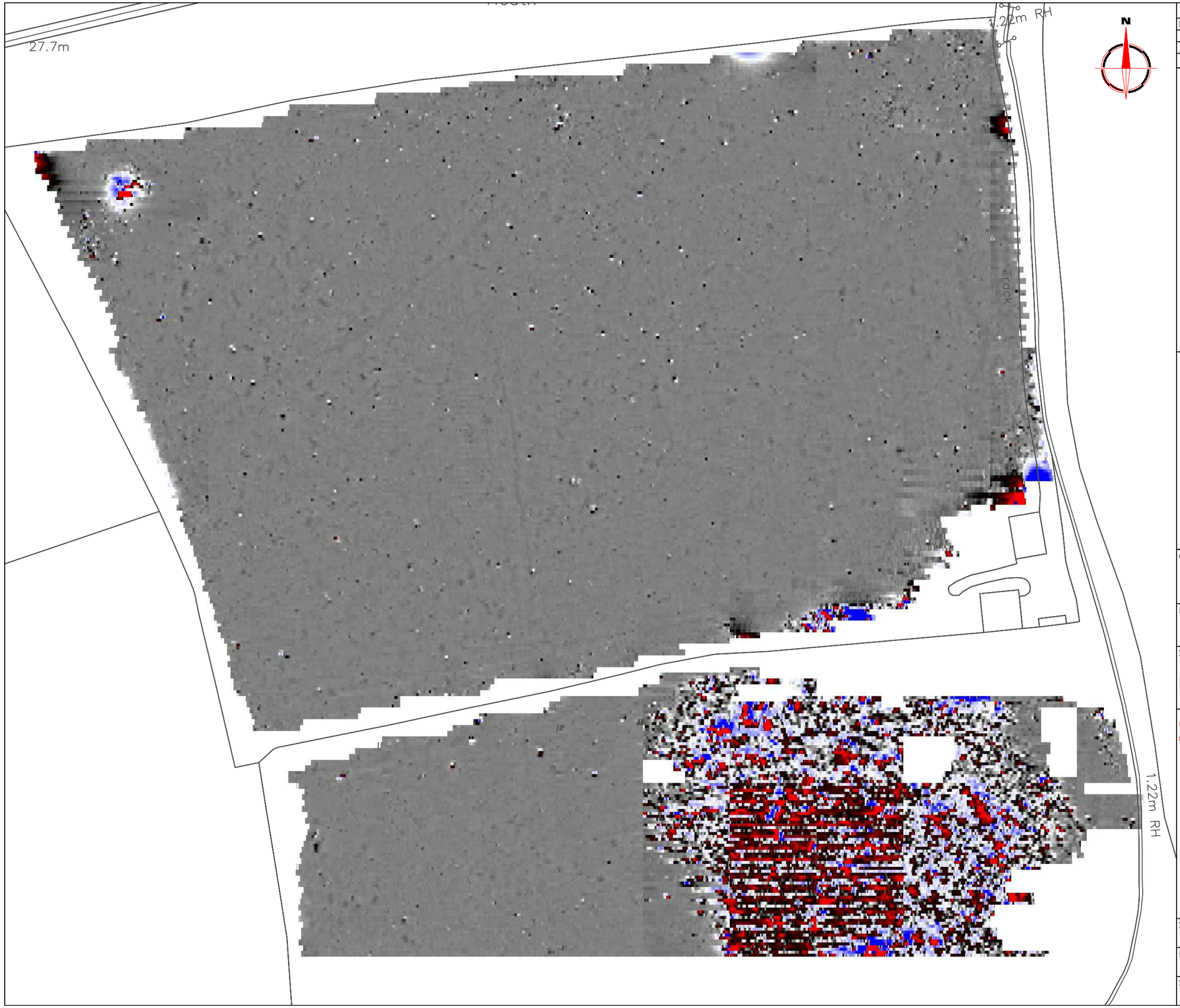
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- N. Rudd Date :- 10/06/2014

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 10/06/2014

Calibration Plot





Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

Plotting parameters

Maximum +100nT (red)
Minimum -100nT (blue)

+100nT
-10nT
-10nT
-100nT

Client
MOSSCLIFF ENVIRONMENTAL

Project Title
MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

Job No. J5612

Subject
COLOUR PLOT OF GRADIOMETER DATA SHOWING EXTREME VALUES - NORTH

STRATASCAN™
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND ENGINEERING
VINEYARD HOUSE
UPTON UPON SEVERN
WR8 0SA
T: 01684 592266
E: info@stratascan.co.uk
www.stratascan.co.uk

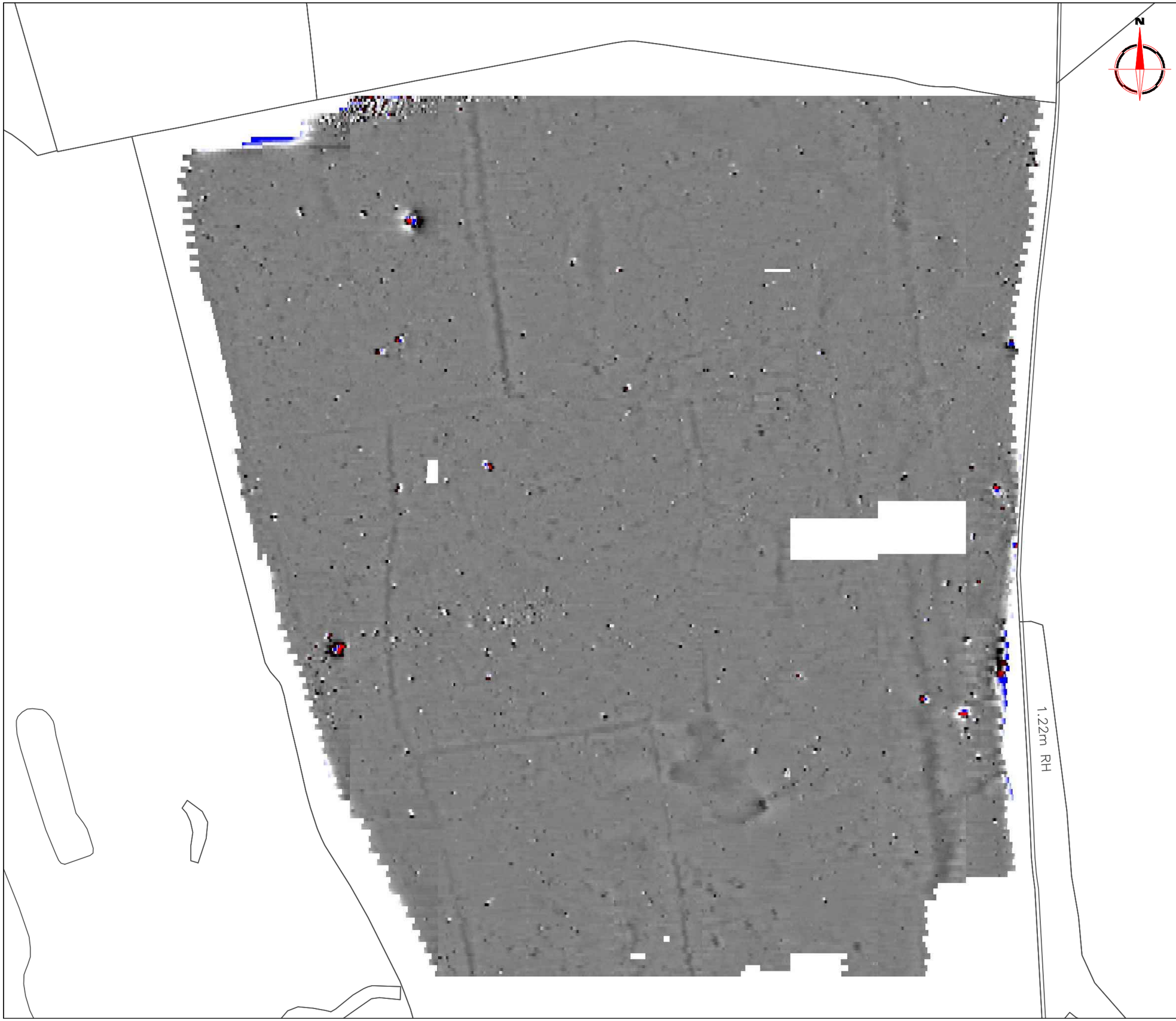
EUROPEAN GPR ASSOCIATION

SUMO GROUP MEMBER

Scale 1:1250

0m 10 20 30 40 50m

Plot	Checked by	Issue No.
A3	DGE	01
Survey date	Drawn by	Figure No.
JULY 2012	TR	05



Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

Plotting parameters

Maximum +100nT (red)
Minimum -100nT (blue)

+100nT
-10nT
-10nT
-100nT

Client
MOSSCLIFF ENVIRONMENTAL

Project Title
MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

Job No. J5612

Subject
COLOUR PLOT OF GRADIOMETER DATA SHOWING EXTREME VALUES - SOUTH

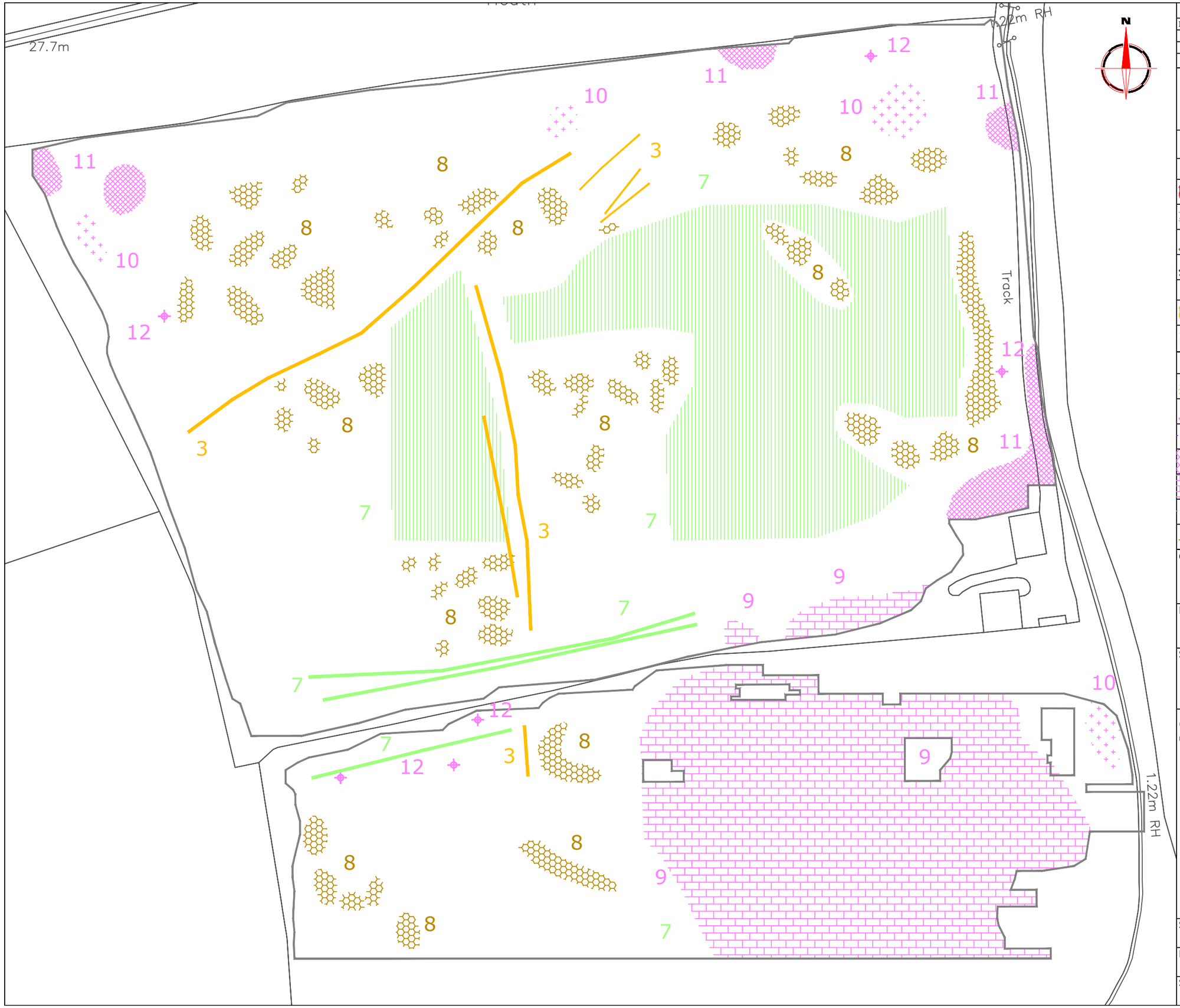
STRATASCAN™
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND ENGINEERING
VINEYARD HOUSE
UPTON UPON SEVERN
WR8 0SA
T: 01684 592266
E: info@stratascan.co.uk
www.stratascan.co.uk

SUMO GROUP MEMBER

Scale 1:1250

0m 10 20 30 40 50m

Plot	Checked by	Issue No.
A3	DGE	01
Survey date	Drawn by	Figure No.
JULY 2012	TR	06



Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

KEY

PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY

- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
- Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
- Positive linear anomalies probably related to former field boundaries not present on available mapping
- Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow

POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY

- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
- Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin

OTHER ANOMALIES

- Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
- Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
- Linear scattered magnetic debris probably related to former field boundary on mapping from 1881-1993
- Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
- Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
- Scattered magnetic debris
- Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin

Client

MOSSCLIFF ENVIRONMENTAL

Project Title — Job No. J5612

MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

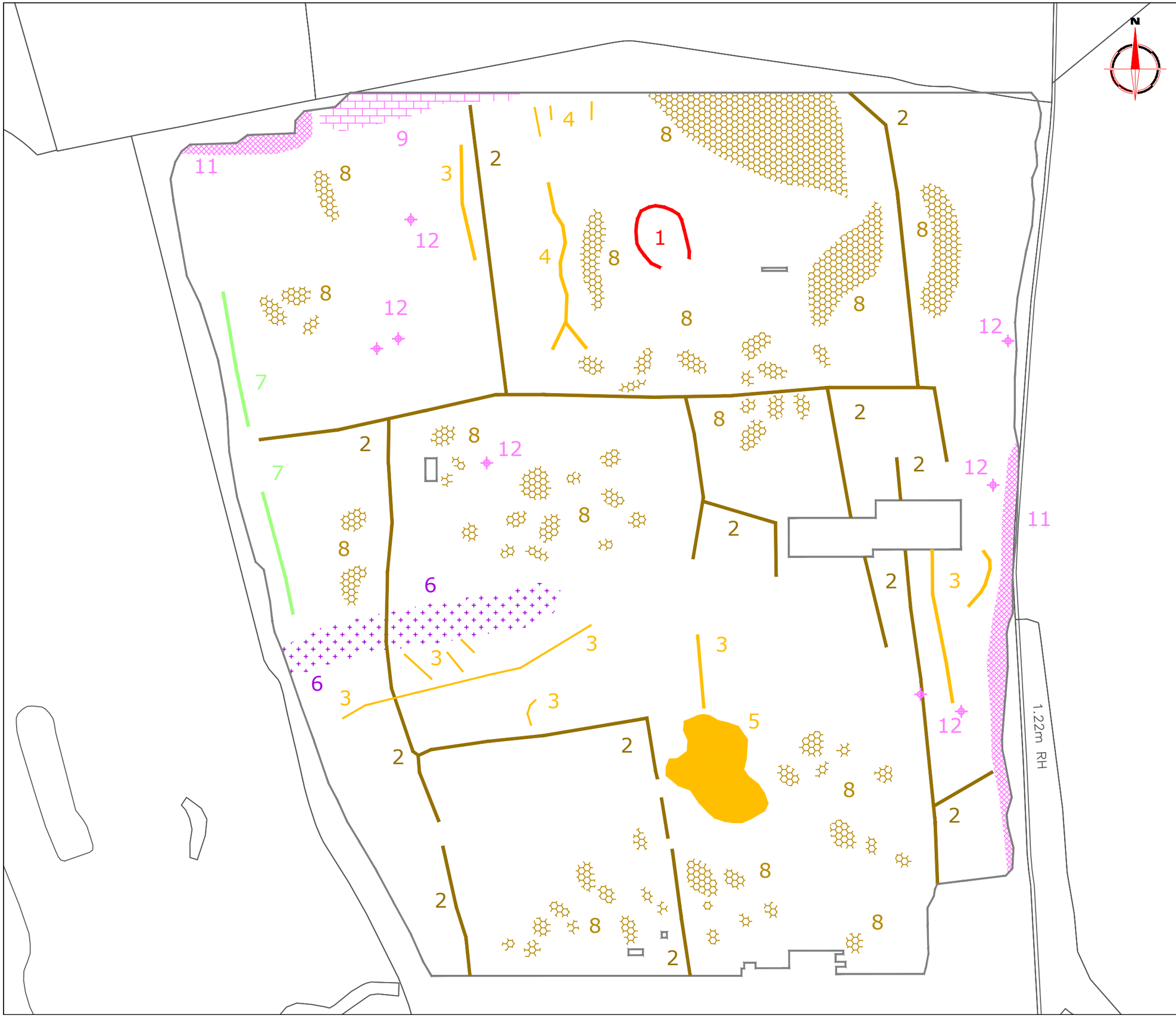
Subject

ABSTRACTION AND INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER ANOMALIES - NORTH

STRATASCAN™
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND ENGINEERING
VINEYARD HOUSE
UPTON UPON SEVERN
WR8 0SA
T: 01684 592266
E: info@stratascan.co.uk
www.stratascan.co.uk

Scale 1:1250 — 0m 10 20 30 40 50m

Plot	Checked by	Issue No.
A3	DGE	01
Survey date	Drawn by	Figure No.
JULY 2012	TR	07



Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-
-	-	-

KEY

PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY

- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
- Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
- Positive linear anomalies probably related to former field boundaries not present on available mapping
- Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow

POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY

- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
- Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin

OTHER ANOMALIES

- Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
- Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
- Linear scattered magnetic debris probably related to former field boundary on mapping from 1881-present
- Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
- Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
- Scattered magnetic debris
- Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin

Client

MOSSCLIFF ENVIRONMENTAL

Project Title — Job No. J5612

MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

Subject

ABSTRACTION AND INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER ANOMALIES - SOUTH

STRATASCAN™
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND ENGINEERING
VINEYARD HOUSE
UPTON UPON SEVERN
WR8 0SA
T: 01684 592266
E: info@stratascan.co.uk
www.stratascan.co.uk

EUROPEAN GPR ASSOCIATION

SUMO GROUP MEMBER

Scale 1:1250 — 0m 10 20 30 40 50m

Plot	Checked by	Issue No.
A3	DGE	01
Survey date	Drawn by	Figure No.
JULY 2012	TR	08

Archaeological services
Field Projects Team

Delivering a full range of archaeological services

- Desk-based assessments and advice
- Site investigation
- Outreach and educational resources
- Historic Building Recording
- Environmental processing
- Finds analysis and photography
- Graphics design and illustration

Contact:

Rhodri Gardner

Tel: 01473 265879

rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk

www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/