

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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Suffolk County Council  
Archaeological Service

## 25-34 New Road, Ixworth IXW 062

Suffolk County Council  
Archaeological Service

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2006  
(Planning app. no. SE/06/1822)

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Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

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## Acknowledgements

This project was funded by Havebury Housing Partnership and the archaeological work was specified and monitored by R. Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The evaluation was carried out by John Duffy, Alan Smith and Jonathan Van Jennians (all Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team).

The project was managed by Andrew Tester, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Finds processing was carried out by Richenda Goffin, Anna West and Gemma Adams, and the specialist finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin and Anna West. The drawings for Figures 3, 4 and 5 were prepared by Gemma Adams.

## Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken ahead of the proposed redevelopment of the southern end of New Road, Ixworth. A total of five trenches were excavated in the rear gardens of Nos. 25 to 24 New Road. The site appeared heavily truncated with minimal survival of the archaeological deposits. Two groups of three postholes were identified with one group being post-medieval in date and the other remaining undated. A linear ditch was also identified but was probably a natural feature. Although Roman and Saxon sites have been recorded in the surrounding area no evidence for these periods survived on this site.

## SMR information

Planning application no. SE/06/1822  
Date of fieldwork: September 2006  
Grid Reference: TL 9351 7020  
Funding body: Havebury Housing Partnership  
Oasis reference suffolkc1-18532

## Introduction

A programme of archaeological evaluation was funded by Havebury Housing Partnership on the site of a proposed development on land at present occupied by Nos. 25 to 34 New Road, Ixworth. The archaeological evaluation followed the brief and specification prepared by R. Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team) (Appendix 1).

The development site is located at the southern end of New Road, Ixworth, which is on the eastern side of the village. The total area of the site was approximately 0.7ha though only 0.4ha was available for archaeological evaluation. The evaluated area was in the rear gardens of the ten existing properties, which were in various stages of demolition at the time of the archaeological works.

The development site was located near to several known sites of archaeological interest. A known Saxon cemetery lay approximately 120m to the south-west (IXW 062) on the south side of Stow Road. An area of scattered finds, Roman to medieval, indicating occupation lay 55m to the south (IXW 062) with further Roman finds 25m to the east of the development site.

Located immediately to the south of the development site is Cross House, a Grade II listed building (LBS 283636). The building is late 18th century with some earlier elements and was extended in the 1840's with a 19th century outbuilding to the east. Cross House shows the presence of 18th century settlement along Stow Road to the south but this settlement appears sparse on Hodskinson's Map (1783).

## Methodology

The trenches were excavated using a JCB machine fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. All overburden layers were removed by machine onto the underlying archaeological features. Any identified archaeological features were then cleaned and excavated by hand. All trenches were excavated to the top of the undisturbed natural subsoil.

All trenches were photographed and profiles were drawn at 1:20. Trenches were surveyed using a Total Station Theodolite (TST) and located onto the OS map using MapInfo. All features were recorded in plan and section at a scale of 1:20. Each archaeological context was given a unique context number starting at 0001 for unstratified finds from the site.

The full site archive is kept at the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Store, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds under the code IXW 062.

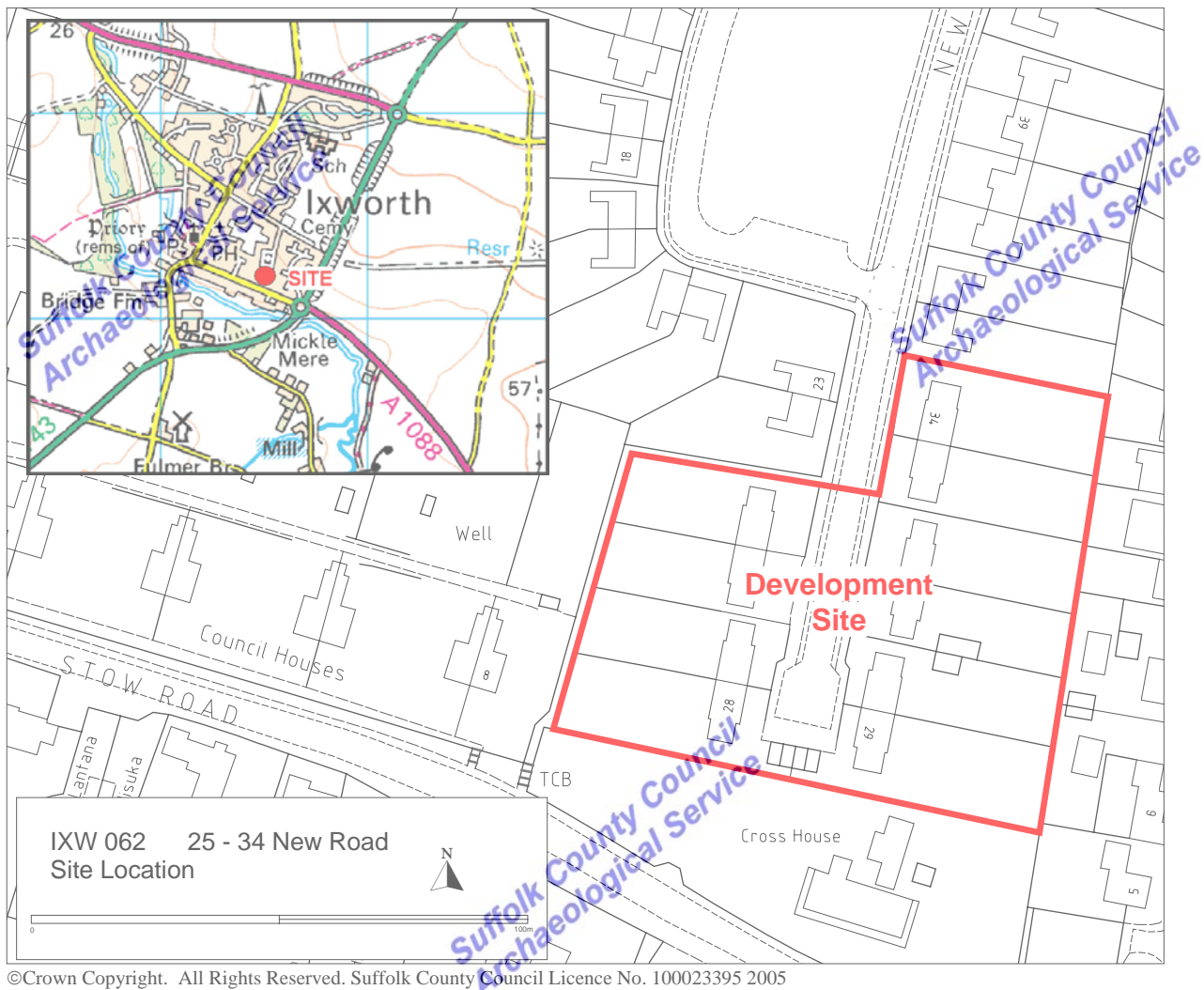


Figure 1. Site location

## Results

A total of five trenches were excavated in the rear gardens of the properties facing on to New Road, Ixworth. All of the trenches ran in a north-east to south-west direction across two garden plots though the length of the individual trenches varied slightly based on space available. The total length of the five trenches was 117.5m and covered 5% of the area available for trenching.

### Trench 1

Trench 1 was excavated to a length of 25.5m in the gardens to the rear of numbers 25 and 26 New Road. The trench profile was a 0.3m deep topsoil over a 0.2m deep mid brown sand subsoil which lay over the natural chalk with mid orangey brown sand patches (Figure 3). No archaeological features were identified and a modern sewer pipe ran across Trench 1 at its south-west end.



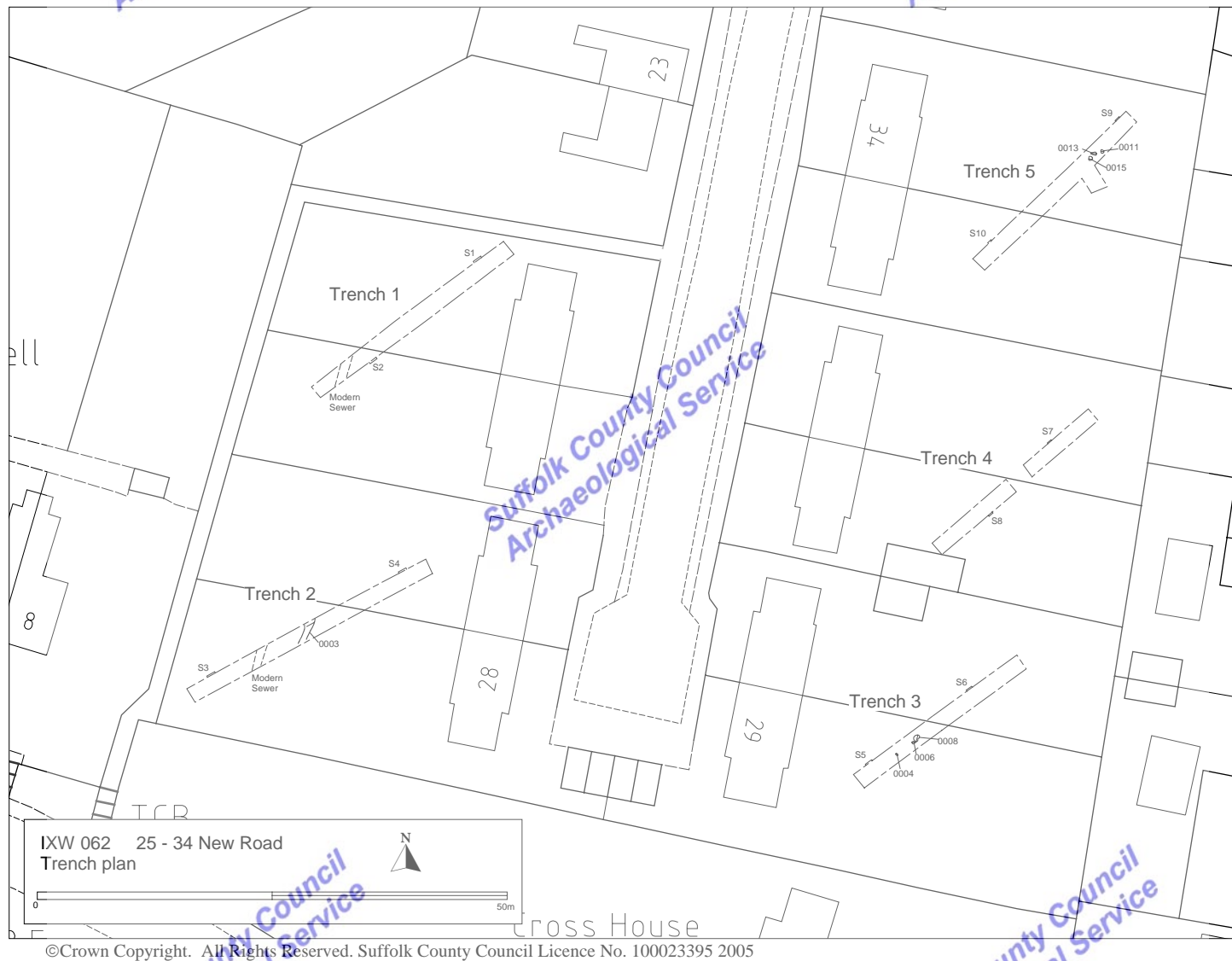


Figure 2. Trench plan

## Trench 2

Trench 2 was excavated to a length of 28.5m in the gardens to the rear of numbers 27 and 28 New Road. The trench profile was a 0.3m deep topsoil over a 0.2m to 0.3m deep mid brown sand subsoil which lay over the natural chalk with mid orangey brown sand patches (Figure 3). At the south-west end of the trench the sewer pipe trench continuing from Trench 1 was identified. A single feature was excavated and recorded near the centre of the trench, ditch 0003.

Feature cut 0003 was of a possible ditch, which ran north to south across the trench extending beyond the trench limits to the north and south. In plan the feature was linear but its edges were irregular and in section its sides and base were uneven. It was filled by a mid brown sand with occasional small flint inclusions, 0002, and was very similar to the subsoil layer above it. No finds were recovered and is likely to be a natural feature rather than archaeological.

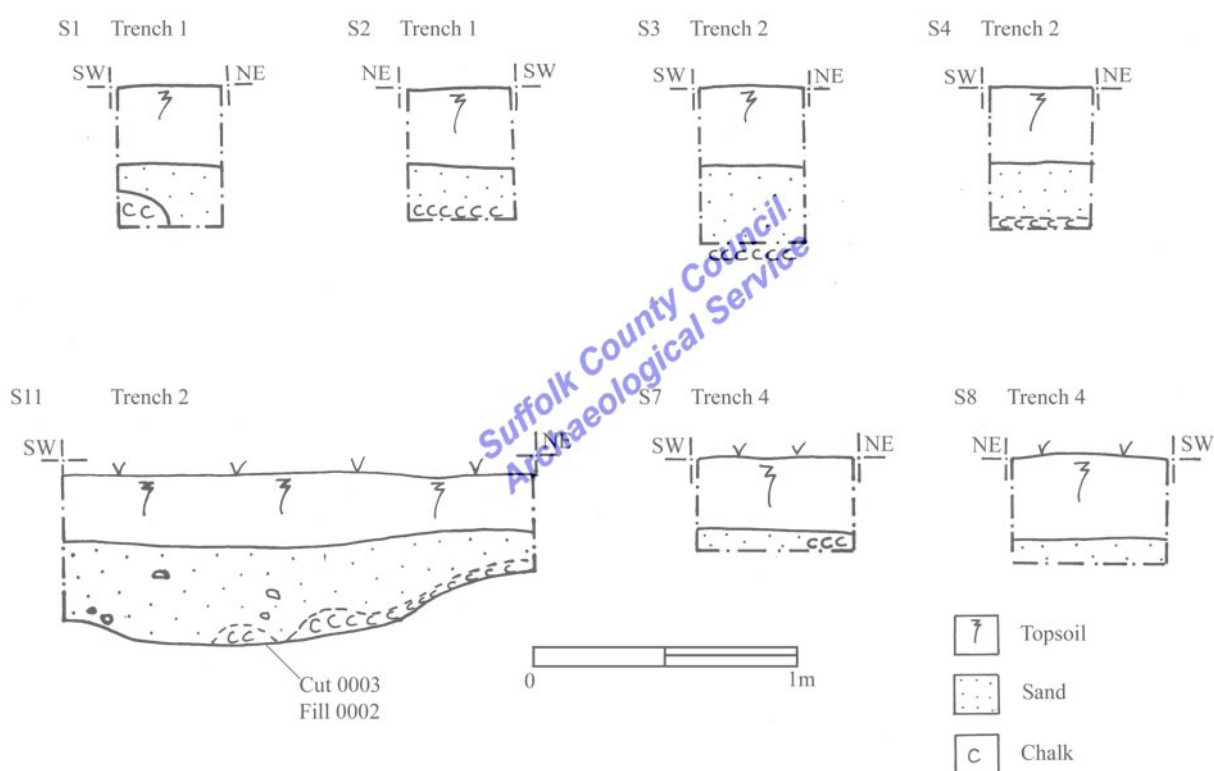


Figure 3. Sections of Trenches 1, 2 and 4

## Trench 3

Trench 3 was excavated to a length of 21.5m in the gardens to the rear of numbers 29 and 30 New Road. The trench profile was a 0.3m deep topsoil over a 0.1m to 0.14m deep mid brown sand subsoil which lay over the natural chalk with mid orangey brown sand patches (Figure 4). A group of three features were identified near the south-west end of the trench (postholes 0004, 0006 and 0008).

Posthole 0004 was located near the south-west end of Trench 3 and was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 0.26m by 0.2m. The sides were regular at approximately 45 degrees with a concave base and survived to a depth of 0.05m. It was filled by a mid greyish brown sand, 0005, with occasional small flint and very occasional small chalk inclusions.



Posthole 0006 was located to the north-east of posthole 0004 and was adjacent to posthole 0008. It was circular in plan, 0.28m in diameter, and was steep-sided with a concave base in profile surviving to a depth of 0.16m. It was filled by a mid greyish brown sand, 0007, with moderate small chalk and occasional small flint inclusions.

Posthole 0008 was located adjacent and to the north of posthole 0006. It was irregular in plan with steep-sides and concave base and may have originally been two postholes though this is unclear. It measured 0.78m in length with a width of 0.54m and survived to a depth of 0.15m. It was filled by a mid greyish brown sand, 0009, with moderate small chalk and occasional small flint inclusions.

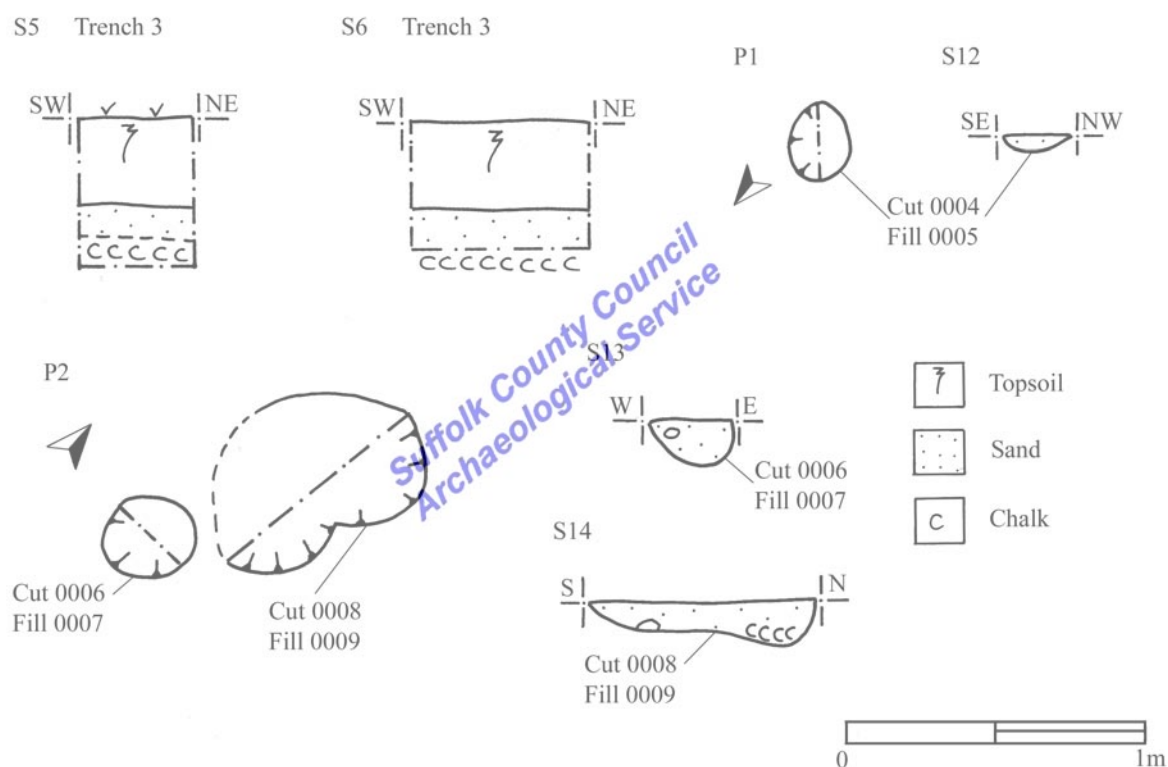


Figure 4. Plans and sections of Trench 3

#### Trench 4

Trench 4 was excavated to a length of 19.5m in the gardens to the rear of numbers 31 and 32 New Road but was split into two halves to avoid destabilising a large tree in the centre of the gardens. The trench profile was a 0.3m deep topsoil over a 0.1m deep mid brown sand subsoil which lay over the natural chalk with mid orangey brown sand patches (Figure 3). No archaeological features were identified.

#### Trench 5

Trench 5 was excavated to a length of 22.5m in the gardens to the rear of numbers 33 and 34 New Road. The trench profile was a 0.3m to 0.4m deep topsoil over a 0.2m deep mid brown sand subsoil, 0010, which lay over the natural chalk with mid orangey brown sand patches (Figure 5). A group of three features were identified near the north-east end of the trench

(postholes 0011, 0013 and 0015). A small extension was made to the trench to establish if further postholes existed in this area but no additional features were identified.

Posthole 0011 was located near the north-east end of Trench 5 and the easternmost of a group of three postholes. It was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 0.38m by 0.28m, and was very shallow, 0.05m in depth, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a dark brown sand, 0012, with moderate small chalk inclusions. The feature appeared heavily truncated.

Posthole 0013 was located immediately to the west of posthole 0011. In plan it was a slightly irregular oval, measuring 0.6m by 0.32m, and was very shallow, 0.03m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a dark brown sand, 0014, with moderate small chalk inclusions. As with posthole 0011 it appeared very heavily truncated.

Posthole 0015 was located to the south-west of posthole 0013. It was roughly sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 0.44m by 0.4m, and was very shallow, 0.04m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a dark brown sand, 0016, with moderate small chalk inclusions and no finds. As with postholes 0011 and 0013 it appeared very heavily truncated.

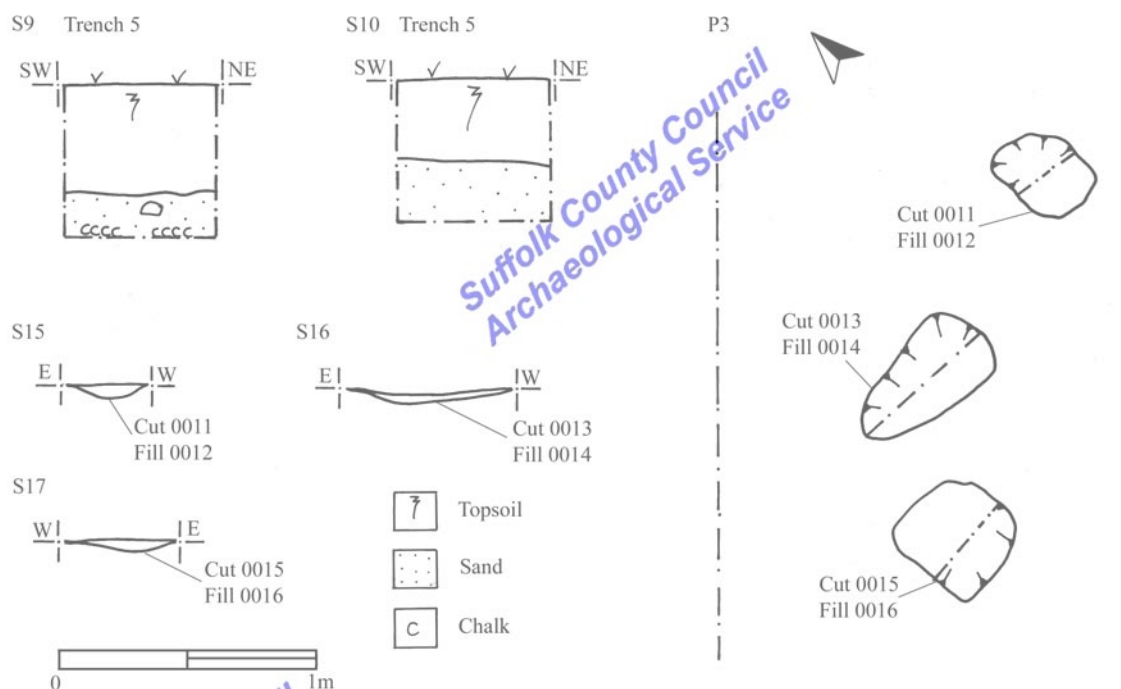


Figure 5. Plans and sections of Trench 5

## Finds evidence by Richenda Goffin and Anna West

### Introduction

Finds were collected from 6 contexts, as shown in the table below.

OP	Animal bone		CBM		Metalwork	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0005	2	4				Undated
0007			1	11	1 copper alloy @ 20g	Post-medieval
0009	1	1			1 copper alloy @ 2g	Late post-med
0010					1 lead/ceramic @ 78g	Late med/early post-med
0012	1	15				Undated
0014	1	5				Undated
Total	5	25	1	11		

Table 1. Finds by context

### Pottery

No pottery was recovered from the bulk finds of the evaluation, although a fragment of a ceramic vessel repaired by a lead plug or pot-mend was found in the subsoil deposit 0010 in Trench 5. The sherd is only partially visible, but is made of a fine micaceous fabric with a dribble of plain lead glaze. It is made from a transitional fabric dating to the late medieval/early post medieval period (15th-16th century).

### Ceramic building material

An abraded small fragment of post-medieval roof tile was identified in posthole fill 0007. It is made from a mid to dark red hard sandy fabric containing sparse flint and iron oxide inclusions.

### Metalwork

Two copper alloy objects and a fragment of lead were collected from the evaluation. A complete small flat-faced copper alloy button with wire eye found in posthole fill 0009 is post-medieval, and probably dates to the nineteenth century (Noel Hume 1980). Another solid copper alloy lump, possibly scrap, was found in posthole fill 0007.

A fragment of lead used to repair a broken ceramic vessel was collected from the subsoil 0010 in Trench 5. The plug of melted lead has been crudely applied both internally and externally to seal the break in the vessel and prolong its life.

### Animal bone

Five very fragmentary pieces of animal bone were collected, weighing 0.025kg in total. Four of these are broken-off shaft fragments from limb bones. The only identifiable bone is part of the metatarsus of a bird. A small sliver of bone found in 0009 is cracked and partially calcined.

### Discussion

Few dateable artefacts were recovered from the evaluation, apart from a small amount of post-medieval material. There is no evidence of any Roman or Saxon finds, which, given the relative proximity of sites of this date, might be expected. Most of the finds were recovered from the fills of postholes, which were in many cases, shallow and heavily truncated.

## Discussion

The evaluation identified only sparse and heavily truncated archaeological deposits. Two posthole groups were identified in the north-east and south-east of the development site. The southern group (postholes 0004, 0006 and 0008) contained post-medieval finds including a small fragment of tile and a copper alloy button. The date and location of these features suggests they may be associated with Cross House to the south and may possibly indicate the presence of an outbuilding.

The second group in the north-east corner of the site (postholes 0011, 0013 and 0015) were undated and their function and associations were not clear. The extension to Trench 5 attempted to investigate further these features and to see if they were part of a structure. Unfortunately no further evidence was recovered but it was unknown if this was due to the limited nature of the trench extension, the heavy truncation on the site or the absence of features.

Overall the site appeared heavily truncated and the survival of archaeological was limited. It was unclear when or how this truncation occurred but is likely to have been caused by the original New Road development. There was no evidence recovered for Roman or Saxon activity on the site even though evidence has been recovered nearby.

## Recommendations

The evaluation showed that the development area was heavily truncated with only sparse post-medieval archaeological deposit survival. There was no evidence of earlier Roman or Saxon activity on the site although evidence for these periods survives on nearby sites (IXW 005, 018 and 033). The two groups of postholes will suffer minimal disturbance as they are located within rear gardens of the proposed development. Based on these results from the evaluation it is recommended that no further archaeological work needs to be undertaken on the site as no significant archaeological deposits survive in areas that will be affected by the development.

## References

Noel Hume, I., 1980, A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America

## Disclaimer

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

# Appendix 1 Brief and Specification

## SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

### *Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation*

#### 25-34 NEW ROAD, IXWORTH

*The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety and other responsibilities, see paragraphs 1.7 & 1.8.*

#### 1. Background

*This is the brief for the first part of a programme of archaeological work. There is likely to be a requirement for additional work, this will be the subject of another brief.*

- 1.1 Planning consent [SE/06/1822] has been given to erect 18 new dwellings on the site currently occupied by housing. Although requested, no archaeological condition was attached to the consent.
- 1.2 In order to establish the full archaeological implications of this development the developer has been advised that an archaeological evaluation of the application area is desirable.
- 1.3 The development area lies 120m north east of a known Saxon cemetery (IXW 005); 55m north of a known scatter of finds indicating occupation in the Roman to medieval periods (IXW 018); 25m west of a known scatter of Roman finds (IXW 033) and adjacent to a Listed Building (Cross House LB 283636 Grade II) which indicates that there was 18<sup>th</sup> century settlement along Stow Road.

There is high potential for Roman, Saxon and medieval occupation of the site – though the potential for the Saxon cemetery to extend this far is low.

- 1.4 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.5 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.6 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with this office before execution.



## Appendix 1 Brief and Specification

- 1.7 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

### 2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and natural soil processes. Define the potential for existing damage to archaeological deposits. Define the potential for colluvial/alluvial deposits, their impact and potential to mask any archaeological deposit. Define the potential for artificial soil deposits and their impact on any archaeological deposit.
- 2.4 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.5 This project should be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design, this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.6 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

### 3. Specification: Field Evaluation

- 3.1 Trial trenches should be excavated in available areas at the discretion of the developer and the archaeological contractor. No fixed percentage is required but it is advised that areas closest to the known archaeology should be sampled. Trenches should be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' must be used.
- 3.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.



## Appendix 1 Brief and Specification

- 3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.4 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.
- 3.5 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 3.6 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available.
- 3.7 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.8 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.10 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857: “Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England” English Heritage and the Church of England 2005 provides advice and defines a level of practice which should be followed whatever the likely belief of the buried individuals.
- 3.11 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.

## Appendix 1 Brief and Specification

3.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.

3.13 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

### 4. General Management

4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.

4.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).

4.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.

4.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

4.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

### 5. Report Requirements

5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).

5.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.

5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.

6.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established

5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.

5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

## Appendix 1 Brief and Specification

- 5.7 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County SMR within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.9 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.10 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.11 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.12 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: R D Carr

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

Tel: 01284 352441

Date: 30 August 2006

Reference: /25-34 New Road

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

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

## Appendix 2 Context list

Context	Feature	Plan No	Section No	Trench	Identifier	Type	Description	Interpretation	Finds
0001					Finds		Context number assigned for unstratified finds. None recovered.		<input type="checkbox"/>
0002	0003		11	2	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch [0003] in Trench 2. Mid brown sand with occasional small flint. No finds.		<input type="checkbox"/>
0003	0003		11	2	Ditch	Cut	Cut of possible ditch in Trench 2. Runs approximately N-S. Linear with irregular edges. Uneven sloping sides. Uneven base.	Possibly natural feature.	<input type="checkbox"/>
0004	0004	1	12	3	Posthole	Cut	Cut of possible posthole near SW end of Trench 3. Subrectangular in plan. Approximately 45 degree regular sides. Concave base.	Possibly late P-Med/modern in date.	<input type="checkbox"/>
0005	0004	1	12	3	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole [0004]. Mid greyish brown sand with occasional small flint and very occasional small chalk.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0006	0006	2	13	3	Posthole	Cut	Cut of circular possible posthole in Trench 3. Located NE of [0004]. Steep sided with concave base.	Possibly late P-Med/modern in date.	<input type="checkbox"/>
0007	0006	2	13	3	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole [0006]. Mid greyish brown sand with moderate small chalk and occasional small flint.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0008	0008	2	14	3	Posthole	Cut	Cut of possible posthole located to NE of [0006]. Oval in plan. Possibly two oval postholes together. Steep sided with concave base.	Possibly late P-Med/modern in date.	<input type="checkbox"/>
0009	0008	2	14	3	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole(s) [0008]. Mid greyish brown sand with moderate small chalk and occasional small flint.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0010			9 10	5	Layer		Subsoil layer in Trench 5. Mid brown sand immediately below topsoil and over natural. Seals postholes [0011] [0013] [0015].		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Plan No</i>	<i>Section No</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Identifier</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>Finds</i>
0011	0011	3	15	5	Posthole	Cut	Cut of possible posthole near NE end of Trench 5. Subrectangular in plan. Very shallow. Gently sloping sides with concave base.		<input type="checkbox"/>
0012	0011	3	15	5	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole [0011]. Dark brown sand with moderate small chalk. Some root damage and worm damage.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0013	0013	3	16	5	Posthole	Cut	Cut of possible posthole located W of [0011] in Trench 5. Oval in plan. Very shallow. Gently sloping sides. Concave base.		<input type="checkbox"/>
0014	0013	3	16	5	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole [0013]. Dark brown sand with moderate small chalk. Some root disturbance.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0015	0015	3	17	5	Posthole	Cut	Cut of possible posthole located to south of [0013] in Trench 5. Subrectangular in plan. Very shallow. Gently sloping sides. Concave base.		<input type="checkbox"/>
0016	0015	3	17	5	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole [0015]. Dark brown sand with moderate small chalk. Some root disturbance. No finds.		<input type="checkbox"/>

## Appendix 3 Trench list

Trench N	Description	Alignment	Length	Width	Depth	Plans	Sections	Associated Features
1	Trench to rear of 25 and 26 New Road. Natural chalk with mid orangey brown sand patches. Sewer trench identified near SE end.	NE-SW	25.5m	1.6m	0.49m-0.52m		1 2	
2	Trench to rear of 27 and 28 New Road. Natural chalk with mid orangey brown sand patches. Sewer trench identified near SE end.	NE-SW	28.5m	1.6m	0.52m-0.6m		3 4	0003
3	Trench to rear of 29 and 30 New Road. Natural chalk with mid orangey brown sand patches. Shortened at SE end to avoid sewer trench.	NE-SW	21.5m	1.6m	0.44m-0.48m	1 2	5 6	0004 0006 0008
4	Trench to rear of 31 and 32 New Road. Natural chalk with mid orangey brown sand patches. Split into two to avoid destabilising tree.	NE-SW	10.5m & 9m	1.6m	0.36m-0.4m		7 8	
5	Trench to rear of 33 and 34 New Road. Natural chalk with mid orangey brown sand patches. Subsoil layer (0010), immediately below topsoil, contained metal detected find.	NE-SW	22.5m	1.6m	0.54m-0.6m	3	9 10	0010 0011 0013 0015