

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Kirton Lodge, Proposed Farm Reservoir KIR 055

OASIS ID: suffolkc1 – 16921

A REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2006

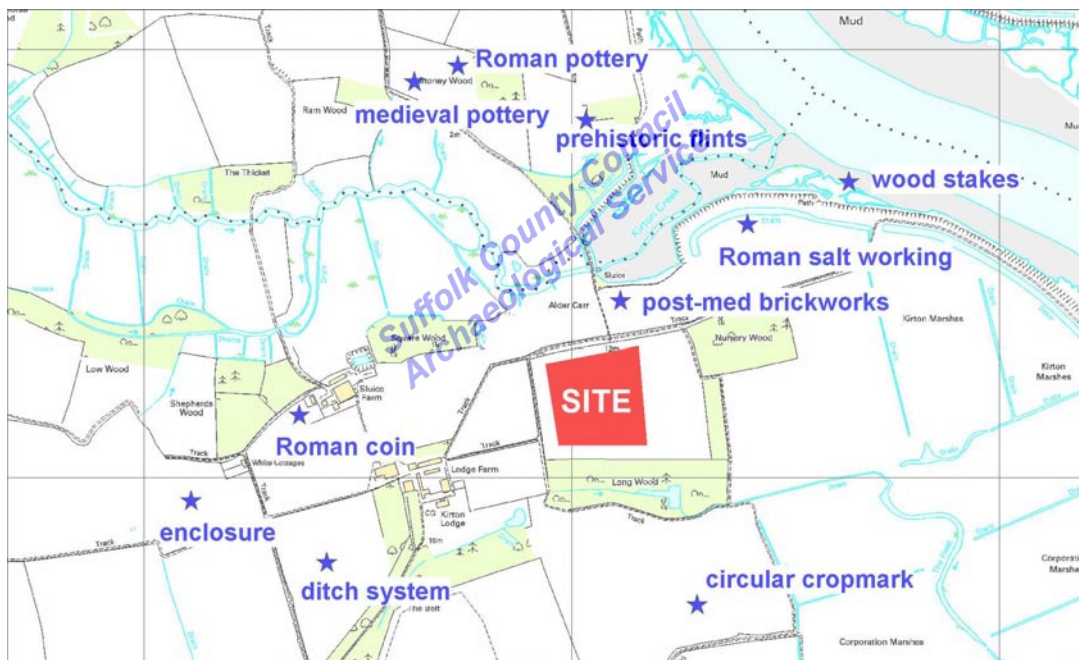


Figure 1: Showing site location and nearby sites of archaeological interest

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Summary

A trenched evaluation was conducted within the area of a proposed farm reservoir on an east to west running ridge overlooking Kirton creek to the north. This revealed a high concentration of features within the north-west corner of the site. Some of these are likely to be of prehistoric date, with some features containing pottery of the Early Bronze Age (2,300 – 1,500 BC). Although a hearth and possible structural remains suggest settlement, the presence of urn fragments within the pottery assemblage might point to a funerary use of the site. Further excavation has been proposed for this area.

Outside the main concentration, some isolated archaeological remains were identified. A pit of Bronze Age date was recognised towards the south-east corner of the site and three sections of ditch, one prehistoric, one medieval and one undated, ran along the site's eastern edge.

The ground along the southern edge of the site was far heavier and more clay than that to the north and field drainage must have been a concern to earlier farmers. A large undated ditch, in some places of 3m width, cut across this area from east to west. A more comprehensive system of field drains, including ditches containing ceramic pipes, was laid out across this area of clay in the 19th or early 20th century.

SMR information: KIR 055

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Grid Reference: TM 2905 4117
Funding body: GH & JG Paul

List of Contributors

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Acknowledgements

This field evaluation was undertaken at the request of G.H. and J.G. Paul of Kirton Estate and commissioned by Hawes Associates. The evaluation was conducted in accordance to a Brief and Specification issued by Dr. Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team) and the fieldwork was managed by John Newman (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team).

The evaluation was completed by members of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), Field Team. The excavation and field recording was carried out by Phil Camps, Tim Browne, Tony Fisher (supervisor) and Jezz Meredith (project officer). A TST survey of the site was made by Jonathan van Jennians and Mike Green. John Duffy prepared the plans using this data.

Finds processing was carried out by Cathy Tester and Anna West and the specialist finds report was produced by Cathy Tester. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Dr Colin Pendleton, SCCAS Conservation Team.

Introduction

The site occupies an undulating east to west running slight rise or crest, sloping gently down to Kirton creek to the north and to a small wooded valley to the south. From this elevated position good views are afforded of the creek and probably in the past also of the river Deben to the east, but the estuary is now screened by trees.

A TST survey of the area showed that the majority of the north half of the site was over 12.5m above sea level (OD) with the south of the site sloping down to a minimum height of 9.2m OD in the centre along the southern edge. Within the northern half two slightly more elevated humps rose to a height of over 12.75m OD (see figure 2). The western, more linear shaped hump was revealed in excavation to be caused by a ridge of coarse gravel and stone, whereas the rest of the high ground was based on sand. To the south the sand gave way to boulder clay. A slight north to south dip or slight valley extended from the centre of the site to the south. At the head of this slight valley up to 1m of silty sand hillwash (colluvium) had accumulated.

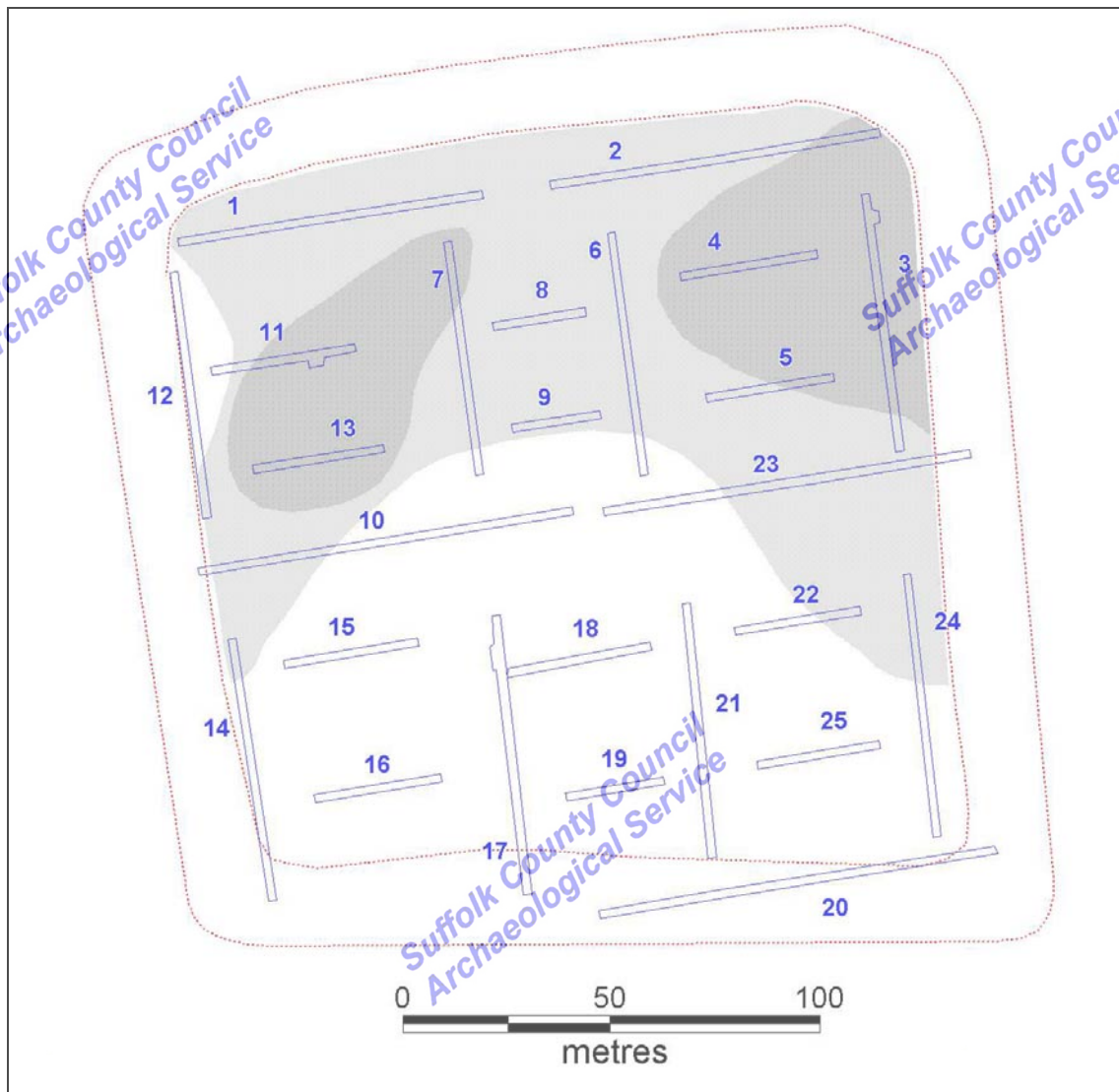


Figure 2: Site area with trenches showing extent of ground over 12.5m OD (mid tone) and that over 12.75m OD (dark tone).

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A number of sites of archaeological significance are within the vicinity. A scatter of prehistoric flint flakes had been found in a field to the north of Kirton creek, nearby Roman pottery had also been found. Other Roman sites include an extensive salt working site (a 'red hill') 500m to the north-east of the site and a single Roman coin (follis of Maximianus, 307 AD) was recovered 600m to the west. Later period sites include a scatter of medieval pottery to the north-west of the creek and a post-medieval brickworks between the site and the water.

Undated sites include a series of wooden stakes and posts discovered 700m to the north-east on the edge of the river Deben and a number of other sites are known from aerial photographs. A circular cropmark 400m to the south could be a prehistoric ring ditch indicating a possible burial mound. Cropmarks of a ditch system and a ditched enclosure have been recognised to the west of Kirton Lodge.

Method

Trenching was conducted using a 360° mechanical digger equipped with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. Trenches were spaced across the site to provide a 5% sample of the area under investigation.

All machining was observed by an archaeologist standing adjacent to or within the trench. The topsoil and underlying deposits were removed by the digger to reveal natural deposits of sand and gravel of clay. Archaeological features cutting the natural were observable at this level.

The upcast soil was checked visually for any archaeological finds. Unstratified finds were given the topsoil context number from the trench they were recovered from, unless it was certain they came from the subsoil.

All potential archaeological features observed in the base of the trench were cleaned and hand excavated. All separate deposits and features, archaeological or otherwise, were given O.P. (observable phenomena; sometimes referred to as context) numbers.

Features within trenches were drawn in plan at a scale of 1:50 and in section at 1:20. Trench locations and heights were surveyed in accurately using a TST (Total Station Theodolite) device. An accurate benchmark for heights above sea level (Ordnance Datum) was not available so a 12m spot height from the track north of the site was used. Heights used in the text are relative to this spot height.

The site archive will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds. The site code KIR 055 will be used to identify all elements of the archive associated with this project.

Excavation Results

In the following section each trench will be considered in turn with associated deposits, features and finds considered. Figure 3 indicates that all excavated features were from one of four periods: prehistoric, medieval, modern and undated. The earliest features were of general prehistoric date (but likely to be Early Bronze Age / Bronze Age, e.g. 2,300 – 700 BC). The majority of features of this age were encountered in Trench 11. A single feature of medieval date was uncovered in Trench 3 (e.g. 1066 – 1500 AD). Modern (post-1800) ditches containing ceramic pipes were encountered mainly across the south of the site where the underlying natural was clay. The majority of features were undated but as many of these tend to cluster around Trench 11 and the north-east quadrant of the site, it is presumed that some of these are likely to be of prehistoric date.

Trench 1 (figures 4 and 7)

This was an east-west orientated trench of 73.7m length positioned along the northern edge of the site. The humic loam ploughsoil (0002) was 350mm thick with the underlying silty sand subsoil (0003) 150mm in thickness. Unstratified finds within 0002 included pottery of both Bronze Age and medieval date and a fragment of lava quern, also of probable medieval origin.

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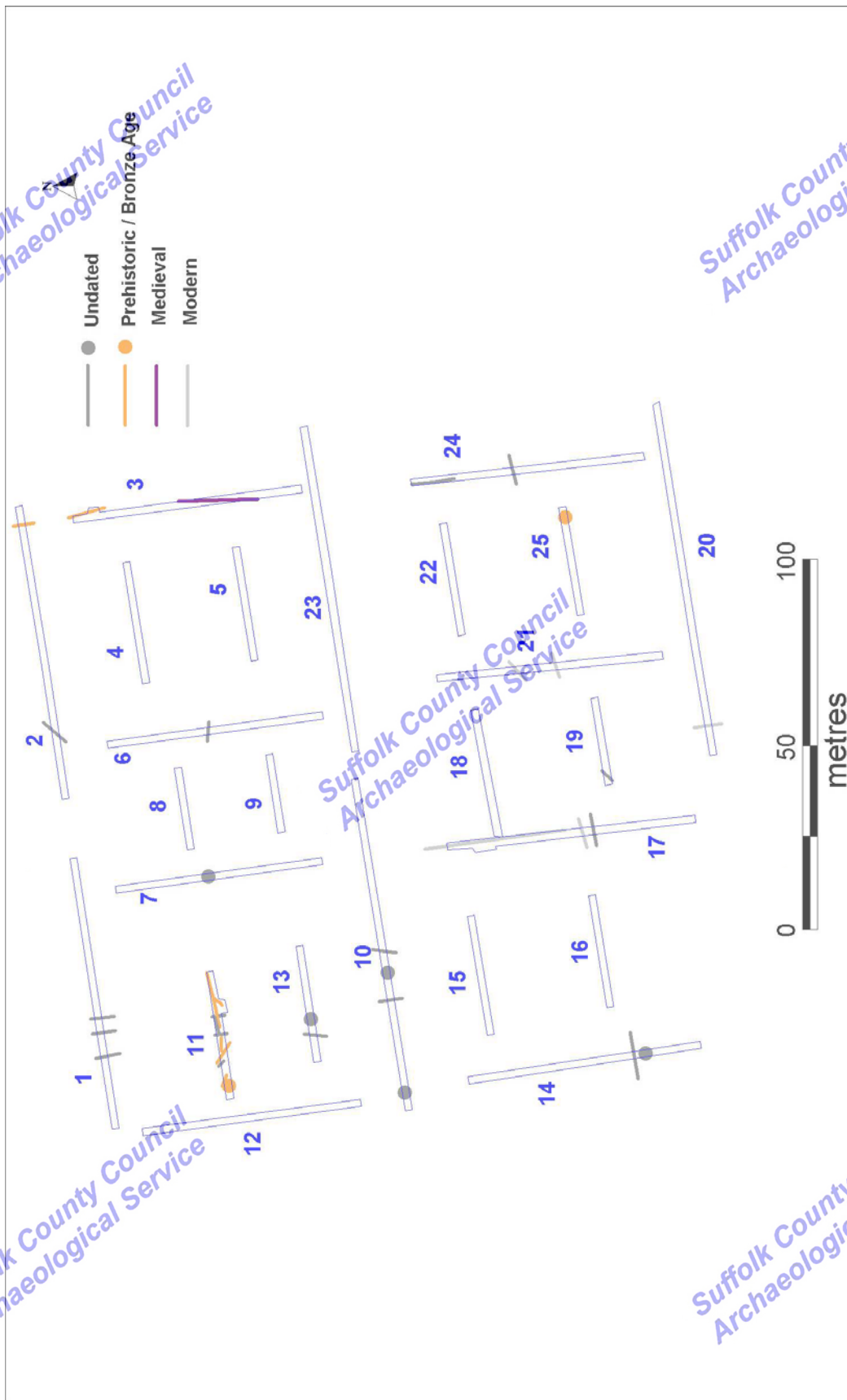


Figure 3: Trench locations showing excavated features (ditches as lines, pits as circles). All features assigned to one of four periods (see key).

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Three linear features were encountered in this trench, all approximately north to south running. Ditch [0004] was c.20m from the western end of the. With an open V-shaped profile of 900mm width and 300mm depth, it contained a fill (0005) of mid brown silty sand with no finds.

At c.26m from the western end of the trench, ditch [0006] had an open U-shaped profile of 800mm width and 200mm depth with a fill (0007) of mottled mid and light brown silty sand with no finds.

At c.30 from the western end of the trench, ditch [0008] had a wide flat base of 1.25m width and a depth of 180mm with a fill (0009) of mid brown silty sand with no finds.

Trench 2 (figures 4 and 7)

On the same alignment as Trench 1 along the northern edge of the site, this trench was 79m long. The topsoil (0010) was 350mm thick and the deep subsoil (0011) was 350 – 400mm in thickness. No finds were found in either of these layers.

Two linear features were encountered in this trench. From the western end, the first of these at c.17m was ditch [0014]. This feature was north-east to south-west running with a U-shaped profile of 700mm width and 28mm depth with a mid brown silty sand fill (0015) with no finds.

Towards the eastern end of the trench at c.4m from this end, ditch [0012] was a north-south running feature also encountered in Trench 3. This cut had an open U-shaped profile of 800mm width and 200mm depth with a mid brown silty sand fill (0013) containing no finds.

Trench 3 (figures 4 and 8)

This trench was an approximately north-south running trench towards the north-eastern corner of the site of 61m in length. The topsoil (0019) was over a thick subsoil (0020) of 350mm thickness becoming 400mm towards the southern end of the trench. No finds were recovered from either of these layers.

Two linear features were encountered in this trench, although it is possible that both are part of the same feature that curves first out and then back into the trench area. At the northern end of the trench ditch [0012], first encountered in Trench 2, was a north-north-west to south-south-east running feature with an open U-shaped profile with a width of 900mm and depth of 180mm. Its fill (0016) was brown silty sand containing a flint tool of likely Bronze Age date.

Ditch [0017] was a north to south running feature, possibly the curving continuation of ditch [0012] to the north. This feature was irregular sided, 500mm wide where excavated but becoming 1m wide where it ran under the trench-side baulk. This feature had an open U-shaped profile of 120mm depth. The mid brown silty sand fill (0017) contained pottery of medieval date.

Trench 4

This was an approximately east-west aligned trench of 32m length within the north-east quadrant of the site. The topsoil (0021) was 350mm in thickness and contained a

flint flake and end-scraper of prehistoric - probably Bronze Age - date. The silty sand subsoil (0022) was 100mm at the western end of the trench and 300mm elsewhere.

No features of archaeological significance were detected within this trench.

Trench 5

This was an east to west orientated trench of 31m length to the south of Trench 4. 31m in length, with a topsoil (0023) of 350mm and a subsoil (0024) of 300mm. No finds were found in either of these layers.

No features of archaeological significance were detected within this trench.

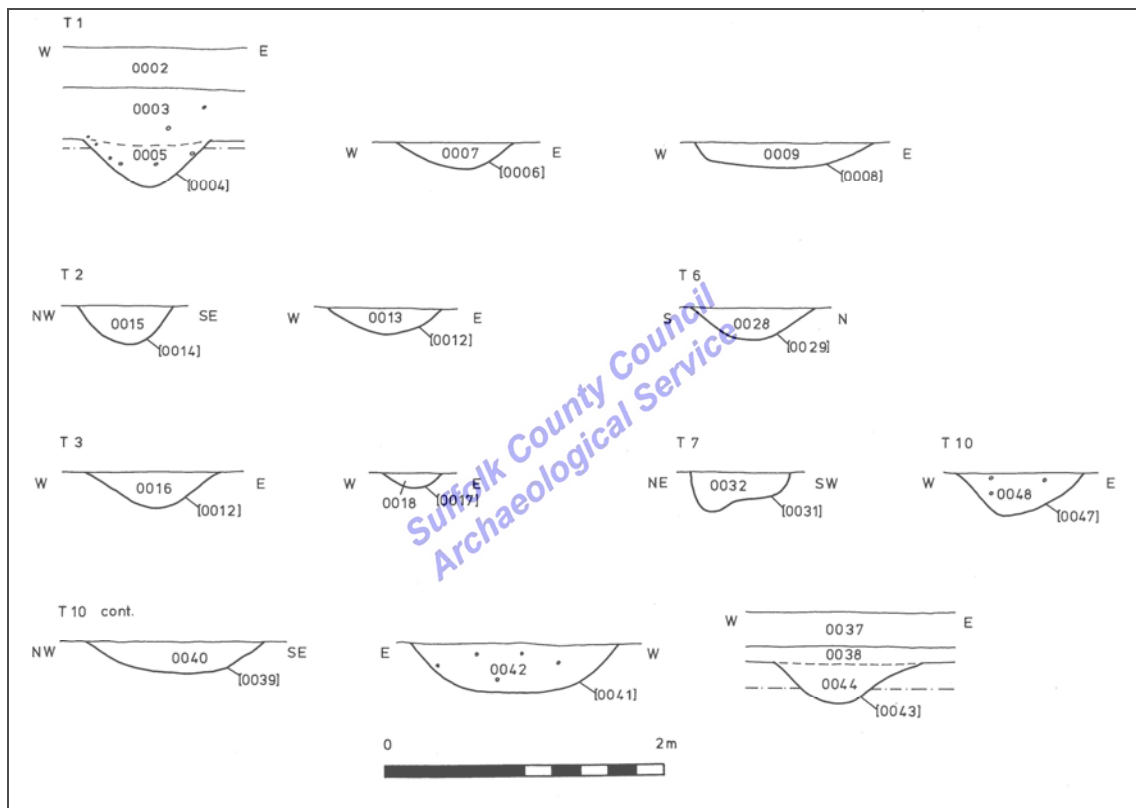


Figure 4: Feature sections from Trenches 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 10

Trench 6 (figures 4 and 8)

Trench 6 was an approximately north-south aligned trench of 57m length within the north-eastern quadrant of the site and west of Trenches 4 and 5. The topsoil (0025) was 350mm in thickness and the subsoil (0026) was up to 500mm in depth towards the northern end of the trench. No finds were found in either of these layers.

Ditch [0027] was the only recognised feature within this trench. This was an east-west running ditch with an open U-shaped profile of 850mm width and 220mm depth. Its fill (0028) was a light grey silty sand, containing no finds.

Trench 7 (figures 4 and 8)

This was a north to south trench of 43m length, parallel to and c.40m to the west of Trench 6. Topsoil (0029) was 300mm deep and subsoil (0030) was 350mm in

thickness. It was this subsoil layer that contained a large fragment of rusticated Bronze Age pottery.

This trench contained a single feature, the post-hole [0031]. This had a circular cut of 700mm diameter and a maximum depth of 280mm. With steep sides, the base appears to step down towards the north-east edge, suggesting that the original post might have stood here. The light brown grey silty sand fill (0032) contained occasional charcoal flecks but no finds.

Trench 8

An east-west running trench of 21.7m length towards the north of the site and between Trenches 6 and 7. Topsoil (0033) was 350mm in depth and subsoil (0034) was up to 450mm in thickness towards the eastern end of the trench.

No features of archaeological significance were detected within this trench.

Trench 9

An east-west running trench of 20m length south of Trench 8 and between Trenches 6 and 7. Topsoil (0033) was 300mm in depth and subsoil (0034) was 350mm in thickness.

No features of archaeological significance were detected within this trench.

Trench 10 (figures 4 and 7)

This was an approximately east to west running trench of 89.5m length, towards the western side of the centre of the site. The deep topsoil (0036) was 400mm thick maximum towards the east end of the trench. The even thicker subsoil was up to 600mm in depth at the eastern end of the trench. This subsoil layer contained Bronze Age pottery and a piece of lava quern of probable Roman date.

Four features were encountered within this trench, two ditches and two pits. None of the features contained finds so all are undated.

At c.48m from the eastern end, ditch [0039] was a north-south running cut with gradual sloping sides and a flat base of 1.25m width and 220mm depth. Fill (0040) was orange / mid brown silty sand.

Pit [0041] nearby was circular in plan with concave sides and a flat base and a diameter of 1.45m and depth of 360mm. Fill (0042) was mid brown silty sand.

At c.30m from the western end of the trench, the c.north-south running ditch [0043] had convex sides and a rounded base with a width of 1.1m and a depth of 280mm. Fill (0044) was mid brown silty sand.

Near the western end of the trench, pit [0045] was an elliptical feature of c.1.4m (north-south) by 1m (east-west) with a depth of 300mm. Fill (0046) was mid brown silty sand.

Trench 11 (figures 5 and 7)

Trench 11 was an east to west aligned trench of 34m length positioned towards the north-west corner of the site, south of, and parallel with, Trench 1. The topsoil (0047) was 350mm in thickness and subsoil (0048) was 200mm deep. Neither of these deposits revealed finds.

This trench revealed a complicated and high density arrangement of archaeological features, several of which were prehistoric, probably Bronze Age, in date.

At the eastern end of the trench, the curving, roughly north-east to south-west running ditch terminated in a butt-end towards the south-west. This ditch had a U-shaped profile of 600mm width and a depth of 180mm. This feature clearly cut the fill of the adjacent ditch [0050]. Fill (0054) and that of the butt-end (0055) were light to mid brown silty sand, with (0054) containing prehistoric pottery and flint.

Ditch [0050] was cut by [0049] at its eastern end and ran westwards within the trench for a further 9m before terminating in a butt-end. This feature had a steep-sided V-shaped profile of 600mm width and 300mm depth. Fills (0056), (0059) and (0060) were light brown and grey-brown silty sand with (0056) containing Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery. Although this feature intersects with [0051] no obvious cutting relationship could be seen.

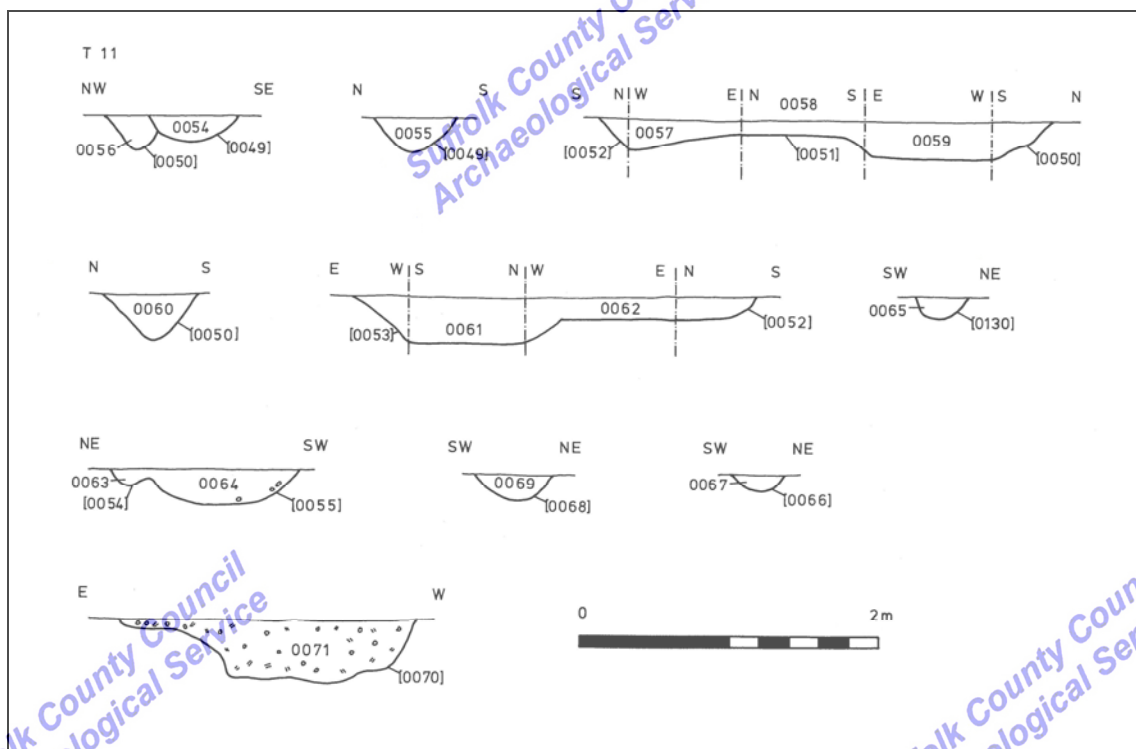


Figure 5: Feature sections from Trench 11

Ditch [0051] was a north-south running linear feature that formed junctions with ditches [0050] and [0052] but with no cutting relationship detected. Of 900mm width and 100mm depth, its fill (0058) was a light brown grey silty sand, containing no archaeologically significant finds.

Ditch [0052] ran closely parallel with and to the north of [0050] and formed junctions with ditches [0051] and [0053] but showed no cutting relationship. This feature had a width of 700mm and depth of 200mm. Fill (0057) was light brown grey silty sand, containing no archaeologically significant finds.

Ditch [0053] ran parallel with ditch [0051] c.4m to the east. This feature formed a junction with ditch [0052] but showed no cutting relationship. This ditch had a width of 1m and depth of 300mm. Fill (0061) was light brown grey silty sand, containing no archaeologically significant finds.

The east to west running slot [0130] was located between ditches [0053] and [0131]. This feature was 4m in length with a U-shaped profile of 300mm width and 140mm in depth. The fills were mid brown silty sand with (0063) from the western butt end contained Bronze Age pottery, whereas (0065) from the opposite end of the slot contained pottery of probable Early Bronze Age date.

Ditch [0131] was a north-west to south-east running feature with an open U-shaped profile of c.1m width and depth of 240mm. Fill (0064) was mid brown silty sand and contained a sherd of possible bucket urn pottery of Bronze Age date.

Running parallel with the previous feature was the slot [0068] with a butt end to the south-east. This feature had a width of 500mm and a depth of 180mm. The fill (0069) was mid brown silty sand and contained no archaeological finds.

On a similar alignment to slot [0068] and ditch [0131] was the linear feature [0066]. This slot or small ditch, like slot [0068], had a butt end to the south-east and had a width of 300mm and a depth of 100mm. Its fill (0067) was mid grey silty sand and contained pottery of Early Bronze Age date including a sherd of Beaker fineware.

At the western end of the trench, pit [0070] was likely to be a hearth. Of elongated shape it was 2.1m in length (east-west) and 1m in width (north-south). At its eastern end it was only 60mm deep for 500mm, becoming deeper (400mm) with steep sides and a flat base. The fill (0071) was dark brown silty sand with evidence for burning, particularly at the shallower, eastern end of the feature where many burnt flints were present. Fairly compacted, moderate to abundant flecks of charcoal throughout the fill and some animal disturbance observed.

Trench 12

This was a north-south aligned trench of 59.5m length in the north-west corner of the site. The topsoil (0072) was 300mm deep with subsoil (0073) 200mm thick where it was encountered. The southern 20m of trench had no subsoil, this was an area of clay natural.

No features of archaeological significance were detected within this trench.

Trench 13 (figures 6 and 7)

This trench was within the north-west quadrant of the site, parallel to and south of Trench 11, and of 31m length. The topsoil (0074) was of 350mm depth while the subsoil (0074) of 200mm thickness was only present at the east end of the trench, the other end revealing natural clay under the topsoil.

Ditch [0080] was a north-east to south-west running feature with a U-shaped profile of 850mm width and 250mm depth. Its fill (0081) was mid brown silty sand becoming lighter towards the base. No dateable finds were found in this feature.

The large ditch [0082] was north to south running with convex sides and rounded base with a width of 1.4m and depth of 500mm. The fill (0083) was mid grey brown silty sand and contained no finds.

Trench 14 (figures 6 and 8)

This was a north-south orientated trench of 63m length positioned in the south-west corner of the site. The topsoil (0074) was 350mm deep. No subsoil was present for the northern c.20m of trench (where high outcrop of clay) but subsoil (0075) was of 200mm thickness at the south end of the trench.

Ditch 0088 was a large east-west running feature with gradually sloping (weathered?) upper sides becoming very steep and with a flat base. Width c.3.5m and depth 800mm. Fill (0089) was mid brown clay sandy silt becoming slightly more orange along its southern edge, possibly indicating the remains of a bank that has weathered back into the ditch. Probably the same as [0097] in Trench 17 and [0120] in Trench 24.

An adjacent area to the south of the large ditch might indicate the location of a possible hearth (0090). An area of burning c.1.2m in diameter, but only 20mm thick, consisted of reddened clay and a thin spread of charcoal.

Trench 15

This was a c.east-west running trench of 31.3m length within the south-western quadrant of the site. Topsoil (0078) was 400mm thick and the underlying subsoil (0079) up to 650mm thick from the eastern end to the centre of the trench returning to the more usual 350mm depth at the western end. It was within (0079) that a fragment of very large urn of Bronze Age date was found.

No features of archaeological significance were detected within this trench.

Trench 16

Trench 16 was south of and parallel to Trench 15 and was of 29.5m in length. The topsoil (0084) was 350mm thick and subsoil (0085) was 350mm deep becoming 500mm at the eastern end of the trench. It was from the subsoil that a sherd of abraded Roman pottery and a piece of fired clay were recovered.

No features of archaeological significance were detected within this trench.

Trench 17 (figures 6 and 8)

Positioned in the middle of the southern half of the site, this trench was aligned approximately north to south and was 66.5m in length. The topsoil (0086) was a maximum of 400mm deep at the southern end of the trench. The subsoil (0087) was a maximum of 400mm thick at the centre of the trench. Neither of these deposits contained finds.

The very straight ditch [0091] ran with the trench for a distance of nearly 30m. Excavation revealed that this feature contained a ceramic pipe, was presumed to be of modern date (19th or 20th century) and was therefore not fully excavated or recorded.

Running across the trench at c.35m from its northern end, on a north-east to south-west alignment, ditch [0095] also contained a ceramic pipe and was thus not fully excavated or recorded.

Running across the trench at c.40m from its northern end, ditch [0097] was a fairly large feature of 1.3m width and 500mm depth with an asymmetric profile with a steep southern edge and a more gently sloping northern edge. Fill (0098) was light brown clay silty sand and contained a fragment of fired clay of uncertain age. This feature was probably the same as [0088] in Trench 14 and [0120] in Trench 24.

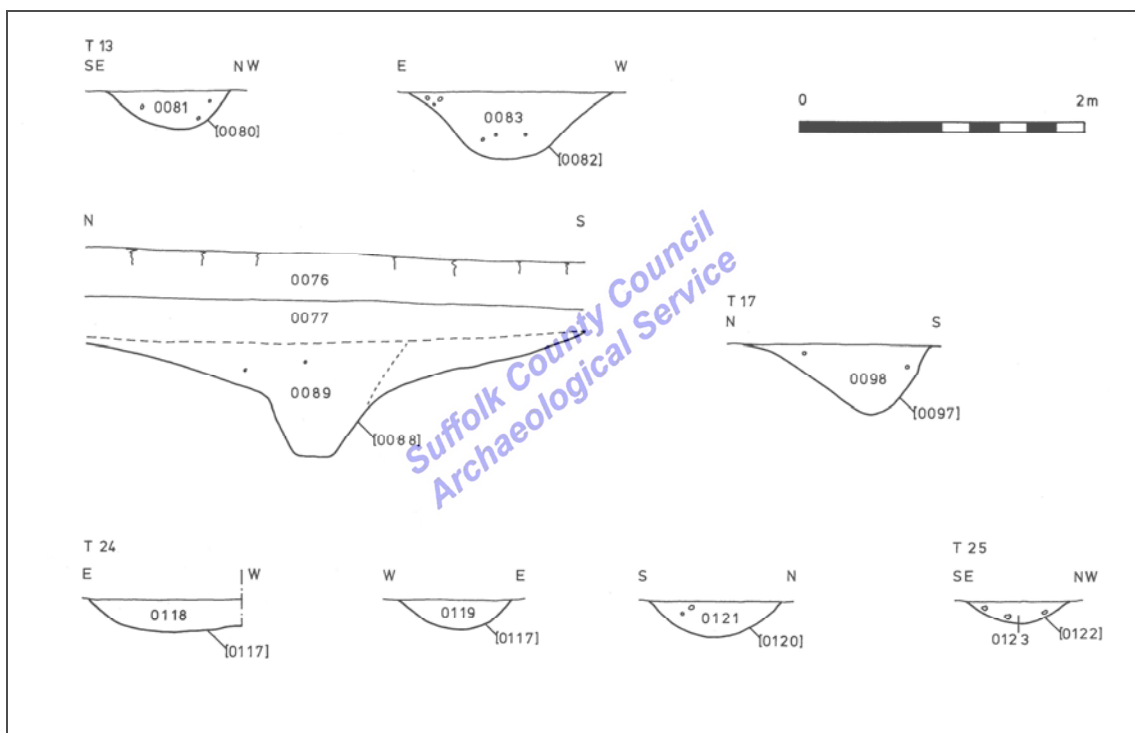


Figure 6: Feature sections from Trenches 13, 17, 24 and 25

Trench 18

This trench formed a T-junction with Trench 17 in order to fully reveal the modern ditch [0091] (see Trench 17 above). This trench was 34m in length with a topsoil (0099) of 400mm thickness and a subsoil (0100) 400mm thickness at the western end and 450mm deep at the eastern end. It was from layer (0100) that a piece of quern and pottery, both of medieval date, were recovered.

Besides [0091], no features of archaeological significance were detected within this trench.

Trench 19 (figure 7)

This was a trench of c.23m length positioned to the south of and parallel to Trench 18. The topsoil (0101) was 400mm deep and the subsoil (0102) was 400mm deep maximum at the western end of the trench.

Ditch [0103] was north-east to south-west running and contained a modern pipe and was therefore not further recorded.

Trench 20 (figure 7)

This trench of 97.5m length was positioned along the southern edge of the site, towards its south-eastern corner. Topsoil (0105) was 250mm in thickness and subsoil (0106) was 150mm.

Ditch [0128] crossed the trench at c.8m from its western end and was a modern feature containing a ceramic pipe.

Trench 21 (figure 8)

Trench 21 was an approximately north to south running trench of 61m length within the south-eastern quadrant of the site. Topsoil (0107) was 400mm thick and subsoil (0108) was 450mm at the north end of the trench. It was from layer (0108) that burnt flint and four sherds of Bronze Age / prehistoric pottery was recovered.

Two modern ditches containing ceramic pipes, [0124] and [0126], crossed the trench at c.22m and c.32m respectively from the northern end of the trench.

Trench 22

This trench was 30m in length, orientated east to west and within the south-east corner of the site. The topsoil (0109) was 350mm deep and the very thick subsoil was 550mm for the whole length of the trench. Layer (0109) contained a fragment of worn, worked stone.

No features of archaeological significance were detected within this trench.

Trench 23

Trench 23 was of 88m length and was positioned across the centre, towards the eastern side of the site. Topsoil (0111) was 400mm and subsoil (0112) was 350-400mm in thickness. The topsoil contained an abraded fragment of Roman pottery.

No features of archaeological significance were detected within this trench.

Trench 24 (figures 6 and 8)

This was a c.north-south orientated trench of 62.5m length along the eastern boundary of the site. Topsoil (0113) was 350mm and subsoil (0114) was 400mm in the north and 250mm in the south of the trench.

Ditch [0117] took a meandering course along the trench for over 12m before terminating in a butt end at its southern end. This feature had a shallow, open U-shaped profile of 800mm width and 200mm depth. Fills (0118) and (0119) were light brown silty sand.

Ditch [0120] crossed the trench at c.28m from its northern end. This feature had an open U-shaped profile of 900mm width and 240mm depth. Fill (0121) was mid brown grey silty sand.

Trench 25 (figures 6 and 7)

An east-west orientated trench within the south-east quadrant of the site of 28.5m length. Topsoil (0115) was 300mm and subsoil (0116) was also 300mm deep.

Elongated pit or possible ditch terminal [0122] was a minimum of 700mm long orientated north-east to south-west before running into the baulk and was 300mm wide and 160mm deep. Fill (0123) was mottled charcoaly mid brown silty sand with moderate pieces of burnt flint. This fill also contained a fragment of Bronze Age coarseware pottery.

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Finds and environmental evidence

Cathy Tester

Introduction

Finds were collected from twenty-three contexts in fifteen evaluation trenches. The quantities are summarised in Table 1 and a full quantification by context is included in Appendix 3.

Find type	No.	Wt./g
Pottery	28	320
CBM	1	49
Fired clay	6	62
Stone	1	453
Lava quern	6	773
Worked flint	4	116
Burnt flint	43	1034
Coal	1	6

Table 1. Finds quantities.

Pottery

A total of twenty-eight sherds of prehistoric, Roman and medieval pottery were collected from seventeen contexts in twelve evaluation trenches. The quantities by ceramic period and fabric are summarised in Table 2 and the full catalogue by context is in Appendix 4.

Fabric	Code	No.	Wt./g	Date
Flint tempered	F1	1	2	Preh
Grog and flint tempered	G1	6	190	BA
Grog and sand tempered	G2	10	70	BA
Sand tempered	S1	3	8	Preh
Shell tempered	SH1	1	15	Preh
Sand and organic tempered	SO1	2	8	Preh
<i>Total prehistoric wares</i>		23	293	
Micaceous grey wares	GMG	1	3	Rom
Sandy grey wares	GX	1	3	Rom
<i>Total Roman wares</i>		2	6	
Medieval coarseware	MCW	2	12	Med
Unprovenanced glazed wares	UPG	1	9	Med
<i>Total medieval wares</i>		3	21	
Total pottery		28	320	

Table 2. Pottery quantities by fabric and ceramic period

The majority of the pottery was hand-made and prehistoric. It was divided into six fabric groups and most closely datable were two grog-tempered fabrics, one with flint (G1) and the other with sand (G2) which belong to the Bronze Age. This material includes Early Bronze Age finewares with corded decoration and coarsewares with 'rusticated' decoration found mainly in Trench 11 features. Most other sherds are not particularly diagnostic because they occurred singly and were abraded so that identification was based on fabric more often than form. Of interest were a base sherd from a very large urn found in subsoil layer 0079 in Trench 15 and a possible bucket urn rim from ditch 0131 (fill 0064) in Trench 11. In addition to the grog-tempered Bronze Age wares, there was a small amount of flint, sand and shell-tempered sherds which could only be broadly identified as 'prehistoric.' More certain dating was

hampered by lack of diagnostic features but these pieces are more likely to be Bronze Age than later.

Two small and abraded Roman coarseware bodysherds were identified. Micaceous greyware (GMG) was collected from subsoil layer 0085 in Trench 16 and sandy grey (GX) in topsoil layer 0111 in Trench 23.

Three sherds of medieval pottery were collected. Medieval coarseware (MCW) bodysherds were recovered from Ditch 0017 (fill 0018) in Trench 3 and subsoil layer 0100 in Trench 18. An unprovenanced glazed ware (UPG) bodysherd was found in topsoil layer 0002 in Trench 1.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and fired clay

A fragment of post-medieval peg tile in a medium sandy fabric with few other inclusions was collected from subsoil layer 0094 in Trench 17.

Unidentifiable fragments of fired clay or CBM were collected from topsoil layer 0072 in Trench 12 and ditch 0097 (fill 0098) in Trench 17. The pieces have no diagnostic features but all have the same fabric which is red-orange and sandy with clay pellets. The possibility that they are salt-working debris cannot be ruled out since the site is just inland from salt production sites on Kirton Creek and the Deben Estuary.

A small (2g) abraded fragment of sandy orange fired clay was collected from subsoil layer 0085 in Trench 16.

Miscellaneous

Stone

A fragment of sandstone was collected from topsoil layer 0109 in Trench 23. The piece is 38mm thick and worn on one surface.

Lava querns

Fragments of lava stone were collected from three contexts in Trenches 1, 10 and 18, all topsoil or subsoil layers. The lava is grey and vesicular, most likely of Rhenish origin and the fragments are assumed to come from small hand mills. A maximum of three stones are represented and the details are shown below.

- 0002 Grinding surface worn concave, the non-grinding surface pecked. Thickness 31mm. Probably medieval or later. (topsoil, Tr 1)
- 0038 Four fragments of single larger fragment, rounded, disintegrating and not measureable. Probably Roman. (subsoil, Tr 10)
- 0100 Grinding surface grooved, non-grinding surface is damaged but probably was irregular. Thickness c. 34mm. Medieval or later (subsoil, Tr 18)

Flint

(identified by Colin Pendleton)

Four pieces of struck flint were collected from three contexts in Trenches 3, 4 and 11. All of the flint is unpatinated and probably Bronze Age. Their details are shown below.

OP	Type	Notes
0016	flake	Long flake,irregular shape. Retouched
0021	scraper	End scraper with crude steep retouch on a thick flake and further crude retouch along one side
	flake	Squat flake, retouched, with use-wear.
0054	flake	Thick long flake with parallel flake scars on dorsal face, one with hinge fracture. Edge shows signs of use-wear.

Table 3. Worked flint

Burnt Flint

Forty-three fragments of fire-cracked flint ‘pot boilers’ were collected from five contexts in five evaluation trenches. The largest group consisted of 27 fragments (622g) from pit 0122 (fill 0123) in Trench 25. Pit 0070 (fill 0071) in Trench 11 contained nine fragments. Other pot boiler fragments were collected from topsoil and subsoil layers in Trenches 1, 12 and 21.

Coal

A fragment of burnt coal was collected from the topsoil layer in Trench 12 (0072).

Discussion of the finds evidence

The evaluation finds assemblage indicates prehistoric occupation mainly of Bronze Age date on this site. In most of the trenches finds were collected from the topsoil and subsoil layers but Trench 11 produced datable finds from three ditches, two slots and a pit. Finds were also collected from two ditches in Trench 3 and a pit in Trench 25.

The most datable find type is pottery which includes Early Bronze Age Beaker fineware and coarseware as well as pieces that have been assigned a broader Bronze Age date. The flint assemblage, although small, also supports a Bronze Age date and fire-cracked flint ‘pot boilers’ are another broad indicator of prehistoric activity on this site.

Later, Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds are sparse and probably related to low level medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity such as manuring.

Conclusions

The dense concentration of features within Trench 11 indicates that this was close to the centre of prehistoric activity in the past. Many of the features within Trenches 1, 7, 10 and 13, although undated, are also likely to be part of this concentration. The hearth and linear slots in Trench 11 and the post-hole in Trench 7 could indicate structural remains and settlement. Alternatively, the presence of a fragment of bucket urn from a feature in Trench 11 and an unstratified piece of an extremely large urn from Trench 15 might point to a funerary use of the site. The slightly elevated location of the site with views to the north and south could suggest a likely setting for round barrows with settlement down in the valleys (Allen 2005).

Other prehistoric activity on site is less well defined with a single pit containing frequent burnt flints (possibly a ditch terminal or hearth) as an isolated outlier in Trench 25 towards the south-east corner of the site. A slight patch of burning towards the south end of Trench 14 might also belong to this period.

Ditch [0012], linking Trenches 2 and 3, is dated to the Bronze Age by the presence of a piece flintwork typical of this period – although this find could easily be residual. It is possible that [0012] curved back into the trench where it became the meandering ditch [0017] which contained a sherd of medieval pottery. The undated ditch [0117] in Trench 24 to the south could also be an extension to this feature, although no sign of it could be seen in the intercepting Trench 23.

Other undated ditches ran across the southern half of the site and were likely to function as field boundaries and drainage in this area of heavier clay. A major east-west running ditch was encountered in Trenches 14, 17 and 24, and is likely to be part of the post-medieval or possibly earlier layout of fields in this area.

The most recent response to land drainage across the south of the site was a series of ditches containing ceramic pipes of likely 19th or early 20th century date.

References

Allen, M. J., 2005, 'Beaker settlement and environment on the chalk downs of southern England' in *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 71: 219-245.

Recommendations

It is recommended that an area excavation, following a soil strip using a 360° machine be conducted within the north-west corner of the site. This would investigate the large concentration of Bronze Age features in the vicinity of Trench 11 and would also include undated features in Trenches 1, 7, 10 and 13. It might be necessary to extend the excavation area eastwards from Trench 7 if the post-hole encountered here suggests structural remains in this area, perhaps following supplementary trenching.

Other areas of possible interest include an isolated prehistoric pit in Trench 25, a north-south ditch / series of ditches along the eastern edge of the site (of prehistoric and/or medieval date) and a substantial but undated east-west ditch within the southern half of the site. These features could be further investigated by monitoring during the soil strip of these areas – although the use of box scrapers might make this process difficult and a small area, stripped more sympathetically by a 360° machine around Trench 25, would probably be preferable.

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Division alone. The need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its archaeological advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting service cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

APPENDIX 1

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

LAND AT KIRTON LODGE FARM, KIRTON, IP10 0QE

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities, see paragraph 1.7.

1. Background

- 1.1 A planning application has been made for the construction of a reservoir on land at Kirton Lodge Farm, Kirton, Ipswich IP10 0QE (TM 290 411; Suffolk Coastal Planning Application C/06/0085/FUL).
- 1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition). An archaeological evaluation of the application area will be required as the first part of such a programme of archaeological work; decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the evaluation.
- 1.3 The proposed reservoir area will affect an area of c. 11ha. This location has not been subject to systematic archaeological survey and we have no specific information relating to it. However, the landscape setting of the site, on a ridge above the River Deben, has high archaeological potential, especially for prehistoric sites (which would not be detected by metal detector users).
- 1.4 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.5 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.6 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.
- 1.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish whether waterlogged organic deposits are likely to be present in the proposal area.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Field Evaluation

- 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area of the entire site (see Figure 1). These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of c. 3,055m of trenching at 1.8m in width. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.2m wide must be used. The detailed trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.
- 3.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological

deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

- 3.4 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.
- 3.5 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 3.6 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 3.7 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.8 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.10 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.11 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 3.13 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.
- 4.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 4.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 4.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County SMR within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.9 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or

submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

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

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

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

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Tel: 01284 352197

Date: 21 February 2006
2006

Reference: / KirtonLodge-Kirton

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

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

Appendix 2: KIR 055 Evaluation Context List (ordered by trench)

Trench	OP no	Context	Identifye	Description	Findings
	0001		Findings	Unstratified finds from the whole site.	
01	0002	0002	Layer	Topsoil, T 1; mid/dark brown sandy loam, 350mm deep max	BA + med pot, quern (med)
01	0003	0003	Layer	Subsoil, T 1; mid/light brown silty sand, 200mm deep max	
01	0004	0004	Ditch cut	N-S running ditch with open V-profile of 900mm width, 300mm depth	
01	0005	0004	Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand	
01	0006	0006	Ditch cut	N-S running ditch with open U-profile of 800mm width, 200mm depth	
01	0007	0006	Ditch fill	Mottled mid and light brown silty sand	
01	0008	0008	Ditch cut	N-S running ditch with wide flat base of 1.25m width, 180mm depth	
01	0009	0008	Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand	
02	0010	0010	Layer	Topsoil, T 2; 350mm depth max	
02	0011	0011	Layer	Subsoil, T 2; 350mm depth max	
02	0013	0012	Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand very occasional small stones	
02	0014	0014	Ditch cut	NE-SW running ditch with U-profile of 700mm width and 280mm depth	
02 03	0012	0012	Ditch cut	N-S running ditch with open U-profile of 900mm width and 260mm depth	
03	0015	0015	Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand, occasional small stones	
03	0016	0012	Ditch fill	Same as 0013	flint (BA)
03	0017	0017	Ditch cut	N-S running ditch with shallow, open U-profile of 400mm width and 120mm depth where sampled but up to 900mm width in other places	
03	0018	0017	Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand	med pot
03	0019	0019	Layer	Topsoil, T 3; 350mm depth	
03	0020	0020	Layer	Subsoil, T 3; 400mm depth max (S end of trench)	
04	0021	0021	Layer	Topsoil, T 4; 350mm depth	flint (BA)
04	0022	0022	Layer	Subsoil, T 4; 1m depth max (W end of trench)	
05	0023	0023	Layer	Topsoil, T 5; 350mm depth	

Trench	OP no	Context	Identifye	Description	Finds
05	0024	0024	Layer	Subsoil, T 5; 300mm depth	
06	0025	0025	Layer	Topsoil, T 6; 350mm depth	
06	0026	0026	Layer	Subsoil, T 6; 500mm depth max (N end of trench)	
06	0027	0027	Ditch cut	E-W running ditch, open U-profile of 850mm width and 220mm depth.	
06	0028	0027	Ditch fill	Light grey silty sand, fairly compacted, occasional small stones	
07	0029	0029	Layer	Topsoil, T 7; 300mm depth	
07	0030	0030	Layer	Subsoil, T 7; 350mm depth	
07	0031	0031	post-hole cut	Circular cut with steep sides and stepped base, deepest to NE edge; diameter 700mm, depth 280mm max	
07	0032	0031	post-hole fill	Light brown grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks	
08	0033	0033	Layer	Topsoil, T 8; 350mm depth	
08	0034	0034	Layer	Subsoil, T 8; 450mm depth max (E end of trench)	
09	0035	0035	Layer	Topsoil, T 9; 300mm depth	
09	0036	0036	Layer	Subsoil, T 9; 350mm depth	
10	0037	0037	Layer	Topsoil, T 10; 400mm depth max (E end of trench)	
10	0038	0038	Layer	Subsoil, T 10; 600mm depth max (E end of trench)	BA pot, quern (Roman)
10	0039	0039	Ditch cut	NE-SW running ditch with gradual sloping sides and flat base of 1.25m width and 220mm depth	
10	0040	0039	Ditch fill	Orange / mid brown silty sand, fairly compacted, no stones	
10	0041	0041	Pit cut	Circular pit with concave sides and flat base of 1.45m diameter and 360mm depth	
10	0042	0041	Pit fill	Mid brown silty sand	
10	0043	0043	Ditch cut	N-S running ditch with convex sides and rounded base of 1.1m width and 280mm depth	
10	0044	0043	Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand	
10	0045	0045	Pit cut	Elliptical pit c.1.4 (N-S) by 1m, with depth of 300mm	
10	0046	0045	Pit fill	Mid brown silty sand	
11	0047	0047	Layer	Topsoil, T 11; 350mm depth	
11	0048	0048	Layer	Subsoil, T 11; 200mm depth	
11	0049	0049	Ditch cut	Curving E-W running ditch terminating with butt end to West with U-profile of 600mm width and 180mm depth	

Trench	OP no	Context	Identifye	Description	Finds
11	0050	0050	Ditch cut	E-W running ditch with butt end to West with steep-sided V-profile of 600mm width and 300mm depth	
11	0051	0051	Ditch cut	N-S running ditch forming junction with 0050 but no obvious relationship, of 900mm width and 100mm depth	
11	0052	0052	Ditch cut	E-W running ditch between 0051 in the E and 0053 in the W (no obvious relationships), width 700mm and depth 200mm	
11	0053	0053	Ditch cut	N-S running ditch of 1m width and 300mm depth	
11	0054	0049	Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand (previously double numbered with slot cut 0130)	prehistoric pot + flint
11	0055	0049	Ditch fill	Light to mid brown silty sand (previously double numbered with ditch cut 0131)	
11	0056	0050	Ditch fill	Light brown silty sand	EBA beaker - fineware
11	0057	0052	Ditch fill	Light brown grey silty sand	
11	0058	0051	Ditch fill	Light brown grey silty sand	
11	0059	0050	Ditch fill	Light brown grey silty sand	
11	0060	0050	Ditch fill	Butt end fill - light brown grey silty sand	
11	0061	0053	Ditch fill	Light brown grey silty sand	
11	0062	0052	Ditch fill	Light brown grey silty sand	
11	0063	0130	Slot fill	Butt end (W) mid brown silty sand	BA pot
11	0064	0131	Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand	Bucket urn? + BA pot
11	0065	0130	Slot fill	Butt end (E) mid brown silty sand	EBA coarseware + cordon
11	0066	0066	Slot cut	NW-SE running cut for slot/ditch with butt end to SE end, width 300mm depth 100mm	
11	0067	0066	Slot fill	Mid grey silty sand	Beaker fineware, 1 cordon (EBA) + BA pot
11	0068	0068	Slot cut	NW-SE running cut for slot/ditch with butt end to SE end, width 500mm depth 180mm	
11	0069	0068	Slot fill	Mid brown silty sand	
11	0070	0070	Pit cut	Elongated pit, 2.1m (E-W) and 1m (N-S); shallow E end, 60mm deep, becoming deeper, steep-sided, flat-based with depth of 400mm = hearth	
11	0071	0070	Pit fill	Dark brown silty sand with evidence of burning, particularly to E end where most burnt flints. Fairly compacted, flecks of charcoal, some animal disturbance	burnt flint
11	0072	0072	Layer	Topsoil, T 12; 300mm depth	fired clay + coal!

Trench	OP no	Context	Identifye	Description	Finds
11	0130	0130	Slot cut	Narrow E-W running slot of 4m length with U-profile of 300mm width and 140mm depth (previously double numbered with 0054)	
11	0131	0131	Ditch cut	NW-SE running ditch with open U-profile, width of c.1m and depth of 240mm. No obvious relationship with adjacent slot 0054 (previously double numbered with 0055)	
12	0073	0072	Layer	Subsoil, T 12; 200mm - only present at N end	
13	0074	0074	Layer	Topsoil, T 13; 350mm depth	
13	0075	0075	Layer	Subsoil, T 13; 200mm depth - only present at E end	
13	0080	0080	Ditch cut	NE-SW running ditch with U-profile of 850mm width and 250mm depth	
13	0081	0080	Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand becoming lighter towards the base.	
13	0082	0082	Ditch cut	Large N-S running ditch with convex sides and rounded base of 1.4m width and 500mm depth	
13	0083	0082	Ditch fill	Mid grey brown silty sand	
14	0076	0076	Layer	Topsoil, T 14; 300mm depth	
14	0077	0077	Layer	Subsoil, T 14; 250mm - only present at N end	
14	0088	0088	Ditch cut	Large E-W running ditch with gradually sloping (weathered) upper sides becoming very steep with flat base, width c.3.5m depth 800mm	
14	0089	0088	Ditch fill	Mid brown clay sandy silt becoming slithly more orange along S edge - remains of weathered bank?	
14	0090	0090	Hearth?	Area of burning diameter c.1.2m max, thin spread of charcoal and redenned clay c.20mm thickness	
15	0078	0078	Layer	Topsoil, T 14; 400mm depth	
15	0079	0079	Layer	Subsoil, T 14; 650mm max - from E end to centre, 350mm at W end	large urn sherd BA
16	0084	0084	Layer	Topsoil, T 16; 350mm deep	
16	0085	0085	Layer	Subsoil, T 16; 350mm becoming 500mm at E end	Rom pot v. abraded, fired clay
17	0086	0086	Layer	Topsoil, T 17; 400mm deep max (S end)	
17	0087	0087	Layer	Subsoil, T 17; 400mm max at centre of trench	
17	0092	0091	Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand with frequent orange and grey clay mottles	
17	0093	0093	Layer	Topsoil, T 17; 400mm depth	
17	0094	0094	Layer	Subsoil, T 17; 150mm at N end, 300mm S end	pmed tile, preh pot
17	0095	0095	Ditch cut	E-W modern ditch with pipe	

Trench	OP no	Context	Identifye	Description	Finds
17	0096	0095	Ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand with frequent orange and grey clay mottles	
17	0097	0097	Ditch cut	Large E-W running ditch with steep S edge and more gently sloping N edge of 1.3m width and 500mm depth. Probably same as [0088] in T 14 and [0120] in T 24	
17	0098	0097	Ditch fill	Light brown clay silty sand	fired clay
17 18	0091	0091	Ditch cut	N-S modern ditch with pipe, also in Ts 10 & 18	
18	0099	0099	Layer	Topsoil, T 18; 400mm depth	
18	0100	0100	Layer	Subsoil, T 18; 400mm at W end, 450mm at E end	quern (med), med pot
19	0101	0101	Layer	Topsoil, T 19; 400mm depth	
19	0102	0102	Layer	Subsoil, T 19; 400mm max W end	
19	0103	0103	Ditch cut	Modern NE-SW running ditch with pipe	
19	0104	0103	Ditch fill	Fill of [0103]	
20	0105	0105	Layer	Topsoil, T 20; 250mm depth	
20	0106	0106	Layer	Subsoil, T 20; 150mm	
20	0128	0128	Ditch cut	Modern N-S running ditch with pipe	
20	0129	0129	Ditch fill	Fill of [0128]	
21	0107	0107	Layer	Topsoil, T 21; 400mm depth	
21	0108	0108	Layer	Subsoil, T 21; 450mm N end	BA / preh pot (x4), burnt flint
21	0124	0124	Ditch cut	Modern NE-SW running ditch with pipe	
21	0125	0124	Ditch fill	Fill of [0124]	
21	0126	0126	Ditch cut	Modern E-W running ditch with pipe	
21	0127	0126	Ditch fill	Fill of [0126]	
22	0109	0109	Layer	Topsoil, T 22; 350mm depth	sandstone with wear
22	0110	0110	Layer	Subsoil, T 22; 550mm all trench	
23	0111	0111	Layer	Topsoil, T 23; 400mm depth	Rom pot abraded
23	0112	0112	Layer	Subsoil, T 23; 350-400mm	
24	0113	0113	Layer	Topsoil, T 24; 350mm depth	
24	0114	0114	Layer	Subsoil, T 24; 400mm in N, 250mm S	

Trench	OP no	Context	Identifye	Description	Finds
24	0117	0117	Ditch cut	Meandering N-S running ditch with butt end to S with shallow U-profile of 800mm width and 200mm depth	
24	0118	0117	Ditch fill	Light brown silty sand	
24	0119	0117	Ditch fill	Light brown mottled silty sand	
24	0120	0120	Ditch cut	E-W running ditch with open U-profile of 900mm width and 24mm depth	
24	0121	0120	Ditch fill	Mid brown grey silty sand	
25	0115	0115	Layer	Topsoil, T 25; 300mm depth	
25	0116	0116	Layer	Subsoil, T 25; 300mm	
25	0122	0122	Pit cut	Elongated pit of 300mm by 700mm min and depth of 160mm	
25	0123	0122	Pit fill	Mottled charcoaly mid brown silty sand with moderate pieces of burnt flint	BA coarseware, burnt flint

APPENDIX 3: Finds quantities

Tr No	Op No	Pottery		Fired clay		Flint		Burnt flint		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
		No	Wt/kg	No	Wt/kg	No	Wt/kg	No	Wt/kg		
1	0002	2	0.014					1	0.019	Lava 1 (0.236)	Med BA
3	0016					1	0.029				BA
	0018	1	0.002								Med
4	0021					2	0.056				BA
7	0030	1	0.054								BA
10	0038	4	0.033							Lava 4 (0.178)	BA
11	0054	1	0.002			1	0.031				Preh
	0056	1	0.006								EBA
	0063	1	0.017								BA
	0064	2	0.029								BA
	0065	2	0.011								BA, EBA
	0067	3	0.011								BA, EBA
	0071							9	0.199		
12	0072			4	0.013			4	0.082	Coal 1 (0.006)	
15	0079	1	0.101								BA
16	0085	1	0.003	1	0.002						Rom
17	0094	2	0.001							CBM 1 (0.049)	PMed, Preh
	0098			1	0.047						
18	0100	1	0.010							Lava 1 (0.359)	Med
21	0108	4	0.012					2	0.112		BA
22	0109									Stone (0.453)	
23	0111	1	0.003								Rom
25	0123	1	0.011					27	0.622		BA

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APPENDIX 4: Pottery catalogue

Tr No	OP	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date
1	0002	G2	ba	1	5	Brown surfs, black core, mixed grog – buff, orange, grey, black	BA
		UPG	b	1	9	Clear glaze patches	Med
3	0018	MCW	b	1	2	Grey	Med
7	0030	G1	b	1	54	Thick sherd from large coarseware vessel. Buff ext surf, grey-orange margins, dark grey core, black int surf. Abundant mixed grog - orange buff grey black & occ. burnt flint (up to 5mm) Rusticated dec - FT/FNI	BA
10	0038	G1	b	1	5	Abr. mixed grog & occ flint	BA
		G2	b	1	8	Mixed grog -orange buff black, rounded. Abr. Prob.	BA
		SH1	b	1	15	Cordoned. Dec with incised lines forming broken chevron in 2 zones. Fabric light grey ext. & margin, black core & int. surf. Shell-tempered, voids	Preh
		SO1	b	1	5	Very abr.	Preh
11	0054	F1	b	1	2	Medium flint, black surfs & core.	Preh
	0056	G2	b	1	6	Beaker fineware. Buff-brown surfs & dark grey core. Corded (AOC?) style	EBA
	0063	G1	b	1	17	From wall-floor junction. Orange -brown ext. & margins, black core & int surf. Medium grog and sparse burnt flint	BA
	0064	G2	r	1	17	Bucket urn? Squarish upright rim. Buff ext & black core	BA
		G2	b	1	12	Hard. Patchy orange buff-grey ext, grey margins & core. Grog and sand. Thickish.	BA
	0065	G2	b	1	4	Coarseware. Orange-brown ext, dark grey core and int. Med grog- buff orange grey & black. Rusticated dec. Abr.	EBA
		G2	b	1	7	Cordon (applied c. collar?) Orange surf, dark grey core & int surf. V abr.	BA
	0067	G2	b	1	7	Beaker fineware. Four (fingernail or tool-impressed?) horizontal lines (AOC style or zonal?) Orange-buff ext & margin, grey core & int.	EBA
		G2	b	1	2	One cordon. Orange-buff ext, grey core & int. Abr	EBA?
		G2	b	1	2	Dark grey throughout.	BA
15	0079	G1	ba	1	101	Large urn. Abundant grog, burnt flint & opaque white quartz. Brown-buff ext surfs & dark grey core. Rusticated dec FT/FNI	BA
16	0085	GMG	b	1	3	Very abraded.	Rom
17	0094	S1	b	1	1	Orange-brown ext surf, black core & int. Sand-tempered. Soot int.	Preh
18	0100	MCW	b	1	10		Med
21	0108	G1	b	1	2	Ext - orange, int. - black. Burnt flint (up to 4mm) and buff grog	BA
		S1	b	1	6	V abraded single sherd in 3 frags. Red-orange and black. Probable prehistoric	Preh
		S1	b	1	1	Abr.	Preh
		SO1	b	1	3	Sand/organic, black throughout.	Preh
23	0111	GX	b	1	3	Abr. probably Roman	Rom
25	0123	G1	b	1	11	Coarseware, orange surf & core, black int and margins.	BA