

Lowestoft Northern Spine Road LWT 270

Archaeological Excavation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/054

Client: Suffolk County Council Highways

Author: Simon Cass

January 2015

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Disclaimer

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

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Summary

An archaeological excavation was undertaken along the route of a proposed new road scheme in northern Lowestoft – the Northern Spine Road in March to May 2014. Prior evaluation trenching across the site had identified six areas (A-F) which would require open area excavation before the development began, and this report covers the results of that work.











A number of undated discrete features were encountered in the northern excavation areas (A and B), mostly undated pits and postholes, with two linear ditch features which may relate to prehistoric field systems that have been superseded by the present surviving field system orientation. Other similar examples have been entered onto the Norfolk HER on comparable sites to the north.

The excavation areas on the slopes of the river valley (Areas C-E) contained several small ditches/gullies, in one case potentially forming a track way (in Area D), but none were dateable. By form, they are most similar to boundaries or sub-divisions of prehistoric or Romano-British field systems, and their alignments suggest no link with the existing field system orientations.












The southernmost excavation area (Area F) revealed field systems of three distinct phases – Roman, medieval and modern – as well as a number of undated ditches potentially forming the corner of a field system. No further work is recommended as being necessary for this project due to the paucity of artefacts and general dating evidence as well as the scattered and diffuse nature of the archaeological features. A short note in a suitable local journal should fulfil the requirement for publication of the results of this excavation.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

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

Sections

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

1. Introduction

1.1 Planning background

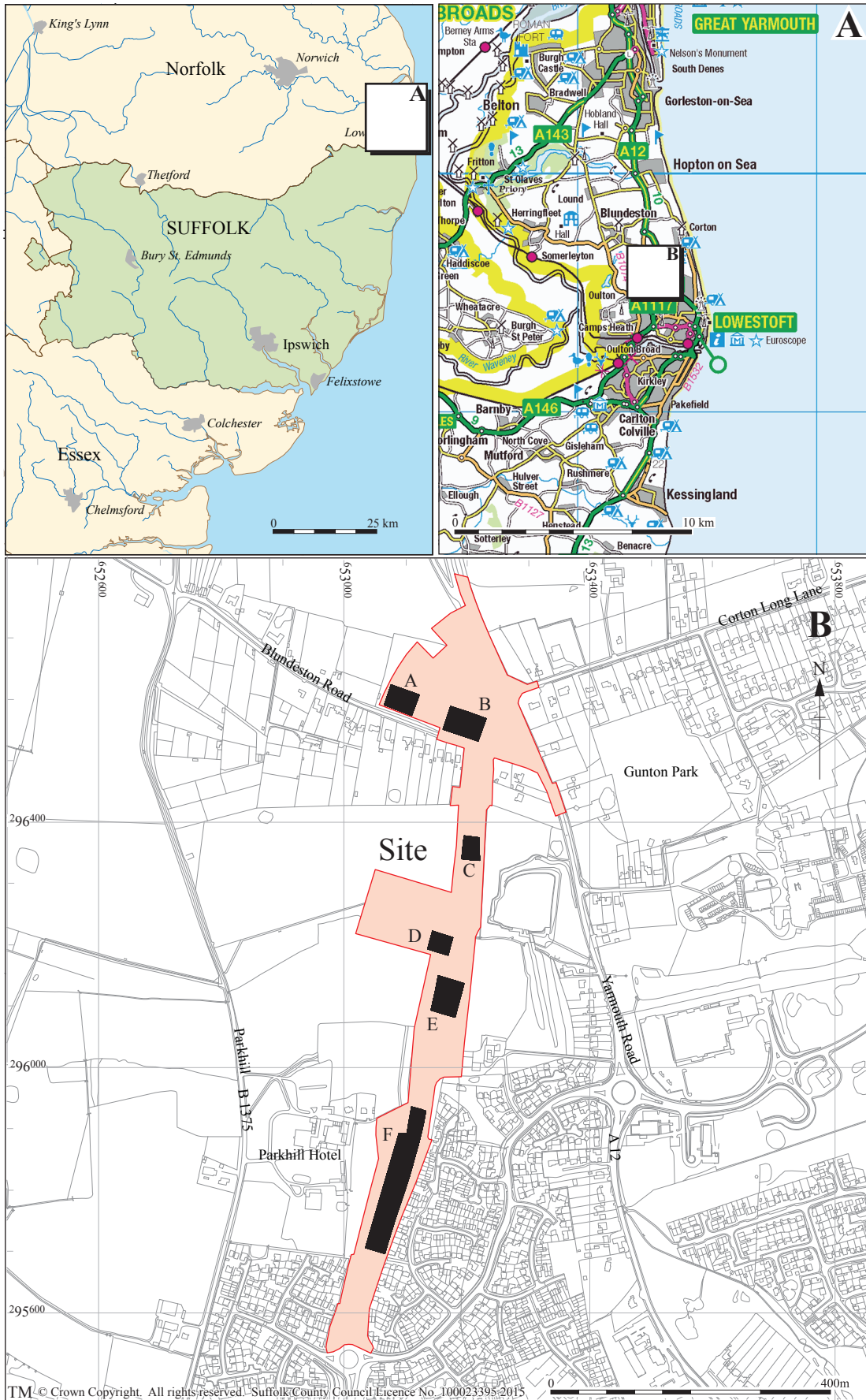
As part of the project design for a new road link in on the northern edge of Lowestoft, between Millennium Way and the A12, Suffolk County Council was advised by Dr Jess Tipper of the County Council Archaeological Service Curatorial Team (SCCAS/CT) that a program of archaeological investigation would be required prior to any planning permission being granted. This investigation commenced with a phase of trial trench evaluation of the proposed development corridor in 2013 which identified distinct areas of archaeological activity. A further phase of fieldwork, comprising six areas of open-area excavation, was required and this report documents the findings of those excavations.

1.2 The scope of the project

The distinct excavation areas were requested by the Curatorial Officer (Dr Jess Tipper). The aims of the project (as summarised by the written scheme of investigation) were to identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposits within the excavation areas, together with their likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation and to provide an adequate documentary record of such features for the County Historic Environment Record.

1.3 Circumstances and dates of fieldwork

The fieldwork ran from the 10th March to the 6th May (inclusive) with the machine excavation of topsoil and modern deposits ending in early April.



2. The Excavation

2.1 Site location

The site lies within a narrow corridor between grid coordinates TM 5300 9555 to the south and TM 5319 9680 to the north, and is separated into six excavation areas across 3 geographical zones. The areas (A through to F) cover two hill crest areas as well as a small valley floor with both south and north-facing slopes being investigated. The excavation areas were sited to examine and better understand features which had been previously identified during an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching carried out by SCCAS/FT between May and September 2013 (Everett 2013).



Plate 1. Aerial photograph of the excavation areas (highlighted red, facing southeast)

2.2 Geology, topography and recent land use

The site runs north to south across parts of the county parishes of Corton, Lowestoft and Oulton, over a distance of approximately 1.2km, and at varying heights between c.15m OD and c.5m OD. The majority of the proposed route runs across arable land and an area of grassland retained between modern developments to enable the construction of the proposed road. The route crosses a small east-west orientated river valley that forms a tributary of the River Waveney, which is situated c.3km to the west.

Areas A and B (in the foreground of plate 1) were on the high ground at the north of the site, with Area C at the edge of the south-facing slope down to the river. Areas D and E were on the north-facing slope rising out of the river valley and Area F was on the flat ground to the south of the site.

The underlying geology comprises a mixture of glacial deposits, such as chalky clay tills, with occasional sandy drift deposits (Ordnance Survey 1983). There are also areas with a variable covering of periglacial wind-blown material, with occasional patches of more clayey subsoil.

2.3 Archaeological and historical background

The previous archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2013 (Everett 2013) revealed a low density of archaeological features across the entire development area. Where present, these mainly consisted of undated field boundaries but evidence of Roman activity was identified in the south of the site.

A roughly east - west aligned ditch in the north of Area F is believed to be shown on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map as a field boundary and the only other incised features present were what appeared to be large extraction pits, probably associated with the nearby brickworks, a possible pond feature and a small number of isolated pits.

Other than this, there are few known sites in close proximity to this development area other than anti-invasion defences which were part of the northern segment of the defences of Lowestoft and its port and harbour facilities which was a heavily defended point in both the first and second world wars. Lowestoft was a significant Coastal Defence Point, and housed the Royal Navy Patrol Service, operating small patrol craft, armed trawlers and auxiliary vessels for anti-submarine, minelaying/sweeping and convoy escort duties. A line of anti-tank cubes and barbed wire was identified by examination of aerial photographs just to the east and south of Area F, with three pillboxes and a possible command post to the east of Area F (Sommers 2013, pg 18).

A large housing development immediately to the east was begun prior to the advent of archaeological planning requirements (initial outline planning originated in 1985) and no archaeological work was specified in the later stages of the development.

3. Methodology

The six individual excavation areas were stripped for excavation with a 13 tonne tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless 'ditching' bucket under constant archaeological supervision, and spoil stockpiled close to the excavation areas. The areas to be stripped were identified in consultation with Dr Jess Tipper of SCCAS, with reference to the results of the previous phase of field evaluation via trial trenching (Everett 2013) and located using a high-accuracy GPS system. In total an area of approximately 1.69ha was stripped. A team of archaeological site assistants were following the stripping, working from north to south but weathering of some of the excavation areas did occur between topsoil stripping and the team reaching the new stripped areas. All visible features were plotted while freshly stripped to allow them to be located by the field team when they were reached and further features were identified during the weathering process.

All features were hand excavated, with linear ditches being sampled at approximately 10% (equating to a section of 1m length being dug every 10m). Discrete pits and postholes were half-sectioned (50% excavated) and recorded, then fully excavated to maximise artefact recovery and soil sample retention. All features were scanned with a metal detector and scans of the excavated area were undertaken periodically in order to attempt to recover any stray finds.

Environmental samples were taken for processing and analysis from appropriate features, with at least one section sampled from each feature with multiple excavated sections. These samples were processed in house and the recovered ecofacts sent to appropriate specialists whilst any significant bulk finds recovered from this source were included in the main finds reporting process.

Individual feature plans and sections were all hand-drawn on permatrace sheets in accordance with SCCAS standard guidelines, and the site was surveyed using a Leica GPS survey instrument to an accuracy of c. 0.02m. Digital photographs at a resolution of up to 14MP were taken of all excavated segments as well as wider area shots for archiving.

4. Results

The features recorded in the excavation areas comprised small to medium sized pits and linear ditches. No structural remains were located within any of the areas. Areas A and B will be considered together, as will Areas C, D and E, while Area F will be discussed separately. This separates the excavation areas into distinct geographical zones comprising a northern hilltop zone (areas A and B) and a southern hilltop zone (area F) and the intervening valley zone (areas C, D and E).

4.1 Area A and B

These areas can be both summarised as being sparsely occupied, with Area A revealing two parallel linear ditches and Area B containing five small irregularly shaped pits towards its western side.

The two ditches in Area A (cut numbers 0004, 0006, 0008, 0013; 0009 and 0011, Fig. 2) were approximately 11m apart and orientated north-south with moderately sloped concave sides to shallow concave bases. An apparent width change in the western ditch was due to a slight change in the stripped horizon but the ditches were between 0.8m and 1.1m in width and up to 0.5m deep elsewhere. No dateable artefacts or environmental remains were identified from either of these features, though both ditches did contain large amounts of modern/live roots towards the southern limit of excavation (from the trees and shrubs forming a small hedge line between the field and the road). This area had a high water table, with puddling water seeping up to the top of the natural in any slight depressions/deeper stripped areas, which may have influenced the vegetation growth to follow the course of the ditches. The orientation of these ditches does not suggest a link with the existing field boundaries or anything visible on early Ordnance Survey maps of the area, suggesting that these features are more likely to be earlier (maybe prehistoric or Roman) than later (post-medieval or modern). Similar ditches have been noted from cropmarks and limited field evaluation to the north of the site and are entered onto the Norfolk HER database.



Plate 2. Ditch segment 0004, facing south (1m scale)

Area B (Fig. 3) contained five irregularly shaped small pits (0018, 0020, 0027, 0031 and 0032), generally approximately circular and with shallow concave sides to a dished base. They were scattered across the western half of the excavation area, although frequent root disturbance and natural features may have obscured further features to the east.

The smallest feature (0020) was 0.32m in diameter and 0.2m deep with near-vertical sides and was filled with a mottled dark grey/blackish gravel/slightly silty sand mix (0021) while the largest feature was pit 0032, a sub-rounded features with gradually sloped sides to a shallow dished base 1.08m in diameter and 0.24m deep, filled with a mid-greyish silty sand with frequent small stones/gravels (0033).

A single pit (0018), approximately 0.62m in diameter and 0.24m deep, contained two sherds of prehistoric (possibly Iron Age) pottery likely to be from a shallow dish or lamp with a thick, flat base and short flaring sides, possibly originally a jar which had broken and the broken edges were then rubbed/smoothed to create a new rim. No dateable evidence was recovered from any of the other features, and the only unstratified finds from the topsoil were post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM) fragments of little use for dating, given the presence of standing structures and roads nearby dating to this period.



Plate 3. Pit 0018, facing east (0.3m scale)



Figure 2. Area A plan

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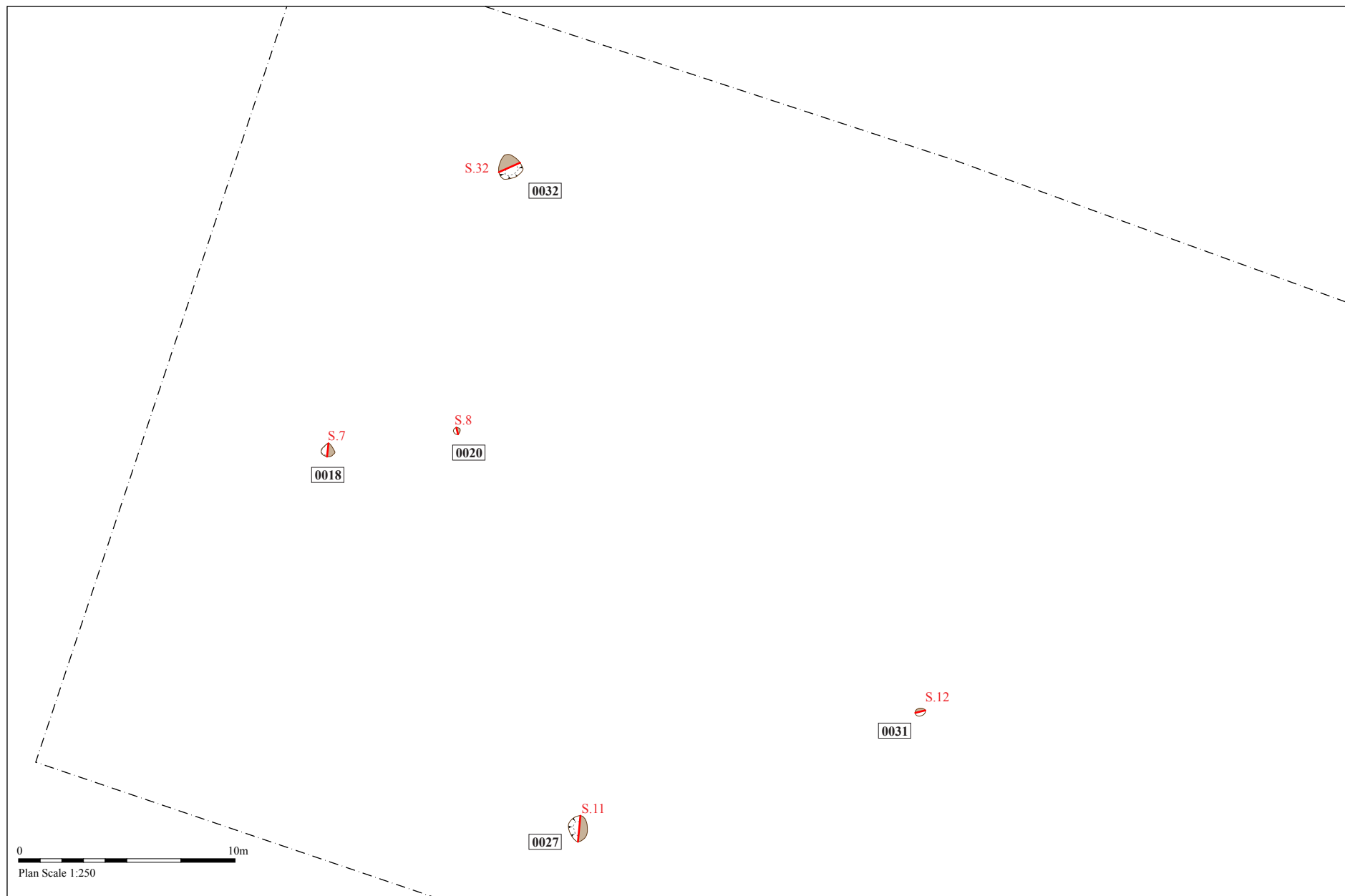


Figure 3. Area B Plan

4.2 Areas C, D and E

These areas can be characterised by an increase in activity over areas A and B, with more small pits/postholes and a denser arrangement of ditches. Area C also covered a slight defile which contained a hill wash/colluvial deposit (0040) masking a large prehistoric pit and cut by an undated ditch. Area D contained three narrow ditches, possibly combining to form an intermittent track way (potentially continuing into Area E) and a short irrigation or internal field system boundary ditch while Area E contained a scattering of small postholes and three narrow ditches (one of which shares a similar alignment with the possible track way seen in Area D).

Area C (Fig. 4) contained a scattering of small, shallow and irregularly shaped pits towards its south-eastern corner on a slight promontory before the valley slope proper (0034, 0035, 0036 and 0038). They were all filled with a similar dark grey/blackish silty clay with very frequent angular flints/stones, some of which showed signs of heat stress/fractures. No dateable artefacts were recoverable within these features, though they are not thought to be old – small flecks of probable CBM were noted during excavation and some of them were visibly cut through subsoil deposits. Patches of a similar deposit were also noted in a modern dump/tip feature (0039) in the south-western corner of this area suggesting that these small pits share a similar origin.

A large prehistoric elongated pit (contexts 0159 and 0225) was noted, sealed by a layer of colluvium, towards the centre of Area C. It was approximately 10.5m long and up to 2.6m wide with steep sloped concave sides to a flattish dished base at a depth of up to 0.55m. This pit was filled with a firm clayey silty sand containing small sherds of prehistoric (possibly Iron Age) pottery from a single vessel as well as worked flints characteristic of later prehistoric assemblages (later Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age).



Plate 4. Pit segment 0159, facing north-east (1m scale)

Ditch 0157/0222 crossed Area C, orientated approximately east-west and was visible above the colluvium deposit that sealed pit 0159/0225. It had moderately sloping side to a shallow flattish base and was between 0.9 and 2.0m wide, filled with a firm silty sandy deposit similar to the colluvium, suggesting natural infilling of the feature rather than intentional backfilling. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature, though it must post-date the prehistoric pit sealed below the colluvium and it is thought to be part of a drainage system carrying water from hilltop drainage ditches down to the valley floor as it sits within a slight natural gully.

Deposit 0040/0224 relates to the natural hill wash deposit that sealed pit 0159 and was cut by ditch 0157. The area shown by 0040 represents the initial extent of the deposit, while 0224 represents the remaining deposit after it was re-stripped in case there were additional prehistoric features sealed by it which may have related to the elongated pit. No additional features were discovered by the re-stripping, although the north-eastern end of the pit was revealed.

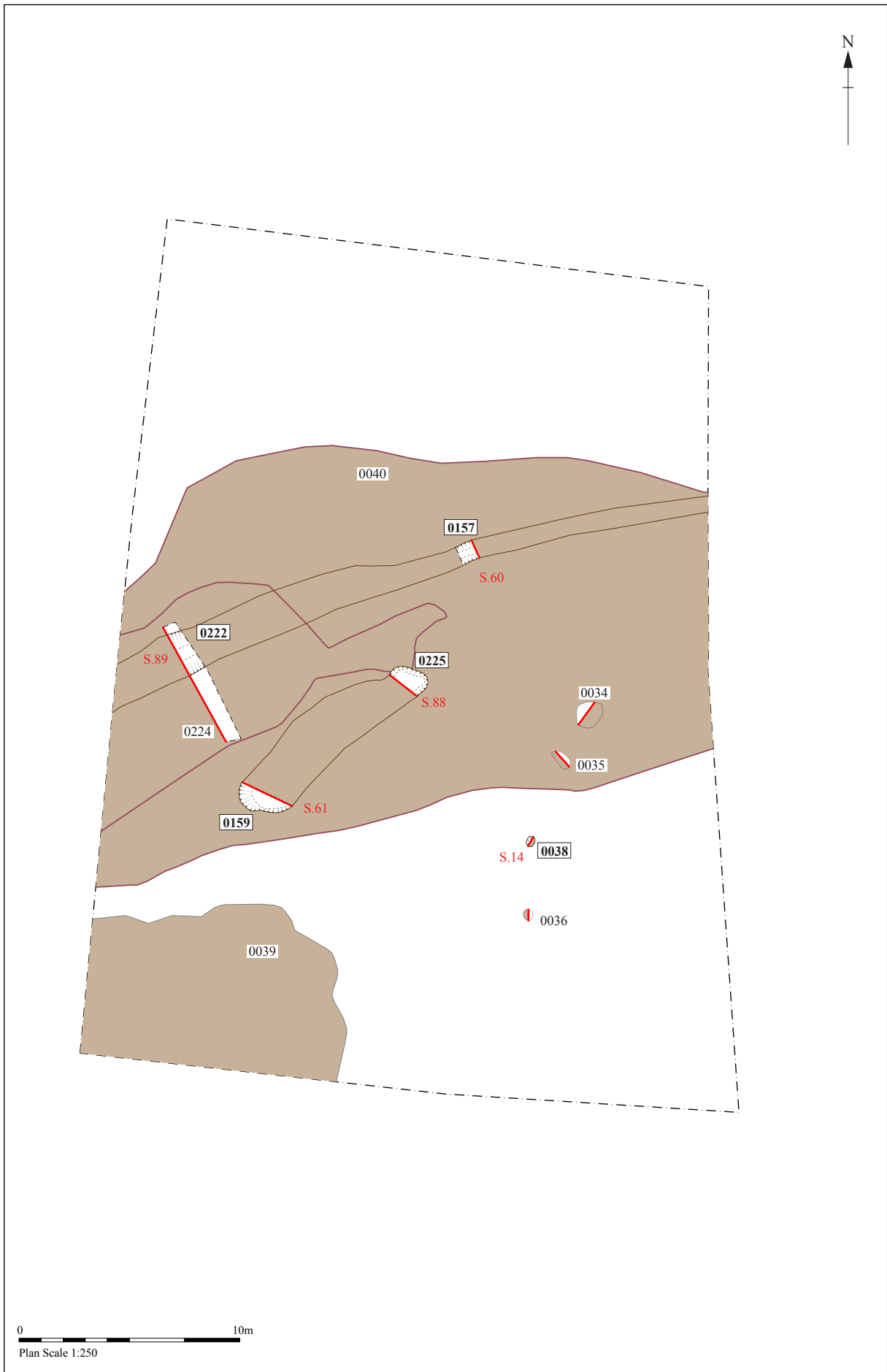


Figure 4. Area C plan

Area D (Fig. 5) contained three generally narrow linear ditches. Two were orientated approximately north-west/south-east, some 3m apart, and may form a segmented track way alignment (0208, 0210, 0212 and 0214) while the third was orientated approximately east-west and consisted of a short length of ditch with both termini (0218 and 0220) visible.

The two parallel ditches were generally between 0.64m and 0.84m in width and up to 0.4m deep. The one segment that was smaller (0214) had been heavily truncated by plough damage and only the bottom 0.1m of the feature survived at this point. A single small worked flint was recovered from segment 0208 but was not specifically diagnostic, other than as characteristic of later prehistoric assemblages (later Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age). These ditches may relate to a segmented/ephemeral gully observed in Area E on a similar alignment (context numbers 0062, 0060, 0058 and 0044), although the distance between the two excavation areas precludes identifying it as a continuation of either one specifically.

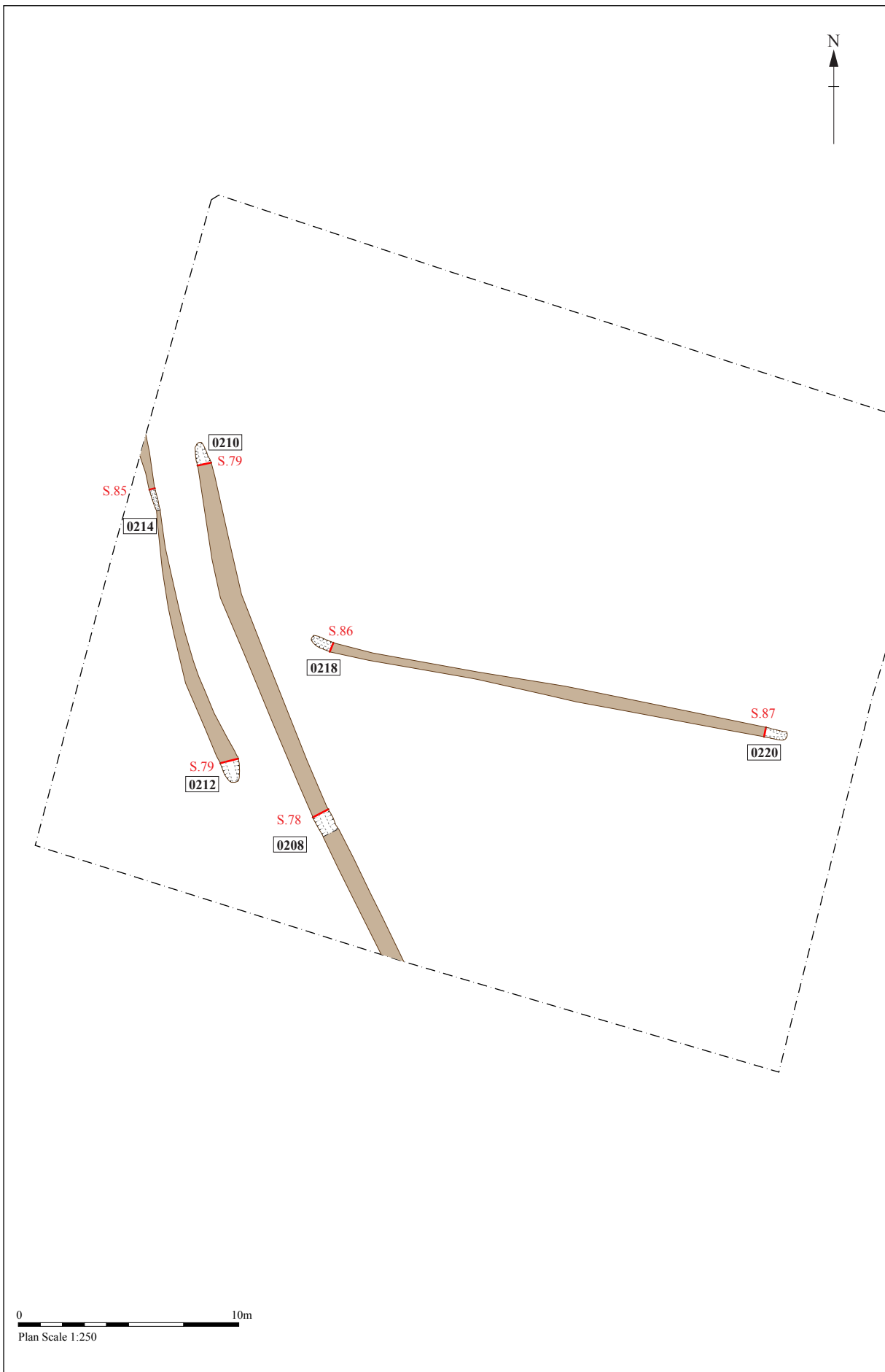


Figure 5. Area D plan

Area E (Fig. 6) contained three ditch alignments (one segmented/ephemeral ditch line that may relate to the track way seen in Area D and two approximately north-south orientated narrow ditches on a parallel alignment separated by approximately 30m) and four small pit/postholes. While weathering may have obscured some small features, a number of other potential features that were highlighted during stripping were investigated and found to be either natural geological formations or bioturbation.

The segmented/ephemeral ditch (Group Number 0236) was visible for approximately 38m before it exited the southern edge of the excavation area. It had a varied profile – narrow and steep to the southern end and broader and shallower towards the north, between 0.18 and 0.54m wide and between 0.03 and 0.13m deep, suggesting that the segmentation could be a result of modern cultivation damage rather than the feature originally being intended as a segmented feature. This cultivation damage may also be the reason for the lack of a parallel ditch as seen in Area D to the north.

The two north south ditches were on a similar alignment but separated by approximately 30m with one entering the excavation area from the southern edge and terminating after c.22m (Group Number 0237) while the other (Group Number 0238) entered near the north-eastern corner and left after a similar distance, exiting the excavation area along the eastern edge. Both ditches had a similar shallow broad concave profile and it is seems likely that they may have been part of a single field system. Unfortunately there was no further trace of the ditch that ended within the excavation area – possibly due to its being so shallow it had been fully truncated by plough action over time.

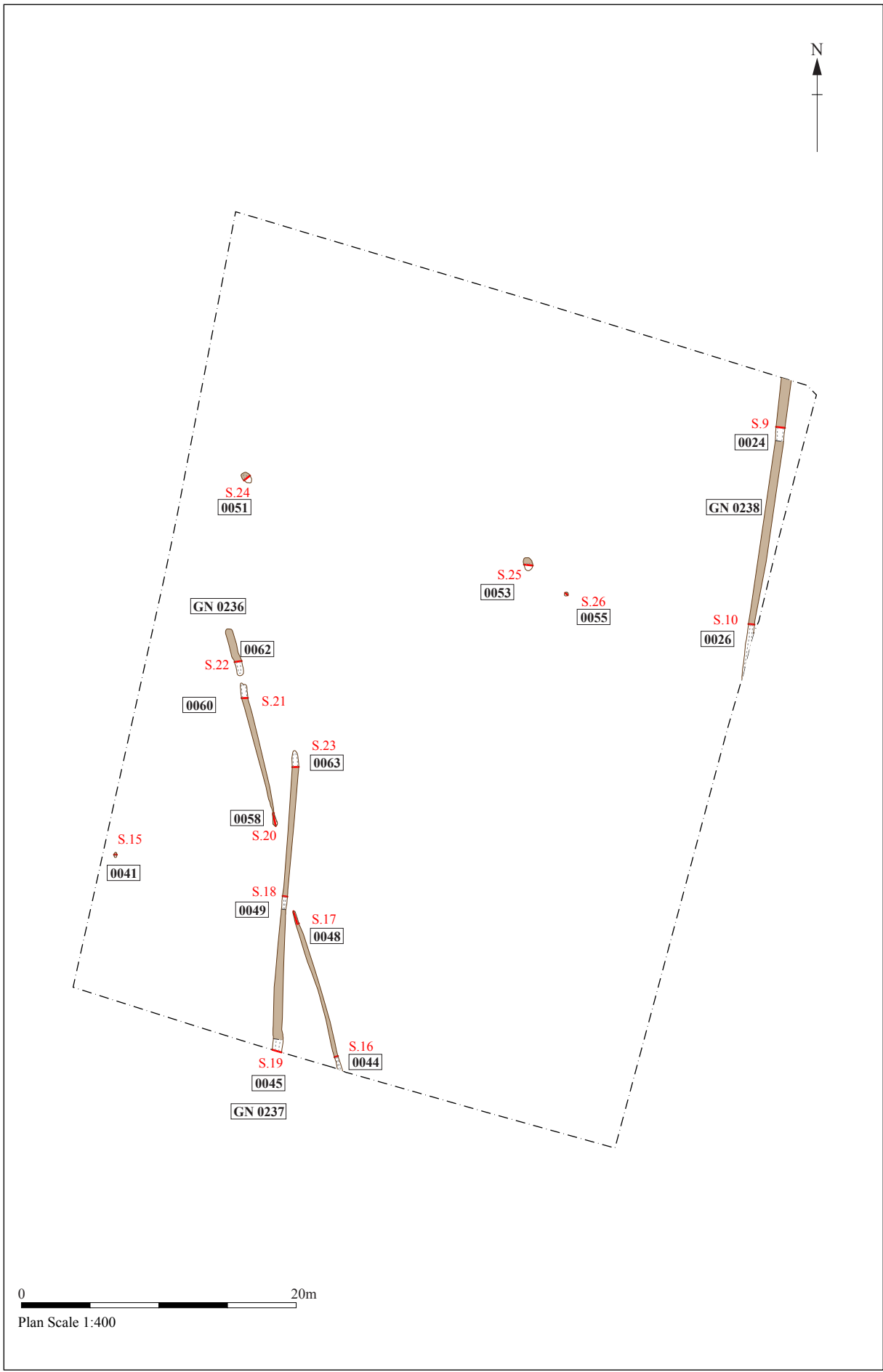


Figure 6. Area E plan

4.3 Area F

This area was the largest single excavation area, consisting of a strip between 30m and 40m wide and was 250m long. The features encountered in this area were mainly ditches and small gullies, apparently relating to at least three distinct field systems, as well as a small number of isolated postholes/pits and a single large pit (Figs. 7 and 8). The dateable artefacts that were recovered ranged from modern/late post-medieval CBM to prehistoric worked flints.

The site had two separate areas of activity - the northern end of the excavation area revealed a series of intercutting linear ditch features including a potential track way and a boundary ditch that do not appear to have been active at the same time (the alignments do not match and the track way ditches cross one element of the boundary ditch) as well as three small pits.

The centre and southern end of the site contains three separate field systems, one Roman, one Medieval and one late post-medieval/modern. These ditch systems were orientated approximately east-west in a rectilinear pattern with the late post-medieval/modern one possessing a perpendicular cross-ditch connecting the two east-west ditches (similar to a rotated H-pattern).

The Roman field system element appears to be a relatively regular series of Roman agricultural ditches, orientated north-south and with an interval of approximately 5m between each ditch (Group Numbers 0232-0235) and a single east-west orientated gully (Group Number 0231) most probably forming a field subdivision since the other ditches terminate just before reaching it.

The north-south ditches were all vertical sided with shallow concave/flat bases, orientated north-south and measuring approximately 0.5m-0.6m wide, 0.3m deep and were between 11m and 42m long where visible. One ditch (0216) exited the eastern edge of the site before terminating at its southern end and another (0235) was fully truncated by a modern north-south ditch approximately half way along its expected length and did not reappear.



Plate 5. Ditch segment 0136 (part of Group 0235), facing north (1m scale)

Weathering of the natural clays in this part of the site made it hard to distinguish features from natural geology and at least one ditch (0216) was obscured along much of its length by a layer of redeposited natural clay up to 0.15m thick – possibly related to the recent construction works nearby. Parallels to this ditch-arrangement exist on several sites in the east of England, a short list of similar sites in Suffolk would include recent works by SCCAS/FT at Westley (WLY 011 – Beverton 2011), Chalkstone Way Haverhill (HVH 059 – Craven 2008), Hartismere High School in Eye (EYE 094 – Craven 2012) and Millennium Square, RAF Mildenhall (MNL 639 – Tester 2012). Although they have not been identified with a specific agricultural practice or crop type as yet it seems reasonable to assume that they formed planting beds where the local subsoil was not conducive to the growth of the intended crops.

The east-west ditch (group Number 0231) appears to be too small to be a significant boundary (such as the edge of a property) with dimensions of up to 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep but, given the north-south ditches all appear to terminate shortly before reaching it, it seems a reasonable assumption that it may form an internal land subdivision, with vivicultural ditches to the north and some other land-use to the south. A suggestion of some redefinition/re-excavation of the boundary can be seen where it forks at the eastern limit of the excavation area. A large number of sherds of a greyware vessel

were found in the fill of this ditch (fill 0205 in segment 0204), including both flat base sherds and some body sherds, all abraded.



Plate 6. Ditch segment 0202 (part of Group 0231), facing west (0.3m scale)

The medieval (late 12th – 14th century) ditch system is made up of three east-west aligned ditches, with the southernmost ditch being smaller and shallower than the others – possibly indicating external and internal property/field boundaries – with an additional potential small gully to the south of ditch 0192 that is potentially related (although no dateable artefacts or ecofacts were recovered from that feature). The larger ditches were between 1.3 and 1.5m wide, with a depth from segment 0146 of approximately 0.5m and steep sloped sides to a flattish base.



Plate 7. Ditch segment 0146, facing east (1.0m scale)

The modern ditch system (Group Number 0230) predates the First Edition Ordnance Survey maps of the area, but artefacts recovered from the excavated segments of it suggest a date of infilling in the 18th – 19th century or later. It may be the remains of the east-west orientated field system which appears to have Roman origins and carries on through to the early modern period where smaller fields were combined and internal boundaries were backfilled. Where excavated the ditches were found to be between 1.0m-1.6m wide and all generally around 0.6m deep with moderately steep sloped sides to a concave base. This would make features approximately 1m deep from the original ground level (ie: with topsoil still in place) and potentially between 1.5m-2m in width. The historic maps consulted during the desk-based assessment of the site undertaken in 2012 did not throw any additional light on these field systems, although no pre-Ordnance Survey tithe maps were located for that report.



Plate 8. Ditch segment 0155 (part of Group 0230), facing east (1.0m scale)

The remaining features revealed during this excavation are undated due to the lack of artefacts – a problem found generally across the site and apparently not specific to a particular period or phase of absence of use. In general terms there were approximately five ditches/gullies in the northern end of Area F which appear to respect each other, potentially including a small double-ditch track way. Unfortunately the small area involved hinders interpretation of the physical relationships to speculation at best and the east-west orientation of the boundary ditch could relate to any one of the three identified phases at the southern end of the site. As such, there is little more that can be said of these features.

Other features include a scatter of small pits and postholes across the excavation area (0073, 0075, 0103, 0130, 0148, 0167 and 0188); a short length of ditch with no obvious shared alignment with any other features on the site (segment numbers 0122-0128 and 0134) and a single large pit (0174) just to the north of the Roman field system ditches. This was also one of the few features with multiple discernible deposits. The upper fills contained darker/less leached homogeneous slightly organic silty clays and the lowest fills appeared to be poorly mixed natural clays in lumps. Taken together, the deposits suggest intentional/deliberate rapid initial infilling of the pit, but not complete infilling at that time, with the remainder left to fill gradually. This may be related to the water table – certainly during this excavation the water level was approximately at the same depth

as the intentional backfilled deposits. Although samples were taken from this pit, no useable environmental evidence was recovered and the low quantity of small fragments of charcoal are not thought sufficient to obtain a useable radiocarbon date for the feature.



Plate 9. Pit 0174, facing east (1m scale)

Natural features were encountered across the site and were excavated to determine their nature where possible; they included natural water-erosion channels, animal burrows and root-balls/tree-throws. None were further recorded and they do not appear on the drawn plans of the site.

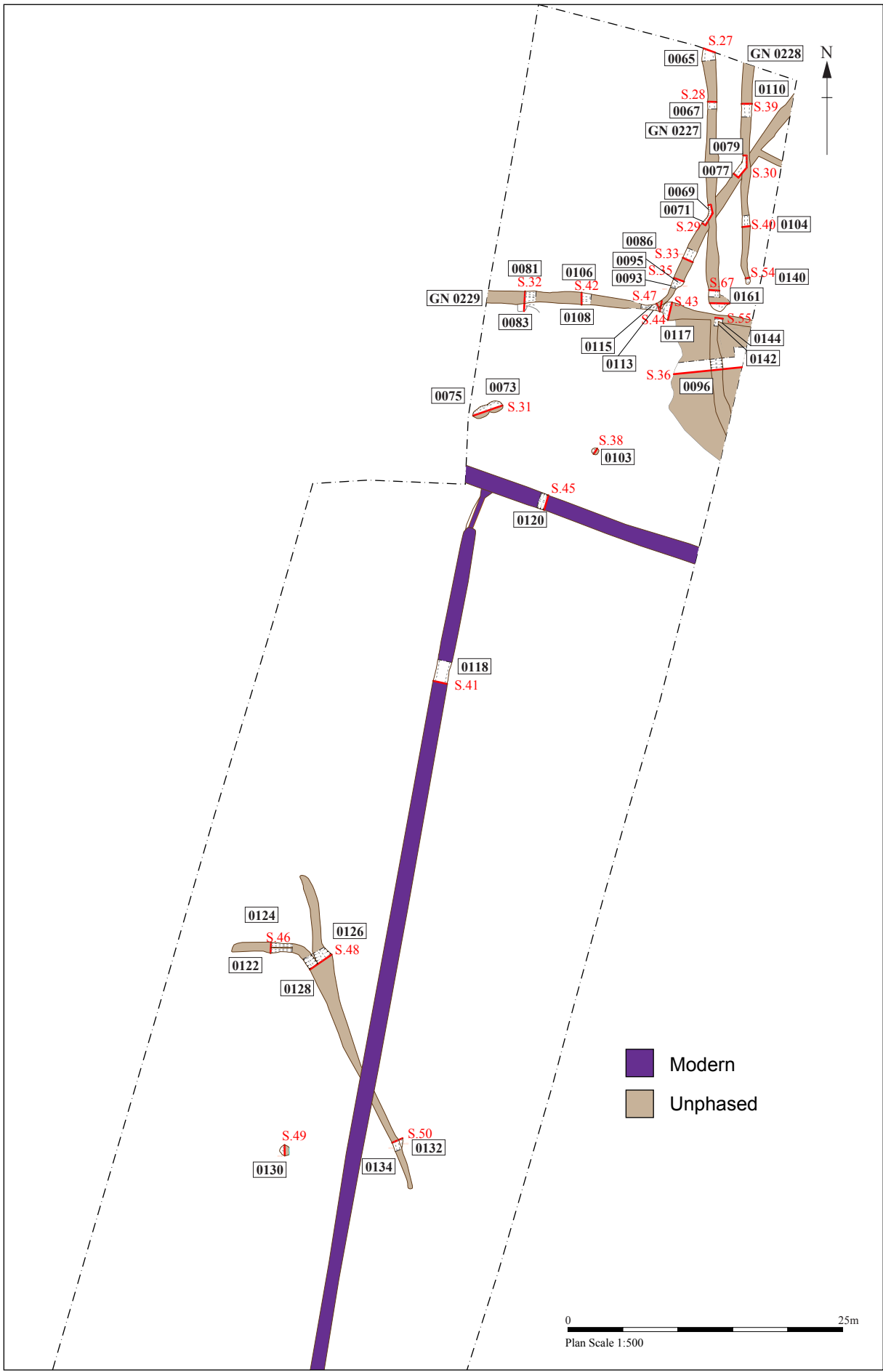


Figure 7. Area F plan (north)



Figure 8. Area F plan (south)

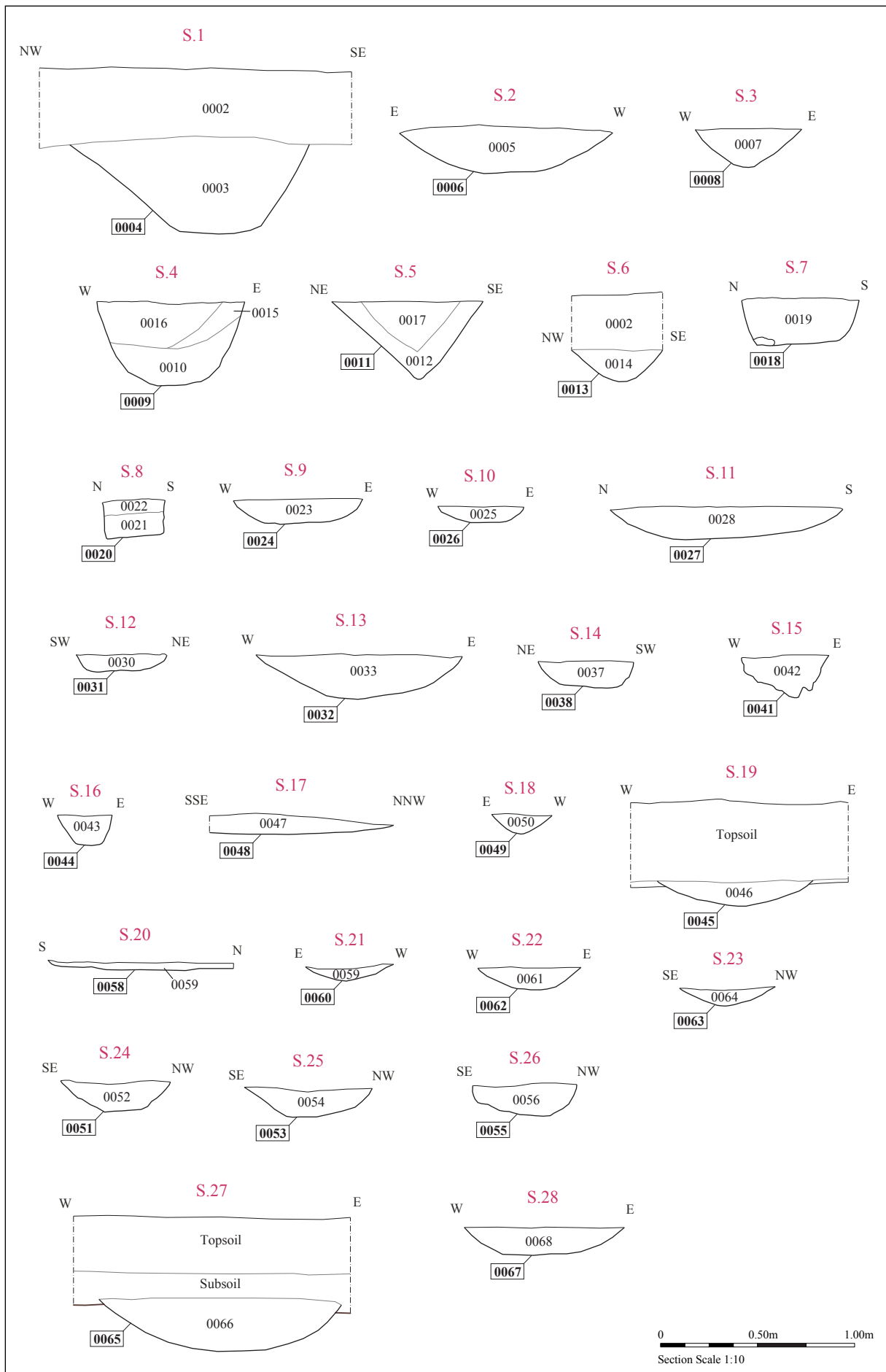


Figure 9. Sections 1-28

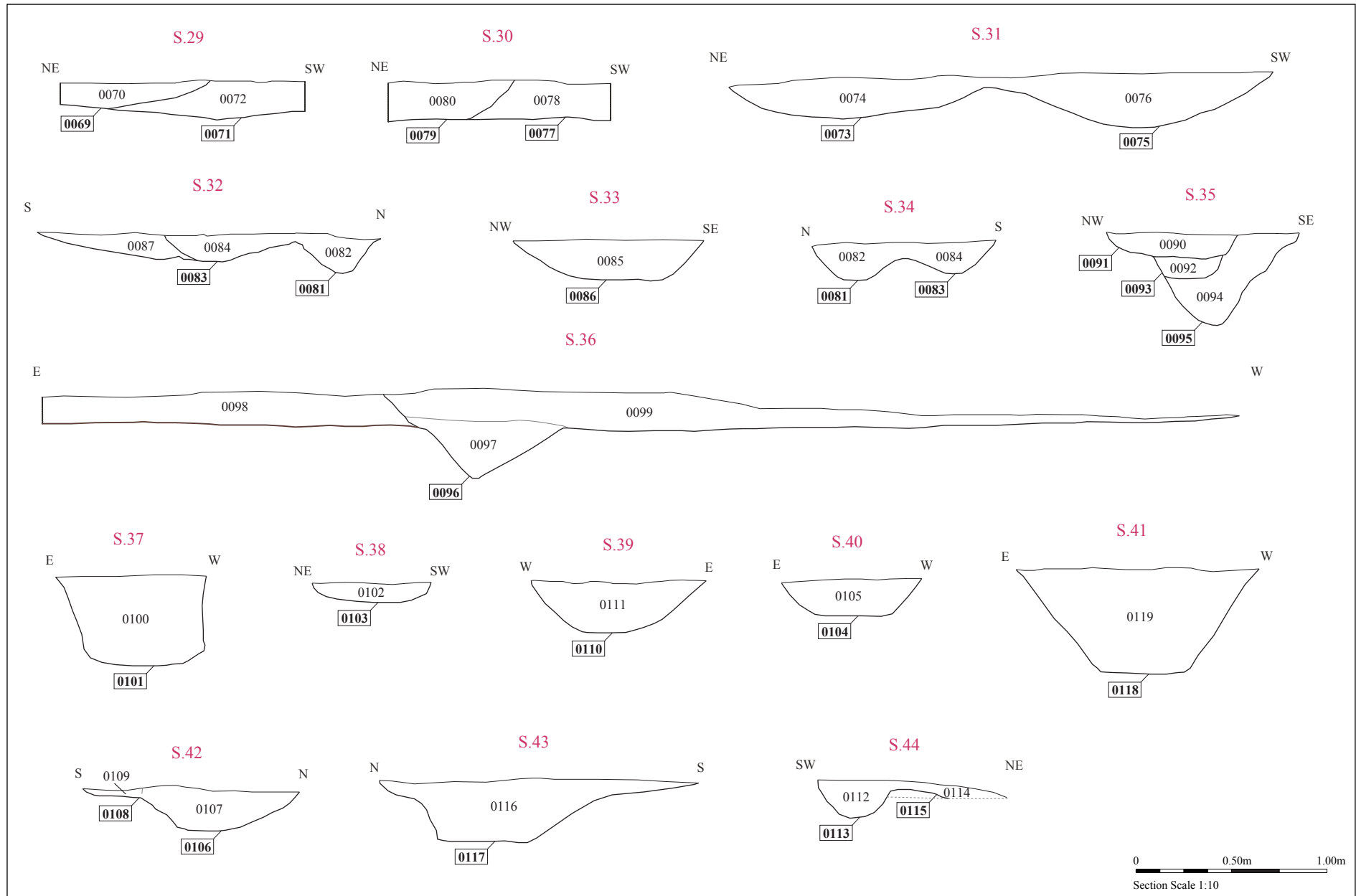


Figure 10. Sections 29-44

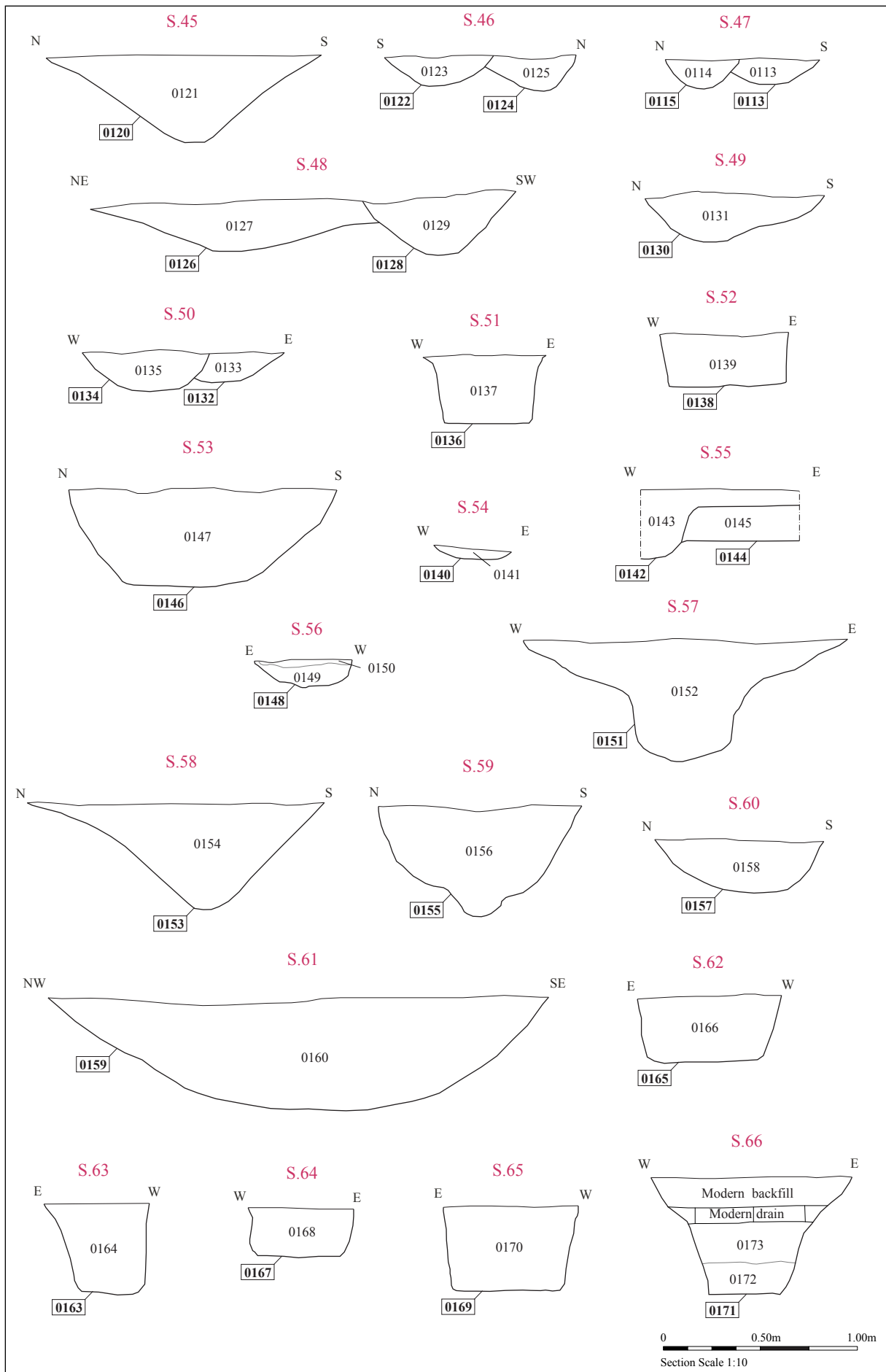


Figure 11. Sections 45-66

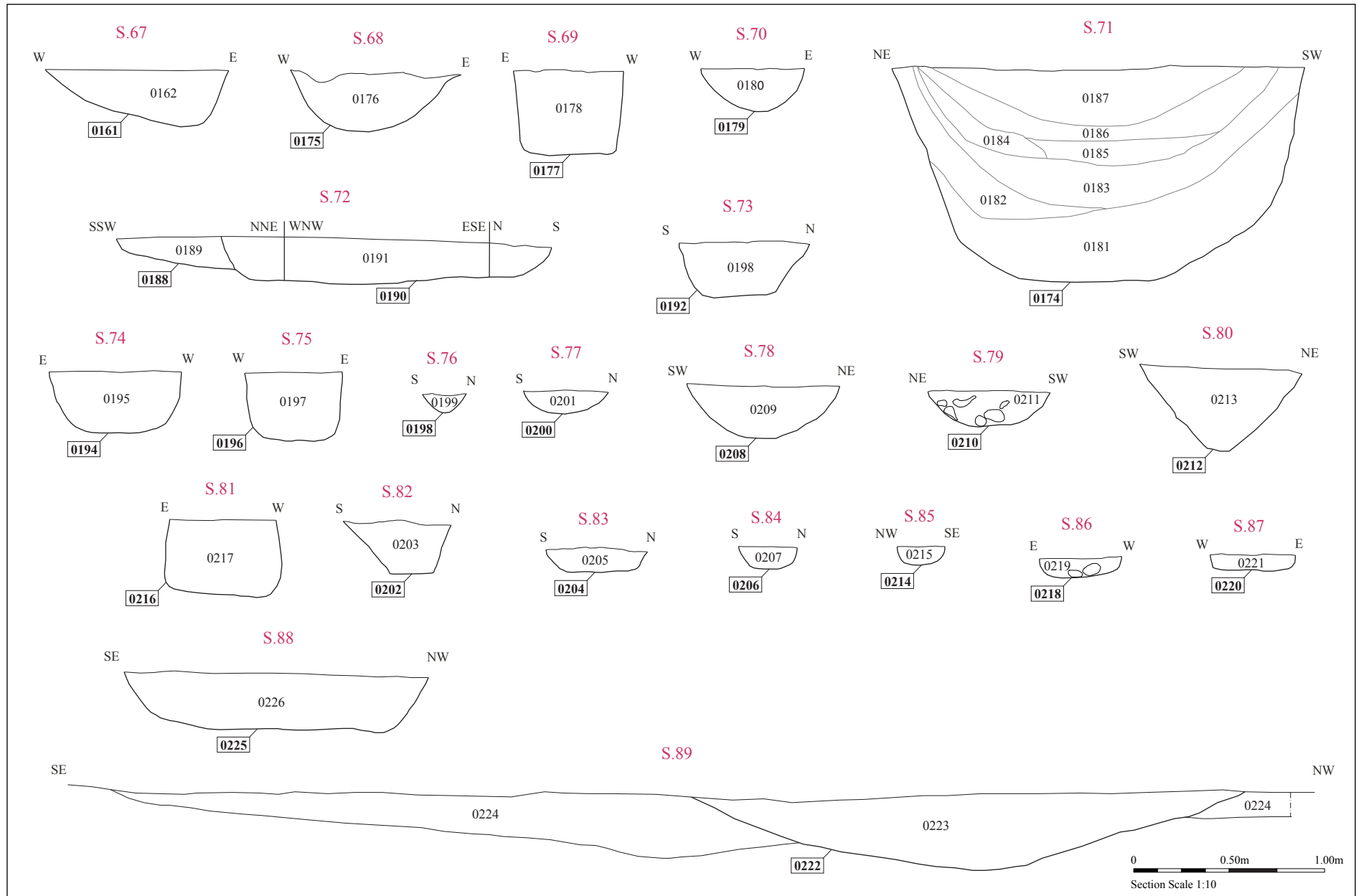


Figure 12. Sections 67-89

5. The finds evidence

Cathy Tester

5.1 Introduction

Finds were recovered from twenty-nine contexts within six separate areas during the excavation along the route of the Northern Spine Road. The quantities by material are summarised in Table 1 and the full list by context is in Appendix 3. Finds recovered during the processing of environmental samples are included in the overall finds quantities.

Find type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	50	280
CBM	15	1547
Fired clay	4	9
Slate	1	17
Struck flint	30	283
Burnt flint & stone*	819	5238
Pmed glass	6	113
Iron nails	1	4
Animal bone	24	79
Oyster shell	5	21
Coal	3	29

Table 1. Finds quantities

5.2 Pottery

Sue Anderson,

Introduction

Fifty sherds of pottery weighing 280g were collected from nine contexts. Table 2 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 4.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt (g)	Eve	MNV
Unidentified handmade	UNHM	0.002	2	18	0.05	1
Unidentified Flint Tempered	UNFT	0.02	11	7		1
Total prehistoric			13	25	0.05	2
RB Greyware	RBGW	1.10	18	38		1
Roman Black Surfaced Ware	RBSW	1.22	1	8	0.07	1
Total Roman			19	46	0.07	2
Medieval coarseware?	MCW	3.20	1	41		1
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	4.00	3	35		2
Hollesley Glazed Ware	HOLG	4.32	1	1		1
Yorkshire glazed wares	YORK	4.43	1	8		1
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	1	1		1
Total medieval			7	86		6
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	8	112	0.23	5
Porcelain	PORC	8.30	2	10	0.09	1
Late slipped redware	LSRW	8.51	1	1		1
Total modern			11	133	0.32	7
Total			50	280	0.44	17

Table 2. Pottery quantification by fabric.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

Pottery by period

Prehistoric

Thirteen sherds of handmade pottery, representing two vessels, were recovered from pit fill 0019 and quarry pit fill 0160. The former contained two sherds from a shallow dish or lamp with a thick, flat base and short flaring sides. It was in a fine sandy fabric with leached sparse calcareous inclusions. It is possible that this vessel was originally a jar which had broken and the broken edges were rubbed to create a new rim. Fill 0160 contained eleven small body sherds of a flint-tempered vessel. Both vessels are most likely to be of Iron Age date, although either could belong to an earlier period.

Roman

Eighteen sherds of a greyware vessel were found in ditch fill 0205. The fragments comprised a flat base and some body sherds, all abraded. A rim fragment of a black-surfaced ware vessel was found in ditch fill 0139. Both vessels were in relatively coarse sandy fabrics, the base with sparse larger quartz and flint grits. Both were partially oxidised but abrasion had resulted in the loss of much of the surface of both vessels.

Medieval

One unglazed body sherd from ditch fill 0147 has been recorded as a medieval coarseware. It is in a medium sandy fabric with occasional flint and is partially oxidised with a grey core. The sherd is from the lower half of a vessel and may have been part of a glazed ware similar to Hollesley Ware, but it is relatively thick and the possibility that it was part of a Late Saxon storage jar cannot be ruled out. Thetford-type ware fabrics in

this part of Suffolk are very similar to some medieval wares (Anderson 2012; Goffin 2007).

Six glazed ware sherds were recovered. One tiny sherd from 0154 is probably a fragment of Hollesley-type ware, although the fragment is abraded and no traces of glaze survive. There were four sherds of three vessels in ditch fill 0193. These comprise one sherd of a Yorkshire-type glazed ware with spots of light green glaze, and three unprovenanced sherds. One small sherd is a fine redware with occasional coarse inclusions, decorated with an applied strip with fingernail impressions and orange/brown glaze, probably non-local. Two sherds are part of a wide strap handle from a jug in a medium sandy fabric with occasional calcareous inclusions, reduced with oxidised margins and a brown glaze, but the vessel was overfired and may be a local type. A small sherd from ditch fill 0152 in a red fabric with a grey core has been identified as late medieval and transitional ware, but it is unglazed and could be earlier.

Modern

Eight sherds of refined factory-made whitewares and two sherds of porcelain, representing six vessels, were collected from depression 0039. These include fragments of plates and a possible saucer. Most of the whiteware vessels are decorated with blue transfer prints in common designs such as 'Asiatic pheasant' and 'willow pattern'. One small sherd of late slipped redware with brown glaze was recovered from ditch fill 0152.

Pottery by context

Table 3 provides a summary of pottery by feature with suggested spotdates.

Feature	Area	Context	Feature Type	Fabrics	Spot date
0018	B	0019	Pit	UNHM	preh (IA?)
0039	C	0039	Depression	REFW, PORC	19th-20th c.
0138	F	0139	Ditch	RBSW	Roman
0146	F	0147	Ditch	MCW?	L.12th-14th c.?
0151	F	0152	Ditch	LMT, LSRW	18th-19th c.
0153	F	0154	Ditch	HOLG	13th/14th c.
0159	C	0160	Poss quarry pit	UNFT	preh (IA?)
0192	F	0193	Ditch	UPG, YORK	L.12th-14th c.
0204	F	0205	Ditch	RBGW	Roman

Table 3. Pottery by feature with spotdates.

The majority of the assemblage was recovered from ditches and pits. The largest quantities by count were from 0205 (18 sherds, but only one vessel), ?quarry pit 0159 (11 sherds of one vessel) and depression 0039 (10 sherds). All other contexts contained less than five sherds each.

Discussion

The pottery assemblage is relatively small, has a very broad date range and only seventeen vessels represented by the total fifty sherds which were widely scattered across the site. Nevertheless, they provide evidence for activity in the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods as well as for the dumping of domestic waste in the 19th/20th century. They also provide further information regarding the unusual fabrics used in this area in the Roman and later periods, as previously seen in larger assemblages from the east coast. There is also evidence for the use of imported wares of medieval date, as would be expected in this part of Suffolk.

5.3 Ceramic building material and fired clay

Sue Anderson

CBM

Introduction

Fifteen fragments (1547g) of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from seven contexts during the excavation. A full quantification by context is shown in Table 4 below.

Methodology

The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. Forms were identified from work in Norwich (Drury 1993), based on measurements; other form terminology follows Brunskill's glossary (1990).

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Width	Height	Abr	Notes	Date
0001	ms	RTP	2	58					PMed
0039	fsfe	LB	1	22			+		PMed
0039	fsfce	RBT?	1	56			+	poss LB	Rom?
0039	fsfe	UN	2	4			+		?
0119	fsfce	PAN	1	276					PMed
0119	fsffe	LB	1	311	110	60		handmade	PMmed
0119	fscp	RBT?	1	124			++	worn? Poss QFT?	Rom?
0121	ms	RTP	1	9			+		PMed
0121	fsffe	LB	1	308		56	+		PMed
0152	fscp	LB	1	330		53	+	soft, poorly mixed	LMed/PMed
0154	ms	LB	2	42			++		LMed/PMed
0166	fs	UN	1	7			++	LB or RBT? Poss FC	?

Table 4. CBM quantities by context

The assemblage

Table 5 shows the quantification of CBM by type and form.

Type	Form	Code	No	Wt (g)
Roman?	Roman tile	RBT?	2	180
Walling	Late brick	LB	6	1013
Roofing	Plain roof tile: post-medieval	RTP	3	67
	Pantile	PAN	1	276
Unknown	Unidentified	UN	3	11

Table 5. CBM by type and form.

Abraded fragments of possible Roman tile were recovered from depression 0039 (in association with modern pottery) and ditch fill 0119 (with late brick). They were in fine sandy fabrics with chalk and flint (0039) or clay pellet (0119) inclusions. Neither fragment was measurable and the loss of surfaces made identification uncertain. Either or both pieces could be fragments of quarry floor tile of post-medieval date.

Fragments of brick of post-medieval date were the most frequent type in this assemblage. Most were in fabrics containing ferrous or argillaceous inclusions. Three fragments were small and all pieces were abraded. A fragment from ditch fill 0119 measured 110 x 60mm and was probably of 18th/19th-century date. Fragments from ditch fills 0121 and 0152 measured 56mm and 53mm thick respectively and may be slightly earlier (17th/18th c.).

Two small fragments of plain roof tile were unstratified (0001) and one was found in ditch fill 0121; all were in red-firing medium sandy fabrics of post-medieval date. A fragment of a pantile was collected from ditch fill 0119.

Three small fragments in fine sandy fabrics from 0039 and 0166 were unidentified and could be fragments of brick, Roman tile or fired clay.

Fired clay

Four abraded fragments (9g) of fired clay were recovered from three contexts, depression 0039, ?quarry pit fill 0160 and ditch fill 0193. They were in orange fine sandy fabrics with clay pellet or flint inclusions. Their original surfaces were lost and the pieces were undiagnostic. Quantification by context is shown in Table 6 below.

Context	Fabric	Colour	No	Wt/g	Abrasion	Notes
0039	fscp	orange	1	2	+	with CBM
0160	fscp	orange	1	1	++	
0193	fscp	orange	1	4	++	with pot
0193	fsf	orange	1	2	++	with pot, could be rim frag but too abraded to be certain

Table 6. Fired clay by context

5.4 Slate

A small fragment (17g) of roofing slate of 19th-20th century date was collected from Area C modern depression 0039. It has been discarded.

5.5 Post-medieval glass

Six fragments of post-medieval bottle glass were recovered from two contexts. Area C modern depression 0039 (19th-20th c) contained five fragments (100g) which include three fragments of dark green glass from a wine bottle neck and two fragments of light green glass from a bottle base with a concave underside. Area F ditch 0118 (0119) contained a fragment (13g) of dark green glass, probably from a wine bottle.

5.6 Struck flint

Introduction and methodology

Thirty struck flints were collected from eleven contexts dispersed across excavated Areas B (3), C (10), D (1) and F (16). The flint is in a range of colours mostly black or mid to dark grey and dark grey brown, but some pieces are light brown, light grey or mottled. Cortex when present is in a range of colours from a creamy off-white to dirty

grey. All of the flint is unpatinated. The flint was recorded by type and descriptive comments were made as required. The flint types are summarised in Table 7 and listed by context in Table 8.

Type	No
flake core	1
flakes	15
spalls	4
blade	1
scraper	1
retouched flakes	8
Total	30

Table 7. Summary of the flint types

Context	Type	Categ	No	pat	notes
0019	spall	spall	3	u	Three spalls
0066	flake	flak	1	u	Small squat flake
0068	flake	retf	1	u	Irregular flake, squat shape hinge fracture. Retouch or use-wear on one edge, possibly notched. Some cortex
0078	flake	retf	1	u	Irregular flake w limited retouch or use-wear
	flake	flak	1	u	Snapped flake
0097	flake	retf	1	u	Irregular flake w retouch one edge. C.25% cortex
0099	flake	retf	1	u	Retouch on one edge. Some cortex
	flake	flak	1	u	Squat flake w cortex
	flake	flak	2	u	Small squat flakes, hinge fracture. Some cortex
	spall	spall	1	u	Spall c
	flake	retf	1	u	Large flake, steepish retouch on one edge. Some cortex
	flake core	core	1	u	flake core frag. With flakes removed. Battered
	flake	retf	1	u	Snapped flake, Natural striking platform, some retouch
0141	flake	flak	1	u	Squat flake w hinge fracture
0154	flake	retf	1	u	Irregular flake w crude retouch? At 1 end, some cortex one end
0160	blade	blad	1	u	Snapped blade. Cortex on dorsal face
	flake	retf	1	u	irregular flake
	flake	flak	2	u	Irregular flakes w cortex on edges 1 hinge fractured
	flake	flak	3	u	Three small flakes/spalls. 2 cortex
	scraper	scr	1	u	Steep retouch on distal end. Cortex on dorsal face
0189	flake	flak	2	u	2 irregular flakes, 1 hinge fractured
	flake	flak	1	u	Irregular small squat flake w damage or use-wear on one edge
0209	flake	flak	1	u	long flake or blade. Cortex on ½ of 1 face and edge

Table 8. Flint descriptions

The assemblage

The assemblage includes a core fragment, modified and unmodified flakes, blades spalls and a scraper.

The flake core fragment has several flakes struck from one face (0099). Half of the assemblage consists of unmodified flakes (15) many of which are small in size, squat or irregular in nature and often cortical. Four of them are hinge-fractured and one of them

is snapped. One flake is blade-like (0209). Four spalls and a snapped blade (0160) are also present.

Retouched flakes are also irregular, one is snapped, one is hinge-fractured and most of them are cortical, two with natural striking platforms. Retouch is often slight. One piece is notched (0068) and one has steepish retouch at one end suggesting use as a scraper (0099). A scraper with steep retouch on its distal end and cortex on its dorsal face is present (0160).

Deposition

The largest amount (16 pieces) came from seven Area F features, four ditches, a gully, a pit and a colluvial layer. Ten pieces came from Area C pit 0159 (0160), three from Area B pit 0018 (0019) and one piece from Area D ditch 0209.

The flint was recovered from features which are mainly undated. Other datable finds were present in only three. Pit 0018 (0019) also contained two sherds of Iron Age pottery and pit 0159 (0160) contained eleven very small (7g) sherds of flint tempered pottery which is probably prehistoric. Ditch 0153 (0154) contained a single small sherd of medieval pottery.

Discussion

The irregularity of the flakes, their lack of patination and the use of surface and weathered raw material, as indicated by the presence of cortex, are very characteristic of later prehistoric assemblages, later Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age.

5.7 Heat-altered stone

Introduction and methodology

A total 819 fragments of heat-altered flint and other stone weighing 5238g was recovered from ten contexts. In all but one, they were recovered from amongst the non-floating residues collected by wet-sieving during environmental sample processing. The material was quantified by count and weight by context and brief notes were made of stone types, the degree of heat-alteration and the possible function of the material. The assemblage consists mainly of fire cracked or reddened fragments from small flint

pebbles <50mm with very occasional other stone types such as quartzite or sandstone also present. The presence of heat altered stone would indicate an activity or process, deliberate or otherwise, which involves high temperatures and the assemblage contains fragments which exhibit varying degrees of heat alteration. Much of it is only slight to moderately affected but some pieces exhibit a very high degree: burnt blue- white and extremely fire cracked, enough to be classified as pot-boiler debris. However these are too dispersed to indicate significant activity.

Heat altered stone by context

Table 9 provides a summary of the heat-altered stone by context.

Context	Feature	Area	Ident	No	Wt
0010	0009	A	Ditch	5	27
0019	0018	B	Pit	175	1024
0034	0034	C	burnt deposit	270	2571
0037	0038	C	Pit	225	1446
0040	0040	C	deposit	40	49
0076	0075	F	Pit	60	38
0099	0099	F	colluvium	20	44
0154	0153	F	Ditch	1	2
0187	0174	F	Pit	1	1
0189	0188	F	Pit	22	36
Total				819	5238

Table 9. Heat-altered stone quantities by context.

The largest concentrations came from three features, pit 0018 (0019) in Area B and burnt deposit 0034 and pit 0038 (0037) in Area C. All other contexts contained very small amounts of often very tiny fragments. Almost all of the heat-altered stone came from undated features. Pit 0018 (0019) also contained two sherds of pottery of most likely Iron Age date.

5.8 Metalwork

A single complete iron nail 43mm long and weighing 4g was collected from Area C modern layer 0039 which contained other 19th/20th century finds.

Various other 19th /20th century unstratified or surface and topsoil finds include copper alloy and iron buttons, coins, bullet cases, a padlock, a key, a chain and hook and a

saw blade. They were listed briefly on an excel database (available in archive) and have been retained temporarily with the bulk finds.

6. The environmental evidence

6.1 Animal bone

Laszlo Lichtenstein

Twenty-four fragments of cattle bone weighing 79g were recovered from two contexts in Area F. A vertebra fragment and several fragments of mandible with butchery marks were found in pit 0118 (0119) with post-medieval roofing tile and bottle glass. Four fragments of horncore were collected from ditch 0146 (0147) along with a single sherd of medieval coarseware pottery.

6.2 Shell

Five fragments (21g) of oyster shell were collected from modern depression/layer 0039 in Area C. They were discarded after recording.

6.3 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Excavations within six separate areas along the route of the Northern Spine Road recorded a small number of very dispersed features and deposits, most of which were not clearly dated although occasional sherds of prehistoric pottery were noted. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from features within areas A, B, C and F and ten were submitted for assessment.

The samples were bulk floated by SCCAS staff and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 10 below. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds and arthropod remains were also recorded along

with an extraordinarily high density of fungal sclerotia (particularly within the assemblages from Samples 1, 2, 6 and 9).

Results

Although charcoal/charred wood fragments are abundant within most assemblages, other plant macrofossils are exceedingly scarce. Indeterminate fragmentary cereal grains are present within the assemblages from Samples 2 (pit 0018] and 5 (layer 0040), Sample 10 (pit 0174) includes a small grass (*Poaceae*) fruit and a dock/sedge (*Carex/Rumex* sp.) type seed and Sample 1 (ditch 0009) contains a single very small fragment of possible hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell. Although much of the charcoal/charred wood is highly comminuted, numerous large fragments >10mm in size are also recorded. It is noted that much of this larger material, particularly from Samples 6 (pit 0075) and 10, is very rounded and abraded, possibly suggesting that the remains had been exposed to the elements for some considerable period prior to deposition. The assemblage from Sample 1 is almost entirely composed of modern fungal sclerotia.

Other remains are generally scarce although all but one of the assemblages do contain small pieces of coal (coal 'dust') along with porous and tarry residues, which are possible bi-products of the combustion of the coal. Such material is commonly recorded where night soil was deposited during the post-medieval period or where steam implements were used on the land during the early modern era.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, although charcoal/charred wood fragments are generally abundant, the overall paucity of the assemblages precludes any detailed interpretation of the contexts from which the samples were taken. The primary deposition of refuse does not appear to be indicated, and it is considered far more likely that the remains are largely derived from scattered hearth or midden waste, much of which lay unburied for some time prior to accidental inclusion within the feature fills.

None of the current assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (*i.e.* 100+ specimens). In addition, the taphonomy of the assemblages is unclear and the integrity of the contexts may have been compromised by subsequent bioturbation and/or other disturbance. Because of these factors, no further analysis is

recommended. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Context No.	0010	0019	0034	0037	0040	0076	0099	0160	0189	0187
Feature No.	0009	0018		0038		0075		0159	0188	0174
Feature type	Ditch	Pit	Layer	ph/Pit	Layer	Pit	Coll.	Pit	Pit	Pit
Area	A	B	C	C	C	F	F	C	F	F
Date	?	Preh.	?	?	?	?	?Preh.	Preh.	?	?
Plant macrofossils										
Cereal indet. (grains)		xfg			xfg					
Small Poaceae indet.										x
<i>Rumex/Carex</i> sp.										x
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	xcf									
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	x	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xx	xxx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xx
Charcoal >5mm	x	xxxx	xxx	xx		xxx		xx	xxxx	
Charcoal >10mm		xxx	x	x		xx		x	xxx	
Charred root/stem	x			x			x		x	x
Indet. seeds										x
Other remains										
Black porous 'cokey' material					x		x			xx
Black tarry material	x	x	x		x	x				x
Burnt stone			xx							
Ferrous globule										x
Small coal frags.	x	x	x	x	xx	x	xx		x	xxx
Vitreous material						x				x
Sample volume (litres)	40	20	10	10	10	40	40	1	20	20
Volume of flot (litres)	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	<0.1	0%	<0.1	<0.1	0.4	<0.1
% flot sorted	25%	25%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	25%	100%

Table 10. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Key: x = 1 – 10 specimens, xx = 11 – 50 specimens, xxx = 51 – 100 specimens, xxxx = 100+ specimens
fg = fragment, cf = compare, ph = post hole, Coll = colluvium, Preh = prehistoric

7. Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence and recommendations for further work

7.1 Introduction

Finds were recovered from a small number of dispersed features and deposits from six separate excavation areas along the route of the Northern Spine Road. Most of them were not clearly dated. Much of the collected material was post-medieval or modern but small amounts of prehistoric, Roman and medieval finds were also identified.

The earliest dated pieces are amongst the struck flints which are very typical of later prehistoric assemblages (Later Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age) in their irregularity, lack of patination and use of surface or weathered raw material. A very small amount of prehistoric pottery of possible Iron Age date was recovered from two pits in Areas B and C.

A small amount of Roman pottery (19-46g) was found in two Area F ditches where it was the only datable material present. Two abraded fragments of Roman CBM were recovered from two features from Areas C and F which also contained post-medieval & modern finds.

Medieval pottery was recovered from three ditches, one in Area C and two from Area F. Possible late medieval or post-medieval brick from 2 Area F ditches

Post-medieval and modern pottery, tile and brick, glass and metalwork were recovered from five features in Areas A, C and F as well as from unstratified, surface and topsoil collections.

7.2 Statements of potential and recommendations for further work

Pottery

The pottery assemblage is small and broad in date range and widely dispersed. Further work on this assemblage would not add significantly to our knowledge of East Suffolk pottery in any of these periods. Therefore, unless more pottery is found at the site in the future, no further work is recommended.

Ceramic building material (CBM) and fired clay

Most of the assemblage is derived from sealed contexts. No phasing was available at the time of assessment, but most fragments were recovered from ditch fills with a few pieces from a modern depression and a ?quarry pit. Much of the assemblage is abraded and probably residual.

The assemblage is small and widely dispersed both temporally and spatially, and can provide little information about nearby structures. Its main potential is to provide information on the range of fabrics and forms available in the various periods in this parish, and to aid in site taphonomy and dating. The material is fully recorded and no further cataloguing or specialist analysis is required.

Struck flint

A small amount of unpatinated struck flint cores flakes blades spalls and a scraper of later prehistoric date came mainly undated features dispersed across the site. All of the

flint has been described and quantified and will require no further work except a summary in the archive report.

Heat- altered stone

The presence of heat-altered stone would indicate an activity or process, deliberate or otherwise, which involves high temperatures and the assemblage contains fragments which exhibit varying degrees of heat alteration. Much of it is only slight to moderately affected but some pieces exhibit a very high degree of fire cracking, enough to be classified as 'pot-boiler' debris which is often an indicator of prehistoric activity. However these pieces are too dispersed to indicate significant activity on this site.

The heat-altered stone has been described and quantified and will require no further work except a summary in the archive report

Metalwork

The metalwork has been examined and brief notes made for archive. It consists entirely of 19th or 20th century unstratified surface and topsoil finds and requires no further specialist analysis or cataloguing and can probably be discarded.

Animal bone and shell

The small amounts of animal bone and shell have been described and quantified and will require no further work except a summary in the archive report.

Plant macrofossils

None of the current assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification. In addition, the taphonomy of the assemblages is unclear and the integrity of the contexts may have been compromised by subsequent bioturbation and/or other disturbance. Because of these factors, no further analysis is recommended. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

Conclusion and recommendations

The finds from this excavation have been fully recorded and no further cataloguing or specialist analysis is required. No further work is recommended except a summary in the archive report.

Preparation of the finds archive and report should take no more than half a day.

8. Overall discussion and conclusions

While the excavations along the route of this new road scheme have produced little in the way of dateable artefacts and features, they do suggest a general low-level activity zone to the north of the river valley. This activity included various ditch alignments and scattered pits. While the ditches are undated, their alignments do not appear to match any existing alignments and their character and general morphology would appear to most closely resemble prehistoric ditches similar to ones noted by the Norfolk HER a short distance north of the present site. The excavations also indicate an increasing density of activity to the south, with the presence of the Roman field system suggesting that there should be evidence of direct occupation within the general vicinity, either to the east, south or west although the opportunity for further archaeological investigation to locate such activity is unlikely in the near future because the most likely area for further remains has already been built on by the new housing estate in these directions. Little previous work appears to have been undertaken near the site and, as mentioned earlier, the HER reports for nearby sites are mostly concerned with WW2 defence sites.

The potential evidence of Roman agricultural planting systems adds to a growing corpus of evidence across East Anglia but there is too little here for any further analysis at this time. Similar features have been identified on a wide variety of sites in the east of England, a short list of similar sites in Suffolk would include recent works by SCCAS/FT at Westley (WLY 011 – Beverton 2011), Chalkstone Way Haverhill (HVH 059 – Craven 2008), Hartismere High School in Eye (EYE 094 – Craven 2012) and Millennium Square, RAF Mildenhall (MNL 639 – Tester 2012). Although more examples have been noted across the wider region they have not been identified with a specific agricultural practice or crop type. At present it seems reasonable to assume that they formed planting beds where the local subsoil was not conducive to the growth of the intended crops. Unfortunately the environmental evidence from this site was not able to shed any additional light on these features.

The similar orientation of the Roman, medieval and early modern ditches particularly at the southern end of Area F suggest that other east-west orientated field boundaries nearby may have been the preserved remains of far older field systems although little

now remains of the pre-urbanised field systems nearby. Future development affecting these boundaries may encounter older iterations of the boundary lines and has the potential for locating the extents of any Roman site if not its epicentre, which may well have been beneath the recent housing developments nearby.

The modern ditch system, although not appearing on the historic Ordnance Survey maps covering this area, was found to contain green bottleglass, London Brick Company stamped bricks and assorted unidentifiable CBM fragments. The alignment of the east-west ditches to the southern end of the site closely follows ditches which are shown on the early OS maps, also suggesting a more modern rather than prehistoric date.

The requirement for publication for this project can be satisfied by a short note in a suitable local journal rather than as a full publication report, for example in the "Archaeology in Suffolk" section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology and History. No additional work is recommended in relation to the finds or environmental remains recovered from this excavation.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\
Archive\Lowestoft\LWT 270 Excavation

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\
Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HXA-HXZ\HXC1-99 and HXD 1-29

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds
Store Location: **H / 89 / 3**

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Andrew Beverton, Preston Boyles, Tim Carter, Simon Cass, John Sims and Felix Reeves-Whymark as well as field staff from Britannia Archaeology, with the assistance of a team of drivers and machines from Holmes Plant and was managed and directed by Rhodri Gardner who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians and Ruth Beveridge (freelance). The environmental sample processing was supervised by Anna West with the analysis and assessment by Val Fryer. The overall finds analysis and specialist finds report was produced by Cathy Tester with additional specialist advice provided by Sue Anderson and Lazlo Lichtenstein.

The report illustrations were created by Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy, Ellie Hillen and Simon Cass and the report was edited by Jo Caruth.

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Appendix 1. Written scheme of investigation

Lowestoft Northern Spine Road

Archaeologically Controlled Strip, Map & Excavation

Written Scheme of Investigation

Safety Statement and Risk Assessment

**Prepared by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
February 2014**

Document Control

Title: Lowestoft Northern Spine Road
Date: 18th February 2014
Issued by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team
Author: Rhodri Gardner
Issued to: Jess Tipper (SCCAS Conservation Team)

Contents

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2. Project Details
3. Archaeological Method Statement
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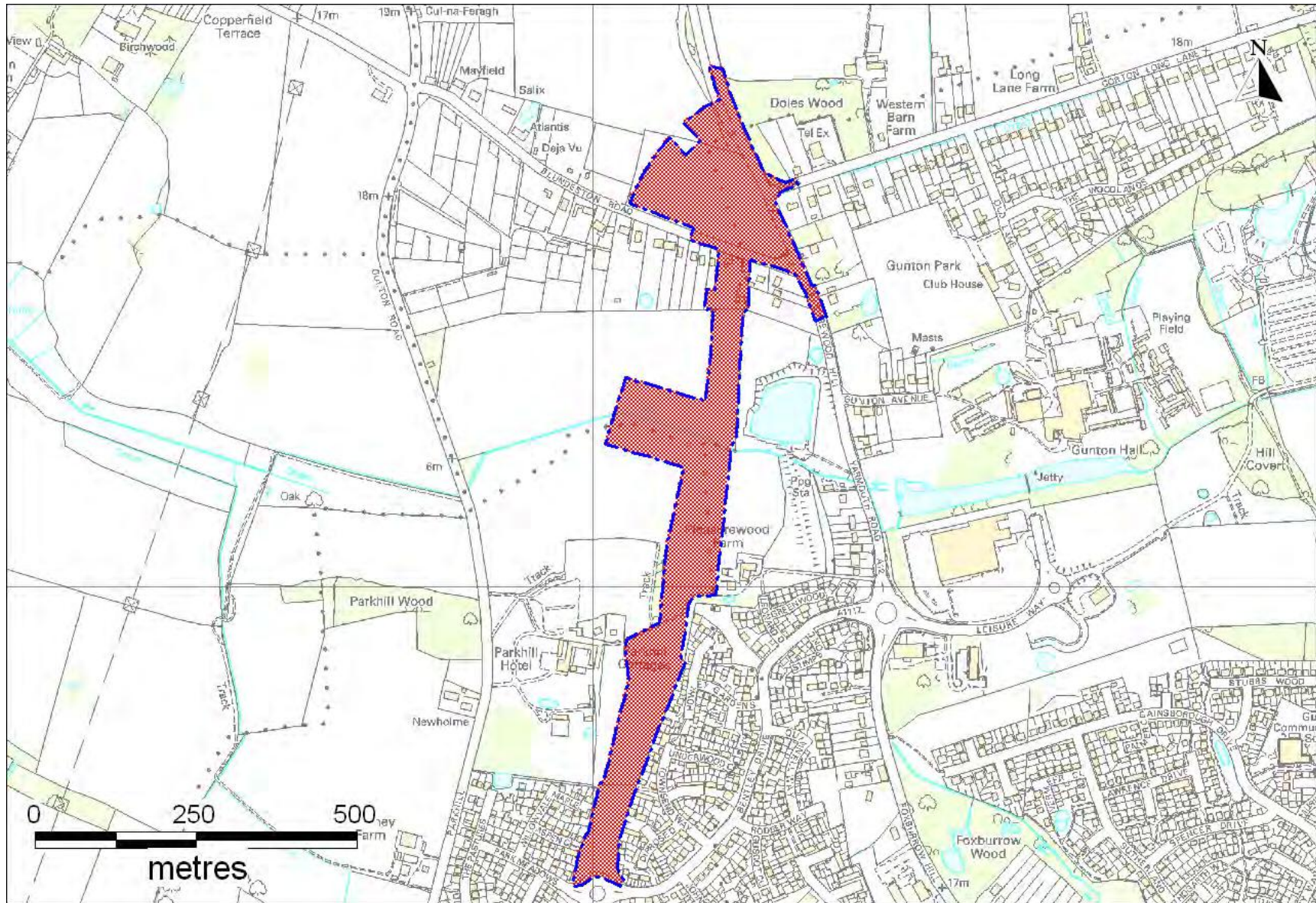
1. Development area
2. Excavation areas
3. Areas A & B (detail)
4. Areas B, C & D (detail)
5. Area F (detail)

Appendices

1. SCC Health and Safety Policy
2. Risk Assessments
3. SCC Insurance Certification

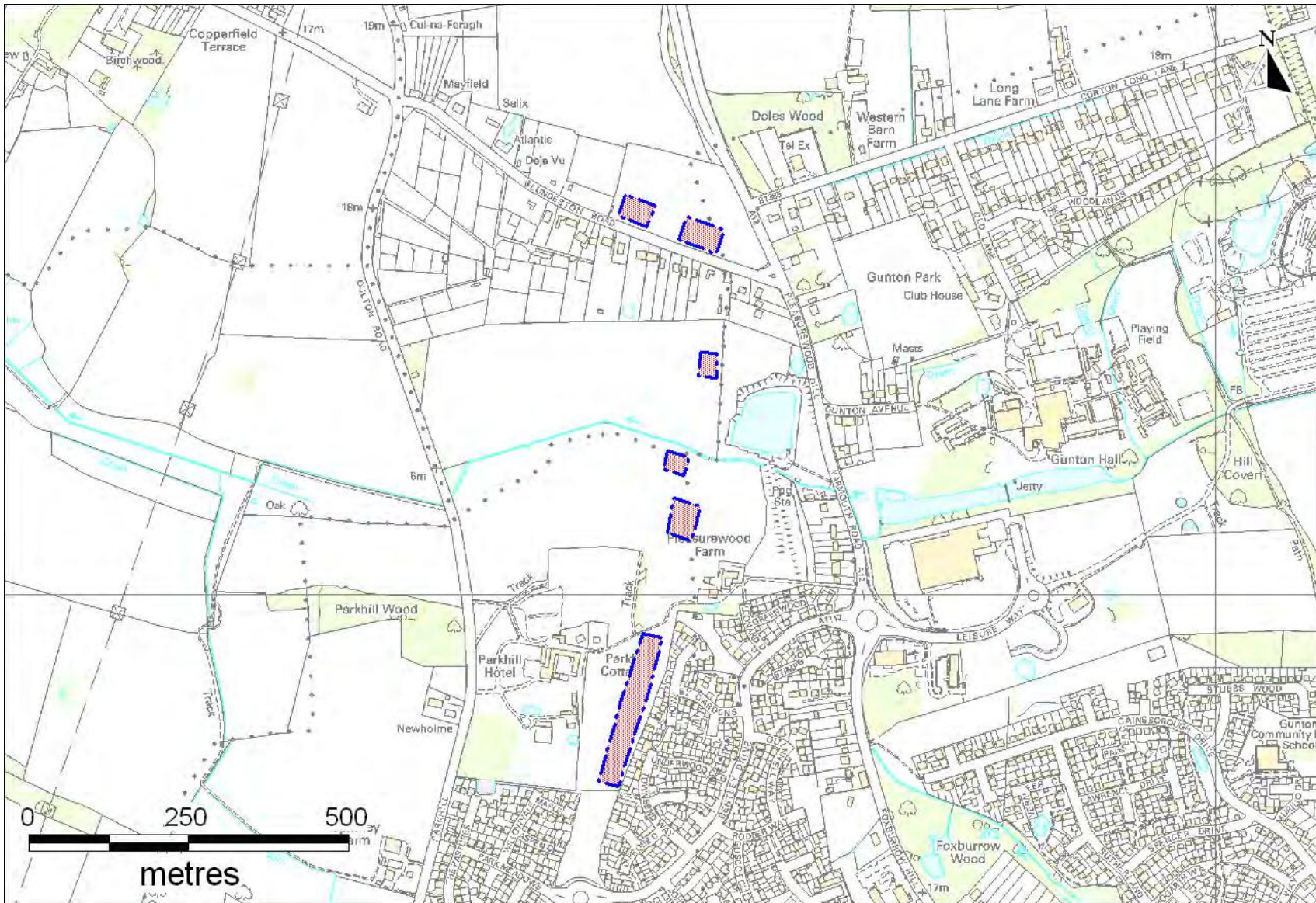
1. Background

- 1.1 The Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) have been asked by AECOM to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological fieldwork in relation to the construction of the Lowestoft Northern Spine Road (Fig. 1). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers that work only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed development would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.2 The route extends between approximate NGR TM 5300 9555 (south) and TM 5319 9680 (north) – a distance of approximately 1.25 km. The whole development area boundary covers and area of approximately 11.5 ha.
- 1.3 Following a trial trench evaluation of 5% of the site (Everett, 2013) the LPA has required that some of the route be subject to further archaeological mitigation work. Areas where archaeological features were encountered during the trial trenching are to be subject to controlled archaeological topsoil stripping followed by mapping of features and hand excavation, where appropriate. These areas are defined in detail in Section 3.1 of the Brief and Specification.
- 1.4 The work is to be undertaken at the pre-determination stage. This is at the request of the local planning authority, following guidance set out in the National Planning and Policy Framework (2012).
- 1.5 The archaeological investigation will be conducted in accordance with a Brief produced by Jess Tipper of the SCCAS Conservation Team (Tipper, 2013).
- 1.6 This WSI complies with national and regional guidance 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation' (IFA, 1995, revised 2008) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003).



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Figure 1. Whole Development Area



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Figure 2. Specified Excavation Areas

2 Project details

Site Name	Lowestoft Northern Spine Road
Site Location/Parish	Partially within Corton, Lowestoft and Oulton
Grid Reference	TM 5300 9555 to TM 5319 9680
Access	Various
Planning No	Pre-determination
HER code	LWT 193
OASIS Ref	Not yet allocated
Type	Strip, map & excavation
Area	1.69ha
Project start date	TBA
Fieldwork duration	c.6 weeks
Number of personnel on site	2–5

Personnel and contact numbers

Contracts Manager	Rhodri Gardner	01473 581743
Project Officer	Simon Cass	01284 741245
Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01284 352447
Sub-contractors	N/A	
Curatorial Officer	Jess Tipper	01284 741225
Consultant	AECOM	
Developer	SCC	
Site landowner	SCC	

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Old Nelson Street, Lowestoft NR32 1PE	01473 613500
Location of nearest A&E	Tennyson Rd, Lowestoft, Suffolk NR32 1PT	01502 587311
Qualified First Aiders	SCC Project Officer	

Hire details

Plant:	Holmes Plant & Construction	01473 890766
Toilet Hire	Capel Plant Holdings	01206 844004
Tool hire:	N/A	

Other Contacts

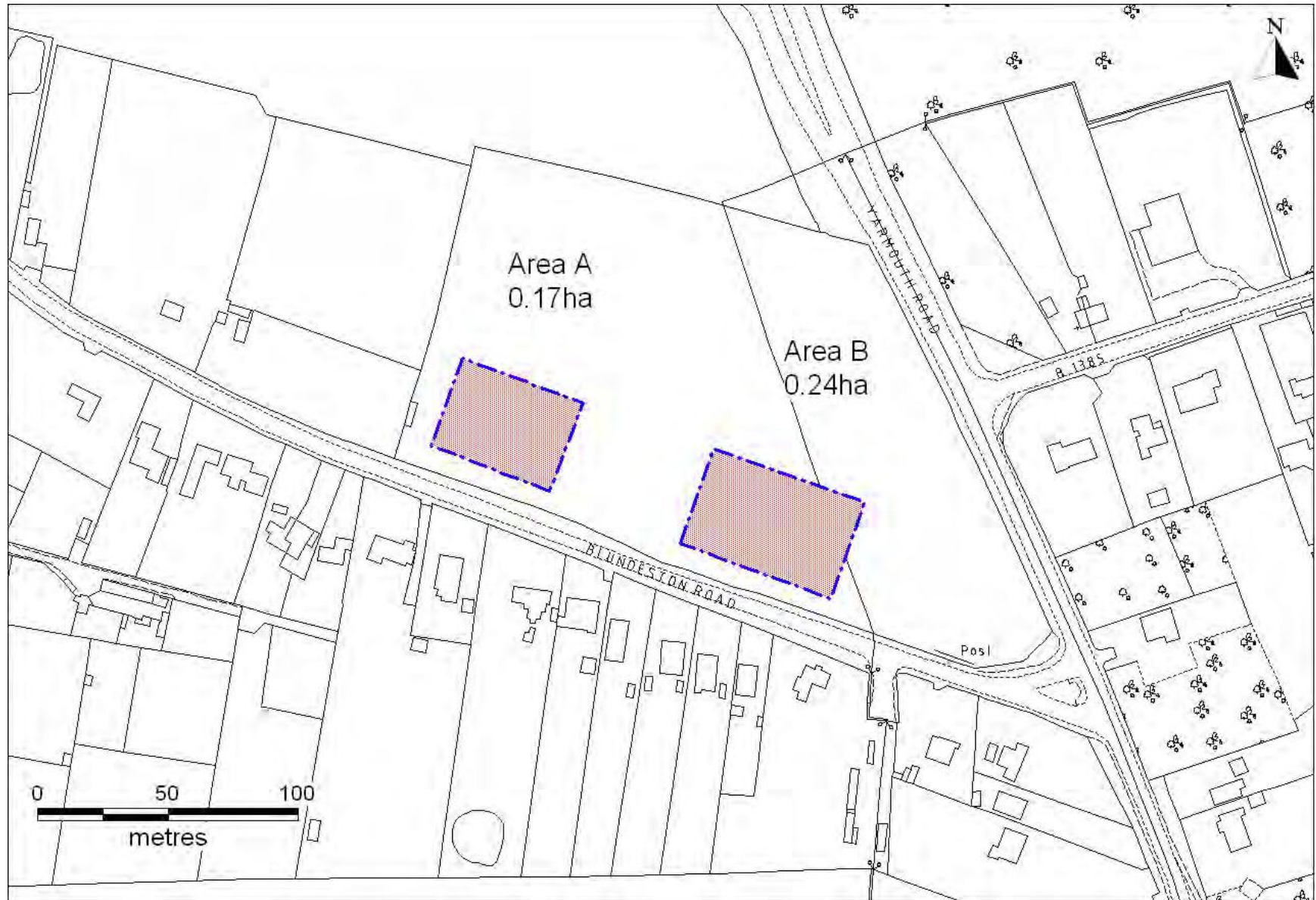
Suffolk Fleet Maintenance		01359 270777
Suffolk Press Office		01473 264395
SCC EMS (Jezz Meredith)		01473 583288
SCC H&S (Stuart Boulter)		01473 583290

3 Archaeological method statement

3.1 Controlled strip, map and excavation

- 3.1.1 This part of the archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of the SCCAS Field Team led by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer Grade. The excavation team will comprise up to four experienced excavators, surveyors and a metal-detectorist from a pool of suitable staff at SCCAS.
- 3.1.2 The controlled strip, map and excavation will take place in six (6) discrete locations, as set out in Section 3.1 of the LPA brief. These locations areas follows:
- 3.1.3 Area A is centred on evaluation trench 50 and measures 0.17ha in area (Fig 3).
- 3.1.4 Area B is centred on evaluation trench 54 and measures 0.24ha (Fig 3).
- 3.1.5 Area C is centred on evaluation trench 28 and measures 0.1ha (Fig 4).
- 3.1.6 Area D is centred on evaluation trench 38 and measures 0.1ha (Fig 4).
- 3.1.7 Area E is centred on evaluation trench 18 and measures 0.24ha (Fig 4).
- 3.1.8 Area F covers the area between evaluation trenches 1 and 11 and covers an area of 0.84ha (Fig 5).
- 3.1.9 Within these areas the topsoil and (where present) underlying subsoil/colluvium will be excavated using a suitable mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.8m wide, toothless 'ditching bucket'. This will be done under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist (the 'controlled strip'). Mechanical excavation will proceed until the first archaeological deposit is encountered or (if absent) the surface of the geological stratum is reached.
- 3.1.10 Spoil will be stored in bunds adjacent to each excavation area.
- 3.1.11 If archaeological deposits are exposed it will be necessary to limit the movement of vehicles and plant in order not to damage such deposits until they have been cleared by hand excavation by the attending archaeologists.
- 3.1.12 An experienced metal-detectorist will undertake a systematic scan of the excavated topsoil, subsoil and any archaeological deposits or features that are found.
- 3.1.13 Should archaeological deposits or features be exposed they will be investigated as follows. All features that are, or could be interpreted as, structural or funerary will be excavated fully. Postholes will be half-sectioned and then excavated fully. Other intrusive features will be excavated sufficiently to establish their date and function. Generally this will entail 'half-sectioning' of pits and other non-structural features and 10–20% sampling of linear features such as ditches. Fabricated surfaces such as yards or floors will be exposed and recorded fully.

- 3.1.14 Although in this instance it is unlikely to be a requirement, archaeological staff will not work at unsupported depths of greater than 1.2m. Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable trench support is used or, where applicable, the trench sides are stepped or battered.
- 3.1.15 Normal SCCAS Contracting Team conventions, compatible with the County HER, will be used during the site recording. Where appropriate hand-drawn plans of archaeological features/deposits will be made, although planning by GPS or TST might also be employed.
- 3.1.16 The site will be recorded under the HER site code LWT 193 and archaeological contexts will be recorded using *pro forma* context record sheets and transferred to an associated database. An OASIS record will be initiated prior to any fieldwork.
- 3.1.17 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the fieldwork.
- 3.1.18 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 3.1.19 All finds will be taken to the SCCAS Bury St Edmunds office for processing, preliminary conservation and packing. Much of the archive and assessment preparation work will be done in-house, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in other parts of the country.
- 3.1.20 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable archaeological features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from English Heritage's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 3.1.21 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable then a Ministry of Justice Licence for their removal will be obtained prior to their removal from site.



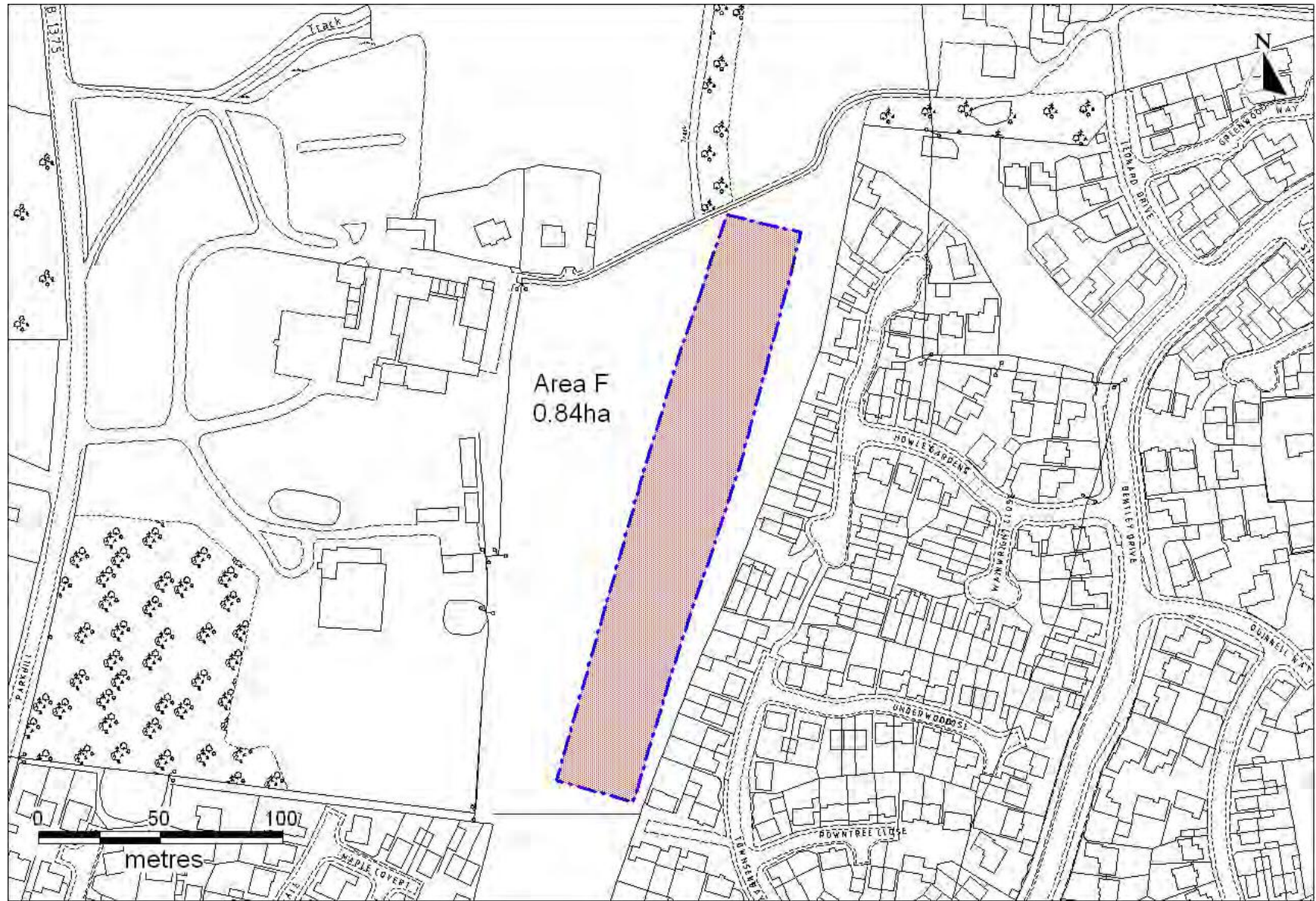
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Figure 3. Excavation Areas A & B



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Figure 4. Excavation Areas C, D & E



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Figure 5. Excavation Area F

3.2 Reporting, archive and OASIS record

- 3.2.1 A unique HER number will be acquired from the Suffolk HER prior to the start of the fieldwork. This will be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the project.
- 5.2.2 All artefacts recovered will be held by the SCC Contracting Team until their analysis of the material is complete. Ownership of all such archaeological finds will then be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS/CT, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation.
- 5.2.3 In the event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 5.2.4 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS/CT (2010). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision has been made to cover these costs in our agreement with them.
- 5.2.5 Specialist finds staff will be used, who are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- 5.2.6 All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued within the County HER photographic index.
- 5.2.7 All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 5.2.8 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by OP and context with a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 5.2.9 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 5.2.10 The site archive will meet the standards set by 'The Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels' of the Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD700 - 1700 (1993).

- 5.2.11 The pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994).
- 5.2.12 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Regional Environmental Archaeologist with a clear statement of potential for further analysis.
- 5.2.13 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 5.2.14 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 5.2.15 The Suffolk HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The SCCAS Contracting Team will provide appropriate details relating to this project by completing the OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be included as an appendix to the final report.

Appendix 2 - Context list

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds
0001	0001		Other	Unstrat. Finds from area (A) Unstratified finds from area (A) collected by metal detectorist - most likely from plough soil (0002)				
0002	0002		Deposit Layer	Plough soil over area (A) Seals all Features. Unstrat. Finds (0001) Probably from this context. Plough soil.			0.30	
0003	0004		Ditch Fill	Dark grey -black, soft clayey silt mottled with pale grey soft sandy silt and gravel, containing occasional to moderate amount of small and medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. No finds. Heavy root disturbance throughout. Fill of 0004 Fill of ditch 0004		1.22	0.50	
0004	0004		Ditch Cut	Linear cut in plan, aligned roughly N-S, with moderately sloping concave sides down to a flattish concave base. Contained 0003. below plough soil 0002. continues as 0006, 0008, and 0013. Ditch - field boundary?		1.12	0.50	
0005	0006		Ditch Fill	Dark grey -black, soft clayey silt mottled with pale grey soft sandy silt and gravel, containing occasional to moderate amount of small and medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. No finds. Heavy root disturbance throughout. Fill of ditch [0006]. Fill of ditch [0006].		1.10	0.26	
0006	0006		Ditch Cut	Linear cut in plan, with moderately sloping concave sides down to a flattish concave base. Contained (0005) Same as [0004], [0008] and [0013]. Ditch - field boundary?		1.10	0.26	
0007	0008		Ditch Fill	Same as for (0003). Fill of ditch [0008]. Fill of ditch [0008].		0.56	0.20	
0008	0008		Ditch Cut	Linear cut in plan, with steep concave sides down to a tapered concave base, contained (0007). Same as [0004], [0006] and [0013]. Ditch - same as [0004] and [0006], but narrower as it is cut through hard gravel rather than silt and sand.		0.56	0.20	
0009	0009		Ditch Cut	Linear cut in plan, aligned roughly N-S, terminating with a rounded end. Has steep concave sides, heavily undercut by erosion of gravel edges in many places, down to an uneven concave base. Contained fills (0010), (0015) and (0016). Continues as [0011]. Terminus of ditch.		0.76	0.44	
0010	0009		Ditch Fill	Dark grey-black, soft sandy silt mixed with lighter grey clayey silt, containing occasional small sub rounded and sub angular stones. Occasional flecks of charcoal in fill. Lower fill of terminus [0009]. Silting up of ditch [0009].		0.66	0.22	
0011	0011		Ditch Cut	Linear cut in plan, aligned roughly N-S with steep, slightly convex sides down to a narrow tapered base. Continuation of [0009]. Contains fills (0012) and (0017). Field boundary ditch? Terminates as [0009].		0.78	0.40	
0012	0011		Ditch Fill	Pale grey-brown, firm clayey silt, containing occasional small rounded and sub rounded stones. Lower fill of [0011], same as (0015). Slump/redeposited clay in [0011]		0.78	0.14	
0013	0013		Ditch Cut	Linear cut in plan, aligned roughly N-S, with steep concave sides down to a narrow concave base. Contains fill (0014). Same as [0004], [0006] and [0008]. Ditch.		0.48	0.16	
0014	0013		Ditch Fill	Same description as for (0003). Fill of ditch [0013]. Silting up of ditch [0013].		0.48	0.16	
0015	0009		Ditch Fill	Same description as for (0012). Middle fill of ditch [0009]. Slump in ditch [0009]. Edges of feature show signs of erosion.		0.38	0.08	
0016	0009		Ditch Fill	Dark grey-black, soft clayey silt containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized sub-rounded, sub angular and angular stones. Upper fill of ditch [0009]. Fill of ditch [0009]. - silting up of feature.		0.64	0.24	
0017	0011		Ditch Fill	Same description as for (0016), upper fill of ditch [0011]. Silting up of ditch [0011].		0.50	0.26	

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds
0018	0018		Pit Cut	Small sub rounded pit with very steep-vertical sides and flattish base. Small waste pit. Prehistoric pot recovered, poss Bronze age? No similar features in area B or C.	0.64m	0.62	0.24	
0019	0018		Pit Fill	Mottled dark brown clay silt (firm) with grey/yellow compact gravel/clay. Occ charcoal flecks/lumps, gravel frequent towards base. Small-mod ang round flints mod throughout. Single fill of pit. Waste backfill (and silting?). BA? Pot frag recovered.	0.64m	0.62	0.24	
0020	0020		Posthole Cut	Small sub round posthole with near vertical sides and base sloping up. probable posthole (? No others in area?) otherwise pit (waste? Unlikely - only silt fill tertiary deposit (0022)) 2 fills.	0.32m	0.32	0.20	
0021	0020		Posthole Fill	Mottled gravel with some sand and silt. Loose/friable. Clear horizon. Primary fill of posthole. Eroded natural (after post removed?) or packing (unlikely, gravel nat adj).	0.32m	0.32	0.14	
0022			Posthole Fill	Firm dark brown clay silt with sand. Occ gravel, clear horizon. Tertiary 2nd fill of posthole. Silting/plough soil/backfill.	0.32m	0.32	0.08	
0023	0024		Ditch Fill	Pale brownish grey firm clayey silt containing occasional small and medium sized sub-rounded and sub angular stones. Fill of ditch [0024]. Silting up of ditch [0024].	1.0m	0.66	0.12	
0024	0024		Ditch Cut	Linear cut in plan, aligned roughly N-S, with a shallow concave profile and a flattish concave base. Contains (0023), continues as [0026]. Shallow remains of a ditch.	1.0m	0.66	0.12	
0025	0026		Ditch Fill	Pale brownish grey firm clayey silt containing occasional small and medium sized sub-rounded and sub angular stones. Fill of ditch [0026]. Fill of ditch [0026].	1.0m	0.42	0.08	
0026	0026		Ditch Cut	Linear cut in plan, aligned roughly N-S, with a shallow concave profile and a flattish concave base. Contains (0025). Goes beyond L.O.E for area D beneath plough soil. Ditch - continuation of [0024].	4.10m	0.44	0.08	
0027	0027		Pit Cut	Oval pit with shallow-gradual sides and flattish base. Waste pit? No finds - may be dip in plough soil or poss just sterile.	1.20m	0.92	0.18	
0028	0027		Pit Fill	Firm mid-dark brown clay silt. Occ small round-angular flints. Single fill of pit. Silting, no finds. Waste? Rooting to surface of fill.	1.20m	0.92	0.18	
0029			deposit Layer	Plough soil over area E Plough soil over area E.				
0030	0031		Pit Cut	Dark brownish grey, firm clayey silt containing very occasional amounts of small rounded and sub rounded stones. Fill of [0031]. Single fill of pit [0031].		0.49	0.12	
0031	0031		Pit Cut	Oval cut in plan, aligned roughly SW-NE, with gradually sloping concave sides down to a flattish, slightly uneven concave base. Contained (0031). Small pit or posthole? Or natural animal burrow.		0.49	0.12	
0032	0032		Pit Cut	Sub rounded pit with gradual sides and concave base. Shallow broad pit. Single fill, undated - waste pit?	1.12m	1.08	0.24	
0033	0032		Pit Fill	Mid grey silty sand, friable Single fill of pit - erosion? V sandy. Silting.	1.12m	1.08	0.24	
0034			burnt depressi	Irregular deposit of black loose charcoal and clay. Burnt depression. Probable tree bowl, burnt material from modern? Overlying layer/surface. Sampled (1 bucket) - discard?				
0035	0035		Burnt depressi	Irregular deposit of black loose charcoal. Burnt depression, probable tree bowl.				
0036	0036		deposit Layer	Small spread of dark grey-brown firm silty clay, containing occasional flecks of charcoal and moderate amounts of small and medium sized sub angular and angular flints.	0.45m	.040	0.03	
0037	0038		Pit Fill	Dark brown-black firm silty clay, containing frequent amounts of small sub rounded and sub angular stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. Fill of pit/posthole [0038]. Fill of pit/posthole [0038].		0.48	0.13	
0038	0038		Pit Cut	Oval cut in plan, aligned roughly NE-SW, with moderately sloping concave sides and a flattish concave base. Contained (0037). Small pit or posthole - perhaps very recent as fill looks like topsoil.		0.48	0.13	

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds
0039	0039		Depression/m	Mid to dark orangy brown silty loamy clay. Compact. Occ angular flints, 10mm - 40mm in size. Single fill (appears to be anyway, as not fully ex'd to the base). Depression/possible pit on lower slope, filled with modern material (20th C glass, blue and white, fe nail etc).	approx	appro		
0040	0040		deposit Layer	Light to mid grey. Approx 50/50 silt and sand, friable. Occ small to medium sub angular flints. Hill wash in area C - number taken for sampling.				
0041	0041		Posthole Cut	Oval in plan, N-S aligned. Irregular sides, but largely u shaped in profile. Irregular base but largely concave base. Disturbed by plough scar to NW edge. Cut of small posthole, slightly disturbed at n/NW end by plough scar. No finds.		0.22	0.11	
0042	0041		Posthole Fill	Mid-dark brownish grey, compact very clayey silt. No inclusions. Good horiz clarity. Single fill. Single fill of posthole [0041]. No finds.		0.22	0.11	
0043	0044		Gully Fill	Pale brown-grey, soft clayey silt, containing very occasional amounts of small rounded and sub rounded stones. Very occasional amounts of charcoal flecks in fill. Diffuse horizon with natural silt patches in places. Fill of gully [0044]. Fill of gully [0044].	1.0m	0.18	0.15	
0044	0044		Gully Cut	Linear cut in plan, aligned NNW-SSE, going beyond southern L.O.E. of area E. Has steep near vertical concave sides down to a flattish concave base. Contained (0043). Continues as [0048]. Small gully.		0.18	0.13	
0045	0045		Gully Cut	N-S gully with gradual sides and concave base. May cut [0048] (poss truncated). N-S gully, sterile, undated.	0.90m	0.32	0.12	
0046	0045		Gully Fill	Single fill of gully. Firm blue-grey clay-silt with sand. Mod diffuse horizon. N-S gully fill. Silting.	0.90m	0.32	0.12	
0047	0048		Gully Fill	Pale brown-grey, soft clayey silt, containing very occasional amounts of small rounded and sub rounded stones. Very occasional amounts of charcoal flecks in fill. Diffuse horizon with natural silt patches in places. Fill of gully [0048]. Fill of gully [0048].	1.0m	0.24	0.10	
0048	0048		Grave Cut	Linear cut in plan, aligned NNW-SSE, going beyond southern L.O.E. of area E. Has steep near vertical concave sides down to a flattish concave base. Appears to peter out rather than terminate just south of where it would otherwise have crossed the path of ditch [0049]. Reappears just north of ditch [0049] as gully [0058]. Contained (0047). Gully, continuation of [0044].	1.0m	0.24	0.10	
0049	0049		Gully Cut	N-S gully with gradual sides and concave base. N-S gully. No finds recovered.	0.95m	0.38	0.10	
0050	0049		Grave Fill	N-S gully single fill. Firm blue-grey clay silt with sand (some orange sand patches occ, mottled). Very occ large sub-round flints. N-S gully fill. Silting.	0.95m	0.38	0.10	
0051	0051		Pit Cut	Sub oval in plan, u shaped pit. Concave base. NE-SW orientation. Cut of pit [0051]. Single fill, no finds.	0.90m	0.58	0.16	
0052	0051		Pit Fill	Mid grey very silty clay, compact, no inclusions. Good horiz clarity, single fill. Single fill of pit [0051]. No finds.	0.90m	0.58	0.16	
0053	0053		Pit Cut	Sub oval in plan, roughly NE-SW. Largely u shaped in profile. Concave base. Cut of pit [0053]. Single fill, no finds.	0.92m	0.64	0.16	
0054	0053		Pit Fill	Mid orangy grey very silty clay, compact, no inclusions, good horiz clarity, single fill. Single fill of pit [0053]. No finds.	0.92m	0.64	0.16	
0055	0055		Posthole Cut	Round in plan, u shaped in profile. Concave base.	0.31m	0.27	0.08	
0056	0055		Posthole Fill	Mid to dark blackish grey, very silty clay, no inclusions. Good horiz clarity, single fill. Single fill of posthole [0055]. No finds.	0.31m	0.27	0.08	
0057	0058		Gully Fill	Firm light brown-grey clay silt with occ small var flints and gravel. Mod diffuse horizon. Some sand. Silting. Mostly ploughed out here so mostly horizon and very base of fill. Single fill.	0.96m	0.34	0.03	

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds
0058	0058		Gully Cut	N-S aligned gully with flat base (sides not seen) N-S gully with single fill. No finds in any slot. Here only base seen (ploughed out). Relationship with [0063] therefore not visible to S adj.	0.96m	0.34	0.03	
0059	0060		Gully Fill	Firm light grey brown clay silt. Mod diffuse horizon. Some sand. Silting, single fill.	1.10m	0.46	0.06	
0060	0060		Gully Cut	N-S aligned gully with shallow sides and flat/uneven base. Poss terminus or ploughed out section of gully - [0062] to north appears more terminus like (re-cut) - fill lighter than in [0060] also.	1.10m	0.46	0.06	
0061	0062		Gully Fill	Firm light-mid white-grey clay silt with more sand than (0057)/(0059). Horizon mod diffuse. Single fill. Silting.	1.04m	0.54	0.12	
0062	0062		Gully Cut	N-S aligned gully, poss butt end to S of slot. Gradual shallow sides and concave-flat base. Butt end of gully? Or recut of [0060]?	1.04m	0.54	0.12	
0063	0063		Gully Cut	Poss terminus of gully with gradual sides and a concave base, aligned N-S/NW-SE. May be terminus (good shape) butt ended, but may just have risen at this point so ploughed off (appears on same alignment to N around 8m-10m away). Single fill.	1.20m	0.48	0.09	
0064	0063		Gully Fill	Firm blue grey clay silt with occ orange sand patches (mottled). V. occ large sub rounded flints. Single fill of gully. Silting.	1.20m	0.48	0.09	
0065	0065		Ditch Cut	N-S aligned flat bottomed ditch with moderate E side and gradual west side. Boundary/field ditch. Heavily truncated. Flake only find, L. prehistoric date.	1.20m	1.24	0.27	
0066	0065		Ditch Fill	Firm mottled mid grey brown /pale grey/mid orange sandy silt with clay. Mod diffuse horizon. Mod ang-round medium flints to base. Single fill of ditch, silting/erosion, struck flint flake recovered. L prehistoric? Boundary ditch.	1.20m	1.24	0.27	
0067	0067		Ditch Cut	N-S aligned ditch with gradual sides and flat base. Boundary/field ditch. Flake L prehistoric?, as in [0065].	0.70m	0.82	0.15	
0068	0067		Ditch Fill	Firm mottled mid grey brown/pale grey sandy silt with clay. Diffuse horizon. V occ small ang-round flints. Single fill of ditch, silting/erosion. Flint flake recovered, prob bronze age/iron age.	0.70m	0.82	0.15	
0069	0069		Ditch Cut	N-S aligned ditch. Gradual shallow sides and flattish base. Boundary/field ditch. No dating.	1.40m	0.69	0.14	
0070	0069		Ditch Fill	Firm mottled mid grey brown/pale grey sandy silt with clay. Diffuse horizon. Occ small-medium ang-round flints to base/sides. V occ manganese flecks. Silting/erosion. Single fill of a ditch. No finds.	1.40m	0.69	0.14	
0071	0071		Ditch Cut	NE-SW aligned ditch. Gradual-moderate sides and flattish base. undated field boundary ditch. Cut by [0069]. No finds, poss prehistoric, as cut by prehistoric ditch.	1.0m i	0.82	0.20	
0072	0071		Ditch Fill	Firm mottled mid grey-brown/pale grey sandy silt with clay. Diffuse horizon. Occ-moderate manganese lumps/flecks throughout Single fill of ditch. Slightly darker than [0070] that cuts, and more manganese. Silting/erosion fill.	1.0m i	0.82	0.20	
0073	0073		Pit Cut	Oval pit with gradual-moderate sides and a flattened concave base. Aligned NE-SW with [0075] to SW. No relationship. Contemporary? Waste pit? (Organic) no finds. If contemp as fill suggests I. prehistoric as 0075 may be.				
0074	0073		Pit Fill	Mid-dark brown grey firm clay silt with sand. Single fill of pit. Silting/waste. No stones/flints org waste? No finds.				
0075	0075		Pit Cut	Oval pit aligned NE-SW (with [0073]). Gradual-mod sides and concave base. V similar to [0073]. Waste pit? See [0073]. Flake recovered - I prehistoric, br/iron age?				
0076	0075		Pit Fill	Mid-dark brown grey firm clay silt with sand. Single fill of pit, silting/waste. Br age/iron age flake? Recovered. Lack of other stones/flints - organic waste.				
0077	0077		Ditch Cut	NE-SW aligned ditch with gradual sides and flat base. Field boundary ditch? Iron age br age flint flake recovered.	1.50m	0.88	0.20	

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds
0078	0077		Ditch Fill	Mid grey brown clay silt with sand. Firm. Pale grey-blue and pale orange sand patches, occ-mod to base of fill. Horizon mod clear. Single fill of field boundary ditch. Silting (waste?) Flake recovered. Erosion of nat in fill.	1.50m	0.88	0.20	
0079	0079		Ditch Cut	N-S aligned ditch with gradual sides and flat base. Field boundary ditch. Undated.	1.50m	0.79	0.20	
0080	0079		Ditch Fill	Light-mid brown grey clay silt with sand. Firm. Mottled pale orange/blue-grey sand patches and small var flints occ-mod. Single fill of ditch. Silting/erosion of natural. No finds.	1.50m	0.79	0.20	
0081	0081		Gully Cut	E-W gully with moderate sides and flattish base. Runs alongside 0083 (to S) - contemporary? No relationship seen. Enclosure gully?	1.0m i	0.54	0.20	
0082	0081		Gully Fill	Single fill of gully. Mid brown-grey firm clay silt. Moderate/clear horizon. Iron pan flecks (orange) occ-mod. Single fill of gully. Silting/erosion. No finds.	1.0m i	0.54	0.20	
0083	0083		Gully Cut	E-W gully with moderate S side and gradual N side. Concave base. Runs parallel to 0081 to N, no relationship seen - contemporary? Enclosure gully?	1.0m i	0.66	0.20	
0084	0083		Gully Fill	Firm mid brown-grey clay silt with orange iron pan flecks occ-mod. Single fill of gully. Silting/erosion.	1.0m i	0.66	0.20	
0085	0086		Ditch Fill	A mottled browny grey silty sand with patches of orangy greyish silty sand throughout. The fill is soft and friable with v rare inclusions of flintstone (D=0.08m). Base of fill is identified through a thin layer of iron pan. Fill of ditch, no finds.		1.0m	0.21	
0086	0086		Ditch Cut	Linear ditch running across north end of area 5 (?). U shaped profile with ave B.O.S (E edge is slightly steeper), shallow concave sides, fairly smooth B.O.B and flat base with a western incline. Cut by ditches [0079] and [0069] Boundary ditch, probably turns to become gullies found in eval. Possibly 2 cuts but unclear.		1.0m	0.21	
0087			colluvial chann	Firm mottled mid grey-brown/brown-grey clay silt with sand. V.occ gravel. Colluvial channels/spread appears to be cut by gullies [0081] and [0083], unless diffuse horizon between is not separate cut, or below - ground flow?	5m+	5m+	0.18	
0088						0.68	0.13	
0089								
0090	0091		Ditch Fill	A mid/light brownish-grey silty-sand with mod inclusions of iron pan nodules (D=<0.05m). The fill was fairly soft and friable with a fairly clear lower horizon. Fill of 0091 or top fill of 0093.		0.68	0.13	
0091	0091		Ditch Cut	linear feature following the same projection as 0093. The ditch has a smooth concave profile formed of ave b.o.s. concave sides smooth b.o.b and a shallow concave base. Probable re-cut of 0093, there is a chance that this feature is actually the top fill of 0093 but I don't think so.		0.68	0.13	
0092	0093		Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch/gully 0093 is a light/mid slightly brownish-grey sandy-clay-silt (20:30:50). The fill contained a thin layer of clay (yellowy-brownish-grey) at its base. Fill of 0093		0.38	0.12	
0093	0093		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan aligned NE-SW that turns westwards to run across the site. The ditch profile comprises steep side with abrupt b.o.s and slightly smoother b.o.b. the ditches base is narrow and concave. The ditch appears to be cut by [0091] although this may be a second fill combined with flaring at the top of the profile. Boundary/gully.		0.38	0.12	
0094	0095		Ditch Fill	A mid/light slightly brownish grey snady silt with occasional browney-orange mottling. This ditch fill was soft and friable with a clear lower horizon with the natural clay. 3 pieces of (probably) struck flint. Single fill of ditch terminus.		0.5m	0.36	
0095	0095		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, running across north end of area E. Profile comprised of slightly steep B.O.S, straight sides and an abrupt B.O.B was narrow. Terminal end of ditch.		1.0m	0.49	

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds
0096	0096		Ditch Cut	N-S ditch with mod steep E side and moderate W side. V shaped base. Sealed by colluvium (0099). Cuts buried soil (0098). Poss l.prehistoric ditch. Cuts buried soil (?) (0098) to E and upper part of cut filled with colluvium (0099) which seals in this area. Ground level lower on W side and preserved on E - hedge/ploughing?		0.98	0.46	
0097			Ditch Fill	Mottled light brown grey firm clay-silt with sand with pale orange sandy patches. Clear horizon to base (clay not) and mod diffuse to sides (sand/silt/clay not).		0.84	0.29	
0098			buried soil Lay	Mid grey-brown sandy silt with clay, firm. Frequent iron pan lumps, large. Clear horizon. Buried soil/deposit? Iron pan suggests antiquity (very compact/consolidated) Present in a line alongside ditch 0096 - hedgerow contemp/earlier than ditch?	8m +	1.9m	0.18	
0099	0099		colluvium Laye	Mottled mid/light brown grey firm clay silt with sand. Occ light orange sand patches. Colluvium sealing upper part of cut of ditch [0096] and extending 3m + to W. L prehistoric flint recovered.	8m +	4.7m	0.21	
0100	0101		Ditch Fill	Dark brownish grey compact silty clay with patches of greenish yellow clay natural. Horizon clear. No finds, single fill. Fill of ditch.			0.47	
0101	0101		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned roughly N-S. Squared profile, sharp break of slope, steep near vertical slightly convex sides and a flat base. Squared terminus to the north - stepped, shallow leading to a vertical edge. Filled by (0100). Squared ditch terminus	>1.05	0.8m	0.47	
0102	0103		Pit Fill	Mid brownish grey slity clay. Compact, horizon clear, no finds, single fill. Fill of pit			0.1m	
0103	0103		Pit Cut	Oval sub circular in plan, aligned NE-SW. Broad and shallow profile, sharp break of slope, concave sides and a broad flat base. Filled by (0102). Cut of pit	0.62	0.62	0.1m	
0104	0104		Ditch Cut	N-S ditch with moderate sides and a flat base. Single fill. Cont of prehist (?) boundary ditch ([0079] to N). Single fill. No dating. May cut remnant of (0098) (seen to S approx 5M) diff to see (trace) (not recorded).	1.0m i	0.74	0.20	
0105	0104		Ditch Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt with clay (sand/clay equal). Med-small sub ang-sub round flints to base (in natural?). Diffuse horizon with iron pan frequent to base. Single fill of ditch. Silting/erosion. No finds.	1.0m i	0.74	0.20	
0106	0106		Ditch Cut	Linear (E-W aligned) ditch moderately sloped sides to a shallow concave base. Ditch, same feature as?	0.8m	0.7m	0.2m	
0107	0106		Ditch Fill	Mid/pale mottled grey/orangy yellow silty sand, firm but friable compaction, horizon quite diffuse, single fill. Fill of ditch [0106]	0.8m	0.7m	0.2m	
0108	0108		Gully Cut	E-W aligned shallow linear gully. Slightly sloped base, little of sides discernable. Shallow gully parallel to 0106, cuts/cut by on north side but no visible relationship.	0.8m	0.4m	0.04	
0109	0108		Gully Fill	Mottled mid/pale grey/orangy-yellow silty sand - fuirm/friable. Horizon with natural clear - not discernable with [0106] (0107) Fill of gully [0108].	0.8m	0.4m	0.05	
0110	0110		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, running N-S u shaped in profile. Concave base. Cut of ditch [0110]. Single fill, no finds within fill.	1.20m	0.81	0.28	
0111	0110		Ditch Fill	Mid slightly orangy grey very silty sand. Friable. Heavy iron panning in areas. Good horiz clarity, single fill. Single fill of ditch [0110]. No finds.	1.20m	0.81	0.28	
0112	0113		Ditch Fill	Mid/light brownish-grey sandy-silt of soft compaction and fairly friable. No inclusions, not fully ex'd at this segment. No distinction between 0114 and this context. Fill of 0113, indistinguishable from 0114.		0.4m	0.2m	
0113	0113		Ditch Cut	Linear planned feature running NW-SE across area E. Cut by ditch terminus [0117] at its east end. Feature has a concave profile comprising a steep and sharp B.O.S, concave sides and a smooth B.O.B leading to a narrow concave base. Gully		0.4m	0.2m	
0114	0115		Ditch Fill	Mid/light brownish-grey sandy-silt of soft compaction and fairly friable. No inclusions, not fully ex'd at this segment. No distinction between 0112 and this context. Fill of gully [0115].				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds
0115	0115		Ditch Cut	Gully running SE-NW across site turning north east to become [0091/0095]. Feature not ex'd at this location. Second slot (sec 47) shows ditch termination and latest cut. Gully		0.28		
0116	0117		Ditch Fill	A mid/light brown-grey sandy silt with orangy-brown mottling throughout. The fill is fairly soft and cohesive when wet. Diffuse lower horizon with natural due to leeching/root action of fill into the natural. Some struck flint recovered. Fill of ditch terminus.		1.7m	0.33	
0117	0117		Ditch Cut	Linear planned ditch running SE-NW across north end of area E. Assymetrical v-shaped profile: N.edge has slightly steep B.O.S, convex/nearly stepped side and an angular abrupt B.O.B. South edge has a shallow B.O.S. leading to a gently convex side and nearly imperceptable B.O.B. The ditch has a flat base and terminus at seg 0117. Terminus of ditch coinciding with [0115]'s corner and probably cutting [0113] but this is unclear due to similar fills.	7.0m	1.7m	0.33	
0118	0118		Ditch Cut	N-S ditch with steep sides and flat base. Post med field boundary ditch, single fill.	2.0m i	1.28	0.56	
0119	0118		Ditch Fill	Sandy silt with clay, dark grey brown, firm. Clear horizon. Single fill of post med field boundary ditch. Post med bone and cbm frags and glass recovered.	2.0m i	1.28	0.56	
0120	0120		Ditch Cut	E-W ditch with moderate sides and a concave base. P.med field boundary ditch. Clinker and modern brick (?) suggest modern date (on O.S map as field boundary)	0.70m	1.42	0.46	
0121	0120		Ditch Fill	Single fill of ditch. Dark black-brown/brown-black clay silt with sand, firm-compact. Clear horizon. Single fill of ditch, clinker and modern brick recoverd - moderate silting.	0.70m	1.42	0.64	
0122	0122		Gully Cut	Linear in plan, running WE-W. U-shaped, concave base. Cuts gully [0124] running alongside it. Cut of gully [0122]. Single fill with no finds.	1.95m	0.56	0.16	
0123	0122		Gully Fill	Light to mid orangy grey slightly clayey silty sand firm to friable. Occ small sub rounded flints. Good horiz, single fill. Single fill of gully [0122]. No finds.	1.95m	0.56	0.16	
0124	0124		Gully Cut	Linear in plan, running E-W. U-shaped with concave base. Cut by gully [0122]. Cut of gully [0124]. Single fill, no finds within. Cut by gully [0122] running aongside it.	1.95m	0.48	0.19	
0125	0124		Gully Fill	Mid to dark mottled with yellowy grey, very silty sand with small amount of clay, firm to friable, no inclusions. Good horiz clarity, single fill. Single fill of gully [0124]. No finds	1.95m	0.48	0.19	
0126	0126		Ditch Cut	Linear ditch running NW-SE. U shaped with gradual sides, concave base. Cut by [0128] (ditch alongside). Cut of ditch [0126]. Single fill, no finds.	1.00m	1.58	0.26	
0127	0126		Ditch Fill	Mid to dark grey with orangy yellow mottling. Sandy silt with slight amount of clay. Firm to friable. Good horiz clarity. Single fill. Single fill of ditch [0126], no finds.	1.00m	1.58	0.26	
0128	0128		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, running NW-SE. U shaped with mod/steep sides. Convave base. Cuts ditch [0126] running alongside it. Cut of ditch [0128], single fill, no finds.	1.00m	0.78	0.30	
0129	0128		Ditch Fill	Light to mid grey, light grey patches. Silty sand, friable to firm. Good horiz clarity, single fill. Single fill of ditch [0128]. No finds.	1.00m	0.78	0.30	
0130	0130		Pit Cut	Sub round in plan, gradual slope to south, moderate to north, concave base. No full plan as cut by plough scar to east. Cut of pit [0130], single fill, no finds. Cut by plough scar to east of feature.	0.96m	0.46	0.24	
0131	0130		Pit Fill	Light to mid grey with mottled yellow patches. Silty sand with slight amount of clay. Firm to friable. Occ small sub angular flints, good horiz, single fill. Single fill of pit [0130]. No finds.	0.96m	0.46	0.24	
0132	0132		Gully Cut	N-S gully with gradual sides and flattish base, cut by gully [0134] to west. Terminus? Or top of hill to south means gradually more ploughed out to S/SE. Probably terminus, does not continue through other side of [0134] to W. Undated field boundary ditch, similar alignment to field system at N/NE end of area F - contemp L prehistoric field system? (ploughed out area in between seemingly)	0.86m	0.38	0.15	
0133	0132		Gully Fill	Light grey brownsandy silt with clay, firm. Occ gravel. Clear horizon. Single fill of gully. Silting/erosion of nat. No finds.	0.86m	0.38	0.15	

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds
0134	0134		Gully Cut	N-S gully with mod W side and steep E side, flattish base, cutting 0132 to east. See [0132]. Undated gully cutting [0132] to E, affirming same boundary line (1 recut?)	0.86m	0.66	0.22	
0135	0134		Gully Fill	Mid brown grey sandy silt with clay, firm. Occ small var flints. Mod diffuse horizon . Single fill of gully. Silting/erosion of natural. No finds.	0.86m	0.66	0.22	
0136	0136		Ditch Cut	N-S flat bottomed ditch with very steep sides. Single fill. Roman square ended ditch running N-S (terminates to N 6-7m).	1.0m i	0.64	0.35	
0137	0136		Ditch Fill	Compact silty clay with mod orange sandy clay and small var flints. Mid blue-grey with mid orange mottled. Clear horizon. Single fill of ditch. Silting/erosion of nat.	1.0m i	0.64	0.35	
0138	0138		Ditch Fill	N-S aligned flat based steep sided ditch. Single fill. Roman ditch running N-S (cut by modern ditch few m into S)	1.0m i	0.66	0.28	
0139	0138		Ditch Fill	Compact mid blue-grey silty clay with small var flints mod-occ. Clear horizon. Some orange sand mottling towards sides. Silting/erosion of nat.	1.0m i	0.66	0.28	
0140	0140		gully terminus	Shallow gully terminus of NNW-SSE orientated linear gully in NE corner of area F. Moderately sloped concave sides to a very shallow concave/flattish base. Gully terminus	0.55m	0.4m	0.05	
0141	0140		gully terminus	Pale grey/yellow mottled silty clayey sand, firm (sun baked) but friable. Fill of gully terminus [0140]	0.55m	0.4m	0.05	
0142	0142		Ditch Cut	N-S orientated ditch joins E-W ditch [0144]. Very steep sloped side to shallow concave base. Dug as relationship slot Joins and cuts into ditch [0144].	0.75m	0.35	0.35	
0143	0142		Ditch Fill	Mottled mid grey/yellow silty sand with occasional iron panning. Fill of ditch [0142]	0.75m	0.35	0.35	
0144	0144		Ditch Cut	E-W aligned ditch, terminating to west of this slot. Cut by ditch [0142] Ditch	0.85m	0.35	0.25	
0145	0144		Ditch Fill	Mottled pale grey/reddish brown sandy silt. Sun baked hard but friable. No finds. Fill of ditch [0144]	0.85m	0.35	0.25	
0146	0146		Ditch Cut	Compact silty clay, mid brown with occ small/var flints, clear horizon. Silting. Modern saw blade , tile and undegraded bone recovered.	2.0m i	1.38	0.48	
0147	0146		Ditch Fill	Mod sided flat bottomed ditch, e-w ALIGNED. Single fill, 2m slot. Modern ditch with modern saw blade, tile etc recovered. Likely 18th -19th century.	2.0m i	1.38	0.48	
0148	0148		Pit Cut	Oval in plan, running N-S. U shaped in profile, moderately steep sides, concave, flat base. Cut of pit, no finds, two fills.	0.82m	0.52	0.14	
0149	0148		Pit Fill	Mid orangy brown silty clay, firm. No inclusions. Good horiz clarity, lower fill. Lower fill of pit [0148] no finds.	0.42m	0.52	0.11	
0150	0148		Pit Fill	Light to mid mottled orangy grey. Silty, slightly sandy clay. Firm to friable. No inclusions, good horiz clarity, upper fill. Upper fill of pit [0148]. No finds.	0.40m	0.51	0.03	
0151	0151		Ditch Cut	N-S ditch with stepped slope, gradual to moderately steep sides and curved/flattish base, u/v shaped. Post med/modern? Ditch likely to be field boundary. Single fill, early modern? Pot recovered.	1.0m i	1.68	0.64	
0152	0151		Ditch Fill	Compact mid grey brown silty clay with gravel/small var flints, mod (frequent at top of fill) clear horizon. Single fill of ditch. Silting/plough fill. 2 frags early med pot recovered.	1.0m i	1.68	0.64	
0153	0153		Ditch Cut	E-W aligned ditch forming N end of 'I' system of seemingly contemp ditches. Single fill, early med frags recovered and prehist scraper and abraded orman? Pot - redeposited? Brick/cbm frags must date?	1.0m i	1.52	0.56	
0154	0153		Ditch Fill	Mid grey brown/brown grey compact silty clay with occ gravel and small var flints, and orange sandy clay flecks occ to moderate to surface of fill. Single fill of ditch. Mod/early mod brick appears to date and abraded roman/med pot, 1 prehist end scraper and pot boiler flake also recovered. Silting/plough fill.	1.0m i	1.52	0.56	

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds
0155	0155		Ditch Cut	E-W u shaped ditch with mod steep sides and concave base. Adjoins [0151] to W roughly 10m (seen in plan and [051] post med aligned near 90 degree). E-W post med? Ditch. Post med cu alloy button dates (0.30m into top fill) - part of 'I' shape post med system at S end of site.	1.15m	1.05	0.58	
0156	0155		Ditch Fill	Compact silty clay, dark grey brown. Occ charcoal flecks and small var flints. Mod clear horizon. Single fill of ditch. Silting/plough fill. Post med button dates it.	1.15m	1.05	0.58	
0157	0157		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, running E-W. U shaped, mod sides, concave base. Cut of ditch [0157], running E-W across middle of area. Single fill, no finds.	0.80m	0.89	0.29	
0158	0157		Ditch Fill	Light grey, mottled with mid brown flecks. Slightly sandy silt, firm in compaction. Good horizon, single fill. Fill very similar to colluvium across most of the area. Single fill of ditch [0157]. No finds.	0.80m	0.89	0.29	
0159	0159		poss quarry pit	NE-SW oriented linear large quarry pit. Moderate NW/N side and mod steep SE side. Flat base. Strip quarrying? Large linear pit poss cutting other pit to N/NW? Br age pot dates. Fill appears to be colluvial, but finds throughout - must date!	8m +	2.60	0.55	
0160	0159		Poss quarry pi	Firm mottled mid grey- mid orange clay silt with sand. Mod clear horizon. Charcoal and manganese flecks/lumps occ (one large lump charcoal, sample number 8) Single fill of large pit. Bronze age frags, flint flakes and a flint blade. Lump of daub and burnt flint frags recovered. Colluvial/silting fill.	8m +	2.60	0.55	
0161	0161		Ditch Cut	Linear ditch terminus, moderate/steep concave sides to a shallow concave base. Terminus obscured by disturbance - now discernably different fill/soil quite washed out/leached out/sunbaked. Terminus of ditch in N corner of area F, southern end of ditch. Dissappears into poss root bowl but does not exit it. Presumably	<1.8m	0.9m	0.28	
0162	161		Ditch Fill	Pale/leached out mottled grey and mid crunch cranch brown sandy clays. Very occasional small sub angular flints/stones. No finds. Ditch terminus	<1.8	0.9	0.28	
0163	0163		Ditch Cut	Linear ditch terminus, blunt butt end aligned slightly NNW-SSE, middle of three parallel ditches. Ditch terminus	1.2m	0.5m	0.45	
0164	0163		Ditch Fill	Poorly mixed mid/dark grey silty clay and yellowish grey clay patches. Very sparse small/medium flints. Single fill. Fill of ditch [0163].	1.2m	0.5m	0.45	
0165	0165		Ditch Cut	Linear, N-S, steep near vertical sides, flat base. Ditch terminus for a field system of Roman date.	1.0m i	0.75	0.34	
0166	0165		Ditch Fill	Mid grey orange clay silt, occ ang and rounded flint gravel stones, compact. Fairly clear horizontal clarity, basal fill. Fill of ditch terminus, for a Roman field system.	1.0m i	0.75	0.34	
0167	0167		Pit Cut	Ovoid/circular pit with vertical sides to a flat base. Sharp breaks of slope. Pit	0.6m	0.55	0.26	
0168	0167		Pit Fill	Mid grey/yellow-grey clayey sandy silt with occasional small/medium flints. Single fill, no finds. Fill of pit [0167]	0.6m	0.55	0.26	
0169	0169		Ditch Cut	Linear, N-S, v steep sides, near vertical, flat base. Ditch slot of probable Roman date, no finds, agricultural field system.	1.0m	0.70	0.44	
0170	0169		Ditch Fill	Mid grey orange clay silt, compact, occ ang and rounded flint gravel. Good horiz clarity, basal/only fill. Ditch. Containing one fill, no finds.	1.0m	0.70	0.44	
0171	0171		Ditch Cut	Linear, N-S, steep, near vertical sides, flat, truncated by mod field drain Slot through ditch, part of roman (POSS) FIELD SYSTEM, NO FINDS.	1.0m s	1.04	0.60	
0172	0171		Ditch Fill	Light grey brown silty clay, very compact, clear horiz, basal fill. Basal fill of ditch [0171].	1.0m i	0.46	0.44	
0173	0171		Ditch Fill	Mid orange brown (grey flecks) silty clay, compact, clear horiz, upper fill. Upper fill of ditch slot [0171].	1.0m i	0.58	0.22	
0174	0174		Pit Cut	Sub rounded.sub square large pit with very steep sides and flat base, Deep - 7 fills, (0181) - (0187). Large extraction pit? (nat boulder clay - like) 7 fills, some silting, some deliberate infill. Only dating poss iron age scraper (flake with bulb but retouch) in uppermost fill.	1.38m	1.22	1.13	

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds
0175	0175		ditch terminus	Linear, N-S, moderate sloping sides, concave. Terminus of probable roman ditch.	1.12m	0.90	0.30	
0176	0175		Ditch Fill	Mid grey orange silty clay, v compact, clear horiz, only fill. Only fill of ditch terminus [0175]	1.12m	0.60	0.30	
0177	0177		Ditch Cut	Linear, N-S, v steep sides, flat base Linear ditch with one fill, no finds, roman, probably agricultural.	1.3m i	0.58	0.42	
0178	0177		Ditch Fill	Mid orange grey clay silt, compact, occ ang and rounded flint gravel sones. Good horiz clarity, only fill. Only fill of probable roman ditch, agricultural use, no finds.	1.30m	0.58	0.42	
0179	0179		Ditch terminus	Linear, N-S, mod steep sides, concave base. Terminus of agricultural prob roman ditch, no finds.	0.56m	0.54	0.22	
0180	0179		Ditch Fill	Mid orange grey silty clay, compact, occ ang and rounded flint gravel. Only fill, good clarity. Only fill of prob roman agricultural ditch terminus, no finds.	slot 0.	0.54	0.22	
0181	0174		Pit Fill	Mixed/mottled (to surface) dark orange sandy silt-clay, mid grey sandy clay silt and dark orange silt sand. Clear horizon, firm-compact. First fill of pit, silt/sand/clay mixed deliberate infill.			0.44	
0182	0174		Pit Fill	Mottled mid orange/mid grey sandy clay silt/silt clay (equal). Firm-compact. Mod clear horizon. 2nd fill of pit. Slump/tip natural from N, erosion.			0.20	
0183	0174		Pit Fill	Mixed firm silty clay with sand (mid blue grey) (to middle and base of fill) and firm/compact clay (mid orange/pale blue grey, mottled). Mod/clear horizon, occ small var flints. 3rd fill of pit. Mixed silting and infill deposit redeposit. Nat clay within sides and upper surface of fill.			0.25	
0184	0174		Pit Fill	Friable -loose buff/tan (light orange brown/light brown) sand with some silt near N base. Clear horizon. 4 th fill of pit. Tip/slump of sand from N, deliberate in fill likely as sand does not occur not in this position (10 + m away)			0.12	
0185	0174		Pit Fill	Firm - compact mid blue-gray silty clay. Mod clear horizon 5th fill of pit. Silting deposit			0.13	
0186	0174		Pit Fill	Mid yellowish whote/whotish yellow firm/compact sandy clay silt. Mod clear horizon. Rooting from above fill (0187). 6th fill of pit. Erosion of nat/del. In fill? Maybe partially wind blown sand? (deposit across whole feature, not just N sa (184))			0.24	
0187	0174		Pit Fill	Dark blackish grey compact silty clay with sand. Diffuse horizon-rooting. Black manganese staining/small lumps moderate. 7th fill of pit. Tertiary fill/silting			0.30	
0188	0188		Pit Cut	1.oval 2.- 3.shallow gently sloping sides 4.concave base 5.cut by gully [0190] + by a modern ditch Cut of burnt pit containing one fill, no finds	0.80	0.52	0.18	
0189	0188		Pit Fill	1.dark black grey 2.silty clay + gravel 3.compact 4.mod charcoal flecks 5.good horizontal clarity 6.only fill Fill of burnt pit. Containing charcoal flecks	0.80	0.52	0.18	
0190	0190		Gully Cut	1.linear 2.E-W 3.mod.steep sides 4.concave base 5.cuts [0188], ?cut by modern ditch Cut of gully, one fill, no finds, cuts pit [0188]	1.06 sl	0.62 (0.24	
0191	0190		Gully Fill	1. Mid orange grey 2. silty clay 3. compact 4. occ. ang. + rounded flint gravel 5. good horizontal clarity 6. only fill only fill of gully, no finds	1.06 (s	0.62 (0.24	
0192	0192		Ditch Cut	1. linear 2. E-W 3. steep sloping sides with mod bos 4. flat (uneven) 5.- cut of slot through med ditch.	2.00 sl	0.72	0.27	
0193	0192		Ditch Fill	1. dark orange brown 2. silty clay 3. v. compact 4. small - med sub angular flint 5. mod. 6. only fill 7.- only fill of slot through ditch [0192] contained med? Pot	2.00 sl	0.72	0.27	
0194	0194		Ditch Cut	Linear ditch terminus and N end. NW-SE aligned with steep/vertical sides to a shallow/flattish base. Linear ditch terminus - undated - poss. roman square ditch?	0.8	0.7	0.3	
0195	0194		Ditch Fill	<id grey/grey-yellow mottled sandy silty clays with moderate/occasional small/medium sub angular/subrounded flint. Sun-baked hard compaction. Single fill. Disturbed by 2 field drains Fill of ditch terminus 0194	0.8	0.7	0.3	
0196	0196		Ditch Cut	Linear ditch (NW-SE aligned) with vertical sides to a flat base. Other end to terminus [0194] Ditch terminus - other end to [0194]	0.5	0.5	0.36	
0197	0196		Ditch Fill	mid/dark grey/greyish yellow mottled sandy silty clay. Occasional sub angular/rounded flints. Single fill of [0197] Fill of ditch terminus [0196]	0.5	0.5	0.36	

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds
0198	0198		Gully Cut	1. linear 2. E-W 3. moderate sloping sides 4. concave 5.- cut of gully [0198]				
0199	0198		Gully Fill	1. mid orange brown 2. silty clay 3. v. compact 4.- 5. clear 6. only fill 7.- only fill of gully [0198]	1.00 sl	0.23	0.10	
0200	0200		Gully Fill	1. linear 2. E-W 3. mod sloping sides 4. concave 5. - cut of gully	1.00 sl	0.41	0.16	
0201	0200		Gully Fill	1. Mid orange brown 2. silty clay 3. v.compact 4.-5. clear 6. only fill 7. - only fill of gully [0200]	1.00 sl	0.41	0.16	
0202	0202		Ditch Cut	E-W steep sided flat based ditch. Between [0202]and [0204] cuts [0206] as [0206] is not seen in this segment. Roman boundary ditch probably same field system as [0101] etc to N, perpendicular but not adjoining - see sketch. No finds present. Uses existing gully boundary? ([0206])	1	0.64	0.28	
0203	0202		Ditch Fill	Compact mid blue gray silty clay with some sand. Clear horizon. Single fill of ditch. Silting/ clay backfill? Erosion? Very compact.	1 slot	0.64	0.28	
0204	0204		Ditch Cut	E-W steep sided flat bottomed ditch. Cuts [0206] out of slot to E - seen in plan and [0206] not visible in sections Roman boundary ditch. See [0202]. Broken incomplete Romano british cup dates	0.90	0.54	0.13	
0205	0204		Ditch Fill	Compact mid orange/mid blue-gray mottled clay-silt with some sand clear horizon. Single fill of ditch. Silting/backfill (or erosion) ?Romano british cup recovered, fragmented by machine, but clearly within fill	0.90	0.54	0.13	
0206	0206		Gully Cut	U shaped gully with mod steep sides and concave-flat base. Cut by [0202]/[0204] (inbetween slots) to W 3m. Seen in plan. Boundary gully. Pre/ v early Roman? Cut by Roman ditch. Use of sim.boundary - close in date? Fill similar.	0.90	0.34	0.12	
0207	0206		Gully Fill	Firm/compact mottle dark orange/mid-dark gray-brown silty clay with sand. Clear horizon. Single fill of undated pre/early Roman gully, no finds. Silting/ erosion or blackfill of nat.	0.90	0.34	0.12	
0208	0208		Ditch Cut	1. linear 2. NW - SE 3. moderate sloping sides 4. concave 5. - Cut of ditch slot [0206]. Poss worked flint recovered	1 slot	0.80	0.26	
0209	0208		Ditch Fill	1. light grey/orange 2. silty clay 3. v.compact 4. occasional sub angular flint gravel 5. clear 6. only fill 7.- only fill of ditch [0208]	1 slot	0.80	0.26	
0210	0210		Ditch Cut	1. linear 2. NW - SE 3. mod sloping sides 4. concave 5. - cut of ditch terminus [2010]	1 slot	0.64	0.18	
0211	0210		Ditch Fill	1. light grey orange 2. silty clay 3. v.compact 4. frequent large sub angular flint 5. mod 6. only fill 7.- only fill of ditch slot [0210]	1 slot	0.64	0.18	

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds
0212	0212		Ditch term Cut	1. linear 2. NW - SE 3. steep sloping sides 4. concave 5. - cut of ditch terminus 0212	1 slot	0.84	0.40	
0213	0212		Ditch Terminu	1. light brown/grey 2. silty clay 3. c.compact 4. none 5. clear 6. only fill 7. - only fill of Ditch Terminus [0212]	1 slot	0.84	0.40	
0214	0214		Ditch Cut	1. linear 2. NW-SE 3. steep sloping sides 4. concave 5. - cut of ditch 0214. Only represents very bottom of ditch due to plough damage	1 slot	0.25	0.10	
0215	0214		Ditch Fill	1. light grey brown 2. silty clay 3. v.compact 4. - 5. clear 6. only fill 7. - only fill of ditch 0214	1 slot	0.25	0.10	
0216	0216		Ditch Cut	butt-end of NW-SE orientated linear ditch. Traced for c. 10m south but end not found - feature disappears in an area of natural (?). Vertical sides to flat base with a stepped end, similar to other nearby ditches. Ditch terminus. Unable to find other end, ditch traced for c.10m to south of this slot	0.9	0.5	0.4	
0217	0216		Ditch Fill	dark grey silty clay with some yellow/orangy grey clay mottling/patches. Single fill. Friable Fill of ditch terminus [0216]	0.9	0.5	0.4	
0218	0218		Ditch Terminu	1. linear 2. E-W 3. shallow sloping sides 4. flat (uneven) 5. - cut of ditch terminus 0218	1 slot	0.44	0.09	
0219	0218		Ditch Terminu	1. light grey/orange 2. silty clay 3. compact 4. small - med subangular flint inclusions 5. only fill 6. clear 7. - only fill of Ditch Term [0218]	1 slot	0.44	0.09	
0220	0220		Ditch Term Cu	1. linear 2. E-W 3. shallow sloping sides 4. flat uneven 5. - cut of Ditch Terminus [0220]	1 slot	0.44	0.07	
0221	0221		Ditch Term Fill	1. pale grey/orange 2. silty clay 3. compact 4. frequent sub angular rounded flint gravel 5. mod 6. only fill 7. - only fill of ditch Terminus [0220]	1 slot	0.44	0.07	
0222	0222		Ditch Cut	E-W ditch with mod sides and flat base. Cuts hillwash (0224) Boundary ditch? More likely used to take water off hilltop field system down hill. L. prehistoric flake recovered. (Photo'd as 0223)				
0223	0222		Ditch Fill	Mottled mid orange/mid blue-gray firm clay silt/silty clay with some sand. Horizon mod clear. Single fill of ditch. Silting/erosion of nat. L.Prehistoric flake recovered				
0224			hillwash Layer	Pale grey firm silt with minimal clay and sand. Diffuse horizon. Manganese lumps and iron pan frag in some parts of base and mod - occ throughout hillwash filling fold of hill. Cut through by ditch [0222]				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds
0225	0225		Pit Cut	Cut of possible quarry pit, steep sloped concave sides to a shallow concave/flattish base Possible quarry pit				
0226	0225		Pit Fill	Fill of possible prehistoric quarrying pit - same as 0160 fill of possible prehistoric quarrying pit				
0227	0227		Ditch	Group number for ditch segments 0065, 0067, 0069 and 0161				
0228			Ditch	group number for ditch segments 0110, 0079 0104 and 0140				
0229			Ditch	group number for segments 0077, 0071, 0086, 0093, 0095, 0115, 0106, 0108, 0081 and 0083				
0230			Ditch	group number for ditch segments 0153, 0151 and 0155 modern field system				
0231			Ditch	group number for ditch segments 0202 and 0204 Roman field system				
0232			Ditch	Group number for roman ditch segments 0194 and 0196				
0233			Ditch	Group number for ditch segments 0165, 0169, 0177 and 0179 Roman field system				
0234			Ditch	Group number for ditch segments 0163, 0171 and 0175 Roman field system				
0235			Ditch	Group number for ditch segments 0101, 0136 and 0138 Roman field system				
0236			Ditch	Group number for shallow segmented/partially truncated ditch line.				
0237			Ditch	group number for north-south orientated ditch				
0238			Ditch	group number for ditch				
Nat				natural geology				

Appendix 3. Finds quantities

Ctxt	Feat	Area	Pottery		CBM		Flint		HA stone		Misc	Overall date
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
0001	0001	A			2	58						PMed
0010	0009	A							5	27		
0019	0018	B	2	18			3	1	175	1024		Preh
0034	0034	C							270	2571		
0037	0038	C							225	1446		
0039	0039	C	10	122	4	82					FClay:1-2g, Glass:5-100g, FeNail:1-4g, Shell: 5-21g, Slate:1-17g, Coal: 2-28g	19th-20th c
0040	0040	C							40	49		
0066	0065	F					1	2				
0068	0067	F					1	21				
0076	0075	F							60	38		
0078	0077	F					2	14				
0097		F					1	5				
0099	0099	F					8	110	20	44		
0119	0118	F			3	711					Glass:1-13g, AB 24-79g	PMed
0121	0120	F			2	317					Coal: 1-1g (disc.)	PMed
0139	0138	F	1	8								Roman
0141	0140	F					1	10				
0147	0146	F	1	41							AB: 4-18g	L12th-14th c
0152	0151	F	2	2	1	330						18th-19th c
0154	0153	F	1	1	2	42	1	14	1	2		13th-14th c
0160	0159	C	12	7			10	93			FClay:1-1g	Preh (IA?)
0166	0165	F			1	7						
0187	0174	F							1	1		
0188	0188	F							2	15		
0189	0188	F					1	3	20	21		
0193	0192	F	4	43							FClay:2-6g	L12th-14th c
0205	0204	F	18	38								Roman
0209	0208	D					1	10				

Key:

Ctxt = context no., Feat = feature no, HA stone= heat-altered stone, Misc.= miscellaneous finds

Appendix 4. Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
0019	UNHM	dish/lamp?	flaring	2	18	Preh (IA?)
0039	REFW	plate	everted	3	31	L.18th-20th c.
0039	REFW			2	57	L.18th-20th c.
0039	REFW			1	5	L.18th-20th c.
0039	REFW	plate	everted	1	8	L.18th-20th c.
0039	REFW			1	11	L.18th-20th c.
0039	PORC	saucer?	plain	2	10	18th-20th c.
0139	RBSW	jar	everted	1	8	RB
0147	MCW			1	41	L.12th-14th c.
0152	LSRW			1	1	18th-19th c.
0152	LMT			1	1	15th-16th c.
0154	HOLG			1	1	L.13th-E.14th c.
0160	UNFT			11	7	preh (IA?)
0193	YORK			1	8	Medieval
0193	UPG			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
0193	UPG	jug		2	32	L.12th-14th c.
0205	RBGW			18	38	Roman

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