

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Extension to Ingham Quarry, Fornham St Genevieve FSG 017

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2004
(Planning app. no. Pre Application)

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Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

© October 2004

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Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Andrew Josephs, Environmental Consultant, and funded by Tarmac. It was monitored by Edward Martin (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The excavation was carried out by archaeological project assistants from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team (Phil Camps, Roy Damant and Jonathan Van Jennians).

The project was directed by Jo Caruth, assisted by John Craven, and managed by John Newman, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Finds processing and production of trench plans and sections was carried out by Kelly Powell, and the specialist finds reports by Cathy Tester. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Colin Pendleton. A documentary search was carried out by A.M. Breen.

Summary

An evaluation was carried out in advance of a planning application for the extension of Ingham Quarry, Fornham St Genevieve. The evaluation consisted of fifty-six trenches with a total length of 3742m, or 5.4% of the total area of 14.5ha.

The remains of an extensive, dispersed Iron Age settlement was located, with four discrete clusters of features along the line of the natural slope, just above and south of the valley bottom. The features found predominantly consisted of pits and occasional postholes. In two trenches, curving gullies filled with dark, charcoal-rich sand and accompanied by small pits or postholes indicate the presence of structures, either buildings or funerary features. Occasional postholes were seen within the pit clusters, which also indicates the possibility of built structures. The pottery found throughout these features suggests that this is a single period settlement dating to between the 4th and 1st centuries BC.

Trenches to the west clearly showed that this Iron Age settlement does not extend in this direction. A network of ditches is possibly related to it but are more likely linked to post-medieval field divisions.

SMR information

Planning application no.	Pre application
Date of fieldwork:	6 th -14 th September 2004
Grid Reference:	TL 8430 6920
Oasis Reference:	Suffolkc1-3874
Funding body:	Tarmac

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Introduction

Following proposals to extend Ingham Quarry over an area of c.14.5ha on arable land immediately to the north of the current quarry site (Fig. 1), the developer, Tarmac, was advised that an archaeological evaluation was required. Previous evaluation (FSG 012, Gill 1996) and excavation (FSG 013 and 015, Anderson and Caruth 1998) in Ingham Quarry had located prehistoric settlement and funerary activity and it was thought likely that this activity would continue into the proposed extension.

The evaluation was commissioned by Andrew Josephs for Tarmac, and carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Edward Martin of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team (Appendix 1), in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area, and to establish any possible archaeological implications for a formal planning application in the future.

The site (Fig. 1) is located at TL 8430 6920 and consists of a single arable field, bisected by an overhead powerline and farm track, which at the time of excavation was recently harvested and covered in stubble. The site lies at a height of 26-36m OD; the central and eastern part lie on a slight north facing slope which levels out along the northern edge while the western part is level ground at the base of the slope. This slope forms the south side of a shallow valley and the watercourse, now a modern ditch, lies 350m to the north. The drift geology consists of chalk at a depth of c.1m underlying layers of silt and gravels. The southern and eastern boundary of the site consists of the bund surrounding the quarry; to the north and west the field is bordered by roads and a small semi-circle of woodland, Timworth Carr. The parish boundary between Fornham St Genevieve and Timworth runs north-south across the eastern part of the site.

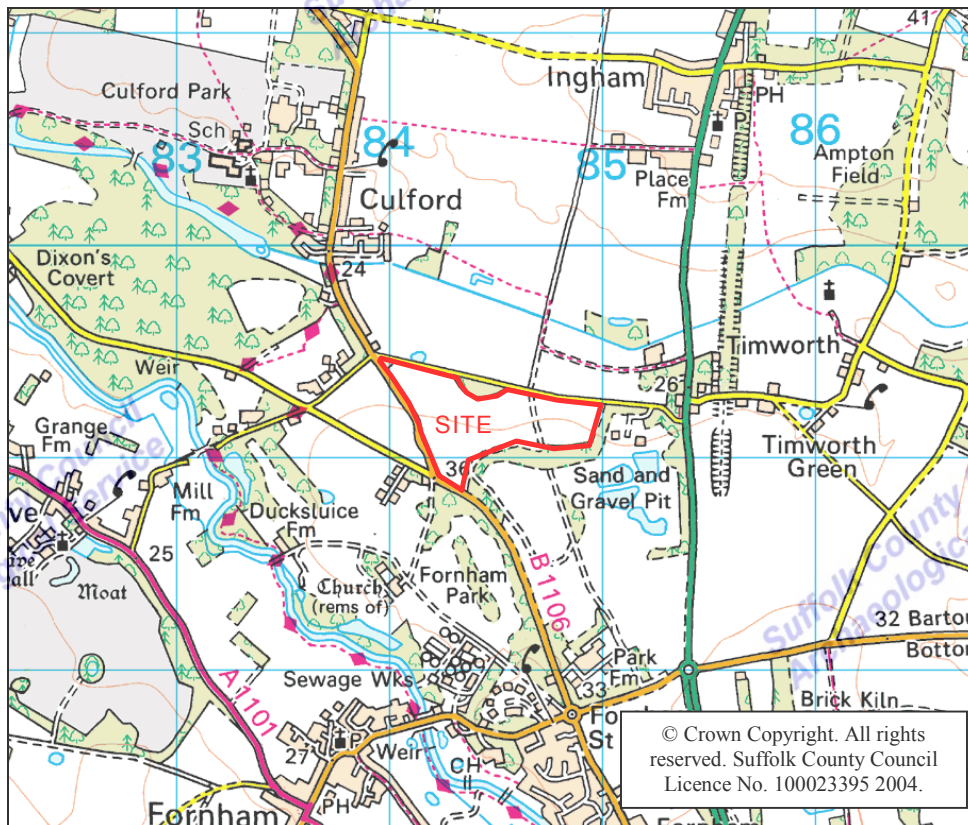


Figure 1. Site location plan

Desk-Based assessment

Jo Caruth

A desk-based assessment of the potential of the site was undertaken prior to the field work. This assessment involved examination of the County Sites and Monuments Record, the environmental data tables held by the County Council and readily available aerial photographs. A documentary search was made by local history researcher Mr A.M.Breen, this examined all readily available cartographic and documentary sources. The results of these searches are recorded below.

County Sites and Monuments Record

A search of the County Sites and Monuments Record was carried out over an area with a radius of 750m from the centre of the proposed quarry extension, revealing a total of fourteen sites (Fig. 2 and Appendix 5). Four of these sites relate to the prehistoric occupation identified in the previous quarry area (FSG 012-015). FSG 007, in the adjacent field to the west, is a ring ditch crop-mark which may be significant in relation to this site, while FSG 008 is a series of linear ditch cropmarks aligned south-east – north-west. ING 001 and 005 on the north side of the road, at the north edge of the development area, are a Roman cremation cemetery and Roman domestic pottery finds. FSG misc is an Anglo-Saxon cemetery but is only roughly located. CUL 030 is a moated site and FSG 016 the site of Fornham Park Estate, the grounds of which were designed by Capability Brown but which has been much damaged by quarrying although the location of a 'park bank' (FSG 005) and Icehouse (FSG 006) are recorded. Near to these, FSG 001 is a collection of Neolithic and Bronze Age finds recovered from a modern sandpit.

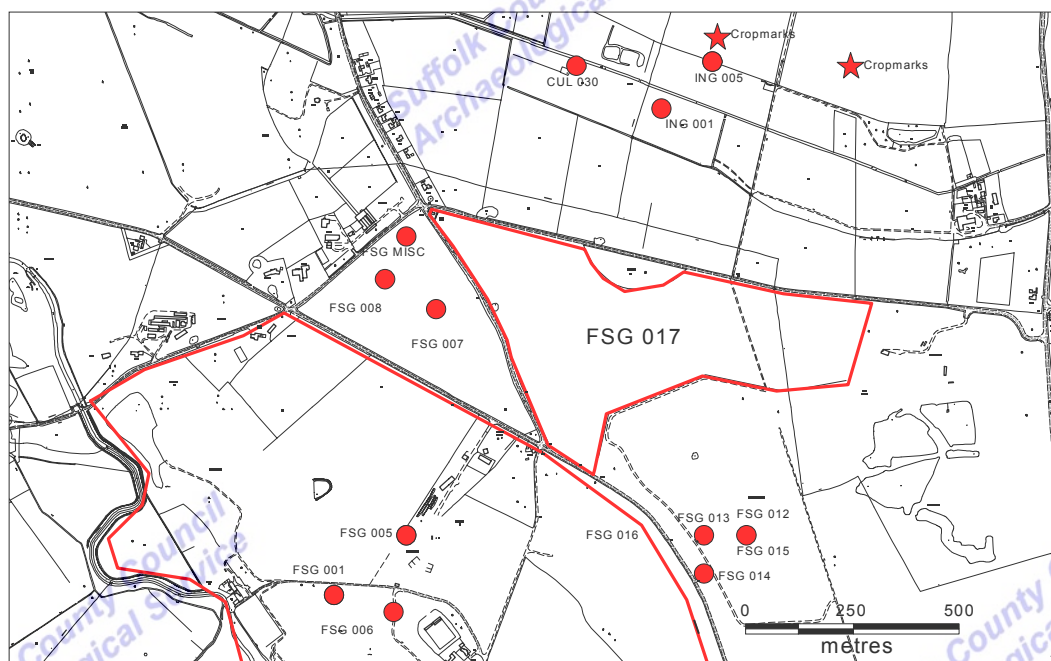


Figure 2. Nearby sites on the SMR

Constraints

No environmental constraints have been revealed. Although the surrounding area is an ESA this field has been excluded from the protected area, probably because it has been under the plough for centuries.

Aerial photos

Searches of aerial photos (1999 CDs and black and white CMH 59) revealed the ring ditch already recorded as FSG 007. Cropmarks which may relate to (undated) field systems in fields

to the north-east of the site at TL 8443 6994 and 8510 6991, can be seen on colour vertical photograph 2753 (1995) held by Suffolk County Council Environment and Transport department. These are close to known sites ING001 and ING 005 (see above).

Documentary search

A documentary search has been carried out by A.M.Breen (Appendix 6). This was in addition to work done in 1996 and, whilst it showed some changes in land-use and ownership, nothing to inform the trenching pattern was revealed. Most notable was the presence of the small semi-circular area of woodland Timworth Carr on all maps and the superimposition of the road to the north of the site on the 1769 map, which showed that it was not constructed until after this date. All the documentary evidence shows that the area of the development had been in arable cultivation since the late 18th century but that prior to this date some of this may have been heath land.

Methodology

The proposed plan of 53, 2m wide, trenches totalling 3625m in length was marked on the ground using a handheld GPS, to within an accuracy of 1 or 2m. The trenches were laid out to cover the proposed extraction area in the centre of the field, a 50m wide strip around the western and northern perimeter that would be affected by the construction of a bund and the route of an access road on the southern edge (Fig. 3). Modifications to the trenching plan were made when necessary to avoid existing trees, mainly along the western edge of the site. Three additional trenches 54, 55 and 56, and cross trenches across trenches 09, 19 and 28, were placed in areas of specific interest, after the planned trenching was complete.

The trenches were excavated by two 360° machines with 2.1m ditching buckets, each under the supervision of an archaeologist. The 56 trenches excavated totalled 3742m in length, 117m more than specified in the brief due to the three extra trenches and extensions. With the trenches being 2.1m wide this totalled 7858sqm, amounting to just over 5.4% of the total area.

The trenches were excavated to a depth varying from 0.2-0.6m. This generally consisted of the removal of 0.3-0.4m of topsoil and often a layer, 0.1-0.25m thick, of mixed material until the top of the natural subsoil and archaeological features was exposed. After excavation the spoil was examined for finds, and trenches which contained archaeological features were metal-detected. Other unstratified finds were collected from the field in general when observed.

Identified features were then cleaned and excavated by hand; generally 50% of pits and postholes and sections across ditches. A single context continuous numbering system was used and trench and feature plans were drawn at a scale of 1:100, feature sections and soil profiles at 1:20. The trench plans do not include blank areas, breaks in the plans are shown and distances from the end of trenches marked for each new section. Colour slide photographs (awaiting development) and digital photographs (included in the digital archive) were taken of all stages of the evaluation.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County Sites and Monuments Record code FSG 017, and inked copies of section drawings and plans have been made. Bulk finds were washed, marked and quantified, and the resultant data was also entered onto a database.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-3874).

The site archive is kept in the small and main stores of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under SMR No. FSG 017.

Results

The trenches showed a similar natural subsoil across the entire site, an orange silty clay with areas of gravel. Scattered deposits of pale sands and silts appear to be the infill of natural hollows within the subsoil while areas of chalk/clay are outcrops from the underlying geology. In trenches 20 and 21, at the base of the slope alongside Timworth Carr, the subsoil consisted of areas of pale sands and gravels with iron panning deposits indicating the area may have once been waterlogged.

The natural subsoil was either directly underneath the ploughsoil or, in many of the trenches, under a layer, 0.1-0.25m thick, of mixed sands and gravels from which the occasional find of late prehistoric/Iron Age date was recovered (0009, 0021, 0023, 0024). This layer is a natural deposit, probably the result of weathering of the subsoil surface, soil creep on the slope and disturbance from the above ploughsoil. The archaeological features generally cut this deposit, but were difficult to identify, and so this layer was typically removed until clean subsoil was reached and features were clearly visible.

A selection of unstratified finds, principally struck flints and pottery sherds, were recovered from across the site, mainly from the trench spoil but occasionally from the surface of the field. All of this material is of late prehistoric date.

The majority of features, including almost all those that contained datable material, occurred in the central extraction area of the site (Fig. 4) while the western trenches, 29-53, contained a series of undated ditches (Fig. 17). Full descriptions of features are included in appendix 3.

A sizeable proportion of the trenches, 26 in total, contained no archaeological features (01, 03, 04, 07, 08, 10, 12, 13, 16, 17, 24, 33, 35-37, 42, 44-46, 48, 50-55), although several of these contained unstratified material. Full descriptions of all the trenches are included in appendix 2.

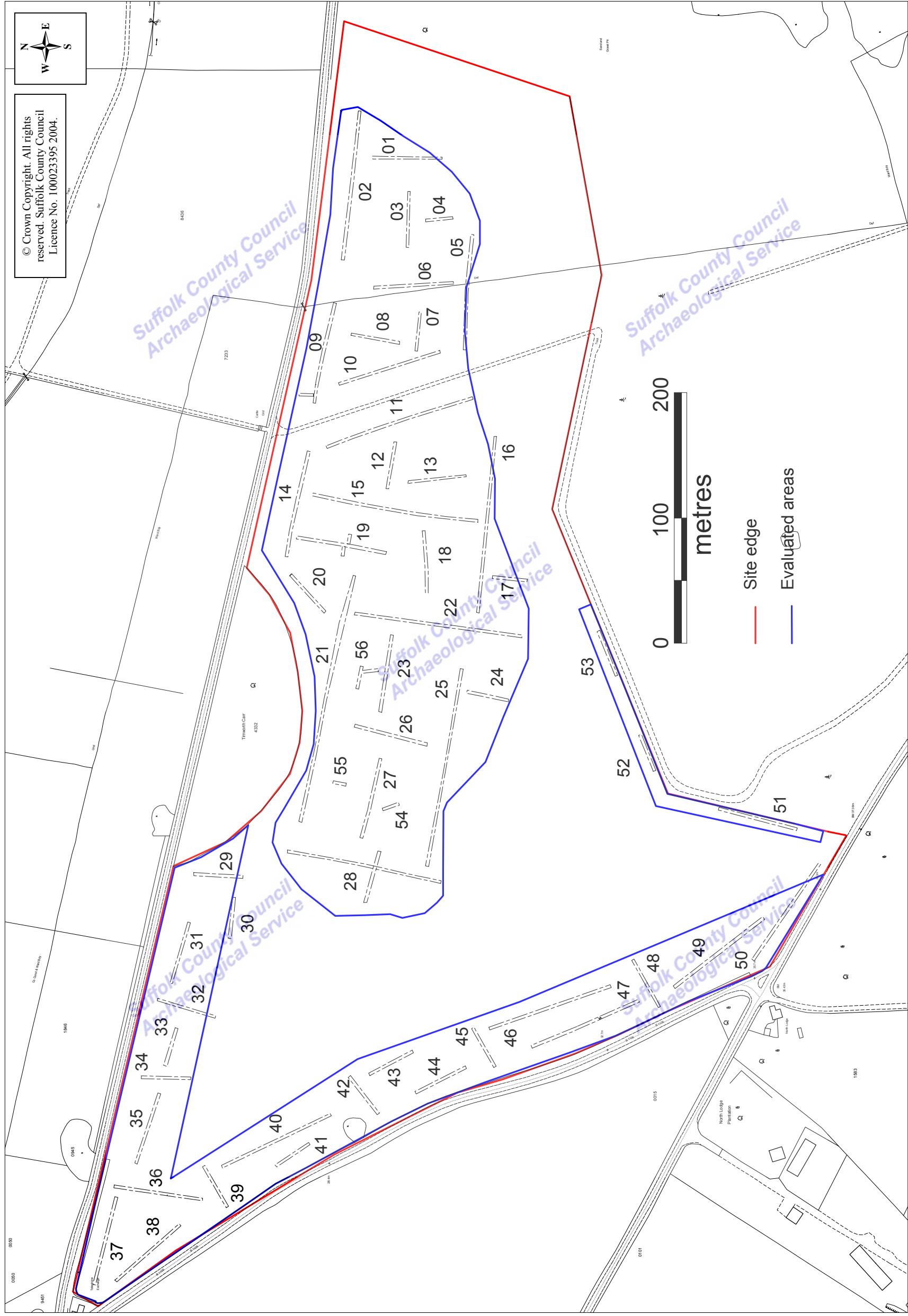


Figure 3. Site plan

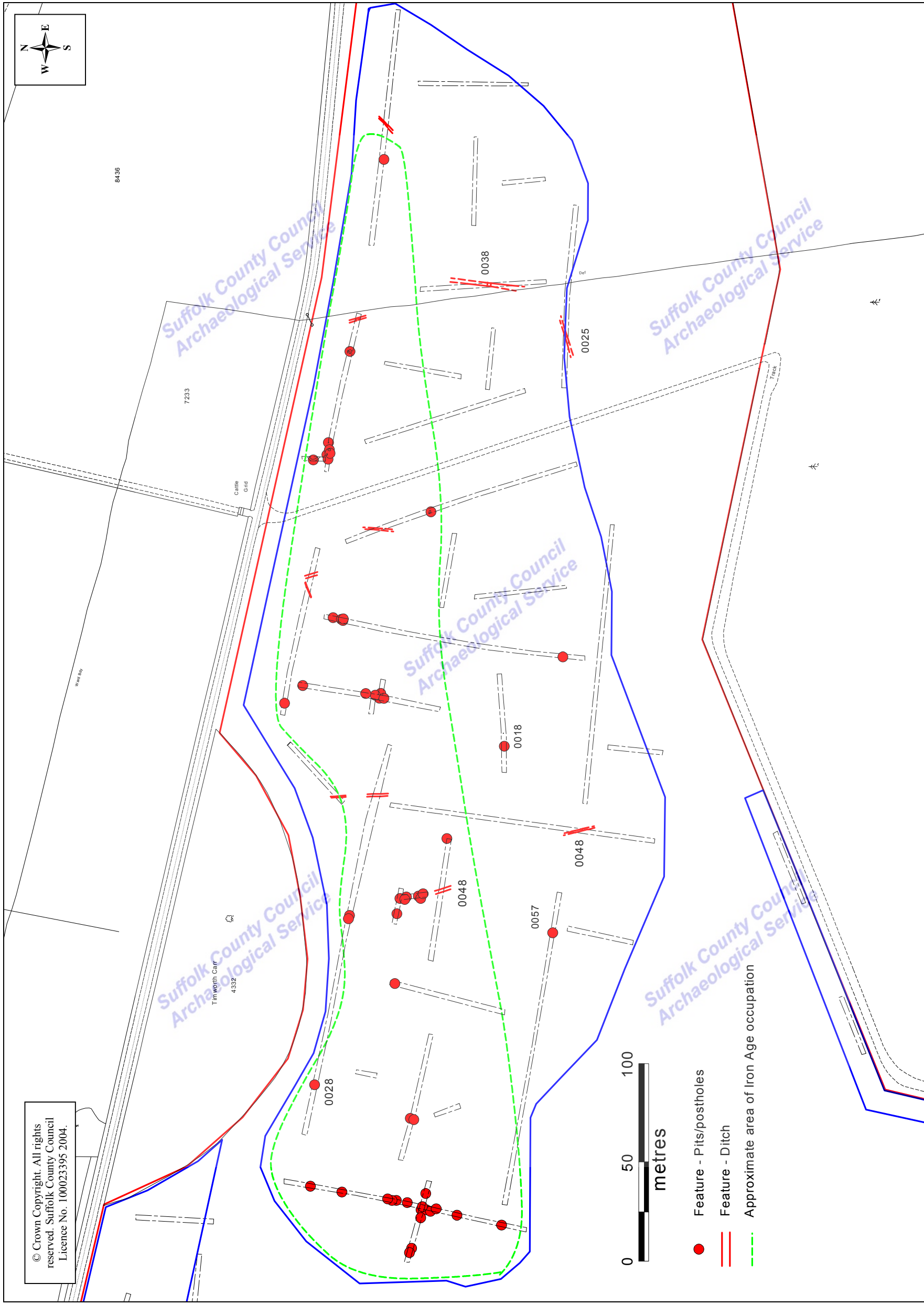


Figure 4. Feature distribution plan in extraction area

Extraction Area: Trenches 1-28 and 54-56

In the central area of the site, trenches 1-28 and 54-56 located a range of features dating to the late prehistoric/Iron Age period. These features principally consisted of pits and postholes occurring in four discrete groups spread over an E-W axis along the north edge of the site. Several other isolated pits were also scattered along this axis. Although many of the features did not contain any dating material, or were left unexcavated, they were either closely associated with dated features, or were of sufficiently similar form and fill, and are believed to be part of the late prehistoric/Iron Age phase of activity.

The first group of features was in trench 09 (Figs. 5 and 6) where a cluster of large pits, 0003, 0005, 0012 and 0014 and a small posthole 0017 were identified at the western end of the trench. A north-south trench was placed at this point and uncovered part of a ring ditch, 0155, c.9m in diameter. Only a small section of this was excavated and several features around or within this ring ditch, pit 0192 and postholes 0193-0195, were left unexcavated.

To the east a large isolated pit, 0035, had a mid/dark brown silt/clay sand fill with flecks of charcoal, and contained a discrete group of pottery sherds (0076) and a fired clay triangular loomweight (SF 1001). This was apparently placed at the edge of the pit, possibly as a deliberate lining.

Ditch 0019 was undated but lies upon the approximate course of the parish boundary (Fig. 4).

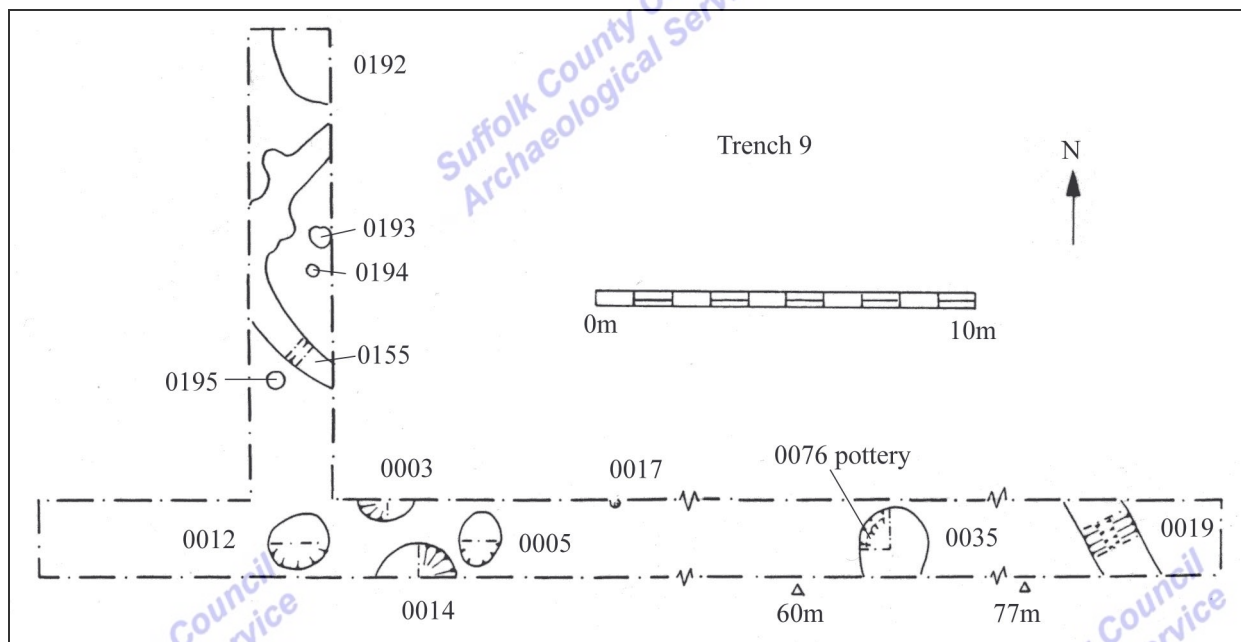


Figure 5. Trench 09 plan

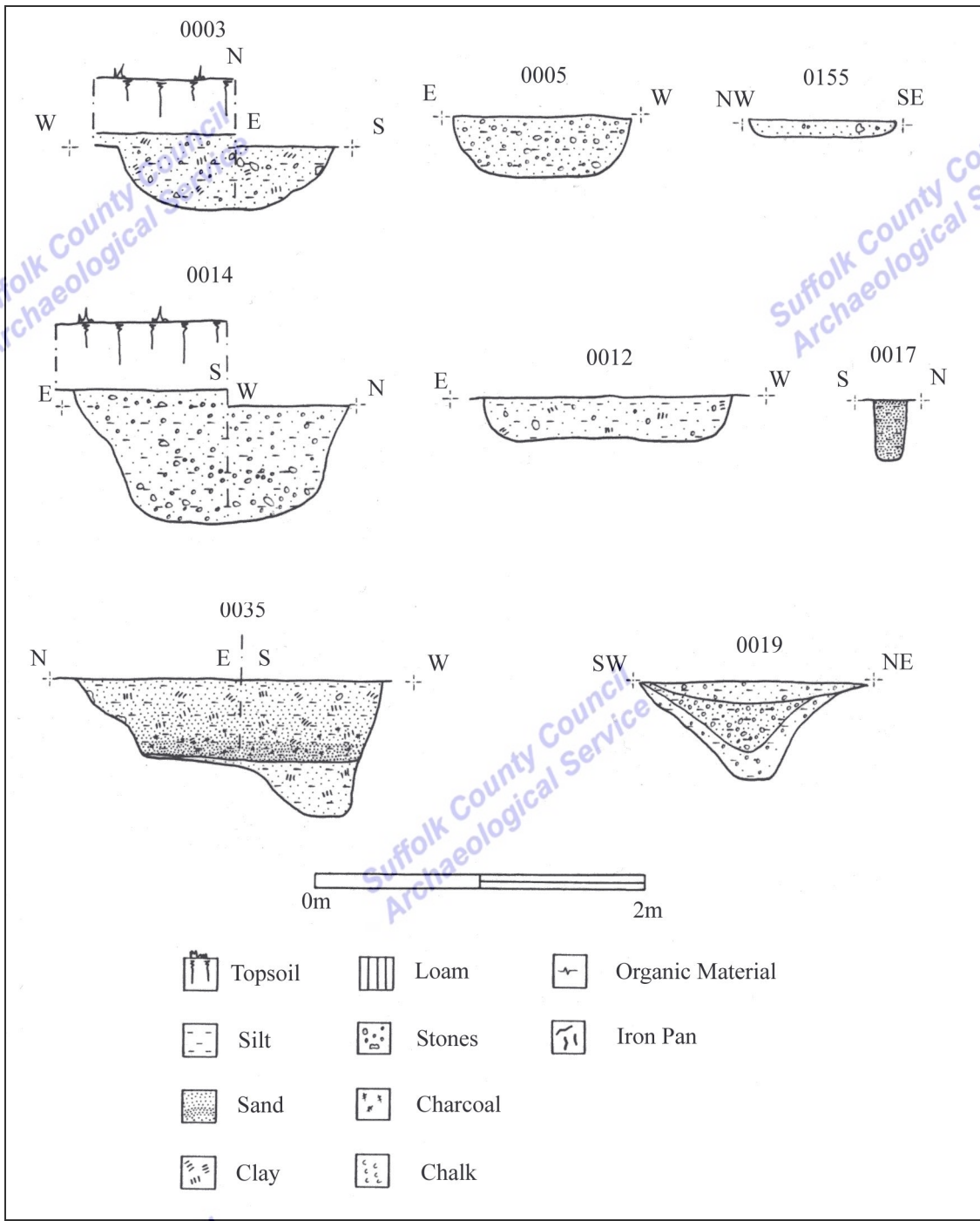


Figure 6. Trench 09 sections

In trench 02 (Figs. 7 and 8) an isolated, large undated pit, 0052, was excavated. Its similar form and fill implies that it is of the same phase as those in trench 09. Ditch 0055 was undated and could simply be a natural feature.

Trench 11 (Figs. 7 and 8) contained another isolated large pit, 0095, which had pieces of burnt flint in its fill (0096) and is probably late prehistoric/Iron Age in date. A north-south aligned ditch, 0093, within the trench is probably post-medieval in date.

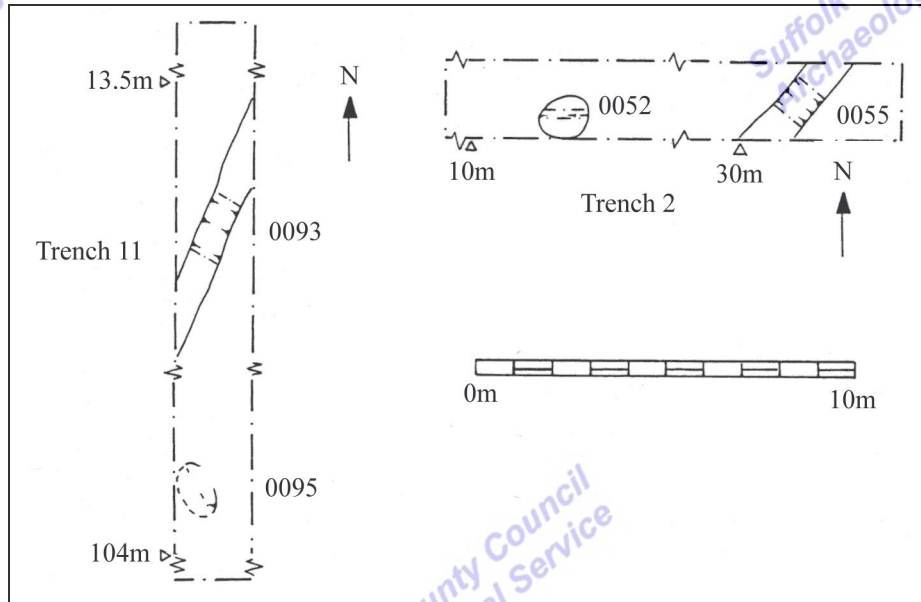


Figure 7. Plan of trenches 02 and 11

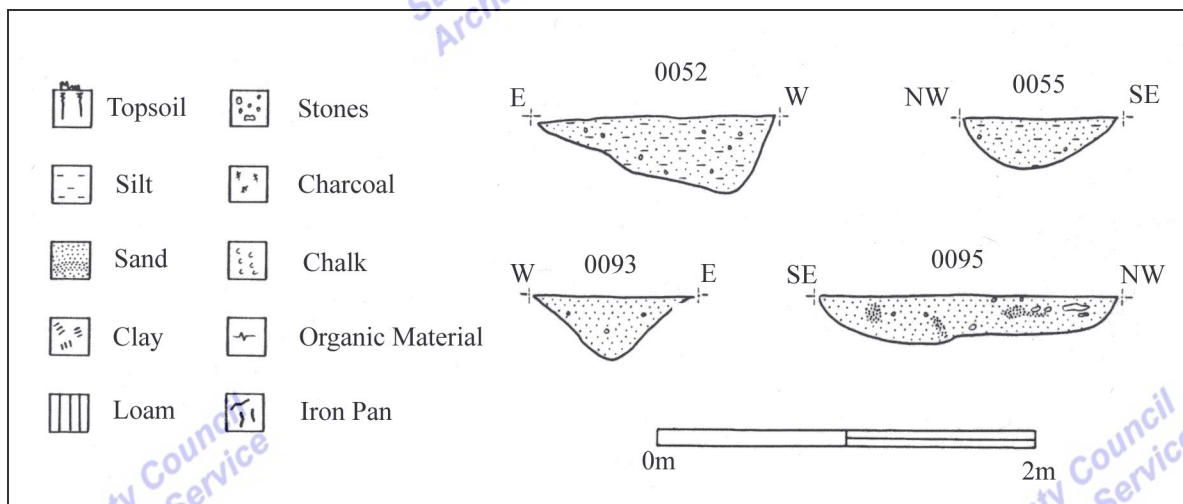


Figure 8. Trench 02 and 11 sections

The second focus of activity is spread over trenches 14, 15 and 19 (Figs. 9 and 10). Trench 14 contained two ditches, 0087 and 0089, of uncertain date and a shallow pit, 0091, from which forty-eight sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered (0092). In the southern end of trench 15 there was a cluster of undated features, two pits (0069 and 0073), a posthole (0071) and a shallow pit or spread (0068). Trench 15 also contained two uncertain features, 0078 and 0080, but these were undated and to the south of this focus of activity.

Trench 19 contained an undated, isolated, pit (0105) at its northern end and a cluster of features in its centre. This group comprised of three large pits, 0097, 0099 and 0101, and a smaller pit, 0103. Pit 0097 contained sherds of Iron Age pottery (0098). A large, unexcavated feature, 0191, was identified when a cross trench was placed by pit 0099.

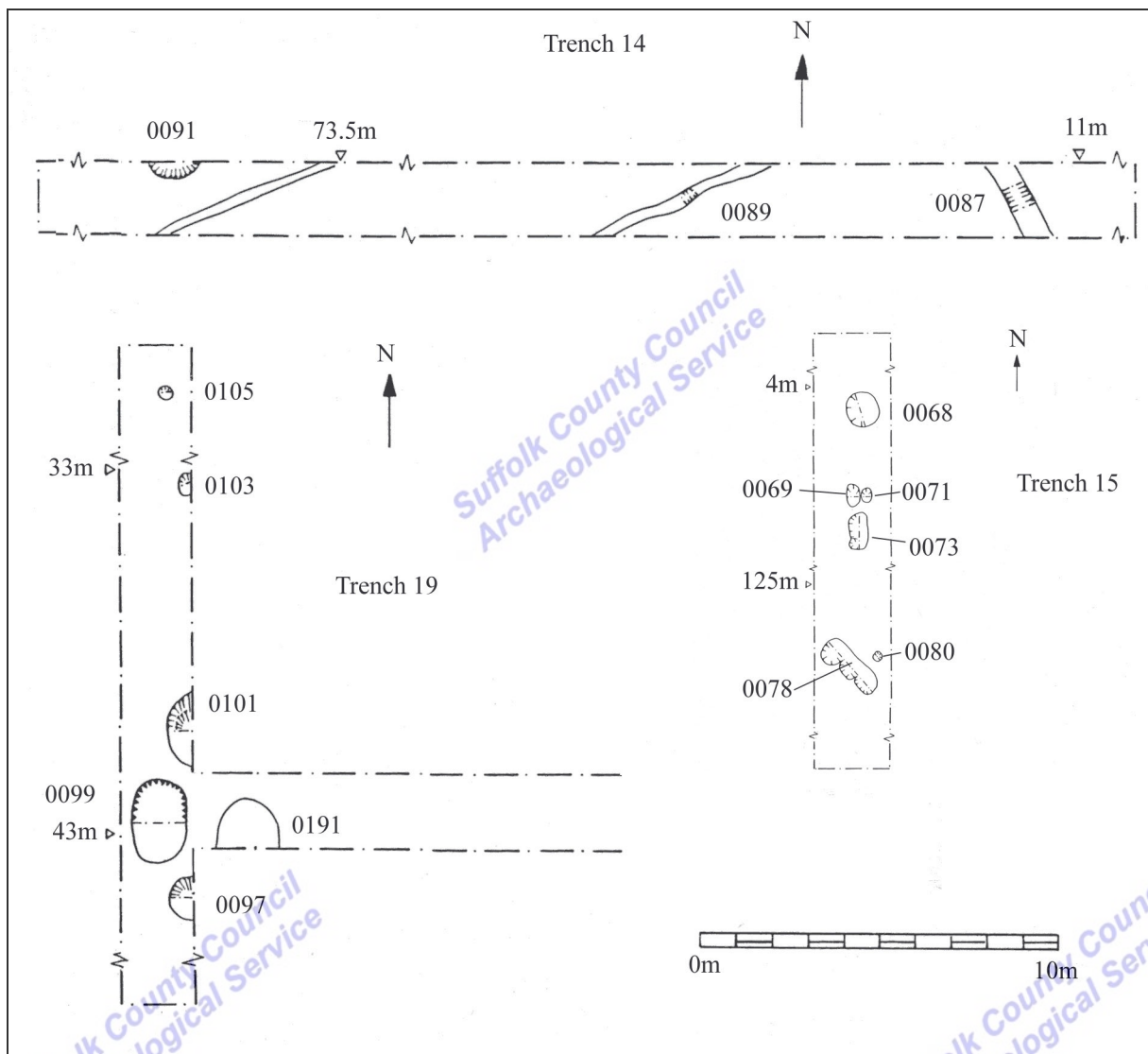


Figure 9. Plan of trenches 14, 15 and 19

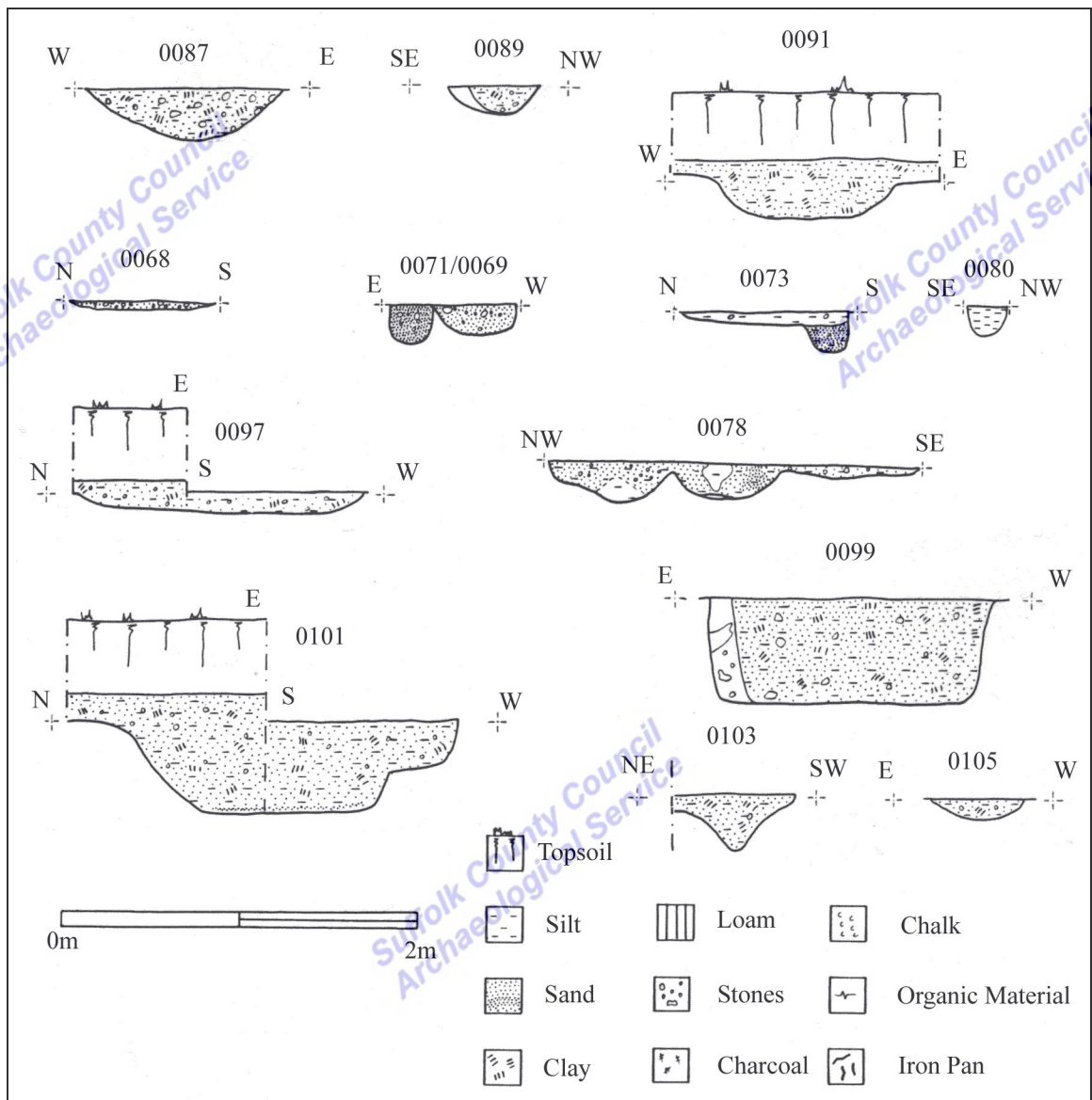


Figure 10. Trenches 14, 15 and 19 sections

In trenches 20 and 21 (Fig. 11) a north-south aligned ditch was located, 0065 and 0040, and is probably of post-medieval date. To the east in trench 21, two undated postholes 0044 and 0046, were identified. An isolated feature, 0028, was located in the western end of trench 21, a small pit containing charcoal and some burnt flint, probably of a prehistoric date. Two soil profiles were also recorded of layers 0023 and 0024, filled two large shallow hollows, at 75m and 137m from the eastern end of trench 21.

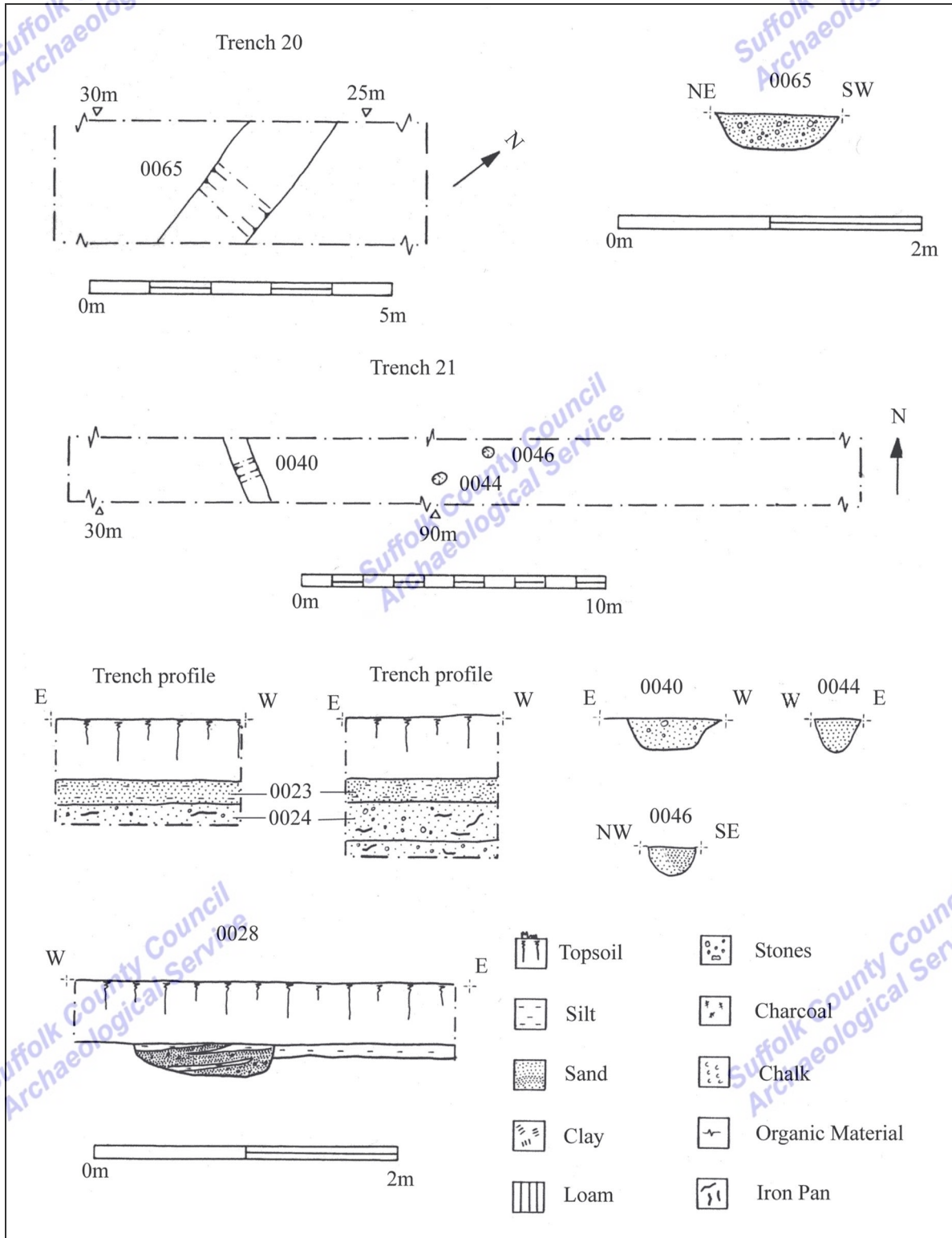


Figure 11. Trenches 20 and 21 plan and sections

The third focus of activity is centered upon trench 56 (Fig. 12). This trench located a large pit, 0164 which was partially excavated and contained Iron Age pottery. Several other unexcavated features were identified, 0184-0189, and part of a curved ditch (0190, connected with a large pit, from which Iron Age finds were collected from the surface (0166).

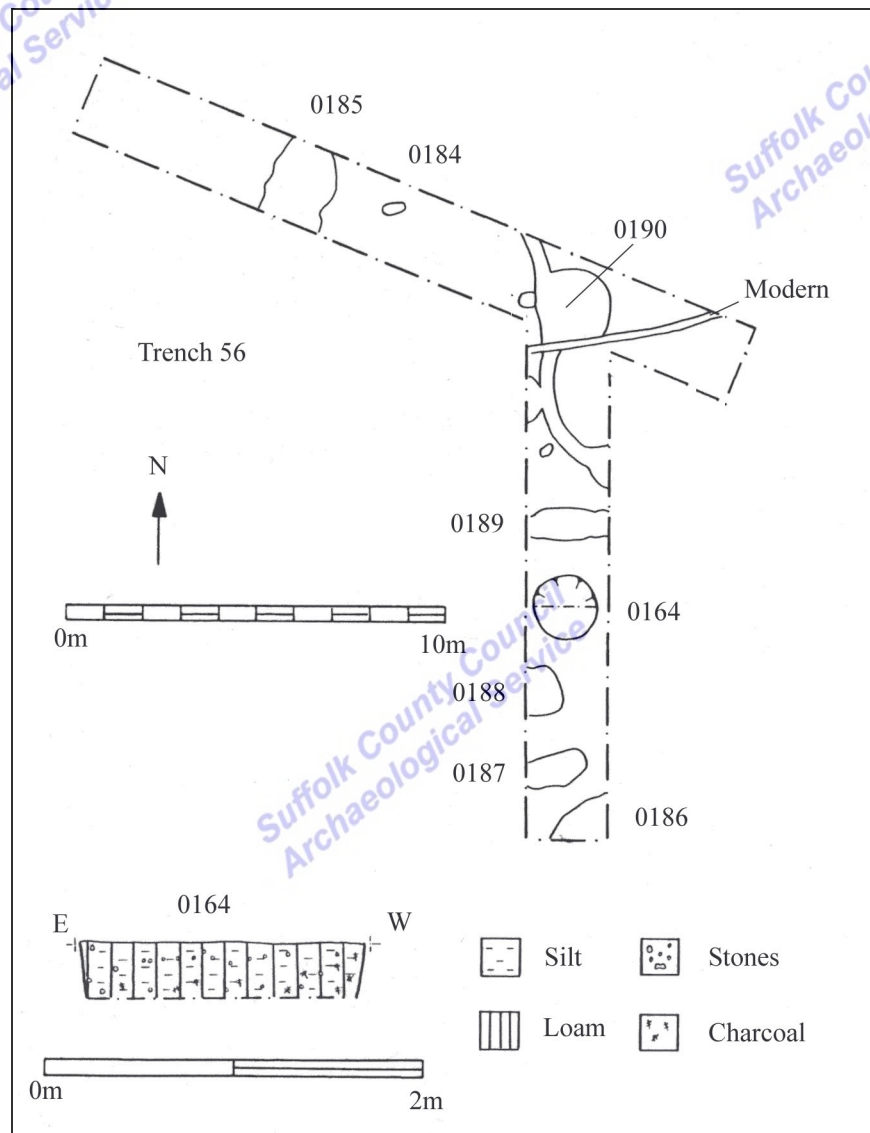


Figure 12. Trench 56 plan and sections

Isolated features were found nearby in several trenches (Fig. 13). At the eastern end of trench 23 a small undated pit, 0074, was excavated and a section (0063) of ditch 0048 was excavated in the middle of the trench. This ditch was also identified in trench 22 to the south and may be a post-medieval field boundary marked upon an enclosure map of 1820 (Fig 20). An isolated small posthole, 0042, was found in trench 26.

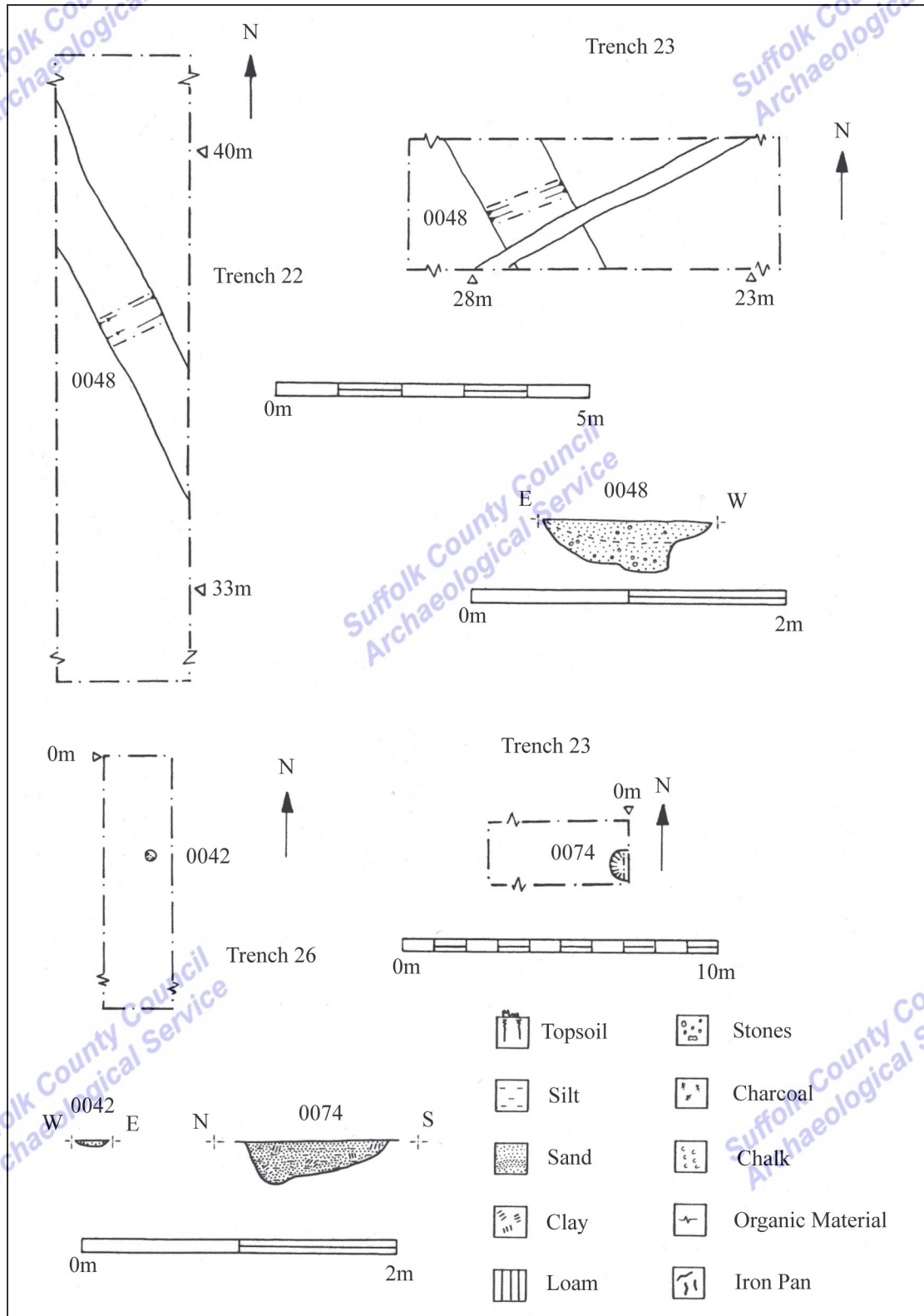


Figure 13. Plan and section of trenches 22, 23 and 26

The fourth focus of activity was in trench 28 (Figs 14 and 15), with two small pits, 0059 and 0061, nearby in trench 27. Trench 28 contained a series of large pits of which three, 0157, 0159 and 0161, were excavated and two, 0157 and 0159, contained Iron Age pottery. A further nine probable pits, of similar appearance, were left unexcavated as was a narrow gully, 0179, and three postholes, 0175, 0176 and 0178.

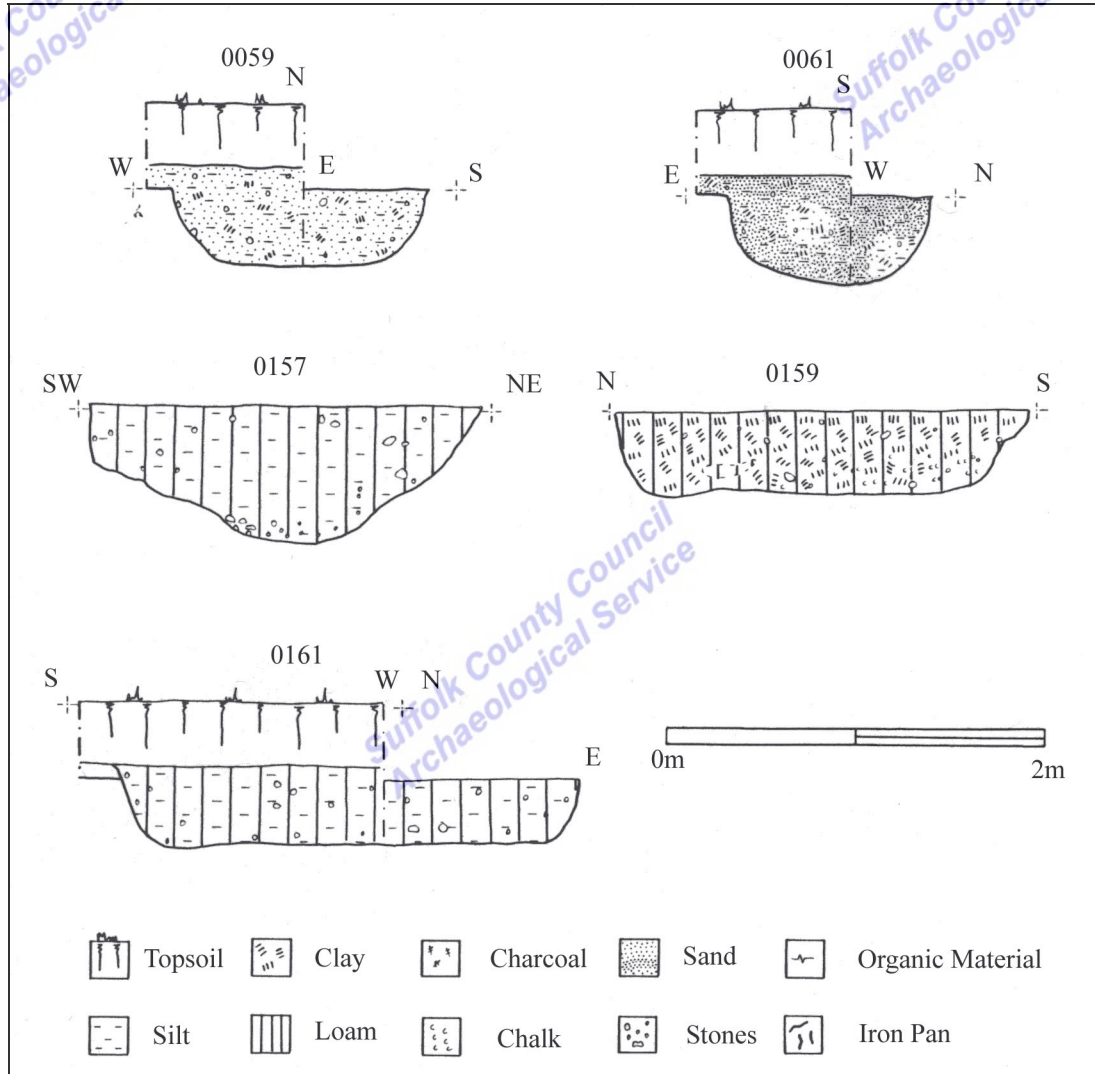


Figure 14. Trenches 27 and 28 sections

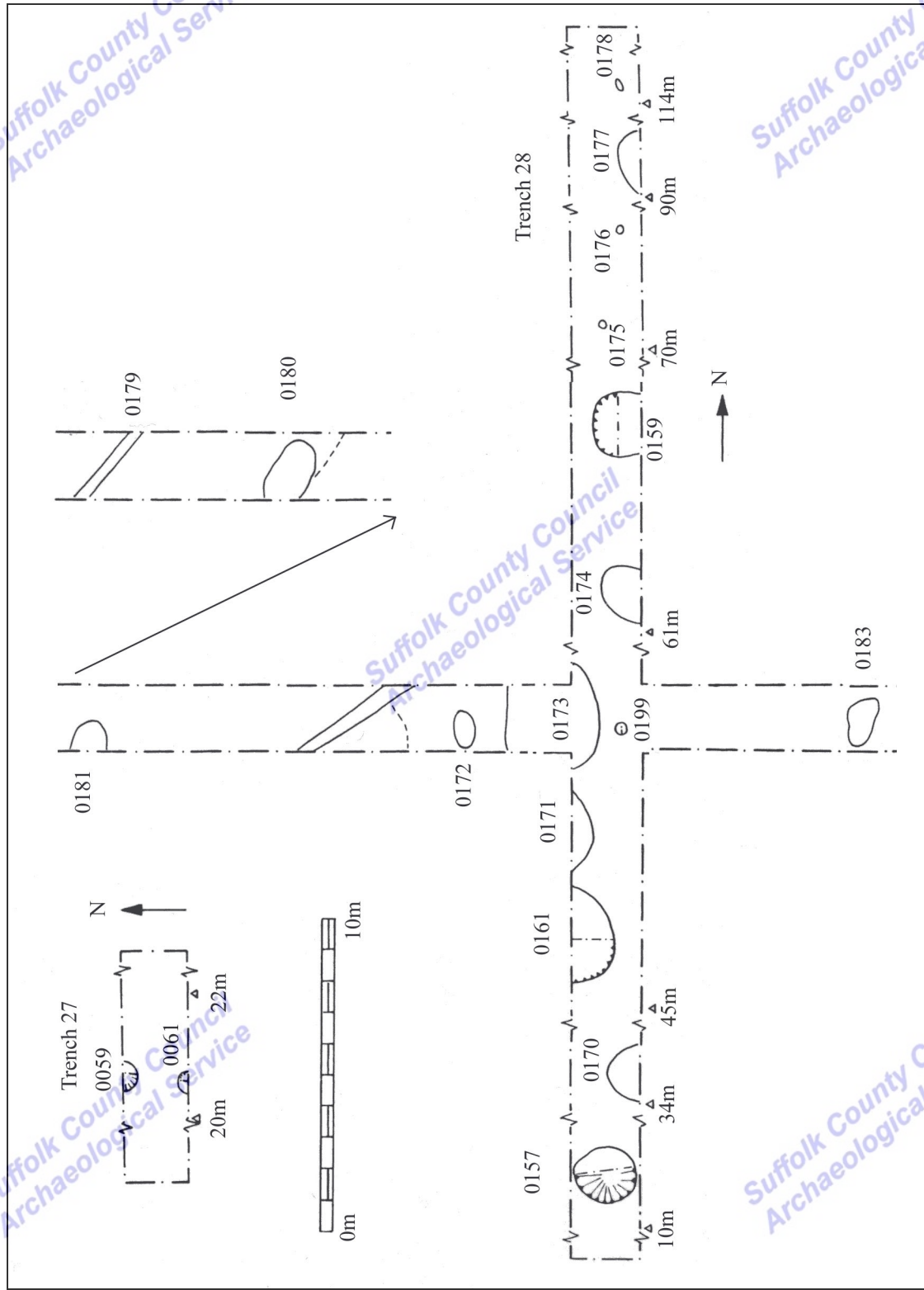


Figure 15. Plan of trenches 27 and 28

Also within these trenches several undated, modern or doubtful pits and sections of ditches were identified scattered through the southern part of the central area and outside of the main axis of activity (Fig. 16). A selection of pits (0057, 0067, 0078 and 0080, Figs. 4 and 9) were probably natural features such as treeholes. Ditch 0025, which contained modern material and was parallel to a modern land drain, is clearly marked on both the 1820 enclosure map (Fig. 20) and 1882 OS map (Fig. 17). Ditches 0019 and 0038 (Figs. 4 and 17) are probably part of the Fornham St Genevieve/Timworth parish boundary ditch while 0169 is probably a natural channel.

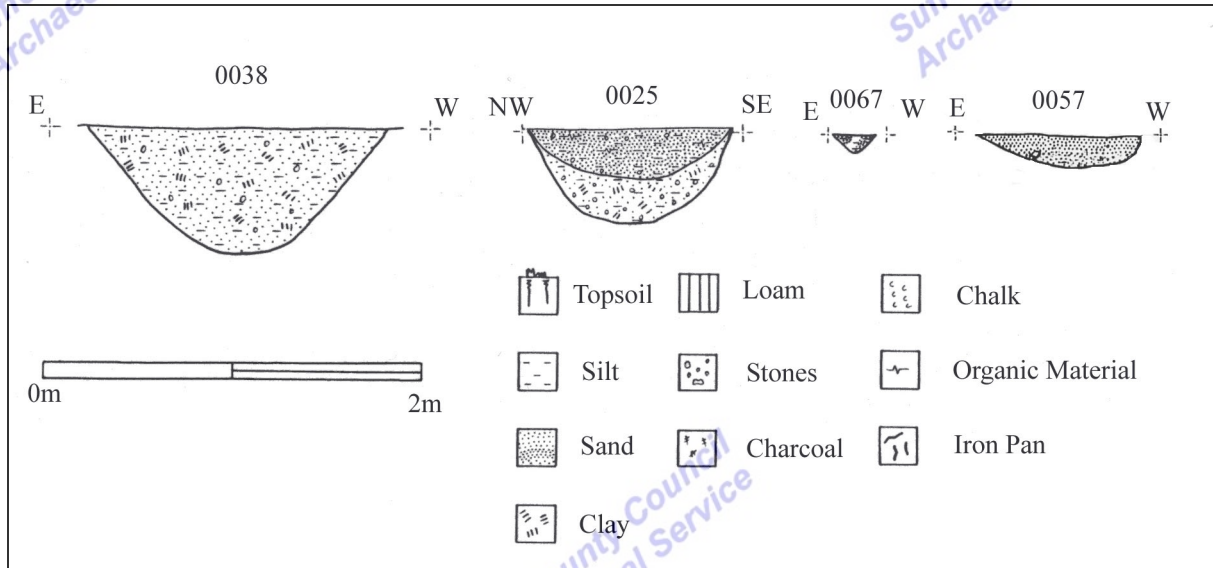


Figure 16. Sections of features outside area of prehistoric occupation

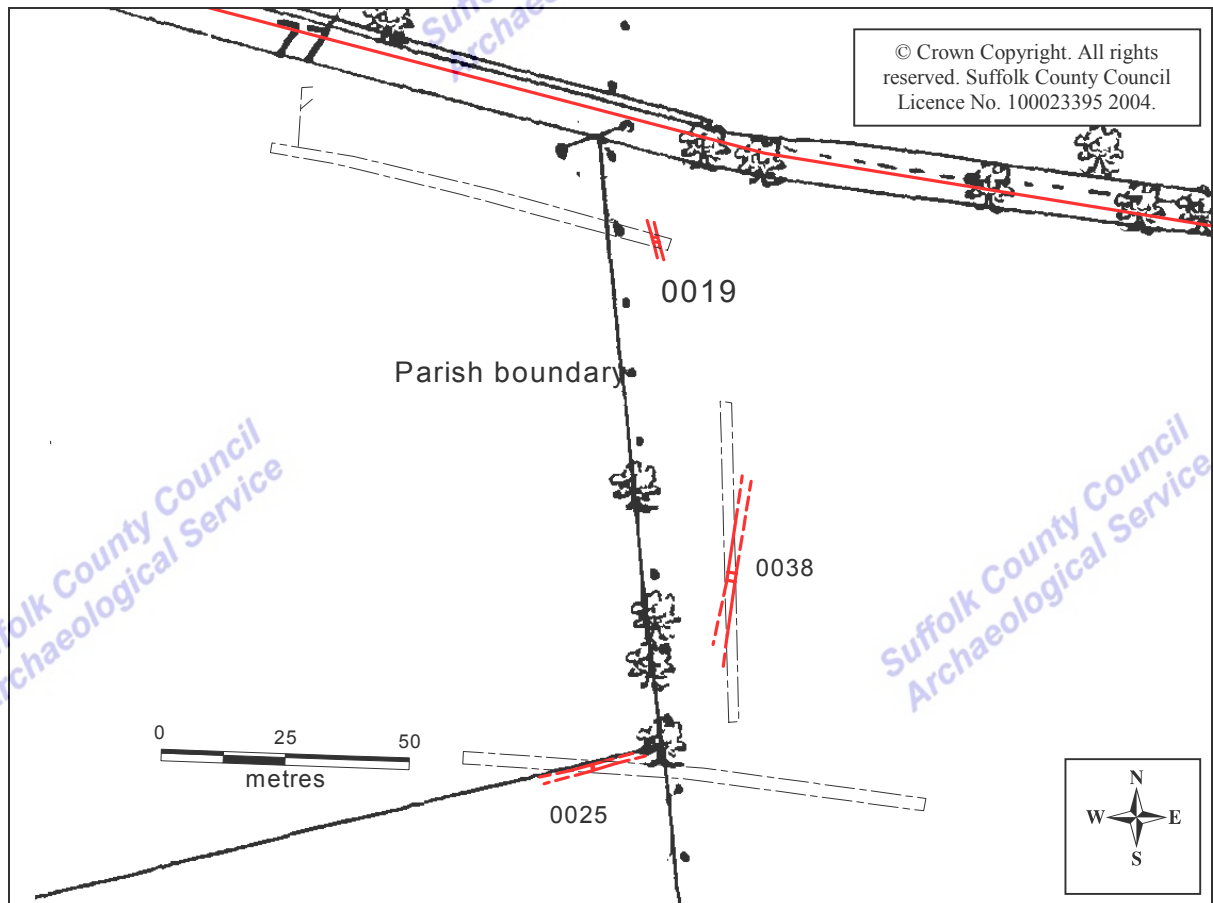


Figure 17. Features on the 1882 OS map

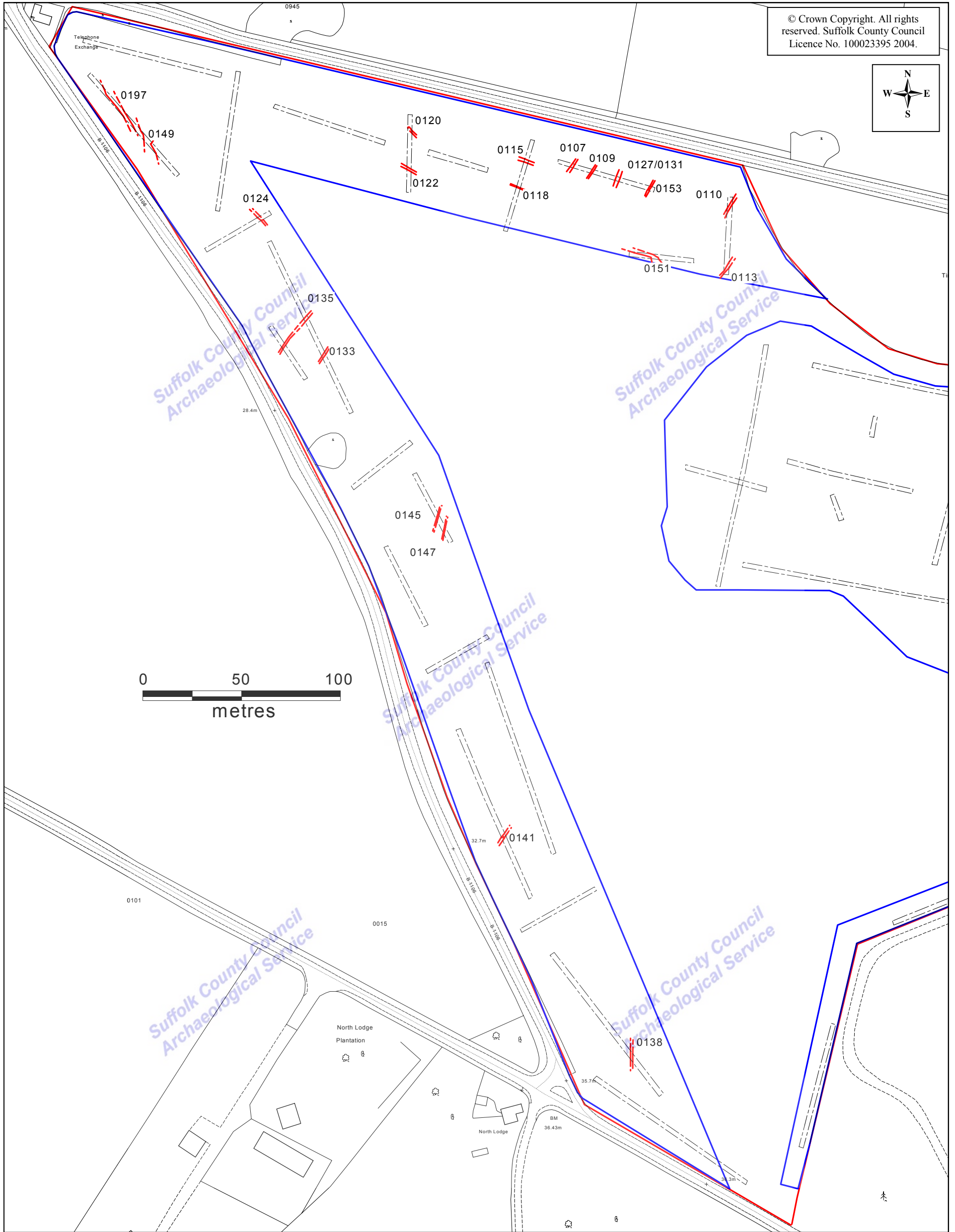


Figure 18. Plan of trenches 29-51

Western Area: Trenches 29-53

Trenches 29-53, around the perimeter of the western part of the site, were either empty or contained one or more of a series of nineteen ditches (Figs. 18 and 19). These ditches generally are of similar dimensions and have silt fills (see Appendix 3 for full descriptions). Most of them are on a parallel SW-NE alignment, in particular ditches 0107, 0190, 0127 etc, with a few at 90° on a NW-SE alignment, such as 0115 and 0118. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fill of ditch 0124.

However the geology of the subsoil through this area contained a pattern of natural gullies or channels on a similar SW-NE alignment and it may be that some of these ditches, in particular 0149, are also natural channels.

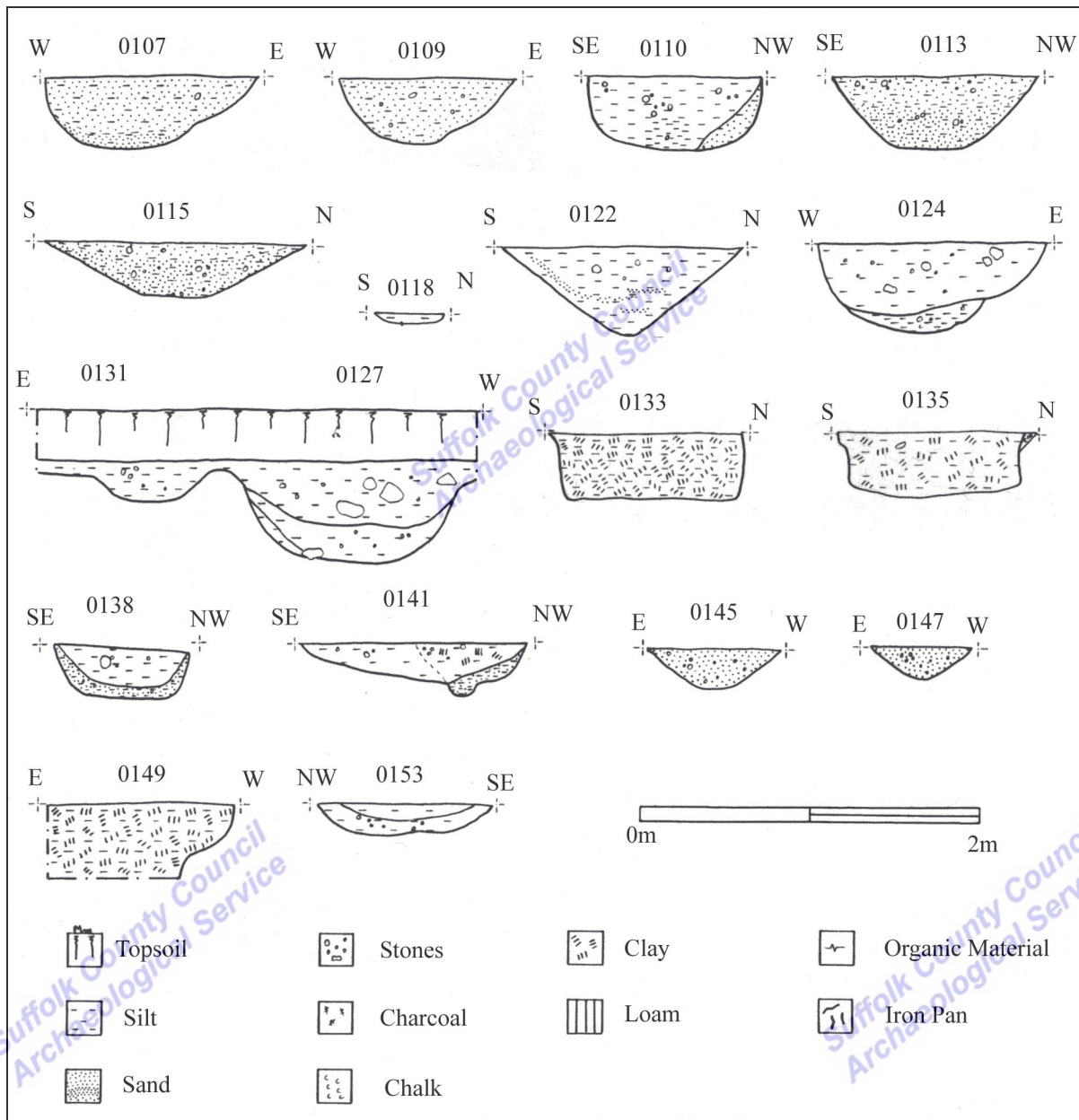


Figure 19. Trenches 29-51 sections

Finds and environmental evidence

Cathy Tester

Introduction

Finds were collected from twenty-two of the evaluation trenches. A summary of the quantities is shown in Table 1 and a full quantification by context is included as Appendix 4.1.

Find type	No	Wt/g
Pottery	135	2088
Fired clay	4	1226
Worked flint	90	1760
Burnt flint/stone	15	419
Animal bone	8	40

Table 1. Finds quantities.

Pottery

One hundred and thirty-five sherds of pottery weighing 2088g were collected from eleven evaluation trenches. With the exception of three sherds of wheel-made Roman greyware, all of the pottery is hand-made and prehistoric with the most diagnostic pieces dating to the Middle Iron Age.

Deposition

Pottery was found in twenty-one contexts in eleven evaluation trenches. The distribution by feature type is listed in Table 2.

Contexts	Identifier	No	% No	Wt	% Wt	Av wt/g
1	Ditches	1	0.7	5	0.2	5.0
2	Layers	5	3.7	10	0.5	2.0
11	Pits	118	87.4	2003	95.9	17.0
7	Unstratified	11	8.1	70	3.4	6.4
21	Total	135		2088		15.5

Table 2. Pottery deposition

Pottery was collected from eleven pits, two layers, one ditch and seven unstratified contexts. The majority of it was found in pits which accounted for 95% of the assemblage weight and 87% of the count. This pottery was in good condition with the average sherd weighing 17g. The amounts from unstratified and other feature types were almost negligible and this pottery was also more abraded. With the average sherd weighing just 5g, it brought the overall average sherd weight down to 15.5g.

Prehistoric pottery

A total of 132 sherds of hand-made prehistoric pottery was found. Table 3 shows the fabric quantities. Full quantification by context is included in Appendix 4.2.

Fabric	Code	No	%No	Wt/g	% Wt	Av wt/g
Flint/sand tempered	F1	17	12.9	413	19.9	24.3
Flint tempered	F2	1	0.8	5	0.2	5.0
Sand tempered	QS1	41	31.1	596	28.7	14.5
Sand tempered	QS2	11	8.3	117	5.6	10.6
Sand/organic tempered	QSO	62	47.0	947	45.6	15.3
Total		132		2078		15.7

Table 3. Prehistoric fabric quantities

Methodology

The prehistoric pottery was quantified by count and weight. The sherds were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of their main inclusions and using a set of alpha numeric fabric codes which are site-specific. A x10 binocular microscope was used to identify the fabrics. Details of rim and base forms, decoration or surface treatment and other diagnostic features were noted. SCCAS pottery recording forms were used and the results were input onto an Access 97 database.

The wares

Five fabric groups were identified, two flint-tempered and three sand-tempered. The fabric descriptions are listed below:

- F1** Flint. Common crushed burnt flint (up to 4mm) quartz sand, angular opaque white quartz and very sparse organic.
- F2** Flint. Abundant flint only (up to 4-5mm) with sparse organic.
- QS1** Sand. Abundant quartz sand w larger sub-rounded clear quartz grains and very sparse organic.
- QS2** Sand. Abundant quartz sand with rounded translucent grains and larger mixed inclusions, some angular — natural flint (3-5mm) opaque white quartz, ferrous bits and sparse organic
- QSO** Sand and organic. Abundant quartz sand with sparse larger sub-rounded clear quartz grains and common to abundant organic material.

Flint-tempered wares

Flint-tempered wares equal 14% of the count and 20% of the assemblage weight. Two fabrics were distinguished. Fabric **F1** was more common. Surfaces are undecorated, dark brown-black, sometimes with lighter patches and are smoothed or burnished. F1 is represented by three vessels from pit 0035 (0036, 0076). The most complete (0076) includes an almost full profile of a round-shouldered jar up to the base of its upright rim with just the top missing. Its maximum height is 150mm. Single sherds were found in several other contexts. Fabric **F2** was represented by a single body sherd from pit 0014 (0015).

Sand-tempered wares

The majority of the pottery is sand-tempered. Two sand and one sand and organic fabrics were distinguished. Fabric **QS1** was the most common of the sandy fabrics. Surfaces can range in colour from orange-brown, to brown, to black, but most are dark brown-black or black. The sherds are rough, smoothed or burnished externally and most pieces are undecorated but two vessels were possibly scored or scratched (0006 and 0160) and one rim had fingernail impressions on its top (0036). Seven round-shouldered jars with short upright rims were identified. Rims are flat-topped, some slightly widened and some slightly everted and one was decorated. Three were from pit 0035 (0036 0076). The others were from pits 0005 (0006), 0091 (0092), 0157 (0158) and 0164 (0165).

Fabric **QS2** is represented by eleven fairly non-diagnostic bodysherds; some are quite small and abraded. Surfaces can be smoothed or burnished and the colour ranges from light orange or red-brown to dark brown-black to black. One sherd is possibly scored (0165).

Although most fabrics had *some* organic inclusions, **QSO** is distinguished because of the common to abundant organic material used as temper. Most pieces have smoothed surfaces and are dark brown or black but some are patchy. Two forms were identified, a round-shouldered jar from pit 0035 (0036) and a substantial proportion of a single vessel from pit 0091 (0092) which accounted for most of this fabric group. A larger vessel with no neck or shoulder, it has an upright rim that is 'cabled' with fingernail notches across the top and accidental or deliberate scratched lines on its external surface. Single sherds, often abraded, were found in several other contexts.

Discussion

The high proportion of sandy fabrics, with the increased use of organic material as filler, the vessel and rim forms and general lack of decoration which, if present at all, was limited to fingernail impressions on rim tops or scoring or scratching of the external surfaces, are all very typical of middle or later Iron Age assemblages.

Roman pottery

Three sherds of Roman sandy greyware (GX) were found in three contexts; one unstratified (0001), one in pit 0035 (0036), which was intrusive, and one was a surface find (0166) in Trench 56.

Fired clay objects

A nearly-complete Iron Age triangular-shaped loomweight was found in pit 0035 (0036). The apex is broken off above the horizontal perforation but the side perforations are intact. The length across the bottom is *c.* 13mm and the thickness is 65mm. The hard-fired fabric is sandy with flint (up to 19mm) and ironstone (up to 12mm) inclusions. The surfaces are red-orange and the core is grey-brown.

Fragments of a crucible were found in ditch 0155 (0156) indicating non-ferrous metalworking here.

Worked Flint

Identified by Colin Pendleton

Ninety pieces of worked flint were collected from thirty-one contexts in eighteen evaluation trenches. Table 4 summarises the quantities by type and the full list by context is in Appendix 4.3.

Type	Unpatinated	Patinated
Blade	2	1
Bladelet	2	
Core	1	
Flake core	8	
Long flake core	1	
Multi platform flake core	3	
Flake	38	4
Retouched flake	19	
Utilised flake	2	
Utilised natural flake	1	
Scraper	6	
End scraper	1	
Side scraper	1	
Total	85	5

Table 4. Flint types

Most of the pieces were flakes. Thirty-eight were unmodified, many of them irregular and often squat in shape with hinge fractures and natural striking platforms. Several were snapped. Nineteen flakes had been retouched and they were often squat in shape with natural striking platforms. Several were notched and some were snapped. Two were utilised flakes. A large thin natural flake with edge utilisation was a surface find in Trench 56 (0166).

Ten cores were identified, seven of them from pit 0052 (0053). Three were very simple— using

natural pebbles — and had few flakes removed. One pebble had been ‘quartered’ and used as a core. Three cores from pits 0035 (0036) and 0052 (0053) were multi-faceted with multiple striking platforms. Short flakes had been removed, there were several hinge fractures and incipient cones of percussion and they had no cortex. A long flake core with three striking platforms was unstratified in Trench 20 (0022). A thin core or bi-face with edge-flaking was also found (0053).

A rod-like flake with a triangular cross-section and a blade with parallel flake scars were found in pit 0005 (0006) and another long blade, patinated, with parallel flake scars came from pit 0052 (0053). Two small ‘bladelets’ were also found in 0053.

Eight scrapers were found. Four of them were squat or oval with cortex on the dorsal faces. One came from ditch 0019 (0031) and three were unstratified in Trenches 1 (0007), 10 (0011) and 12 (0050). A side scraper with further retouch on the opposite side was unstratified in Trench 12 (0034) and an end scraper from pit 0035 (0036) was burnt. A crude scraper (0010) and a retouched flake or scraper was unstratified in Trench 2 (0051).

Deposition

The distribution of worked flint by feature type is shown in Table 5.

Identifier	Contexts	No	% No
Unstratified	17	33	36.7
Pits	8	50	55.6
Ditches	3	4	4.4
Layers	2	2	2.2
Posthole	1	1	1.1
Totals	31	90	

Table 5. Flint deposition.

More than half of the flint (55.6%) came from pits, over a third (36.7%) was unstratified within six trenches and the amounts from other features (ditches, layers, postholes) was 4% or less. The highest amounts came from Trenches 2 and 9.

Discussion

Apart from a few flakes that may be earlier, the overall date for the assemblage is later prehistoric— Bronze Age or Iron Age but the quality seems better than one would expect for this period and that this may possibly be evidence of a revival of flint-working during the Iron Age (Colin Pendleton, pers. comm.).

Burnt flint and stone

Fifteen fragments of burnt flint and stone were collected from six contexts, all pits, in five evaluation trenches. The flint was blue-grey and fire-cracked of the classic ‘pot-boiler’ type and was found in association with Iron Age pottery and/or Bronze Age or Iron Age flint. The largest group was seven fragments from pit 0095 (0096). A single fragment of burnt sandstone was collected from pit 0091 (0092). Burnt flint in pit 0028 was noted but not collected.

Animal bone

Animal bone preservation was very poor. All that survives is a single fragmented cow’s tooth found in pit 0005 (0006) associated with pottery of Middle Iron Age date and worked flint.

Discussion of the finds evidence

Finds were collected from twenty-one evaluation trenches but there were notable concentrations in Trenches 2, 9 and 14. Trench 9 produced not only the largest amounts but the widest range of finds types. The finds from all trenches indicate activity on this site during the later prehistoric period.

The pottery is hand-made prehistoric with a predominance of sand-tempered fabric types and diagnostic forms that are typical of the Middle Iron Age or later. The absence of wheel-made wares, apart from three Roman greyware sherds which are from the topsoil, indicates that activity on this site had ceased before the 1st century BC.

The flint assemblage also belongs to the later prehistoric period although a few pieces may be earlier and the possibility that it may represent a revival of flint-working during the Iron Age is notable.

Fragments of a crucible and a triangular loomweight are evidence of non-ferrous metal-working and weaving activities. Unfortunately, animal bone preservation is poor due to adverse soil conditions — only one tooth fragment survives.

Further work on the pottery, worked flint and fired clay will be necessary for full analysis of the site.

Discussion

The evaluation trenches have located the remains of an extensive, dispersed Iron Age settlement in the northern half of the extraction area. The features lay immediately below ploughsoil, c.35cm, although in some cases it was necessary to remove up to 0.1m of a dirty orange-brown silt at the base of the ploughsoil in order to define the features clearly.

The feature clusters so far identified seem to suggest four foci within this settlement with occasional scattered features between. As these clusters are quite discrete it is possible that further groups of features exist between the evaluation trenches. The distribution of these foci seems to show the spread of Iron Age settlement along the natural slope, just above and south of the valley bottom.

While no surviving occupation horizons, buried soils or surfaces were found, in two trenches, 56 and the northern extension to trench 09, curving gullies filled with dark, charcoal rich sand and accompanied by small pits or postholes indicate the presence of structures, either buildings or funerary. Occasional postholes were seen within the pit clusters, which also indicates the possibility of built structures. The pottery found throughout these features suggests that this is a single period settlement dating to between the 4th and 1st centuries BC.

In the southern part of the extraction area, ditch 0025 is marked as a field boundary on the 1880 OS map while ditches 0019 and 0038 are part of the Fornham St Genevieve/Timworth parish boundary.

Nearest the semi-circular Timworth Carr there was clear evidence of a wetter landscape with natural clay in places and gleyed and water lain sands. There were occasional features but these were less frequent than further to the south.

The western trenches clearly showed that this Iron Age settlement does not extend in this

direction, however it is possible that some of the ditches may form field systems or enclosures associated with it. Some of the ditches may be linked to field divisions apparent on the earlier 18th century maps and others may align with boundaries on the opposite side of the east-west road, which was only created in the 18th century. On balance it is likely that all these ditches relate to earlier field systems, but it is possible that some of these systems are ancient and contemporary with the settlement occupation.

Recommendations

The scale of the development area offers an opportunity to examine the development of a potentially long-lived settlement and the use of different areas within it. This is typical of Iron Age settlements in East Anglia which are commonly dispersed and apparently unenclosed, and the opportunity to examine such a large area is important. Whilst the clusters of pits found in the evaluation are interesting, the most important archaeological information may come from examination of the areas between them to see how these groups relate to each other and their function and place within the settlement as a whole. This has the potential to address certain research priorities highlighted in the Regional Research Agenda, specifically the possibilities that the pottery groups may help with the problems of chronology in the East Anglian Iron Age, the understanding of the agricultural economy and the extent and distribution of settlements which are largely unenclosed and found on clay soils, and therefore not conducive to identification by aerial photography (Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

This project will require a mitigation strategy prior to extraction which could be either excavation or preservation *in situ* dependent on the final development plans. It is unlikely that this will attract a compulsory preservation *in situ* condition. The nature of this archaeology with numerous small foci makes it difficult to define confidently individual areas, but further evaluation is unlikely to be worthwhile as there would always remain some uncertainty. The probable preferred course of action would be controlled stripping of the topsoil under archaeological supervision across the northern half of the site with contingency for excavation as necessary.

The pattern of ditches in the area of the proposed bunds could be plotted during any topsoil stripping and sample sections excavated as necessary. This could be done during the normal course of development and would not need to be carried out in advance of the start of works. The trenches on the route of the access road were blank, and again monitoring of the area could be achieved during the topsoil stripping.

References

- Anderson, S. and Caruth, J., 1998, *Tarmac Ingham Quarry*. SCCAS Report No. 98/91.
- Brown, N., and Glazebrook, J., eds, 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. research agenda and strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers no. 8
- Gill, D., 1996, *Archaeological evaluation report, FSG 012*. SCCAS Report No. 96/74.

Aerial photographs

The following aerial photographs were examined:

1980 CUCAP Aerial Photograph CMH 59

1986 Suffolk County Council colour vertical 1:10,000, 27 86 169 taken 15/6/86

1991 Suffolk County Council colour vertical 1:10,000, 186 taken 29/8/91

1995 Suffolk County Council colour vertical 1:10,000, 2753 taken 22/8/95

1999 Suffolk County Council Digital Series

References for the documentary search can be found in Appendix 6

Disclaimer

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

Appendix 1

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

Evaluation by Trial Trench

PROPOSED EXTENSION TO INGHAM QUARRY (PARISH OF FORNHAM ST GENEVIEVE)

1. Background

- 1.1 A proposal has been made to for an extension of c.15ha to the existing Ingham Quarry in the parish of Fornham St Genevieve.
- 1.2 In order to establish the full archaeological implications of this proposal, the developers have been advised that an archaeological evaluation of the proposed extension should be carried out.
The results of the evaluation may mean that further archaeological work may be required if the proposal becomes a formal planning application.
- 1.3 Previous work at Ingham Quarry (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Report No. 96/74 (Archaeological Evaluation Report) and Report No. 98/91 (Excavation report for sites FSG 013 and 015)) has indicated that there are areas of prehistoric (principally Iron Age) settlement and funerary activity in this location. There is a likelihood that aspects of this activity extend outside the areas already examined into the proposed extension.
There is therefore a high probability that the development will affect archaeological deposits.
- 1.4 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.5 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.6 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met

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

3. **Specification A: Desk-Based Assessment**

A desk-based assessment is included in SCCAS Report No. 96/74, but this needs to be updated and revised to fully cover the proposed extension. The updating and revision should be informed by the following points:

- 3.1 Consult the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), both the computerised record and any backup files.
- 3.2 Examine all the readily available cartographic sources (e.g. those available in the County Record Office). Record any evidence for archaeological sites (e.g. buildings, settlements, field names) and history of previous land uses. Where possible, photocopies or tracings should be included in the report.
- 3.3 Assess the potential for documentary research that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.
- 3.4 Provide a transcription of archaeological features from all available air photographs held by Suffolk County Council Environment and Transport Department and its SMR, at a scale of 1:2500.
- 3.5 Ascertain whether there are other constraints on the site (e.g. Site of Special Scientific Interest, County Wildlife Site, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Tree Preservation Order, etc).

4 **Specification B: Field Evaluation**

- 4.1 Examine the area for earthworks, e.g. banks, ponds, ditches. If present these are to be recorded in plan at 1:2500, with appropriate sections. A record should be made of the topographic setting of the site (e.g. slope, plateau, etc). The Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service must be consulted if earthworks are present and before proceeding to the excavation of any trial trenches.
- 4.2 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area of the entire site and shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.2m wide must be used. The trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.
- 4.3 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.
- 4.4 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.

- 4.5 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.
- 4.6 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.
- 4.7 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 P Murphy, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available.
- 4.8 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.
- 4.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector.
- 4.10 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).
- 4.11 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.
- 4.12 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.
- 4.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 4.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

5. General Management

- 5.1 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.

- 5.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 5.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 5.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 5.5 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.

6. Report Requirements

- 6.1 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).
- 6.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 6.3 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.
- 6.5 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.
- 6.6 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).
- 6.7 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.
- 6.8 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.
- 6.9 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.

- 6.10 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 6.11 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.
- 6.12 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: Edward Martin

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

Tel: 01284 352442

Date: 12 July 2004

Reference: Ingham Quarry (FSG).dot

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: FSG 017 Trench list

Trench No	Length	Orientation	Depth	Description	Associated OP No's	Recorded b	Date
01	60m	N-S	0.32m	Ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil, a mixture of orange silt/clay and areas of chalk/clay plus an area of yellow/brown silt/sand in centre of trench.	0007	JC	06/09/2004
02	120m	E-W	0.4m	0.3m of ploughsoil over a 0.1m thick layer of orange/brown silt/clay. Natural subsoil an orange silt with frequent stones at E end, changing to clay/chalk patches and orange clay/silt. Some plough scars in natural.	0008, 0009, 0051-0056	JC	06/09/2004
03	49m	E-W	0.4m	0.32m of ploughsoil over a 0.08m thick layer of orange/brown silt. Natural subsoil an orange clay with chalk/clay patches and areas of yellow/brown silt and orange/brown stoney/silt at W end.		JC	06/09/2004
04	26m	N-S	0.35m	0.3m of ploughsoil over a 0.05m thick layer of orange stoney silt/sand. Natural subsoil mainly an orange silt with patchy fine chalk, occasional orange/brown silt patches.		JC	06/09/2004
05	93m	W-E	0.4-0.45m	0.25-0.3m of ploughsoil over a 0.15m layer of orange/brown silt. Natural subsoil an orange clay/gravel with patches of chalk/clay.	0025-0026, 0169	JAC	06/09/2004
06	65m	S-N	0.35-0.4m	0.3m of ploughsoil over 0.05-0.1m of brown silt. Natural subsoil a mid orange/brown clay with patches of gravel and chalk/clay.	0011, 0038, 0039	JAC	06/09/2004
07	33.7m	E-W	0.4m	0.3m of ploughsoil over a 0.1m thick layer of dirty orange silt. Natural subsoil a mix of orange silt/clay with chalky patches and dirty yellow/brown gravel.		JC	06/09/2004
08	42m	N-S	0.32m	Ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil, an orange silt/clay.		JC	06/09/2004
09	82.5m	E-W	0.4m	Ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil, a frequently varying mix of pale gravel/sand with bands of orange silt/clay. Pockets of dense orange gravel	0002-0006, 0012-0019, 0030-0032, 0035, 0036, 0076, 0155, 0156, 0163, 0192-0195	JC	06/09/2004
10	88.5m	S-N	0.4-0.55m	0.3m of ploughsoil over a 0.1-0.25m thick layer of brown silt with flints. Natural subsoil a mid brown/orange clay/silt with areas of gravel and chalk/clay.	0010	JAC	06/09/2004
11	127m	SE-NW	0.5m	0.3m of ploughsoil over a 0.2m thick layer of mid brown/orange silt and gravel. Natural subsoil an orange clay/gravel with areas of chalk/clay.	0033, 0093-0096	JAC	06/09/2004
12	45m	N-S	0.45-0.55m	0.3m of ploughsoil over a 0.15-0.25m layer of mid brown clay/loam/gravel. Natural a mid orange/brown clay/silt with gravel and patches of chalk/clay.	0034	JAC	07/09/2004

Trench No	Length	Orientation	Depth	Description	Associated OP No's	Recorded by	Date
13	42m	E-W	0.4-0.45m	0.3m of ploughsoil over a 0.1-0.15m thick layer of brown/orange silt/gravel. Natural subsoil an orange clay/gravel and chalk/clay patches at E end, changing to a mid yellow sand/gravel at W end.		JAC	07/09/2004
14	87m	E-W	0.35-0.5m	0.3-0.4m of ploughsoil, at E and W ends directly over natural subsoil. In centre is over a 0.1m thick layer of dirty sand. Natural subsoil at E end a yellow silt/sand with gravel patches. To west there were areas of iron panning and at very west end was slightly damp.	0087-0092	JC	07/09/2004
15	135m	N-S	0.35-0.4m	0.3-0.35m of ploughsoil, partially over a 0.1m thick layer of dirty silt/sand. Natural subsoil a mix of silt/clay with patches of silt/sand, chalk and gravel.	0020, 0068-0074, 0077-0081, 0083	JC	07/09/2004
16	144m	E-W	0.4m	0.3m of ploughsoil over a 0.1m thick layer of brown silt/gravel. Natural subsoil a thick mid orange/brown clay/loam with gravel and clay/chalk patches. Through centre of trench there was a 40m wide, 0.4m+ deep spread of dark brown silt/gravel - probably the infill of a large natural hollow.		JAC	07/09/2004
17	27m	N-S	0.6m	0.3m of ploughsoil over a 0.30m layer of brown silt/gravel. Natural subsoil a mid brown clay/loam with gravel.		JAC	07/09/2004
18	51m	E-W	0.4m	0.4m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil, an orange/brown stoney silt/sand and areas of orange clay/silt.	0021, 0067	JC	08/09/2004
19	74m	N-S	0.4m	0.4m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil, an orange/brown gravel/sand with areas of silt/clay.	0097-0106, 0167, 0191	JC	08/09/2004
20	41.5m	NE-SW	0.3m	0.3m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil, a mix of orange clay/silt with sands and gravel. Shows signs of being wet - associated with Timworth Carr?	0022, 0065, 0066	JC	08/09/2004
21	204m	E-W	0.4-0.5m	0.4m of ploughsoil at E end over a 0.1m thick layer of gravel. At W end, 0.3m of ploughsoil over a 0.2m thick layer of silt. Natural subsoil a pure gravel at E end, several large areas of silt throughout remainder of trench amongst areas of pale, water lain and iron panned, stoney/sand and clay. Indicates a waterlogged area with silt hollows - related to Timworth Carr?	0023, 0024, 0028, 0029, 0040, 0041, 0044-0047	JC	08/09/2004
22	138m	S-N	0.3-0.6m	0.3m of ploughsoil partially over a 0.2-0.3m thick layer of mid brown clay/loam with flints. Natural subsoil a mix of orange clay, yellow sand/gravel and chalk/clay areas.	0037, 0048, 0049, 0064, 0082	JAC	08/09/2004
23	63m	E-W	0.3-0.5m	0.3m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil, a mix of orange clay/gravel and yellow sands. At W end natural sinks to 0.5m under a layer of mid brown silt/loam/gravel - silted hollow?	0048, 0063, 0074, 0075, 0082	JAC	08/09/2004

Trench No	Length	Orientation	Depth	Description	Associated OP No's	Recorded by	Date
24	34m	N-S	0.4-0.5m	0.3m of ploughsoil over a 0.1-0.2m thick layer of mid brown silt/gravel. Natural subsoil a mix of orange clay/gravel with chalk/clay and sand patches.	0082	JAC	08/09/2004
25	159m	E-W	0.4m	0.3m of ploughsoil over a 0.1m thick layer of brown/silt gravel. Natural subsoil a mix of orange clay/gravel with areas of chalk/clay and yellow sand.	0050, 0057, 0058	JAC	08/09/2004
26	58m	N-S	0.35m	0.35m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil, an orange silt with areas of chalk/clay/silt.	0042	JC	08/09/2004
27	66m	E-W	0.4m	0.4m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil, an orange silt with pale gravel/sand patches.	0043, 0059-0062	JC	08/09/2004
28	125m	N-S	0.4m	0.4m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil, an orange silt with chalk/clay patches and pale stoney sands. Extensions to W and E at centre of trench.	0157-0162, 0170-0181, 0183	JC	08/09/2004
29	44.5m	N-S	0.45m	0.45m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil, an orange silt with chalk/clay patches.	0110-0114	JC	09/09/2004
30	32m	E-W	0.4m	0.4m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil, an orange silt.	0151, 0152, 0196	JC	09/09/2004
31	50.5m	E-W	0.3m	0.3m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil, a mid orange clay/loam with flints and areas of chalk/clay.	0107-0109, 0127-0132, 0153, 0154	JAC	09/09/2004
32	48m	N-S	0.3m	0.3m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil, an orange silt/sand.	0115-0119	JC	10/09/2004
33	30m	E-W	0.3m	0.3m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil, a mid orange/brown clay/loam with flints and chalk/clay patches.		JAC	09/09/2004
34	40m	N-S	0.35m	0.35m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil, an orange silt with chalk/clay patches.	0120-0123	JC	09/09/2004
35	57.5m	E-W	0.3m	0.3m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil, a mid orange/brown clay/loam with flints and chalk/clay patches		JAC	09/09/2004
36	70m	N-S	0.3m	0.3m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil, a mid orange/brown clay/loam with flints and chalk/clay patches		JAC	09/09/2004
37	71.5m	E-W	0.4m	0.4m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil, an orange silt.		JC	09/09/2004
38	68.5m	N-S	0.35m	0.35m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil, an orange/brown silt with patches of chalk/clay.	0149, 0150, 0197	JC	09/09/2004
39	37m	W-E	0.3m	0.3m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil, a mid orange/brown clay/loam with flints and chalk/clay patches	0124-0126	JAC	09/09/2004

Trench No	Length	Orientation	Depth	Description	Associated OP No's	Recorded by	Date
40	92m	NW-SE	0.3m	0.3m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil, a mid orange/brown clay/loam with flints and chalk/clay patches	0133-0136	JAC	09/09/2004
41	32m	N-S	0.3m	0.3m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil, a mid orange clay/loam with chalk/clay patches		JC	09/09/2004
42	38.3m	NE-SW	0.35m	0.35m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil, a stoney orange clay silt with chalk/clay patches.		JC	13/09/2004
43	39m	NW-SE	0.5m	0.3m of ploughsoil over a 0.2m thick layer of brown loam/gravel. Natural subsoil, a mix of orange clay with chalk/clay and yellow sand patches.	0145, 0146	JAC	13/09/2004
44	46m	N-S	0.5m	0.35m of ploughsoil over a 0.15m thick layer of silt. Natural subsoil a mix of orange clay, chalk/clay and pale stoney sands.		JC	13/09/2004
45	37m	SW-NE	0.4-0.5m	0.3m of ploughsoil over a 0.1-0.2m thick layer of brown loam/gravel. Natural subsoil an orange clay/chalk with brown silt areas.		JAC	13/09/2004
46	103m	NW-SE	0.4-0.5m	0.3m of ploughsoil over a 0.1-0.2m thick layer of brown loam/gravel. Natural subsoil an orange clay/chalk with brown silt areas.		JAC	13/09/2004
47	95m	NW-SE	0.5m	0.35m of ploughsoil over a 0.15m thick layer of orange/brown silt. Natural subsoil a stoney orange silt with chalk/clay areas.	0137, 0141-0144, 0147, 0148	JC	13/09/2004
48	43m	SW-NE	0.3m	0.3m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil, a mid orange clay with chalk/clay patches		JAC	13/09/2004
49	91m	NW-SE	0.3-0.35m	0.3-0.35m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil, an orange clay with chalk/clay areas.	0138-0140	JC	13/09/2004
50	93m	NW-SE	0.2m	0.2m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil of clay/chalk. Plough damage.		JAC	13/09/2004
51	65m	S-N	0.2m	0.2m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil of orange clay/mid brown silt/loam. Plough damage.		JAC	13/09/2004
52	31m	W-E	0.2m	0.2m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil of orange clay/chalk. Plough damage.		JAC	13/09/2004
53	38m	W-E	0.2m	0.2m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil of orange clay/chalk. Plough damage.		JAC	13/09/2004
54	14.5m	N-S	0.35m	0.35m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil of pale stoney sand and silt.		JC	14/09/2004
55	11m	N-S	0.3m	0.3m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil of sand and silt.		JC	14/09/2004

Trench No	Length	Orientation	Depth	Description	Associated OP No's	Recorded by	Date
56	33.5m	N-S and E-W	0.4m	0.4m of ploughsoil directly over natural subsoil of mid orange/brown clay/sand/gravel. T shaped trench.	0164-0166, 0184-0190	JC	14/09/2004

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Appendix 3: FSG017 context list

opno	feature	trench	identifier	description	cuts	cutby	over	under	spotdate
0001	0001		Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds from field to east of track.					Rom, BA/I
0002	0002	09	Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds from subsoil in trench 9.					
0003	0003	09	Pit cut	Pit or butt end of ditch partially exposed in trench, a semi circle was visible which continued under north edge of the trench. Measured 1.8m wide and 0.5m deep with steep sides and a concave base. 50% of the visible feature was excavated.					
0004	0003	09	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0003. Loosely compacted light brown silt/sand with stones.					Later Preh
0005	0005	09	Pit cut	Oval pit measuring 1.1m in diameter and 0.35m deep. Steep sides and flat base, 50% excavated.					
0006	0005	09	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0005. Light brown silt/sand with some clay, frequent stones and occasional charcoal flecks.					Mid IA
0007	0007	01	Unstratified finds	Finds from topsoil of trench 1.					BA/IA
0008	0008	02	Unstratified finds	Finds from topsoil of trench 2.					BA/IA
0009	0009	02	Layer	Layer of orange/brown silt containing pottery.					IA
0010	0010	10	Unstratified finds	Unstratified find from around midpoint of trench 10.					BA/IA
0011	0011	06	Unstratified finds	Unstratified find from trench 06.					BA/IA
0012	0012	09	Pit cut	Circular pit, measuring 1.5m in diameter and 0.3m deep. Almost vertical sides and flat base, 50% excavated.					
0013	0012	09	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0012. Loosely compacted light brown silt/sand with some clay and stones.					
0014	0014	09	Pit cut	Pit or butt end of ditch partially exposed in trench, a semi circle was visible which continued under south edge of trench. Measured 1.8m wide and 0.7m deep with steep sides and a concave base. 50% of visible area excavated.					IA

opno	feature	trench	identifier	description	cuts	cuthy	over	under	spotdate
0015	0014	09	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0014. Light brown silt/sand with occasional stones, getting more frequent towards base and occasional charcoal flecks.					IA
0016	0016	09	Unstratified finds	Pottery sherd recovered from animal disturbance near posthole 0017.					IA
0017	0017	09	Posthole cut	Circular posthole measuring 0.2m in diameter and 0.35m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. 50% excavated.					Later Preh
0018	0017	09	Posthole fill	Fill of posthole 0017. Dark brown silt/sand with traces of charcoal.					
0019	0019	09	Ditch cut	Linear ditch, aligned NW-SE, measuring 1.4m wide and 0.6m deep. Moderate sloping sides and flat base.					
0020	0020	15	Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds in trench 15.					Later Preh
0021	0021	18	Layer	Layer of heavy, stoney, orange/brown silt/sand present in eastern 10m of trench. Appears to be natural, struck flint flake recovered from surface.					Later Preh
0022	0022	20	Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds from topsoil of trench 20.					Later Preh
0023	0023	21	Layer	Layer of brown silt containing pottery sherds in trench 21.					IA
0024	0024	21	Layer	Layer of pale stoney sand with frequent patches of iron pan.					BA/IA
0025	0025	05	Ditch cut	Linear ditch, probably modern, aligned SW-NE across trench parallel and adjacent to a modern land drain. 1.1m wide and 0.65m deep.					
0026	0025	05	Ditch fill	Upper fill of ditch 0025. Dark grey/brown silt/sand with organic material and fragments of modern glass and plaster.	0027				
0027	0025	05	Ditch fill	Lower fill of ditch 0025. Mid brown clay/silt/sand with frequent stones.				0026	
0028	0028	21	Pit cut	Sub rectangular pit, or possible ditch butt end, measuring 0.7m wide, 1.14m+ long and 0.17m deep. Directly under topsoil and partially truncated by machine. 50% of visible area excavated. Patches of charcoal and burnt flint occur in the surrounding natural subsoil.					
0029	0028	21	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0028. Dense black sand, with very fine charcoal, and burnt flint. Bands of silt through fill.					
0030	0019	09	Ditch fill	Upper fill of ditch 0019. Loose light brown silt/sand with occasional small stones.	0031				
0031	0019	09	Ditch fill	Central fill of ditch 0019. Loose mid brown silt/sand with frequent stones.	0032	0030			Later Preh

opno	feature	trench	identifier	description	cuts	over	under	spotdate
0032	0019	09	Ditch fill	Basal fill of ditch 0019. Compact light orange/brown silt/sand with occasional small stones.				0031
0033	0033	11	Unstratified finds	Unstratified find from trench 11.				Mid IA
0034	0034	12	Unstratified finds	Unstratified find from trench 12.				Later Preh
0035	0035	09	Pit cut	Circular pit, approximately 75% within trench. Extends under south edge of trench. One quadrant was excavated which showed the pit had fairly steep sides and a flat base. Measured 1.9m wide by c.2m and was 0.5m deep.				Mid IA
0036	0035	09	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0035. Mid/dark brown silt/clay sand with flecks of charcoal, getting darker towards base. A 1 bag soil sample was collected. Contained a discrete group of pottery sherds (0076) on NW side and a fired clay triangular loomweight (SF 1001).				Mid IA
0037	0037	22	Unstratified finds	Unstratified find from trench 22.				IA
0038	0038	06	Ditch cut	Large ditch, aligned N-S, measuring 1.6m wide and 0.63m deep with a U shaped section.				
0039	0038	06	Ditch fill	Mid brown/orange silty/clay/sand with small chalk nodules and stones.				
0040	0040	21	Ditch cut	Small ditch, aligned N-S, 0.60m wide and 0.2m deep with a flat base. Also appears in trench 20.				
0041	0040	21	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0040. Coarse brown sand with some stones.				
0042	0042	26	Posthole	Possible posthole, only 02m wide and 0.02m deep with a brown sand fill.				
0043	0043	27	Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds from trench 27.				
0044	0044	21	Posthole cut	Small posthole, 0.32m wide and 0.23m deep with a triangular profile.				
0045	0044	21	Posthole fill	Poorly sorted brown sand fill of 0044- modern?				
0046	0046	21	Posthole cut	Circular posthole, 0.30m diameter and 0.23m deep.				
0047	0046	21	Posthole fill	Fill of posthole 0046. Fairly dense brown sand, poorly sorted - modern?				
0048	0048	22	Ditch cut	Ditch, NNW-SSE aligned, probable field boundary. Also in trench 23 (0063).				
0049	0048	22	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0048. Stoney brown sand.				

opno	feature	trench	identifier	description	cuts	cutby	over	under	spotdate
0050	0050	25	Unstratified finds	Finds from brown silt/gravel layer overlying natural subsoil in trench 25.					Later Preh
0051	0051	02	Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds from trench 2.					Later Preh
0052	0052	02	Pit cut	Large oval pit, measuring 1m by 1.3m and 0.43m deep with irregular sides, steepest to the west, and irregular base. 50% excavated.					
0053	0052	02	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0052. Mid/dark grey/brown silt/sand with scattered flints. Dark grey areas and traces of charcoal on western side. Finds may be labelled as 0054.					BA/IA
0054				NOT USED.					
0055	0055	02	Ditch cut	Probable ditch aligned NE-SW, 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep.					
0056	0055	02	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0055. Mid brown silt/sand with occasional stones.					
0057	0057	25	Pit cut	Irregular feature, possibly a pit but more likely a natural treehole. 0.9m in diameter and 0.2m deep. Lies under 0.1m of mid brown silt/gravel layer. 50% excavated.					
0058	0057	25	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0057. Mid grey/brown sand/silt/gravel.					
0059	0059	27	Pit cut	Circular pit, or possible butt end of ditch, extending under N edge of trench 27. Measured 0.72m wide and 0.37m deep with a U shaped profile. 50% of visible area excavated.					
0060	0059	27	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0059. Mid brown/orange, mottled, silty/clay/sand. Fairly compacted.					IA
0061	0061	27	Pit cut	Circular pit, or possible butt end of ditch, extending under S edge of trench 27. Measured 0.6m wide and 0.44m deep with a U shaped profile. 50% of visible area excavated.					
0062	0061	27	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0061. Dark brown/orange, mottled, silty/clay/sand. Fairly compacted.					
0063	0048	23	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0048 in excavated section in trench 23. Stony brown silt/sand.					
0064	0064	22	Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds from trench 22.					Later Preh
0065	0065	20	Ditch cut	Ditch, N-S aligned, probably same as ditch in trench 21. 0.8m wide and 0.28m deep.					
0066	0065	20	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0065. Grey/brown sand and gravel with some iron panning.					
0067	0067	18	Posthole	Small, triangular shaped posthole, could be natural treeroot or animal disturbance. Mixed black silt/sand and orange silt. 0.23m wide and 0.08m deep.					
0068	0068	15	Feature	Shallow possible feature, may simply be a small spread. Brown sand and gravel fill.					
0069	0069	15	Pit cut	Small, circular pit measuring 0.5m in diameter and 0.18m deep.					

opno	feature	trench	identifier	description	cuts	cuthy	over	under	spotdate	
0070	0069	15	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0069. Brown sand and gravels.						
0071	0071	15	Posthole cut	Circular posthole measuring 0.24m in diameter and 0.2m deep.						
0072	0071	15	Posthole fill	Fill of posthole 0071. Black sand.						
0073	0073	15	Pit cut	Roughly oval, irregular shallow pit measuring 0.94m long. At S end deepens into a posthole, 0.22m deep.						
0074	0074	23	Pit cut	Circular pit, partially visible in corner of trench, 0.9m wide and 0.22m deep.						
0075	0074	23	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0074. Dark brown silt/clay/sand.						
0076	0035	09	Pit fill	Group of pottery sherds, from a single vessel, within pit 0035					Mid IA	
0077	0073	15	Pit fill	Upper fill of pit 0073. Brown silt with occasional stones.					0168	
0078	0078	15	Feature cut	Irregular feature, ill-defined edges and probably natural. 2.06m by 0.9m and 0.22m deep.						
0079	0078	15	Feature fill	Fill of 0078. Brown silt.						
0080	0080	15	Posthole cut	Small posthole, 0.22m diameter and 0.16m deep. Possibly natural.						
0081	0080	15	Posthole fill	Fill of posthole 0080. Dark silt.						
0082	0082	22-24	Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds from around field around trenches 22-24.					Later Preh	
0083	0083	15	Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds from trench 15.					Later Preh	
0087	0087	14	Ditch cut	Ditch aligned NW-SE, 0.95m wide and 0.3m deep.						
0088	0087	14	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0087. Orange/brown silt/clay/sand, loosely compacted and very stoney.					Later Preh	
0089	0089	14	Ditch cut	Ditch aligned NE-SW, 0.4m wide and 0.18m deep, U shaped in profile.						
0090	0089	14	Ditch fill	Mid brown silt/clay/sand, loosely compacted.						
0091	0091	14	Pit cut	Shallow circular pit, or possible ditch butt, partially in trench and extending under N edge. Measured 1m wide and 0.2m deep. Area visible in trench fully excavated.						
0092	0091	14	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0091. Mid brown/orange, mottled, silt/clay/sand.					M/LIA	
0093	0093	11	Ditch cut	Ditch aligned NE-SW, 0.9m wide and 0.34m deep. Steep sided with a flat, narrow base.						
0094	0093	11	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0093. Mid grey sand						
0095	0095	11	Pit cut	Oval pit, measuring 0.9 by 1.6m and 0.24m deep, with steep sides and a flat base.						
0096	0095	11	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0095. Patchy mid brown sand with dark brown areas and some burnt flint.					Preh	

opno	feature	trench	identifier	description	cuts over	under	spot/date
0097	0097	19	Pit cut	Circular pit, or possible ditch butt end, partially within trench - extends under N edge. 1.2m wide and 0.1m deep. 50% of visible area excavated.			
0098	0097	19	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0097. Mid brown/orange silt/clay/sand.			IA
0099	0099	19	Pit cut	Large oval pit measuring 2.2m by 1.5m and 0.6m deep. Almost vertical sides and flat base. 50% excavated.			
0100	0099	19	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0099. Mid brown silt/sand/clay with frequent stones.			
0101	0101	19	Pit cut	Circular pit, or possible ditch butt end, partially within trench - extends under N edge. 2.1m wide and 0.5m deep with steep, stepped sides and a flat base. 50% of visible area excavated.			
0102	0101	19	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0101. Mid brown silt/clay/sand with stones. Lens of blackened fill at very base of feature.			
0103	0103	19	Pit cut	Circular pit, 0.60m in diameter and 0.35m deep. 50% excavated.			
0104	0103	19	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0103. Mid brown silt/clay/sand			
0105	0105	19	Pit cut	Shallow, circular pit, 0.5m in diameter and 0.12m deep. 50% excavated.			
0106	0105	19	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0105. Light brown/grey silt/clay/sand.			
0107	0107	31	Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned NNE-SSW, 1.3m wide and 0.45m deep with steep sloping sides and a curved base.			
0108	0107	31	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0107. Mid grey silty sand.			
0109	0109	31	Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned NNE-SSW, 1.1m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and a slightly curving base.			
0110	0110	29	Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned SW-NE, 1m wide and 0.42m deep with a steep sided, rounded profile.			
0111	0110	29	Ditch fill	Upper fill of ditch 0110. Grey sand/silt with a few stones.	0112		
0112	0110	29	Ditch fill	Lower fill of ditch 0110. Orange/grey sand/silt with a few stones.			0111
0113	0113	29	Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned SW-NE, 1.2m wide and 0.42m deep with a triangular, flat based profile.			
0114	0113	29	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0113. Grey sand/silt, some stones, some orange towards top.			
0115	0115	32	Ditch cut	Ditch, E-W aligned, 1.5m wide and 0.35m deep.			
0116	0115	32	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0115. Grey sand/silt, slightly orange towards top.			
0117	0117	32	Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds from trench 32.			Later Preh

opno feature trench identifier description cuts cutby over under spotdate

0118	0118	32	Gully cut	Shallow gully, aligned E-W, 0.42m wide and 0.06m deep. Animal and plough disturbance. Probably natural.				
0119	0118	32	Gully fill	Fill of gully 0118. Orange/grey silt.				
0120	0120	34	Gully cut	Shallow gully, probably natural.				
0121	0120	34	Gully fill	Fill of gully 0120. Brown silt.				
0122	0122	34	Ditch cut	Ditch, E-W aligned, 1.4m wide and 0.52m deep with a triangular profile.				
0123	0122	34	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0122. Grey silt with lenses of orange sand and some flints.				
0124	0124	39	Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned NW-SE, 1.35m wide and 0.53m deep with a rounded profile.				
0125	0124	39	Ditch fill	Upper fill of ditch 0124. Orange/brown silt with occasional medium sized flints.	0126			
0126	0124	39	Ditch fill	Lower fill of ditch 0124. Mid-dark grey silt with occasional stones.		0125	IA	
0127	0127	31	Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned N-S.				
0128	0127	31	Ditch fill	Upper fill of ditch 0127. Orange/brown silt with large flints.	0129			
0129	0127	31	Ditch fill	Lower fill of ditch 0127. Mid bright grey silt with some orange silt at E side.				0128
0130	0109	31	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0109. Mid grey silty sand.				
0131	0131	31	Ditch cut	Ditch adjacent to 0127.	0127			
0132	0131	31	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0131. Grey/brown silt.				
0133	0133	40	Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned SW-NE, 1.15m wide and 0.4m deep with very steep sides and a flat base. Similar to 0135.				
0134	0133	40	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0133. Dark brown clay/silt.				
0135	0135	40	Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned NE-SW, 1.1m wide and 0.39m deep with very steep sides and a flat base. Similar to 0133.				
0136	0135	40	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0135. Mid-dark brown clay/silt.				
0137	0137	47	Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds from trench 47.				Later Preh
0138	0138	49	Ditch cut	Ditch, E-W aligned, 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a flat base.				
0139	0138	49	Ditch fill	Upper fill of ditch 0138. Brown silt with occasional stones.				0140
0140	0138	49	Ditch fill	Lower fill of ditch 0138. Dark brown sand/silt with a few small stones.				0139

opno	feature	trench	identifier	description	cuts	cuthy	over	under	spotdate
0141	0141	47	Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned N-S, 1.35m wide and 0.31m deep with a slightly sloping base. Steeper and deeper cut on W side.					
0142	0141	47	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0141. Dark brown sand/silt with a few stones.					0144
0143	0141	47	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0141. Orange/brown silt.					
0144	0141	47	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0141. Orange/brown clay/silt. Possibly within the western cut that includes 0142.					0142
0145	0145	43	Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned NE-SW, 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep with a triangular profile.					
0146	0145	43	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0145. Homogenous brown sand/silt.					
0147	0147	47	Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned NE-SW, 0.77m wide and 0.26m deep with a sub triangular profile. Similar to 0145.					
0148	0147	47	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0147. Homogenous brown sand with some stones.					Later Preh
0149	0149	38	Linear feature cut	Possible ditch, aligned N-S. Ill defined and irregular, probably a natural silt hollow/channel.					
0150	0149	38	Linear feature fill	Fill of feature 0149. Natural silt?					
0151	0151	30	Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned E-W, 2.5m wide and 0.6m deep with sloped sides and a slightly curved base.					
0152	0151	30	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0151. Main fill is an even, gleyed, pale grey/orange silt with lots of stones/flint. Some apparent slippage of natural on N edge. Fill looks very natural but the cut is well defined.					
0153	0153	31	Ditch cut	Ditch, aligned N-S, 1m wide and 0.2m deep with a flat base.					
0154	0153	31	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0153. Grey silt.					
0155	0155	09	Ditch cut	Ring ditch of c.9m diameter partially in trench, cut was 0.9m wide and 0.12m deep with, shallow with a flat base. Only a very small section was excavated. Postholes integral and around the ditch.					
0156	0155	09	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0155. Dark grey, slightly mottled sand with occasional stones.					Preh
0157	0157	28	Pit cut	Large circular pit, 2.1m diameter and 0.7m deep. Irregular concave base and sides, near vertical sides at top. 50% excavated.					
0158	0157	28	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0157. Mid brown silt/loam with gravel/scattered flint.					Mid IA

opno	feature	trench	identifier	description	cuts	cutby	over	under	spotdate
0159	0159	28	Pit cut	Large circular pit, partially under E edge of trench, 2.2m in diameter and 0.45m deep. Almost vertical sides and flat base. 50% excavated.					
0160	0159	28	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0159. Mid brown clay/loam with occasional flints. Patch of dark brown loam near N edge, possible animal or root disturbance.					Mid IA
0161	0161	28	Pit cut	Large circular pit, approximately 50% within trench and under W edge. 3m wide and 0.35m deep with steep sides and a flat base. 50% of visible area excavated.					
0162	0161	28	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0161. Mid brown silt/loam with scattered flints. Leaching/iron panning at base leaving a hardened, compact basal deposit, 0.04m thick.					
0163	0163	09	Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds from N extension of trench 9.					IA
0164	0164	56	Pit cut	Large circular pit, 1.5m in diameter with a steep sided cut. 50% excavated but not bottomed.					
0165	0164	56	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0164. Mid/dark brown silt/loam and gravel. Small patches of charcoal on W side.					IA
0166	0166	56	Surface finds	Surface finds from over possible roundhouse in trench 56.					Rom, IA
0167	0167	19	Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds from E extension of trench 19.					IA
0168	0073	15	Pit fill	Lower fill of pit 0073. Dark brown, coarse silt.					0077
0169	0169	05	Ditch	Possible N-S ditch, poor definition with brown silt fill, natural? Unexcavated.					
0170	0170	28	Pit	Unexcavated feature.					
0171	0171	28	Pit	Unexcavated feature.					
0172	0172	28	Pit	Unexcavated feature.					
0173	0173	28	Pit	Unexcavated feature.					
0174	0174	28	Pit	Unexcavated feature.					
0175	0175	28	Posthole	Unexcavated feature.					
0176	0176	28	Posthole	Unexcavated feature.					
0177	0177	28	Pit	Unexcavated feature.					
0178	0178	28	Posthole	Unexcavated feature.					

0179	0179	28	Ditch	Unexcavated feature.
0180	0180	28	Pit	Unexcavated feature.
0181	0181	28	Pit	Unexcavated feature.
0182				Not used.
0183	0183	28	Pit	Unexcavated feature.
0184	0184	56	Pit	Unexcavated feature.
0185	0185	56	Pit	Unexcavated feature.
0186	0186	56	Pit	Unexcavated feature.
0187	0187	56	Pit	Unexcavated feature.
0188	0188	56	Pit	Unexcavated feature.
0189	0189	56	Pit	Unexcavated feature.
0190	0190	56	Ditch	Unexcavated feature.
0191	0191	19	Pit	Unexcavated feature.
0192	0192	19	Pit	Unexcavated feature.
0193	0193	19	Posthole	Unexcavated feature. Posthole, associated with ring ditch 0155.
0194	0194	19	Posthole	Unexcavated feature. Posthole, associated with ring ditch 0155.
0195	0195	19	Posthole	Unexcavated feature. Posthole, associated with ring ditch 0155.
0196	0196	30	Spread/Pit	Unexcavated feature.
0197	0197	38	Ditch	Unexcavated feature. Possible ditch, parallel to 0149.
0198	0198	28	Posthole	Small posthole, excavated but not recorded.

Appendix 4.1: Finds quantities (FSG 017)

OP	Pottery		Flint		Burnt flint/stone		Miscellaneous	Snotdate
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
0001	1	2	10	76				Rom. BA/IA
0004	1	1	1	1				Later preh
0006	7	99	10	49			AB 8-40g	Mid IA
0007			2	38				BA/IA
0008			2	37				BA/IA
0009	3	6						IA
0010			1	21				BA/IA
0011			1	32				BA/IA
0013	2	10	3	11				IA
0015	9	68	10	57	1	46		IA
0016	1	1						IA
0018			1	1				Later preh
0020			1	10				Later preh
0021			1	3				Later preh
0022			1	120				Later preh
0023	2	4						IA
0024			1	8				BA/IA
0031			2	34				Later preh
0033	1	26						Mid IA
0034			1	33				Later preh
0036	27	388	6	178	3	92	FC 1-1214g	Mid IA
0037	1	18						IA
0050			1	29				Later preh
0051			1	10				Later preh
0053			18	767	1	21		BA/IA
0060	1	5						IA
0064			1	55				Later preh
0076	10	489						Mid IA
0082			4	26				Later preh
0083			2	9				Later preh
0088			1	1				Later preh
0092	48	888	1	5	2	26		M/LIA
0096					7	197		Preh
0098	7	22						IA
0117			1	11				Later preh
0126	1	5						IA
0137			1	9				Later preh
0148			1	12				Later preh
0156							FC 3-12g	IA
0158	1	8	1	4	1	37		Mid IA
0160	3	17						Mid IA
0163	1	4	2	21				IA
0165	2	8						IA
0166	4	5	1	92				Rom. IA
0167	2	14						IA
Totals	135	2088	90	1760	15	419		

Appendix 4.2: Pottery (FSG017)

Context	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Notes	Date
0001	GX	b	1	2		Roman	Rom
0004	F1	b	1	1			preh
0006	OS1	rbba	5	66	iar	SV? Flat base, rim sl everted even thickness (rim 42). Scored dec, vertical at base diag at neck. Surf rough, black-dk brown. Sparse organic	Mid IA
	OS2	b	2	33		Lt. orange-brown surf & black core & int surf. Int smoothed, ext - rough	IA
0009	OS1	b	3	6		Small & abr. br surfs, black core . rough.	IA
0013	F1	b	1	8		Red-brown ext.surf , grey-brown core int surf. Abr.	IA
	OSO	b	1	2		Abr	IA
0015	F2	b	1	5		Thin b/s	IA
	OS1	ba	4	7		Flat base. Black ext, red-brown core,	IA
	OS2	b	1	6		Black surfs. Burnished? Dk brown core	IA
	OS2	b	2	48		Ext surfacesmoothed, orange brown, core black int surf. dk brown-orange	IA
	OSO	b	1	2		Dark grey	IA
0016	OS1	b	1	1		Stamped or incised on both sides fine diag slashed on rim. abr.	IA
0023	OS1	b	2	4		Ext surf. orange-brown, dark grey core	IA
0033	OS1	r	1	26	iar	Bowl or jar w curved shoulder, upright sl everted, widened rim flat on top (c. 160mm,9%) Surfs. black Ext surf. burnished, soot/res. Int. smoothed	Mid IA
0036	F1	b	3	28	iar	Round-shouldered jar. Surf. ext dk brown-black-burnished, brown margins dark grey core.. Int. smoothed-wiped.	M/LIA
	F1	b	4	64		SV. Ext. smoothed, dk brown-black, red margins Int dk brown-black	IA
	GX	b	1	7		Wheel-made. Roman	Rom
	OS1	r	2	27	iar	Upright rim, square top, flattish even thickness.Surf. dark brown-black, orange-brown margins, black core. Ext - smoothed/burnished, soot on ext. Bulge/cordon at base of neck, Abr	Mid IA
	OS1	b	3	22		SV w flange?. Dark brown, ext - smoothed	M/LIA
	OS1	b	3	17		Dark brown-black, ext - smoothed	M/LIA
	OS1	r++	4	158	iar	Round-shouldered jar, upright rim, widened at top and cabled, w transverse fingernail notches. Organic impressions on surfs. Shoulder looks trimmed - faceted. patch colour dark brown & black shoulder , orange-brown below. [drawable]	M/LIA
	OSO	ba	2	19		Flat base, Ext smoothed, int -flaked off. Dk-brown-black	M/LIA
	OSO	b	1	8	iar	shoulder sherd of curved round-shouldered jar. Dark brown Ext - smoothed, Int - smoothed	M/LIA
	OSO	b	1	18		Abr. grittier sand. Ext surface gone.	IA

Context	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Notes	Date
0036	OSO	b	3	20		Dark brown, Ext - smoothed, Int - v smoothed,	IA
0037	F1	b	1	18		Ext patchy orange-brown & dkgrey-brown, black Int & core	IA
0060	OSO	b	1	5		Abr. Ext smoothed, red-brown surfs.	IA
0076	F1	bba+	5	291	iar	Round-shouldered jar, Surf dark brown-black but patchy w dk bron & tan.Red-brown margins and black core. Int surf dk grey-black. Max ht 150mm up to base of upright nect rim missing!	Mid IA
	OS1	Pro	5	198	iar	Round-shouldered jar w short, upright slightly everted rim (c.170mm,7%). Flat base c 70-80mm. Ht.160mm. Surf - roughly smoothed, patchy colour-dk brown-black.	Mid IA
0092	OS1	rb	2	27	iar	Round-shouldered jar, upright rim, square & widened at top - flat, plain. Surf colour patchy tan & brown w dk grey core, Ext smoothed/burnished? Shoulder flaked off.	M/LIA
	OSO	rb+	46	861		(SV) Larger vessel no neck or shoulder 6 rim sherds some joining with finger nail notches, upright, splayed (v sloppy) Surf. ext smoothed - patchy black brown l grey red, Int is uniform 'salmon' Ext has 'scratched lines?' -accidental? and org impressions.	
0098	OS1	b	1	10		Thick abraded, Brown-orange surfs & black core	
	OSO	b	6	12		SV -fragmented. Black rough surf.	
0126	OS1	b	1	5		Black surfs(rough) & core	
0158	OS1	b	1	8	iar	Jar w rounded shoulder, Ext. surf burnished, dk brown w black core	MIA
0160	F1	b	1	1		Sm abr.	
	OS1	b	1	6		Ext. black & brown - scratched?	
	OS2	b	1	10		Thick, red int surf, dk brown ext, scored?	
0163	OS1	b	1	4		Abr. buff surf black core.	
0165	OS1	r	1	4	iar	Jar upright short rim w flat top sl everted. Grey-black surfs	M/LIA
	OS2	b	1	4		Abr. Ext smoothed/burnished brown-black, red-orange margins, black core	IA
0166	F1	b	1	2		Abr. Red-brown surfs dk grey black core	IA
	GX	b	1	1		Abr. Roman	Rom
	OS2	b	2	2		Abr.	
0167	OS2	b	2	14		1 abr. dk red-brown ext, dk grey-black core & int surf.	

Appendix 4.3 Worked flint (FSG 017)

OP No	Type	No	Patinated?	Notes	Date
0001	ret flake	8	u	All retouched. 1 snapped, 1 w NSP, 3 w obtuse SP	BA/IA
	ret flake	1	u	ret?	Later Preh
	flake	1	p	Lightly patinated	
0004	flake	1	u		Later Preh
0006	blade	2	u	1 rod-like tri x sect., 1 blade w parallel blade scars	
	flake	1	p		Neo/BA
	flake	7	u	1 retouched, 1 snapped 1 long, 3 squat (1 NSP), 1 squat, retouched	Later Preh
0007	flake	1	u	Squat w obtuse SP & ICP	BA/IA
	scraper	1	u	Oval scraper, squat. w cortex	BA/IA
0008	ret flake. flake	2	u	1 thick, 1 retouched w NSP & HF	BA/IA
0010	scraper	1	u	Crude scraper, cortex on dorsal face	BA/IA
0011	scraper	1	u	Oval scraper, concave side w utilisation, NSP. Cortex on dorsal face	BA/IA
0013	flake	3	u	1 HF, 1 snapped, 2 edge use wear, cortex	Neo/BA
0015	1 util flake 9 flake	10	u	4 snapped, 3 HF(1 NSP), 2 squat. all w cortex	BA/IA
0018	ret flake	1	u	Small retouched w pronounced ripples	Later Preh
0020	flake	1	u	Squat w cortex	Later Preh
0021	ret flake	1	u	Snapped w edge retouch	Later Preh
0022	long flake core	1	u	Long flake core (poor quality flint) w 3 SP's	Later Preh
0024	ret flake	1	u	Irreg. w ICP & crude retouch. cortex	LBA/IA
0031	ret flake	1	u	Squat, retouched w NSP	Later Preh
	scraper	1	u	Oval scraper	Later Preh
0034	side scraper	1	u	Side scraper w further retouch on opposite side	Later Preh
0036	flake core	1	u	Multi-platform flake core. Short flakes removed, some ICP	Later Preh
	flake	1	p	Small flake, snapped lightly patinated. (could be earlier)	
	ret flake	1	u	Large squat flake w light retouching. ICP	Later Preh
	flake	2	u	1 obtuse SP burnt irregular; 1 squat NSP. cortex	Later Preh
	end scraper	1	u	End scraper. burnt	Later Preh
0050	scraper	1	u	Oval scraper. Squat with cortex	Later Preh
0051	scraper	1	u	Retouched flake or scraper	Later Preh
0053	bladelet	2	u		Neo/BA
	flake core	1	u	Flake core. Natural pebble 'quartered' & used as core. V simple, few flakes removed	BA
	flake core	1	u	Flake core w HF, cortex	BA

OP No	Type	No	Patinated?	Notes	Date
0053	flake core	1	u	Flake core, multi-faceted, multi striking platforms, several HF's. No cortex	BA
	core	1	u	Thin core or bi-face. Edge-flaking. Mottled grey flint	BA
	flake core	1	u	Flake core. Natural pebble used as core. V simple, few flakes removed	BA
	flake core	1	u	Flake core. Natural pebble used as core. V simple, few flakes removed	BA
	flake core	1	u	Flake core, multi-faceted, multi striking platforms, several HF's. No cortex	BA
	flake	1	u	Snapped flake, no cortex	BA/IA
	ret flake	1	u	Long flake w edge retouching. 1 edge finely serrated other is coarser serr. Dorsal face heavy cortex	
	flake	1	u	Irreg flake. no cortex	BA/IA
	flake	1	u	Flake with NSP, cortex	BA/IA
	flake	1	u	Snapped flake. cortex	BA/IA
	flake	1	u	Squat flake. Obtuse SP	BA+
	ret flake	1	u	Primary flake w Notched retouch. Squat.	BA/IA
	util flake	1	u	Utilised flake, ret. distal end, not Scraper,squat.Obtuse SP, ICP. Horiz flake scars on dorsal face	BA/IA
	blade	1	p	Long blade w parallel flake scars. pale grey flint. Poss. pat.	Meso-Neo
0064	flake core	1	u	Thin core, w HF, cortex	Later Preh
0082	ret flake	1	u	Retouched, poss. notched	Later Preh
	flake	2	u	1 squat w NSP, 1 squat. cortex	Later Preh
	flake	1	p	residual	
0083	flake	2	u	1 HF, 1 flake off a core	Later Preh
0088	flake	1	u	Small flake w HF	Later Preh
0092	flake	1	u	NSP, cortex	Later Preh
0117	flake	1	u	Primary flake w HF	Later Preh
0137	ret flake	1	u	Retouched, notched. NSP, HF	Later Preh
0148	flake	1	u	HF cortex	Later Preh
0158	flake	1	u	Squattish, NSP cortex	Later Preh
0163	flake	1	u	Snapped	Later Preh
	ret flake	1	u	Retouched, cortex	Later Preh
0166	util flake	1	u	Natural flake (not knapped) w edge utilisation. Large thin flake	

Appendix 5: List of nearby sites on the SMR

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description
CUL 030	SF15343	Un	November 1975: 'Moated' feature surviving as earthwork with heavy thistle growth in grass field - 'square moat surrounded by water' - see sketch plan in file (S1).
FSG 001	SF4962	Neo	Pottery from a sandpit being worked in April 1965 by Allen Newport Limited.
FSG 001	SF4963	BA	Pottery from a sandpit worked by Allen Newport Limited in April 1965.
FSG 005	Fornham Park SF11252	Un	'Park bank' shown as earthwork running SW-NE to N of Fornham Hall (FSG 003) & Fornham Park (S1).
FSG 006	Icehouse Plantation; Fornham Park SF11253	PMed	Icehouse situated in Icehouse Plantation - shown on OS 1st ed 1:10560 map (S1).
FSG 007	SF13625	Un	Ring ditch cropmark - approximately 20-25m in diameter.
FSG 008	SF13626	Un	Cropmarks of narrow linear field boundaries (?) running from SE to NW.
FSG 012	Ingham Quarry SF17358	Un	Oct-Nov 1996: Evaluation by trenching of 26ha proposed quarry site.
FSG 013	Ingham Quarry SF17359	IA	Discreet group of features and finds ('EIA') found during evaluation of wider area, FSG 012, in 1996.
FSG 014	Ingham Quarry SF17360	IA	Discreet group of features and finds ('EIA') found during evaluation of wider area, FSG 012, in 1996.
FSG 015	Ingham Quarry SF17361	Un	Oct-Nov 1996: Circular patch of charcoal and cremated human bone central to a small ring ditch 4m in diameter.
FSG 016	Fornham Park SF21300	PMed	Park associated with Fornham Hall (FSG 003).
FSG Misc	SF6685	Sax	Cemetery found "in one of the fields bordering the cross roads which leads from the Culford and Bury road to Hengrave water mill" (S1)(S2), i.
ING 001	Hall Farm SF7111	Rom	"R-B cremation cemetery found in 1823 (or 1825)" (S1).
ING 005	'Ingham Field III' SF7115	IA	Sherds, consisting one rim, sandy; 2 body sherds, 11 heavily flint-gritted body sherds (?IA) and 4 coarse sandy fabric (?IA)(S1)(S2).
ING 005	'Ingham Field III' SF7116	Rom	Pottery scatter - circa C2-C4.

Appendix 6: Documentary search

Introduction

This report has been commissioned by the Suffolk Archaeological Unit to examine all the readily available cartographic sources and to assess the potential for documentary research that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of this site. The assessment area for the proposed extension to Ingham Quarry lies within the parishes of Fornham St Genevieve and Timworth. The research has been carried out at the Suffolk Record Office in Bury St Edmunds.

A large part of this parish consisting of the area of the 18th century park has been the subject of a previous report (Fornham Park, Fornham St Genevieve Report 2000/67). Apart from the survival of various features within the park, there was some evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation at the western end of the park in an area known as Kingsmere. At the same time when this report was completed, the well-respected Suffolk historian, Clive Paine wrote "The Battle of Fornham 17 October 1173: An Investigation into the Documentary, Archaeological and Topographical Evidence". His report concluded that the main site of the battle was in an area of the valley of the river Lark between Babwell Priory and the church of Fornham St Genevieve.

Maps

The Suffolk Archaeological Unit has supplied a copy of the first edition of the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map sheet number XXX.10 for this report (Fig. 23). The area was surveyed in 1882. The site is shown as an area of large open fields to the south of Timworth Carr. The largest field numbered 25 on the map is measured at 35.544 acres. At the eastern end of which this field, there is a bridle path running north south. At the eastern end of the site, the proposed quarry area extends into the parish of Timworth. There are no significant features in this area. A copy of the second revised edition of 1903 is available at the record office. This has not been copied, as there were no changes in this area between these two dates.

The former areas of common and heath lands belonging to this parish and the other Fornham parishes were enclosed in 1820 and there is no separate tithe map of the parish. There is a sale plan of the estate dated July 1843. The estate formerly owned by the duke of Norfolk was sold at auction. On the plan the area was divided into five fields that formed part of Home Farm occupied by the duke's agent. The field boundaries are similar to the enclosure map of 1820 (Fig. 22). The enclosure map and award held at the record office (ref. 761) is a photographic copy of the original map now held amongst the Tithe Redemption Commission papers at the National Archives at Kew. The area of the proposed quarry was then divided into five fields all in arable use. The acreage of each field is given on the map. Only the fields 14 and 5 are named in the award as they stand on the parish boundary with Timworth. 14 was Blackheath Twelve Acres and 15 Brandon Went. These names were used on the 1843 sale plan. The other fields in 1843 were Partable Pinn at the northwest corner of the site, measured at 10 acres 2 roods and 25 perches, John's Pinn measured at 9 acres and 2 roods and Middle Pinn measured at 12 acres 3 roods and 30 perches. At the eastern end of Brandon Went there is a shaded area that was titheable to the parish of Timworth.

There are two 18th century estate maps of this area. Both maps had formerly been in part of a collection of maps owned by Moyes Hall, Museum. Unfortunately the collections did not include the original surveys. The 1788 map by Thomas Bainbridge depicting the estate of Bernard Howard shows that the area of the park had been fully enclosed. There is a schedule of the fields and their acreages included in the margins of this map. The field known as Blackheath Twelve Acres in 1820 was then part of a 300-acre farm in the occupation of Thomas Carwfell. The field is not described separately but included with other areas of former commons "John's Hill & Bennister Down Lands, The Green and Blackheath" measured together at just over 57 acres. B1 and B2 are simply described as enclosures measured respectively at 3 acres 2 roods and 6 perches and 4 acres 1 rood and 20 perches. B3 is described as Brandon and Blackheath Wents and measured together with B4 at over 69 acres. A smaller field close to the piece titheable to Timworth in 1820 is shown as copyhold, that is land held of a manor. The main area however is shown as glebe that is land owned by the church.

Thomas Warren surveyed the estate of Charles Kent in 1769 (ref. 373/23). On his map the site of the proposed quarry is to the east of the Fornham Intercommon Heath. An area used for pasture with the common rights shared between two or more owners. The main area of the site is called Black Heath in "several" occupation, again shared. To the south the three fields are collectively known as Black Heath Went, though the middle field was also known as Ash Pinns, this field was known as Middle Pinn in 1843. A field at the northwest corner of the site is known as Partable Piece and measured as 4 acres 1 rood and 37 perches. Those fields marked with the letter 'E', were part of a farm occupied by Thomas Edgar. The reason why part of the area is shaded in red on the map is not explained. These were described in a separate field book that has not survived. The outline of the present road to the north of this site has been superimposed on this map, but had not been constructed at this time. There is no separate Highway Diversion map for this road.

There are no other earlier maps of this area.

Glebe Terriers

Glebe terriers are descriptions of lands owned by the church and returned to either the archdeacon or bishop together with other papers at the time of their visitations of a parish.

The parish collection includes terriers for the years 1794 and 1827 (ref. FL 573/3/1 & 2). In the returns for 1794, there are three fields in the area of the proposed quarry described as

4a 1r 37p A piece of inclosed land called Partable Pin abutting West on Brandon Road North on Earl Cornwallis's Heath East and South on another piece of Glebe Land

20 a 2 r 27p A piece of land West upon the aforementioned piece Brandon Road and another piece of Glebe North on Earl Cornwallis's Heath East upon Bernard Howard Esq and another piece of Glebe

4a 3r 16p A piece on Black Heath Went North and East on the last mentioned piece South on land belonging to Bernard Howard Esq and West on Brandon Road.

These pieces were the entire glebe lands of the parish. By 1827, the description had been simplified to *Three pieces of inclosed land (lying together) abutting on the road from Bury to Culford on the West on the Road from Culford to Timworth North East and on lands belonging to the Duke of Norfolk on the south and East containing (as the award) thirty acres one rood and thirty two perches*".

The final terrier in the parish collection dated 1841 notes *"the fences of the two first mentioned pieces as abuts North upon the Duke of Norfolk's land has been since removed and the pieces are open to the Duke of Norfolk's property, but the Award Map shows the proper boundary"*.

By 1843, these lands had been acquired by the duke of Norfolk.

Amongst the collection transferred to the record office from the diocese of Norwich, the terrier for 1784 uses the same description as in 1794. The terrier for 1777 is entirely different. This terrier after describing the churchyard begins with *"Half an acre of arable land lying in King's Mere-mere Hill abutting upon Bedlam Lane, North upon the Sand Pits, East & West upon Charles Kent Esq.* Fourteen pieces are described the largest being *Fifteen Acres of arable land the west end abuts upon Stow Lane.* These pieces can be traced on estate map of 1769 (Fig. 20) and are not of immediate interest to this report. There are probably details of the exchange of glebe land consolidating the fourteen pieces into just three pieces amongst the diocesan records held at the Norfolk Record Office.

The earliest surviving terrier is dated 1633.

Estate and Manorial Records

The abbey of Bury St Edmunds owned the manor of Fornham St Genevieve until the dissolution of the abbey in 1539. The medieval manorial records have survived from the late thirteenth century. A full description of these records is given in Rodney Thomson's work.

Copinger describes the later owners in his work. In 1769 Charles Egleton inherited the manor on the death of his grandfather and later changed his surname to Kent. He in turned sold to the manor to Bernard Edward Howard in 1788 in 1815 succeeded his cousin as 12th duke of Norfolk. The manor was again sold in 1843 to the Manners family.

The manorial card index at Bury lists some post medieval records though none after 1618.

There is no collection of estate papers for this parish at the record office

Conclusion

Despite the absence of 18th century estate and manorial records, the map evidence suggests that the area of the proposed quarry has been used as agricultural land in arable use since the late 18th century. It borders on areas of common and heath and may have been partly heath land before the 18th century. The church was compensated for the loss of various strips of glebe land as a result of the enclosure of the area of the park between 1769 and 1788 with the consolidated fields in this area. Before this date these field may have been subdivided into strips. There is evidence of one of these strips in the land titheable to Timworth shown on the 1820 enclosure map and as copyhold on the 1788 estate map (Fig. 21). There is no evidence of any buildings in this area.

The small area in the parish of Timworth has not been considered in detail, but it likely to have a similar history to the land in Fornham St Genevieve. The area seems to be remote from the main areas of settlement.

Anthony M Breen August 2004

References

Maps

1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map sheet number XXX.10 1882

298 Sale Details Estate of the Duke of Norfolk in Fornham St Genevieve, 1843

761 Enclosure Map and Award Fornham 1820

373/23 Estate of Charles Kent, Esq in Fornham St. Genevieve, Fornham All Saints and Fornham St Martin. Coloured with Field Names and acreage (On parchment) 1769

373/24 Estate of Bernard Edward Howard Esq in Fornham. In colour with field names (On parchment) 1788

Parish Collection

FL 573/3/1 Glebe Terrier Fornham St Genevieve 1794

FL 573/3/2 Glebe Terrier Fornham St Genevieve 1827

FL 573/3/3 Glebe Terrier Fornham St Genevieve 1841

Diocesan Collection

806/1/64 Glebe Terriers 1633, 1777, 1784

W.A. Copinger "The Manors of Suffolk" vol. VI, Manchester 1910

Rodney Thomson "The Archives of the Abbey of Bury St Edmunds" Suffolk Record Society vol. 21, Boydell Press, Woodbridge 1980



Figure 20. Estate of Charles Kent, Esq. in Fornham St. Genevieve, Fornham All Saints and Fornham St Martin, 1769

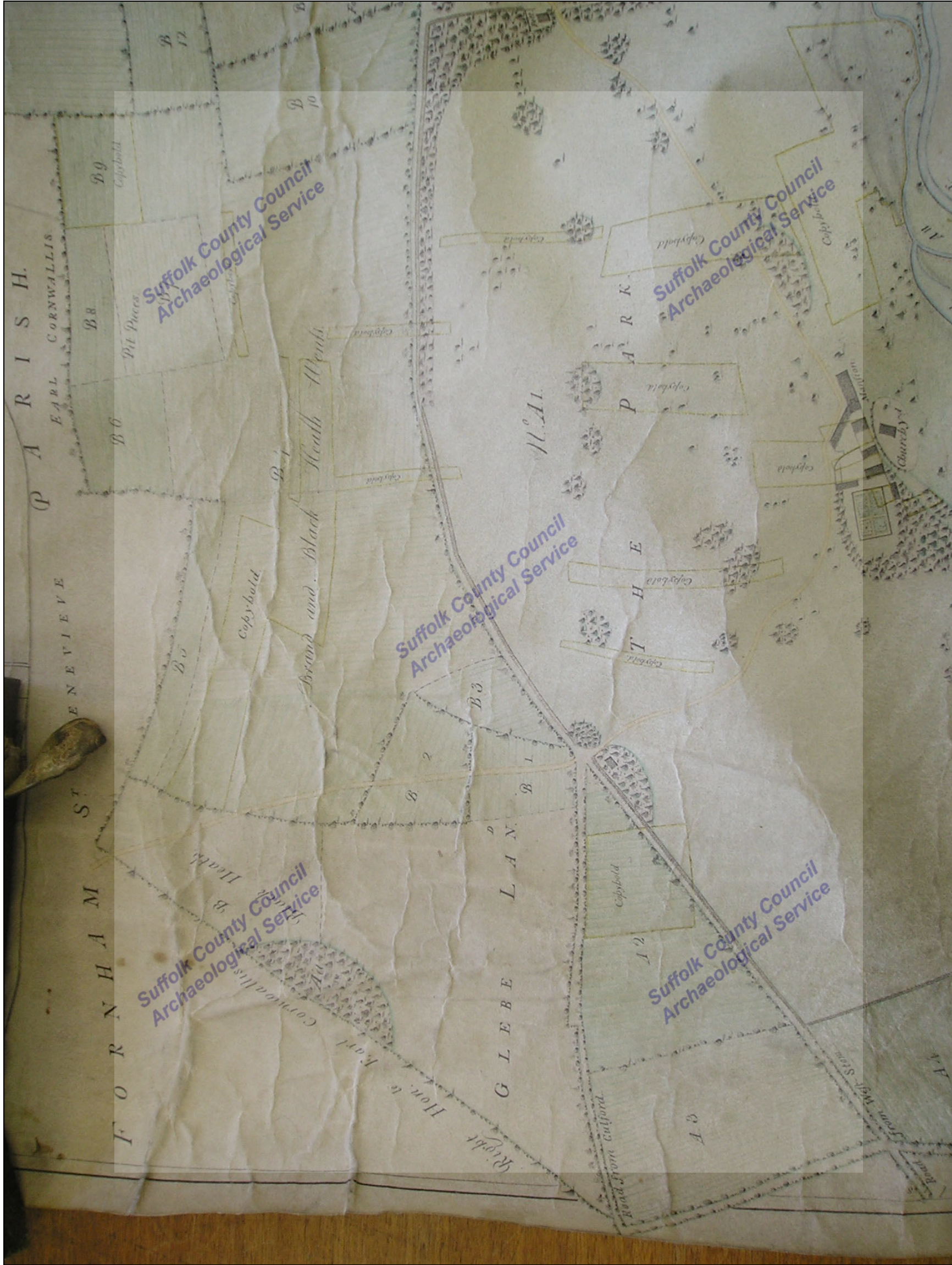


Figure 21. Estate of Bernard Edward Howard Esq in Fornham, 1788

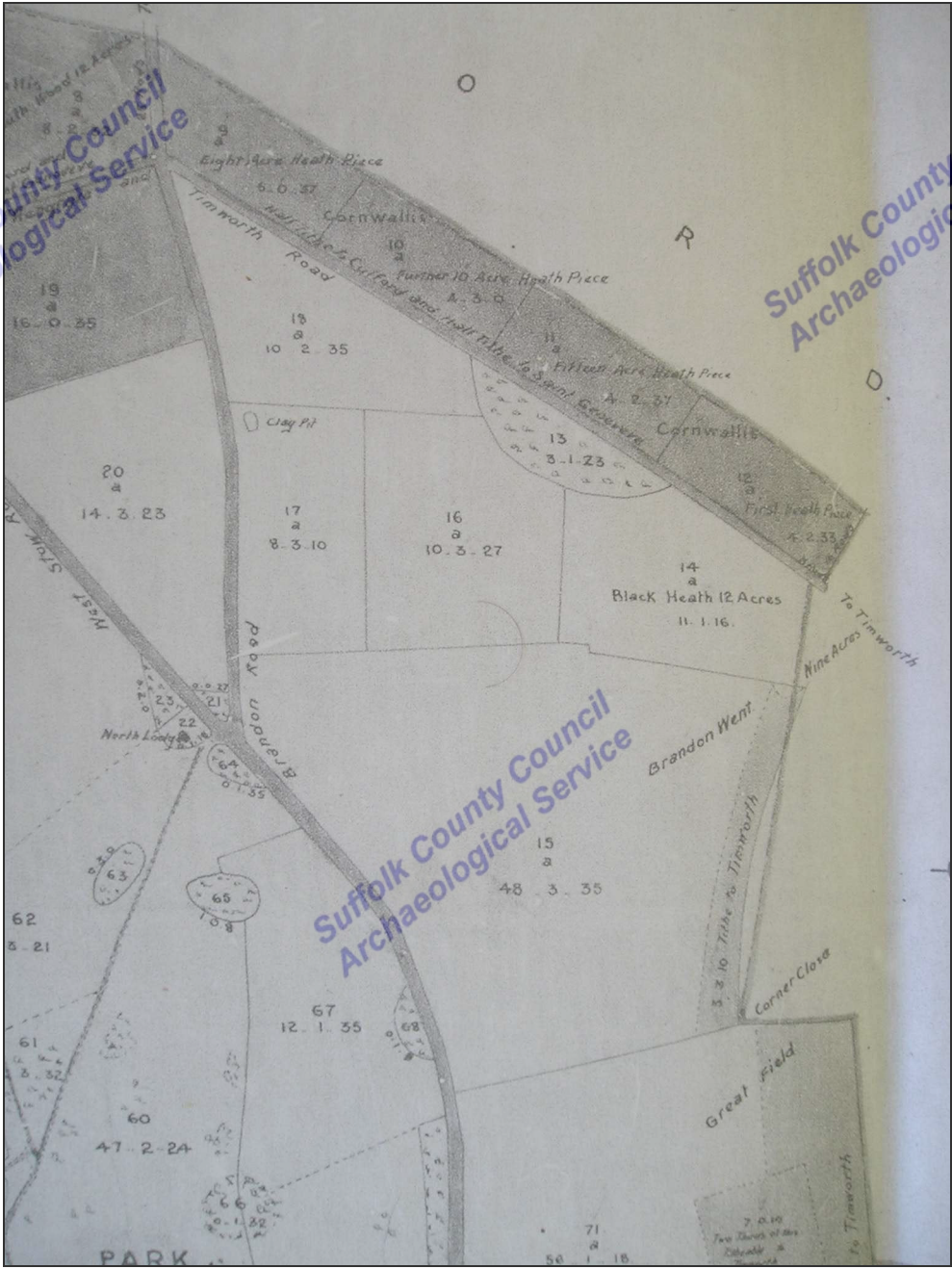


Figure 22. Enclosure Map and Award Fornham, 1820

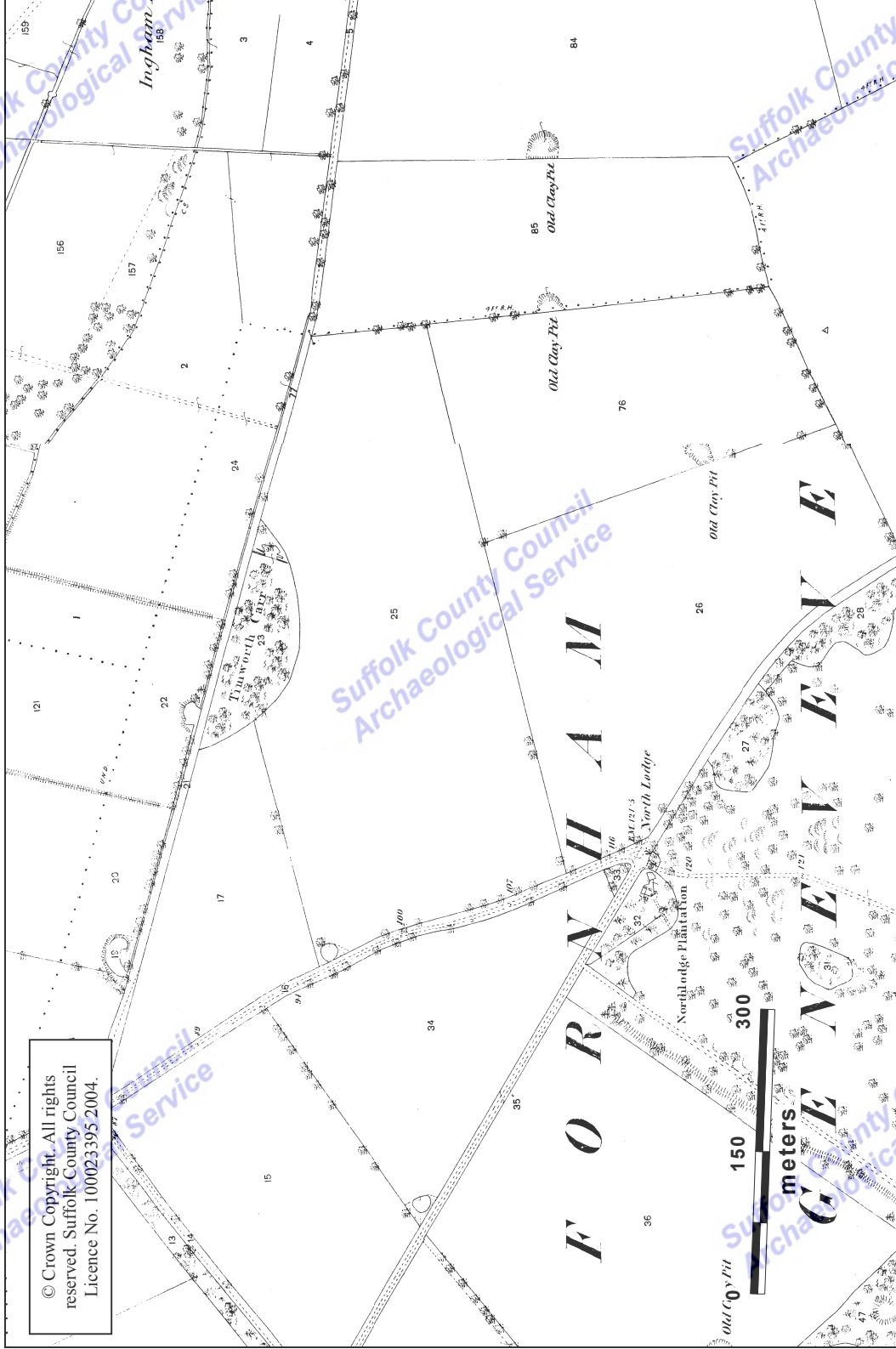


Figure 23. 1882 Ordnance survey map