

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

CHERRY TREE FARM, WORTHAM

WTM 044

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2008

(Planning application no. 751/06)

OASIS ID No: 45463



Extract from Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk, showing Wortham Green

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Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

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Summary

Evaluation on land at Cherry Tree Farm, Wortham, was required to investigate the archaeological potential of the site. Medieval features were found focussed on the green edge in the northern part of the site, suggesting concentrated activity in that vicinity. Elsewhere, features were more scattered and comprised mainly boundary or enclosure ditches. One area of Iron Age activity was identified in the southern part of the site, suggestive of occupation dating from this period in the direct vicinity.

HER information

Planning application no. 751/06
Date of fieldwork: 3rd-7th March 2008
Grid Reference: TM 0846 7708
Funding body: Burgess Homes Ltd. And Orwell Housing Association
OASIS ID: 45463

Introduction

Planning permission for the development of land at Cherry Tree Farm, Wortham, required a programme of archaeological works as a condition of the consent. The site lies at TM 0846 7708 (Fig. 1), at a height of approximately 55m OD. Archaeological interest in this site is due to its location on the south of Wortham Green, with the potential for medieval activity to be focussed on the green edge.

Evaluation of the site was carried out by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team based on a 'Brief and Specification' by Jess Tipper (Appendix I). The fieldwork was carried out between 3rd-7th March 2008 and was funded by Burgess Homes Ltd. And Orwell Housing Association.

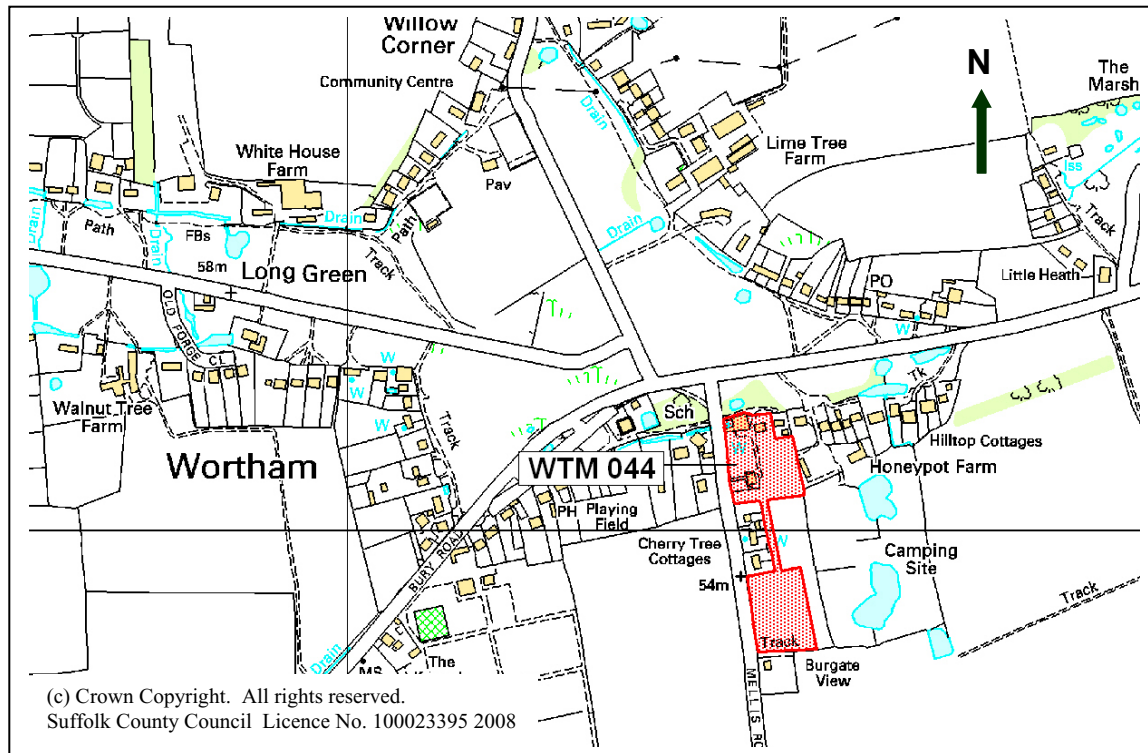


Figure 1. Site location

Methodology

The development area comprises approximately 1.38 hectares within which 13 trial-trenches were opened in locations agreed by the Conservation Team at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (Fig. 2). This was carried out by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist. Overburden was removed from the trenches to the depth of the naturally occurring subsoil. In all, 773 square metres of trench were opened over the evaluation area, representing a sample of 5.6% of the total area. Both the excavated topsoil and the exposed surfaces of trenches were examined visually for artefactual evidence and subject to a metal detector search. Where features were revealed by machining, they were cleaned manually for definition and each allocated 'observed phenomena' numbers within a unique continuous numbering system under the HER (Historic Environment Record) code WTM 044. Features were then partially excavated in order to recover dating evidence as well as to observe their form and possibly determine any function. Plans were drawn at 1:50 on site to record the features (Figs. 4 - 7), and excavated sections were drawn at 1:20 (Figs. 8 - 9). Features were also recorded photographically, using a digital camera and monochrome prints, to form a part of the site archive.

The evaluation archive will be deposited in the County HER at Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

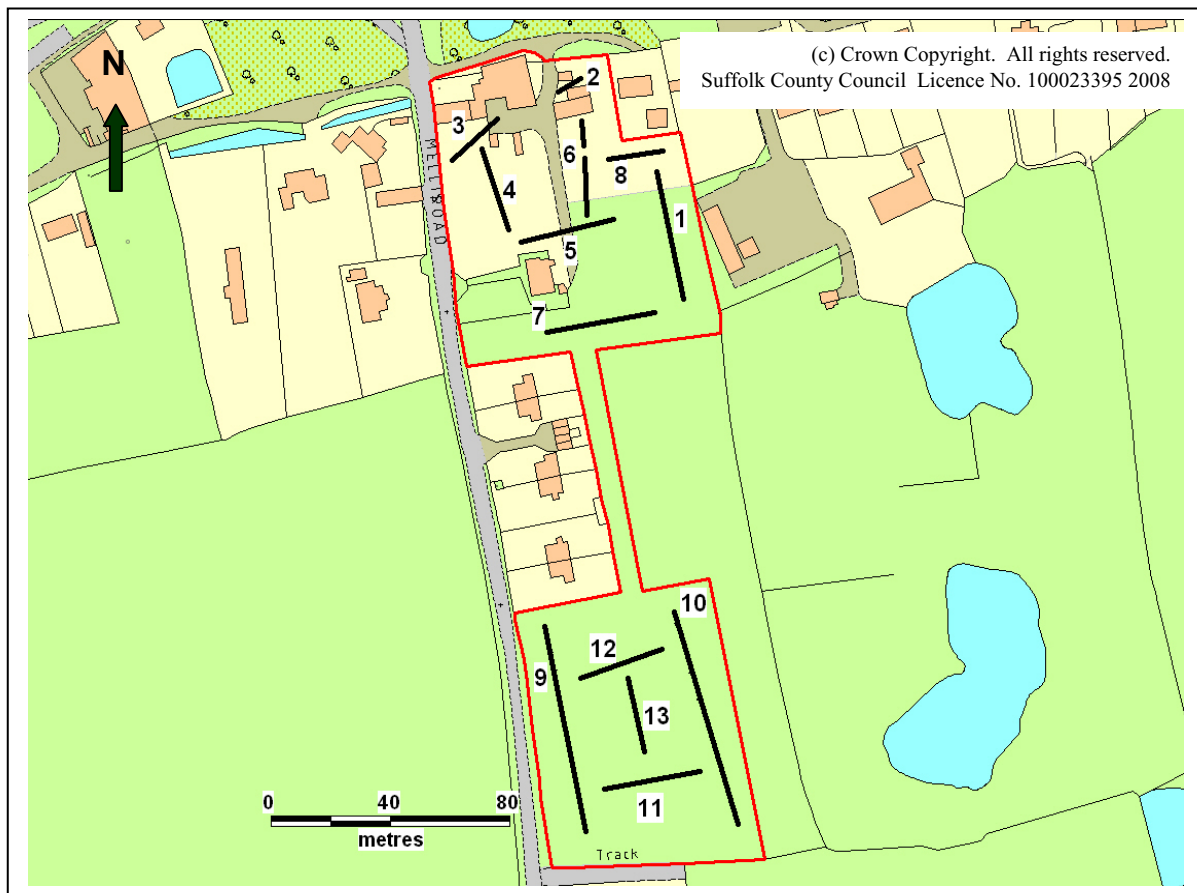


Figure 2. Trench locations

Results

The trench dimensions are recorded in the table below. Full descriptions of each feature are recorded in the context list (Appendix II). Levels were taken on the natural subsoil at each trench end using a GPS.

| Trench | Description | Levels (metres OD) |
|--------|--|------------------------|
| 1 | 43m NNW-SSE. 350mm topsoil. Natural subsoil comprises pale orangey yellow clay with occasional flints. Root and worm action present. | N – 54.53 S – 54.40 |
| 2 | 9m SW-NE. 370mm topsoil. Natural subsoil comprises pale orangey yellow clay with occasional flints. Root and worm action present. | W – 54.78 E – 54.92 |
| 3 | 20.5m SW-NE. 370mm topsoil. Natural subsoil comprises pale orangey yellow clay with occasional flints. Root and worm action present. | W – 55.25 E – 55.04 |
| 4 | 28.5m NNW-SSE. 300mm topsoil; 600mm subsoil. Natural subsoil comprises pale orangey yellow clay with occasional flints. Root and worm action present. | N – 55.09 S – 55.08 |
| 5 | 32m WSW-ENE. 370mm topsoil. Natural subsoil comprises pale orangey yellow clay with occasional flints. Root and worm action present. | W – 54.97 E – 54.65 |
| 6 | 26m N-S. 350mm topsoil. Natural subsoil comprises pale orangey yellow clay with occasional flints. Root and worm action present. | N – 54.77 S – 55.49 |
| 7 | 37m WSW-ENE. 350mm topsoil; <1m subsoil. Natural subsoil comprises pale orangey yellow clay with occasional flints. Root and worm action present. Large modern pit in W end of trench. | W – 54.52 E – 54.52 |
| 8 | 18.5m WSW-ENE. 350mm topsoil. Natural subsoil comprises pale orangey yellow clay with occasional flints. Root and worm action present. | W – 54.64 E – 54.54 |
| 9 | 70m NNW-SSE. 350mm topsoil. Natural subsoil comprises pale orangey yellow clay with occasional flints. Root and worm action present. | N – 54.24 S – 52.36 |
| 10 | 74m NNW-SSE. 350mm topsoil. Natural subsoil comprises pale orangey yellow clay with occasional flints. Root and worm action present. | N – 54.23 S – 53.34 |

| Trench | Description | Levels |
|--------|--|------------------------|
| 11 | 32.5m WSW-ENE. 300mm topsoil. Natural subsoil comprises pale orangey yellow clay with occasional flints. Root and worm action present. | W – 53.39 E – 53.70 |
| 12 | 29m WSW-ENE. 350mm topsoil. Natural subsoil comprises pale orangey yellow clay with occasional flints. Root and worm action present. | W – 53.98 E – 54.14 |
| 13 | 25m NNW-SSE. 350mm topsoil. Natural subsoil comprises pale orangey yellow clay with occasional flints. Root and worm action present. | N – 53.78 S – 53.77 |

Archaeological features were present in ten of the thirteen trenches. Trench 2 contained no features but was smaller than intended as excavation was restricted by outbuildings, trees and concrete. Trench 7 had significant modern disturbance throughout the western end of the trench whilst Trench 11 was devoid of any features.

Trench 1 (Fig. 4) contained six ditches (0003, 0005, 0007, 0009, 0011 and 0071), all approximately E-W aligned and broadly similar in character. Only two of these ditches contained datable cultural material. 0005 was filled by 0006, a mid to dark brown silty clay sand mottled with clay areas, particularly towards the base, from which two sherds of 13th-14th century pottery were recovered.

Ditch 0003 contained no datable evidence but it is cut by 0005 and thus pre-dates it. It is possible that either of these represents the same ditch as 0051 in Trench 6.

0011 was filled by 0012, a mid brown, wet, silty clay sand with occasional small stone inclusions, from which a single sherd of 17th-18th century pottery was recovered.

Trench 3 (Fig. 4) contained five ditches or gullies (0013, 0015, 0017, 0019 and 0021). Datable cultural material was only recovered from two of these features. 0013 was a narrow E-W aligned gully, shallow and with a rounded base. It was filled by 0014, a mid greyish brown silty clay sand from which a sherd of late 12th-14th century pottery was recovered. Parallel with, and immediately adjacent to, this feature was ditch 0015. Whilst this feature was undated and shared no physical relationship with 0013, their identical alignment and close proximity suggests an association of some kind. 0015 cuts 0017, a N-S ditch with a 90° turn to W-E where the feature butt-ends on the southern side of the trench.

0021 was a narrow E-W aligned ditch, apparently truncated in the east of the trench where there was only a hint of its continuation in the natural subsoil. It was filled by 0022, a pale grey silty clay sand mottled with lumps of orange clay from which a large sherd of 15th-16th century pottery was found. Ditch 0019 contained no datable artefacts.

Trench 4 (Fig. 4) contained five probable ditches (0023, 0025, 0027, 0033 and 0035). 0035 was a deep, steep sided feature with at least three distinct fills, finds from which were of post medieval date. 0025 was the butt end of a NE-SW aligned ditch, somewhat irregular in plan and with shallow sides breaking quite sharply into an open 'V' shaped profile. Two fills were identified within this feature. 0026 was a mid brown silty clay, from which a single sherd of 15th-16th century pottery was recovered. It is possible that this fill represents the re-cutting of this ditch. The primary fill, 0029, was a pale grey silty clay which contained no cultural material. 0023, 0027 and 0033 were all undated, however, 0027 and 0033 were sealed by subsoil layer 0047 and thus pre-date it.

A layer of subsoil, 0047, was identified in the southern end of this trench, sealing features 0027 and 0033 but cut by 0035. It comprised a mid greyish brown subsoil with lenses of chalky clay from which late 13th-14th century pottery was recovered. It was sealed by the topsoil and measured c.300mm at its thickest point. It is likely to be the same as layer 0048 in Trench 5.

Trench 5 (Fig. 5) contained four approximately N-S aligned ditches (0039, 0041, 0043, 0045), all filled by pale brown silty sandy clays. 0039 and 0045 were c.700mm wide and 240mm deep whilst 0041 and 0043 were narrower and shallower features. No finds were recovered from any of the

excavated sections, however, the four ditches were all sealed by 0048, a layer of pale brown silty sandy clay subsoil from which 16th century and earlier pottery was recovered. This suggests that the features in this trench predate the 16th century. 0048 is likely to be the same subsoil layer as 0047 observed in Trench 4.

Trench 6 (Fig. 5) contained three ditches (0049, 0051, 0053), three pits (0055, 0057, 0063) and two post holes (0059, 0061). Ditches 0049 and 0051 were roughly E-W aligned and measured *c.* 600mm and *c.* 750mm wide respectively. They were relatively shallow (*c.* 140mm deep), with a flattish, dished profile and filled by pale greyish silty clays within which root disturbance was evident. It is possible that ditch 0051 represents the same feature as ditch 0003 or ditch 0005 in Trench 1.

Pits 0055, 0057, 0063 and post holes 0059 and 0061 formed a small group of intercutting features in the northern end of the trench, with ditch 0053 immediately adjacent to the north. Medieval pottery of 11th-14th century date was recovered from this group of features.

Trench 8 (Fig. 5) contained two small N-S aligned ditches (0065, 0067) and one post hole (0069), none of which were dated or clearly related to any other ditches recorded.

Trench 9 (Fig. 6) contained two ditches (0098, 0100), neither of which contained any datable material in the excavated sections.

Trench 10 (Fig. 6) contained four ditches (0073, 0079, 0081, 0086) and three pits (0075, 0077, 0083). Ditches 0073 and 0079 were aligned approximately E-W and contained no datable material. It is possible that 0073 is associated with ditch 0098 although the projection by which they appear to align covers a considerable distance and may be misleading. Ditch 0081 was a shallow, NE-SW aligned feature filled by 0082, a mid greyish brown clay sand mottled with orange and grey sand patches, blending in with the natural subsoil towards the base from which no finds were recovered. 0086 was the butt end of a roughly NW-SE aligned ditch, steep sided and with a flattish base. Its fill, 0087, was a pale yellowish brown sandy clay with dark/black silty sandy clay, rich in charcoal and burnt clay lumps. The fired clay and burnt recovered from the fill suggest a Prehistoric date and cereal grains were present within an environmental sample taken from this fill. Despite the bunt, ashy nature of the charcoal rich fill, the natural subsoil around the feature showed no sign of burning in situ or deposition of hot embers.

Pit 0083 was a large, oval pit with steep sides and a flat base. It contained two distinct fills, 0085, the primary fill comprising a mixed pale yellowish brown silty sand with charcoal and burnt clay lumps. Its secondary fill was 0084, a dark greyish brown sandy silt with dense charcoal and burnt clay, an environmental sample of which contained remains of peas, pulses and grains. Despite the charcoal rich, ashy nature of the fills, the natural subsoil around the pit showed no evidence of burning in situ or disposal of hot embers. A single sherd of pottery was recovered from 0084 which has been identified as likely Iron Age but could be Early Saxon. Its association with burnt flint and proximity to securely dated Iron Age features makes the earlier date more credible.

Trench 12 (Fig. 7) contained three features, ditch (0088) and pits (0090, 0092). 0088 was a NW-SE aligned ditch with a somewhat uneven, rounded wedge shaped profile, steeper on the west side. It was filled by 0089, a mid brown silty clay sand with occasional charcoal flecks throughout. Twenty one sherds of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from this fill. Pit 0090 is cut by 0088 and thus predates it.

0092 was a small, circular pit or post hole, steep sided with rounded base. Its fill, 0093 comprised a pale greyish brown silty clay sand, with charcoal flecks throughout from which ten sherds of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered.

Trench 13 (Fig. 7) contained one NE-SW aligned ditch (0094) and one small pit (0096), neither of which were dated.

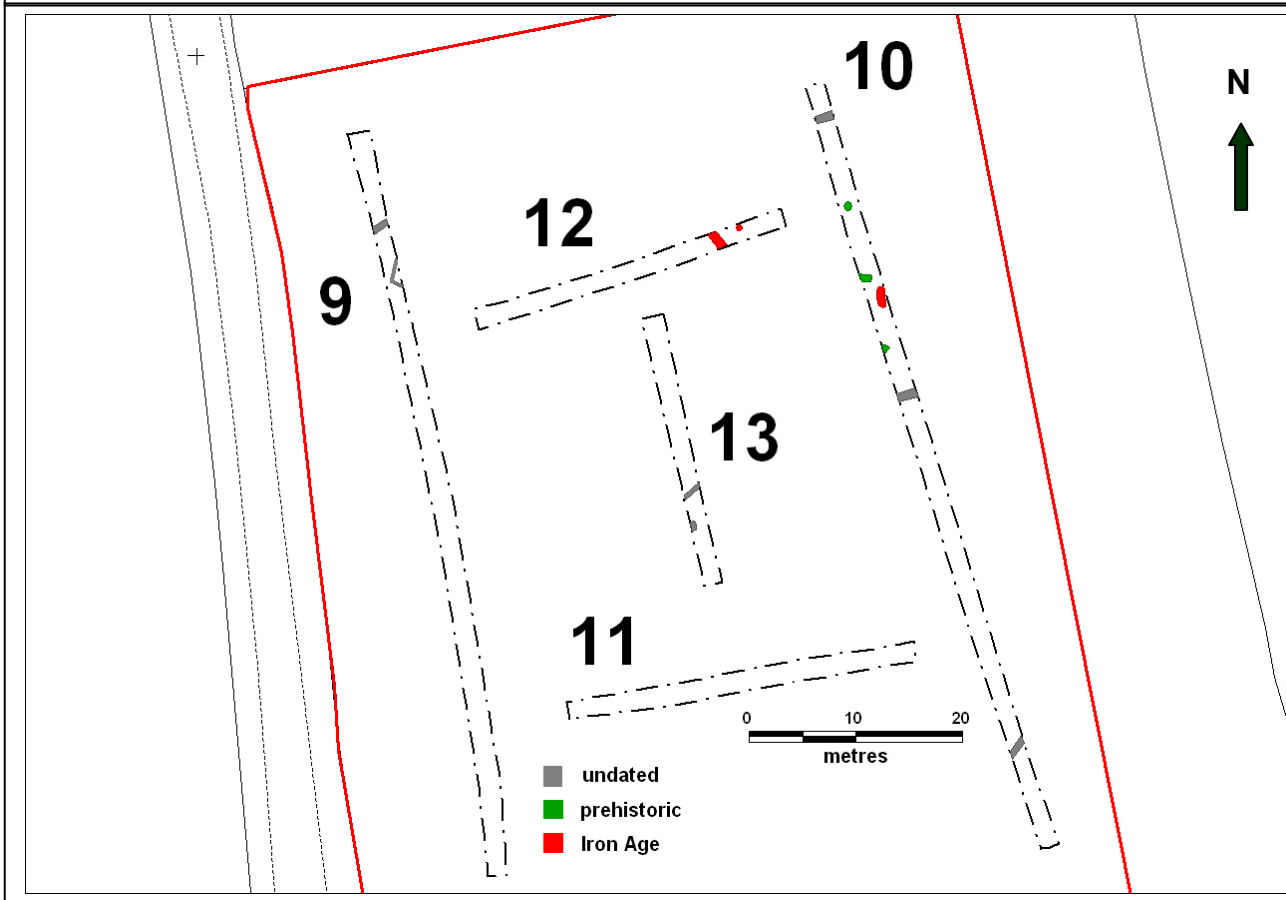
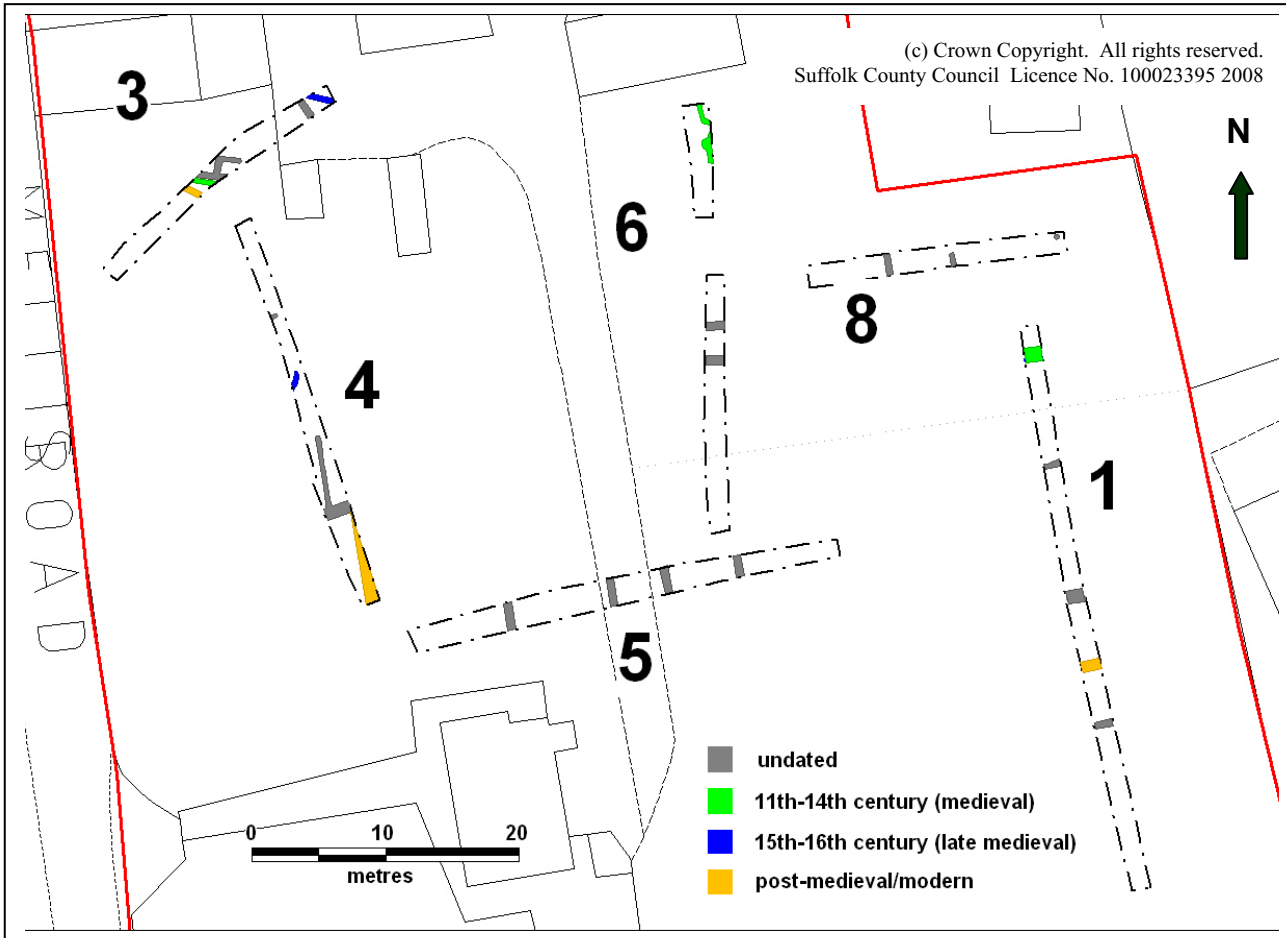


Figure 4. Location of features. Detailed trench plans are included as Figs. 4-7

Cherry Tree Farm, Wortham (WTM 044): the finds

Richenda Goffin, April 2008.

Introduction

Finds were collected from 21 contexts, as shown in the table below.

| OP | Pottery | | CBM | | Fired clay | | Flint | | Miscellaneous | Spotdate |
|-------|---------|------|-----|------|------------|------|-------|------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | No. | Wt/g | No. | Wt/g | No. | Wt/g | No. | Wt/g | | |
| 0001 | 14 | 90 | 1 | 48 | | | 2 | 11 | | Unstrat, L 12th-14 th C |
| 0006 | 2 | 15 | | | | | | | | L13th-14 th C |
| 0012 | 1 | 7 | | | | | | | | L17th-18 th C |
| 0014 | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | L12th-14 th C |
| 0022 | 1 | 39 | | | | | | | | 15 th -16 th C |
| 0026 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | 15 th -16 th C |
| 0037 | 3 | 199 | 1 | 50 | | | | | 1 slag @ 105g | 1550-1800 |
| 0044 | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | |
| 0047 | 3 | 48 | | | | | 1 | 14 | | L13th-14 th C |
| 0048 | 4 | 43 | | | | | | | | 16 th C |
| 0054 | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | L12th-14 th C |
| 0056 | 1 | 13 | | | | | | | | L12th-14 th C |
| 0058 | 3 | 14 | | | | | | | | L12th-14 th C |
| 0062 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | L12th-14 th C |
| 0064 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | 1 frag an bone @ 2g | 11 th -12 th C |
| 0076 | 1 | 4 | | | 13 | 452 | | | 2 frags an bone @ 31g | Prehistoric |
| 0078 | | | | | 1 | 12 | | | 4 burnt flint @ 48g, 1 burnt stone @ 20g | Prehistoric |
| 0084 | 1 | 5 | | | | | 2 | 8 | 16 burnt flint @ 822g, 1 stone @ 61g | ?Iron Age |
| 0087 | | | | | 1 | 5 | | | 1 burnt flint @ 17g | Prehistoric |
| 0089 | 21 | 95 | | | | | | | | E Iron Age |
| 0093 | 10 | 29 | | | | | 1 | 21 | | E Iron Age |
| Total | 70 | 617 | 2 | 98 | 16 | 473 | 6 | 54 | | |

Table 1. Finds quantities

Pottery

A total of 70 sherds weighing 0.617kg was recovered from the evaluation. The majority of the pottery is medieval, but a significant number of fragments dating to the Iron Age period were also identified. The pottery was fully quantified and catalogued, with the information inputted into the site database (Appendix II).

Thirty-three sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from features in Trench 12, with a further fragment found in the fill of a pit in Trench 10 (0.133kg). The largest quantity, from ditch fill 0089 comprised a minimum number of six different vessels. These were made in several handmade sandy fabrics containing moderate small flint inclusions up to 2mm in length. Most of the fine ware vessels are red-brown in colour, with one having a red-brown external margin with darker brown interior. Two sherds have been burnished or tooled on both external surfaces. A single sherd which is fairly crudely made with slight thumbing on the shoulder, has an upright, slightly thickened rim. The group as a whole dates to the Iron Age and probably the earlier part of the Iron Age period (Edward Martin, pers. comm). Similar pottery types were present as body sherds in pit fill 0093 with a minimum of five vessels represented. A very abraded sherd in pit fill 0076 in Trench 10 is from a more thick-walled flint-tempered vessel, which may also be of this date.

A single sherd present in pit fill 0084 in Trench 10 has not been fully identified. It is hand-made, with a grey core and oxidised margins. It contains very frequent small voids, perhaps from burnt-out shell, with occasional red grog inclusions. It is likely that it is Iron Age, as it was found with flint and burnt flints, but the possibility that it belongs to the Early Saxon period cannot be entirely

discounted.

Thirty-seven fragments of medieval and later pottery were recovered from six of the other trenches. A single fragment of Early medieval ware dating to the 11th-12th century was found in pit fill 0064 in Trench 6. The largest element of the medieval component is made up of different coarse wares, including a number of Hollesley-type wares dating to the Late 13th-14th century. These were present as unstratified finds and in the subsoil layer 0047, but were also identified in features in Trench 6. Other types of medieval coarse wares dating to the late 12th-14th century were also found, especially amongst the unstratified material. A sherd of Grimston ware was recovered from 0001, as well as a possible Hollesley Glazed ware and three unprovenanced glazed wares, two of which were burnt.

Two fragments of late medieval/early post-medieval wares were recovered from two of the ditches in Trenches 5 and 6, with a further redware mug or tankard base present in topsoil deposit 0048 also dating to the sixteenth century. A fragment of a Staffordshire slipware cup dating to the 17th-18th century was present in ditch fill 0012 in Trench 1, and a small number of fragments dating to the mid 16th-18th century were identified in ditch fill 0037 in Trench 4.

Ceramic building material

Two fragments of ceramic building material were collected (0.098kg). A small piece of roof tile made from a hard red firing clay is an unstratified post-medieval find. A fragment of tile made in a medium pink/orange sandy fabric with silty bands and inclusions from ditch fill 0037 may be from a late medieval Flemish floor tile.

Fired clay

Sixteen fragments of fired clay were collected overall, weighing 0.473kg. The largest quantity came from pit fill 0076 in Trench 10. Fourteen fragments made from a pale orange, soft fabric with pale clay bands and moderate chalk inclusions were present, of which three pieces showed the remains of concave impressions, probably from wooden rods forming part of wattling. Single fragments made in similar fabrics were present in two of the ditch fills 0044 (Trench 5) and 0087 (Trench 12). The fragment from 0087 also had a shallow concave impression. An additional fragment made in a sandy dense fabric with no other diagnostic features present in 0078 (Trench 10) was found with fragments of burnt flint and stone and is probably prehistoric.

Slag

A single fragment of dense, vesicular slag was present in ditch fill 0037.

Flint (identifications by Colin Pendleton)

Six flints were recovered from the evaluation, two of which are unstratified. These are briefly described below:

1. A lightly patinated flake with parallel flake scars on the dorsal face. Limited edge retouch, possibly unpatinated. Probably Mesolithic or Neolithic with a possible later phase of reuse. Unstratified, from 0001
2. An unpatinated long flake with limited edge retouch. Later Prehistoric. Unstratified, from 0001.
3. An unpatinated primary squat flake with limited edge retouch. Later Prehistoric. From subsoil deposit 0047 in Trench 4.
4. An unpatinated snapped squat flake with hinge fracture and limited edge retouch.
5. An unpatinated snapped irregular flake. Both Later Prehistoric. Both from pit fill 0084 in Trench 10.
6. An unpatinated rod of sub-triangular cross-section. Limited working/battering, mainly along one edge. Function unknown. Later Prehistoric. From pit fill 0093 in Trench 12.

Burnt Flint

Burnt flint with occasional fragments of burnt stone was collected from ditch fills 0078 and 0087, with the largest quantity present in pit fill 0084.

Animal bone

Three fragments of undiagnostic animal bone were recovered from ditch fill 0064 and pit fill 0076 (0.033kg).

Plant macrofossils (Val Fryer)

Introduction and Method statement

Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken, and nine were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, and the flots were collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Table 2. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants, including fibrous and woody roots and seeds, were present throughout.

| Sample No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| OP No. | 0084 | 0008 | 0010 | 0040 | 0052 | 0028 | 0016 | 0087 | 0089 |
| Feature type | Pit | Ditch | Ditch | Ditch | Ditch | Ditch | Ditch | Ditch | Ditch |
| Cereals | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Avena</i> sp. (grains) | xcf | x | | | | x | | | |
| (awn frags.) | | | | | | x | | | |
| Large Fabaceae indet. | xcoty | | | | | | xcotyfg | | |
| <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains) | x | | | | | xx | | x | |
| <i>Pisum sativum</i> L. | xcf | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains) | | | xcf | xcf | | | | x | |
| <i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains) | xx | | x | x | | x | x | x | xcf |
| <i>Vicia faba</i> L. | xcf | | | | | | | | |
| Cereal indet. (grains) | xxx | x | xx | x | xfg | xx | x | xx | x |
| Herbs | | | | | | | | | |
| Chenopodiaceae indet. | x | | | | | | | | |
| Fabaceae indet. | | | | x | x | | | x | |
| <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love | | | | | | | x | | |
| <i>Galium aparine</i> L. | | xcf | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lapsana communis</i> L. | x | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia</i> | | | | | | x | | | |
| Small Poaceae indet. | | | | | | x | | | |
| Large Poaceae indet. | | | | | | x | | | |
| <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (siliqua frags.) | x | | | | | x | | | |
| <i>Rumex</i> sp. | x | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp. | | | | | | x | | | |
| Wetland plants | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Sparganium</i> sp. | | | | xcf | | | | | |
| Tree/shrub macrofossils | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Corylus avellana</i> L. | | | | | | x | | | |
| Other plant macrofossils | | | | | | | | | |
| Charcoal <2mm | xxxx | xx | xx | xx | x | xx | x | xxx | xxxx |
| Charcoal >2mm | xxxx | x | x | x | | x | | | xx |
| Charcoal >5mm | | | | | | | | x | |
| Charred root/stem | x | x | x | | x | x | x | | x |
| Ericaceae indet. (stem) | | x | x | x | x | x | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Indet.bud | | | x | | | | | | |
| Indet.seeds | x | | | | | x | | | |
| Other materials | | | | | | | | | |
| Black porous 'cokey' material | xx | x | x | xxx | | xxx | xxx | x | x |
| Black tarry material | | xx | | xx | x | | xxx | | x |
| Burnt/fired clay | xx | | x | x | | | | xxx | x |
| Bone | | x | | x | x xb | x | x | | |
| Ferrous globule | | | | | | | x | | |
| Small coal frags. | | x | x | x | x | | xxx | | x |
| Small mammal/amphibian bone | | | | | | | x | | |
| Sample volume (litres) | 10ss | 10 | 10ss | 10ss | 10ss | 10ss | 10ss | 10ss | 10ss |
| Volume of flot (litres) | 0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| % flot sorted | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Table 2. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 10 – 50 specimens xxx = 50 – 100 specimens xxxx = 50 + specimens
 cf = compare coty = cotyledon fg = fragment b = burnt ss = sub-sample

Results

Cereal grains and seeds of common weeds were present at a low to moderate density within all nine assemblages. Preservation was generally poor, with a large proportion of the grains in particular being severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with wheat occurring most frequently. Large pulses, including possible specimens of pea (*Pisum sativum*) and field bean (*Vicia faba*) were also noted. Seeds were rare; most were of segetal species including small pulses (Fabaceae), nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*), persicaria (*Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia*), grasses (Poaceae), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and vetch/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.). Fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell were recorded within one assemblage. Charcoal fragments were present throughout, although rarely at a high density. Heather (Ericaceae) stem fragments were noted within five of the assemblages studied.

The fragments of black porous and tarry material, which occurred within all nine assemblages, were almost certainly mostly derived from the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. However, some fragments within sample 7 (0016) were extremely hard and brittle and appeared to be more industrial in origin. Other remains occurred less frequently, but did include fragments of bone and coal and small pellets of burnt or fired clay.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the composition of the assemblages is consistent with material derived from small deposits of either domestic hearth waste or processing/storage refuse. Although the current assemblages are small (0.1 litres or less in volume), they clearly illustrate that plant macrofossils survive well within the archaeological horizon in this area of Wortham. As a result, if further archaeological work is anticipated, additional plant macrofossil assemblages of 20 – 40 litres in volume should be taken from all well sealed and dated features. Ideally, these samples should be stored in cool, dark conditions prior to processing, and processing should be completed as soon as possible after the completion of the work. Samples should be accompanied by all relevant paperwork at all times.

Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence

The finds from the evaluation indicate two main periods of activity. A number of finds dating to the Iron Age were recovered from features in Trenches 10 and 12 at the southern end of the site. The quantity of pottery and associated flint and burnt stone, and the presence of peas, pulses and grains

in pit fill 0084 suggests the likelihood of possible settlement in the vicinity during this period. A considerable amount of medieval pottery, comprising both coarse wares and glazed wares was collected from the northern part of the site, nearest to the common edge. The presence of Hollesley-type wares amongst the coarse wares provides dating of the Late 13th to 14th century. The glazed wares are of interest, as some of them have not been fully identified, and it is possible that they were made in production centres in North Suffolk.

Discussion

One of the main reasons for archaeological interest in the site was its location fronting the medieval green, where settlement was traditionally focussed. This proved to be the case here, with a significant quantity of medieval domestic pottery present within Trenches 3 and 4 in particular. Features in these trenches, as well as Trench 6, were also suggestive of quite concentrated medieval activity, possibly associated with dwelling, but difficult to interpret within the small trenched area available. Some of the glazed pottery may originate from unidentified local production centres. Where greenside activity was identified, it was sealed by relatively shallow depths of overburden (between 300 and 370mm thick), making archaeological evidence at risk of damage during development.

A second focus of activity was present in the southern part of the site, within the northern part of Trench 10 and the east of Trench 12. Features here contained finds of Iron Age date, comprising worked flint, burnt flint and a quantity of pottery which raises the possibility of Iron Age settlement in the vicinity. Again, these deposits were encountered at a relatively shallow depth, making them vulnerable to damage during development.

Elsewhere, a number of N-S and E-W aligned ditches were recorded. Many of these were undated and probably represent field boundaries and drainage ditches related to former field systems.

Recommendations

In light of the concentrated activity focussed on the green edge, open area excavation will almost certainly be required where any proposed development would damage surviving archaeological deposits. Where standing buildings prevented the trenching of much of the green edge, monitoring of any ground works associated with their demolition may be advisable in order to assess the level of damage caused by their construction and record any archaeological deposits which may be revealed. Open excavation is also recommended in the area around the Iron Age features noted in Trenches 10 and 12. All other major ground works should be subject to a programme of archaeological monitoring, except in any areas where the depth of overburden can be demonstrated to ensure preservation of archaeological deposits *in situ*.

The extent of any further work will be specified by the planning archaeologist.

Linzi Everett
May 2008

References

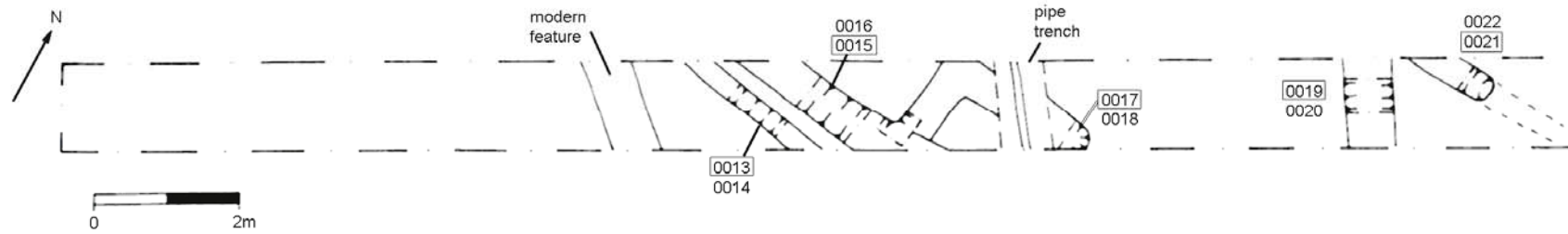
Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

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

Trench 1



Trench 3



Trench 4

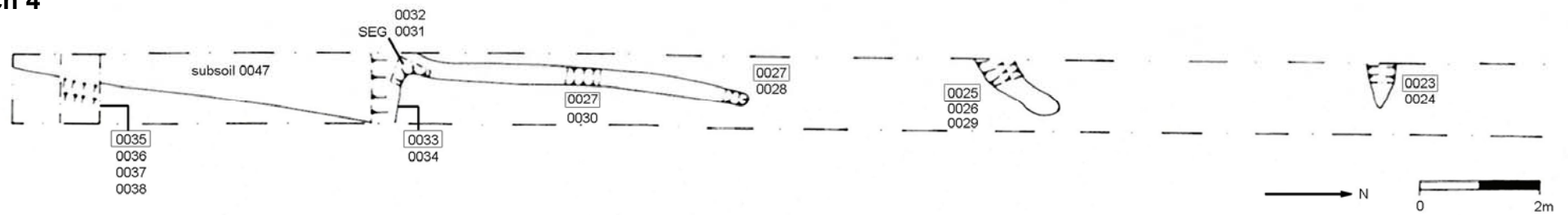
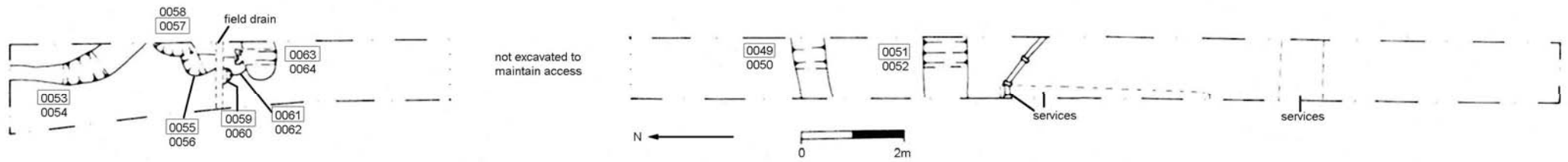


Figure 4. Trench plans

Trench 5



Trench 6



Trench 8

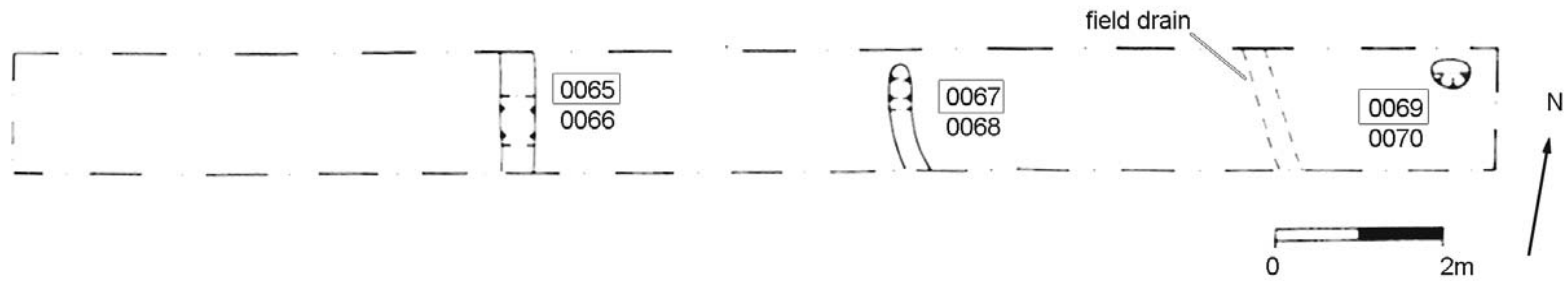
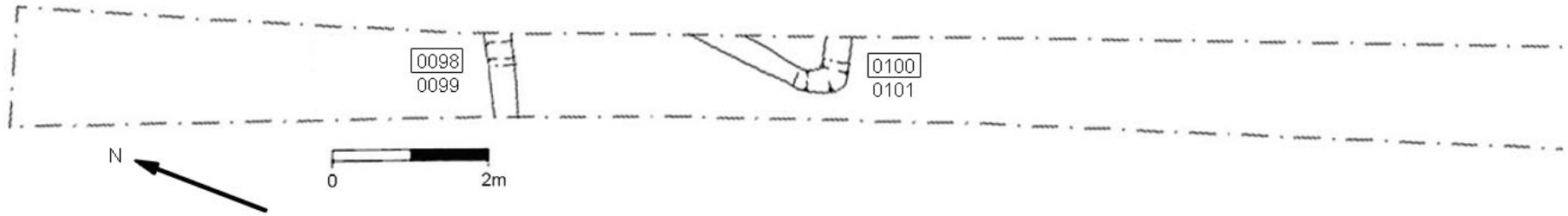


Figure 5. Trench plans

Trench 9



Trench 10

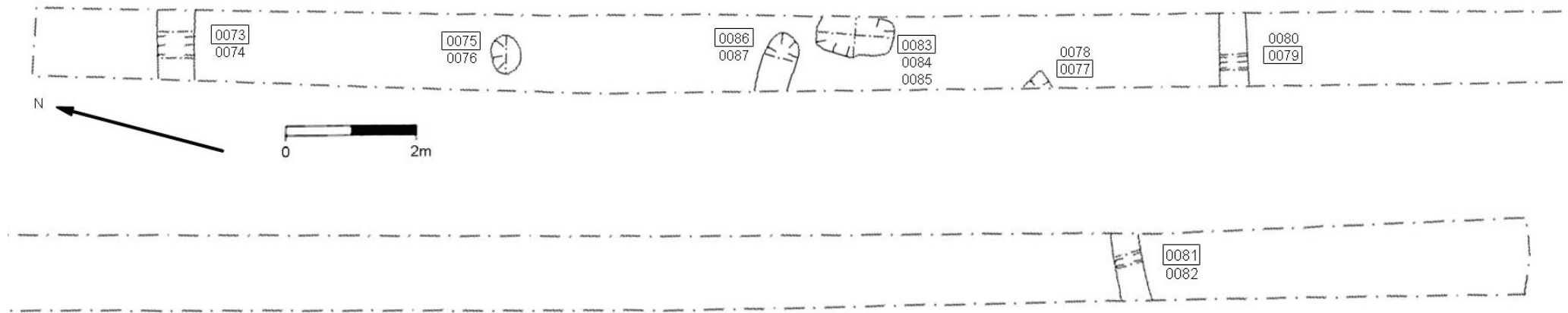


Figure 6. Trench plans

Trench 12



Trench 13



Figure 7. Trench plans

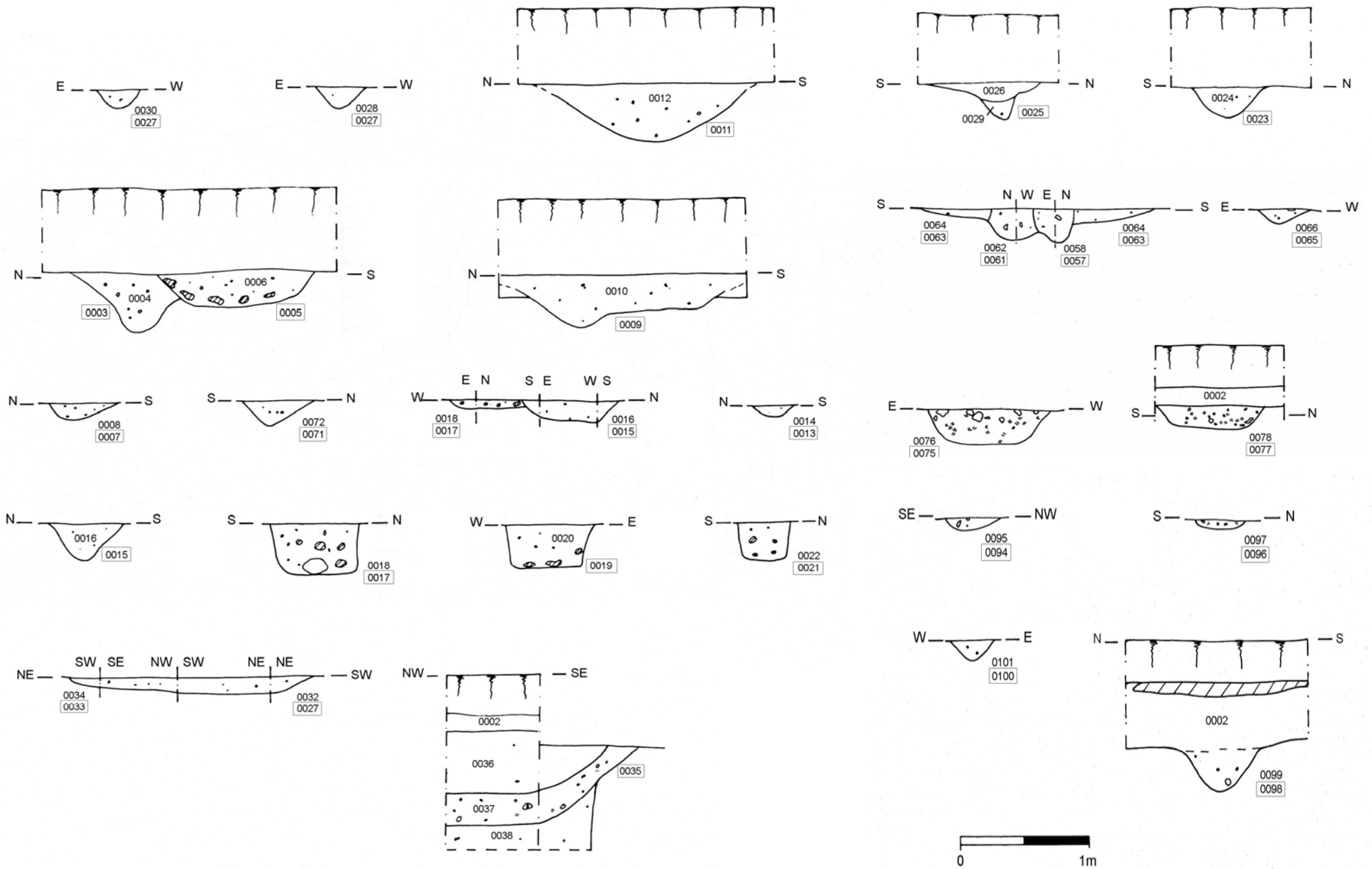


Figure 8. Sections

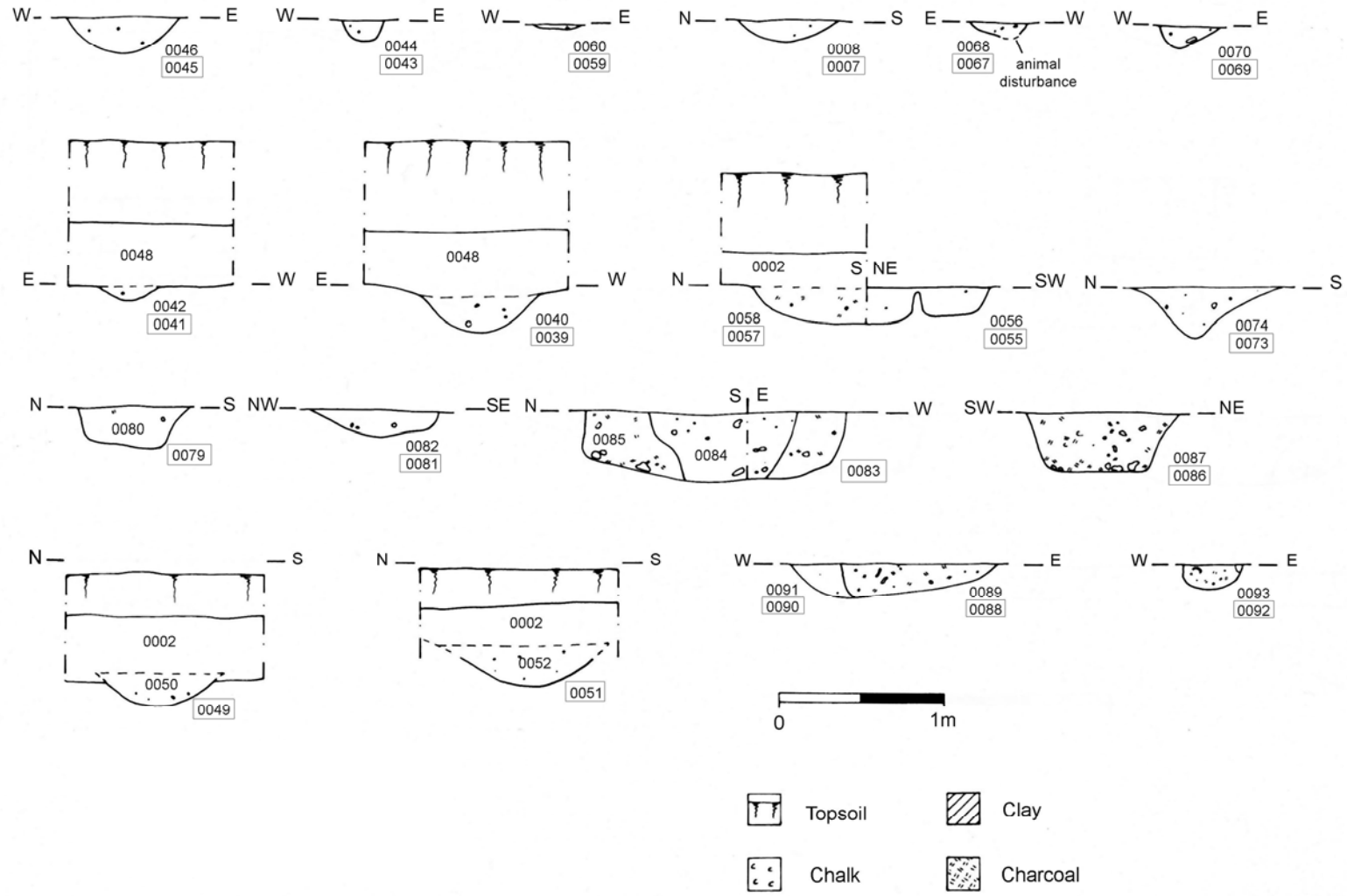


Figure 9. Sections

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for a Archaeological Trenched Evaluation

LAND ADJACENT TO CHERRY TREE FARM, MELLIS ROAD, WORTHAM, SUFFOLK

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning consent (application 751/06) has been granted by Mid Suffolk District Council for a housing development on Land adjacent to Cherry Tree Farm, Mellis Road, Wortham, Suffolk (TM 0846 7708) with a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition requiring an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (see accompanying plan).
- 1.2 The proposed development area measures c. 1.38 ha, on the eastern side of Mellis Road and fronting the green on the southern side of Bury Road, Wortham. The site is located at c. 55.00m AOD. The underlying geology comprises glaciofluvial drift and chalky till (sand and coarse loam) in the northern part of the site and chalky till (loam over clay) in the south.
- 1.3 This application lies in an area of archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, within the early settlement core and on the edge of a medieval green. In addition, there is a Roman find spot recorded c. 40.00m to the north-west of the site. There is high potential for encountering medieval, and possibly earlier, occupation deposits at this location.
- 1.4 There is high potential for important archaeological features to be located in this area. The proposed works would cause significant change ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.5 A trenched evaluation is required as the first part of the archaeological mitigation strategy for this development. Decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work should there be any archaeological finds of significance will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional brief.
- 1.6 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.
- 1.7 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.
- 1.8 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 Written Scheme of Investigation (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 WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.
- 1.9 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.

- 1.10 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.11 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

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

3. Specification: Field Evaluation

- 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a 5% by area, which is 690m² of the total application area. These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of c. 383m of trenching at 1.8m in width.
- 3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.2m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the Written Scheme of Investigation and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.

- 3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.4 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 excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.5 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.
- 3.6 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.
- 3.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 3.8 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.
- 3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.11 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.
- 3.12 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. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 3.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.
- 4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record.
- 4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Brief.
- 4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.6 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County HER.
- 5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.10 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 HER if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any

part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.

- 5.11 The project manager should consult the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.
- 5.12 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.13 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 SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.14 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.15 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.16 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.17 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR Tel: 01284 352197
Email: jess.tipper@et.suffolkcc.gov.uk

Date: 15 January 2008

Reference: / CherryTreeFarm_Wortham2008

This brief and specification remains valid for six 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 II: Context List

| OPNO | CONTEXT | SEG | TR | IDENTIFIER | DESCRIPTION | CUTS | OVER | CUTBY | UNDER | PLAN | SEC | FINDS Y/N |
|------|---------|-----|----|------------|---|------|------|-------|-------|------|-----|--------------|
| 0001 | | | | Topsoil | Dark greyish brown sandy clay loam | | | 0005 | | | | |
| 0002 | | | | Subsoil | Mid brown clay sand | | | | | | | |
| 0003 | 0003 | | 1 | Ditch cut | E-W ditch, gradual sloping sides to rounded 'U' shape at base. Cut by 0005. Base filled with water as excavated | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 0004 | 0003 | | 1 | Ditch fill | Mid to dark brown silty sand, loose compaction, moderate stone inclusions | | | | 0006 | 1 | 1 | N |
| 0005 | 0005 | | 1 | Ditch cut | E-W ditch, 45 degree sides gradually break to a flattish base. Base filled with water as excavated | 0003 | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 0006 | 0005 | | 1 | Ditch fill | Mid to dark brown silty clay sand, mottled with clay areas, particularly towards the base. Loose compaction, regular stone inclusions | | 0004 | | | 1 | 1 | Y |
| 0007 | 0007 | | 1 | Ditch cut | Shallow E-W ditch, gently sloping sides, rounded base. Base filled with water as excavated | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 0008 | 0007 | | 1 | Ditch fill | Mid greyish brown silty clay sand with occasional small stones. Loose compaction | | | | | 1 | 1 | N |
| 0009 | 0009 | | 1 | Ditch cut | E-W ditch with gently sloping sides and uneven profile-rounded base on N side, flattish to the S. Possibly re-cut but no visible cut in section. Base filled with water as excavated on the deeper N side | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 0010 | 0009 | | 1 | Ditch fill | Mid orangey brown silty clay sand with occasional small stones. Loose compaction. Fill merges with subsoil in trench section | | | | | 1 | 1 | N |
| 0011 | 0011 | | 1 | Ditch cut | ENE-WSW ditch, open 'U' shaped profile. Base filled with water as excavated | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 0012 | 0011 | | 1 | Ditch fill | Mid brown, wet, silty clay sand with occasional small stone inclusions. Loose compaction | | | | | 1 | 1 | N |
| 0013 | 0013 | | 3 | Ditch cut | Narrow W-E ditch or gully, shallow with a rounded base. Parallel with, and adjacent to 0015 | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 0014 | 0013 | | 3 | Ditch fill | Mid greyish brown silty clay sand, fairly loose compaction | | | | | 1 | 1 | N |
| 0015 | 0015 | | 3 | Ditch cut | WNW-ESE aligned ditch, steep sided, 'V' shaped profile | 0017 | | | | 1 | 1 | |

| OPNO | CONTEXT | SEG | TR | IDENTIFIER | DESCRIPTION | CUTS | OVER | CUTBY | UNDER | PLAN | SEC | FINDS Y/N |
|------|---------|-----|----|------------|---|------|------|-------|-------|------|-----|--------------|
| 0016 | 0015 | | 3 | Ditch fill | Mid greyish brown silty clay sand, fairly loose compaction N-S ditch with a 90 degree turn to W-E where the feature butt-ends on the southern side of the trench. Cut by modern service pipes and ditch 0015. Steep, almost vertical sides with sharp break of slope to flat base at butt end section | | 0018 | | | 1 | 1 | Y |
| 0017 | 0017 | | 3 | Ditch cut | Pale orangey grey silty clay sand mottled with lumps of orange clay. Occasional large flints and moderate pebble inclusions | | | 0015 | | 1 | 1 | |
| 0018 | 0017 | | 3 | Ditch fill | NNW-SSE aligned ditch. Steep, almost vertical sides with sharp break of slope to flat base | | | | 0016 | 1 | 1 | |
| 0019 | 0019 | | 3 | Ditch cut | Pale orangey grey silty clay sand mottled with lumps of orange clay. Occasional large flints and moderate pebble inclusions | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 0020 | 0019 | | 3 | Ditch fill | W-E ditch, narrow and steep, almost vertically sided with a sharp break of slope to a flattish base. Butt end may not be true- feature thought to continue shallowly to the E but machined deeper at the end of the trench where the natural subsoil was very soft | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 0021 | 0021 | | 3 | Ditch cut | Pale orangey grey silty clay sand mottled with lumps of orange clay. Occasional pebble inclusions | | | | | 1 | 1 | Y |
| 0023 | 0023 | | 4 | Ditch cut | W-E aligned ditch, butt-ending in the centre of the trench. Open 'U' shaped profile | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 0024 | 0023 | | 4 | Ditch fill | Pale greyish brown silty clay sand, fairly loose compaction, occasional small stone inclusions | | | | 0001 | 1 | 1 | |
| 0025 | 0025 | | 4 | Ditch cut | Roughly SW-NE aligned ditch, somewhat irregular in plan and profile- shallow sides, breaking quite sharply into an open 'V' shaped base. Possibly re-cut. | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 0026 | 0025 | | 4 | Ditch fill | Mid brown silty clay, occasional small stone inclusions | | 0029 | | | 1 | 1 | Y |
| 0027 | 0027 | | 4 | Ditch cut | N-S aligned ditch, quite narrow and shallow with an open 'U' shaped profile. May be same as or associated with 0033 but relationship unclear | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 0028 | 0027 | | 4 | Ditch fill | Pale-mid greyish brown silty clay sand, occasional small stone inclusions | | | | | 1 | 1 | |

| OPNO | CONTEXT | SEG | TR | IDENTIFIER | DESCRIPTION | CUTS | OVER | CUTBY | UNDER | PLAN | SEC | FINDS Y/N |
|------|---------|------|----|--------------|--|------------|------|-------|-------|------|-----|--------------|
| 0029 | 0025 | | 4 | Ditch fill | Pale grey silty clay | | | | 0026 | 1 | 1 | N |
| 0030 | 0027 | | 4 | Ditch fill | Pale-mid greyish brown silty clay sand, occasional small stone inclusions | | | | 0047 | 1 | 1 | |
| 0031 | 0031 | 0031 | 4 | Segment | Segment excavated to establish any relationship between ditch 0027 and feature 0033 | 0027; 0033 | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 0032 | 0027 | 0031 | 4 | Ditch fill | Fill of ditch 0027 in segment 0031. Pale-mid greyish brown silty clay sand, occasional small stone inclusions | | | | 0047 | 1 | 1 | |
| 0033 | 0033 | | 4 | Feature cut | Northern edge of feature only determined as subsoil left high south of this point. May be same as/associated with ditch 0027 | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 0034 | 0033 | 0031 | 4 | Feature fill | Fill of feature 0033 in segment 0031. Pale-mid greyish brown silty clay sand, occasional small stone inclusions | | | | 0047 | 1 | 1 | |
| 0035 | 0035 | | 4 | Ditch cut | Large modern feature in S end of Tr 4, appears to be N-S linear but only partially revealed by trench. Deep- not bottomed | 0047 | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 0036 | 0035 | | 4 | Ditch fill | Mid orangey brown silty clay sand, noticeably few inclusions, loose compaction | | 0037 | | 0047 | 1 | 1 | |
| 0037 | 0035 | | 4 | Ditch fill | Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay sand with occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal | | 0038 | | 0036 | 1 | 1 | |
| 0038 | 0035 | | 4 | Ditch fill | Mid orangey brown silty clay sand. Wet and fairly well compacted | | | | 0037 | 1 | 1 | Y |
| 0039 | 0039 | | 5 | Ditch cut | N-S aligned ditch, rounded, open profile | | | | | 2 | 2 | |
| 0040 | 0039 | | 5 | Ditch fill | Pale brown silty sandy clay, quite loosely compacted. No differentiation between fill and subsoil 0048 | | | | 0048 | 2 | 2 | |
| 0041 | 0041 | | 5 | Ditch cut | Narrow N-S aligned ditch/gully, shallow, with a rounded base | | | | | 2 | 2 | |
| 0042 | 0041 | | 5 | Ditch fill | Pale brown silty sandy clay, quite loosely compacted. No differentiation between fill and subsoil | | | | 0048 | 2 | 2 | |
| 0043 | 0043 | | 5 | Ditch cut | Narrow N-S aligned ditch/gully, 'U' shaped profile | | | | | 2 | 2 | |
| 0044 | 0043 | | 5 | Ditch fill | Pale greyish brown silty clay sand, loosely compacted | | | | 0048 | 2 | 2 | |

| OPNO | CONTEXT | SEG | TR | IDENTIFIER | DESCRIPTION | CUTS | OVER | CUTBY | UNDER | PLAN | SEC | FINDS Y/N |
|------|---------|-----|----|---------------|--|------------------|------------------------|-------|---------------|------|-----|--------------|
| 0045 | 0045 | | 5 | Ditch cut | N-S aligned ditch with an open, rounded profile | | | | | 2 | 2 | |
| 0046 | 0045 | | 5 | Ditch fill | Pale orangey brown silty sandy clay, loosely compacted with occasional small stone inclusions | | | | 0048 | 2 | 2 | |
| 0047 | 0047 | | 4 | Subsoil | Layer of mid greyish brown subsoil in Tr 4. Starts about half way down the trench, getting thicker to the S. Lenses of chalky clay noted, medieval pottery recovered. Same as layer 0048 | | 0028; 0032; 0034 | 0035 | 0001 | 1 | 1 | Y |
| 0048 | 0048 | | 5 | Subsoil | Layer of mid greyish brown subsoil in Tr 5. Thickest at the W end, gradually thinning to the E. Medieval pottery recovered. Same as layer 0047 | | 0040; 0042 | | 0001 | 2 | 2 | Y |
| 0049 | 0049 | | 6 | Ditch cut | E-W ditch, quite shallow, with open 'U' shaped profile | 0002? | | | | 3 | 3 | |
| 0050 | 0049 | | 6 | Ditch fill | Pale greyish brown silty clay with occasional small pebbles and root disturbance throughout | | | | | 3 | 3 | N |
| 0051 | 0051 | | 6 | Ditch cut | E-W aligned ditch, shallow, rounded profile. Slight suggestion that it was cut through subsoil but almost impossible to differentiate between fill and subsoil | 0002? | | | | 3 | 3 | |
| 0052 | 0051 | | 6 | Ditch fill | Mottled pale grey-yellow silty sandy clay. Occasional small pebbles, root disturbance throughout | | | | | 3 | 3 | N |
| 0053 | 0053 | | 6 | Ditch cut | N-S aligned ditch, gradually turning to NW-SE. Shallow, rounded profile | | | | | 2 | 2 | |
| 0054 | 0053 | | 6 | Ditch fill | Pale greyish brown silt sandy clay mottled with orange. Root disturbance, loosely compacted | | | | | 2 | 2 | Y |
| 0055 | 0055 | | 6 | Pit cut | Small pit, cut by surrounding features so impossible to determine full extent and form. Quite steep sides with sharp break of slope to a flat base | | | 0057 | | 2 | 2 | |
| 0056 | 0055 | | 6 | Pit fill | Mid orangey brown silty sandy clay with occasional small stone inclusions | | | | 0058; 0002 | 2 | 2 | Y |
| 0057 | 0057 | | 6 | Pit cut | Pit cut continues beyond edge of trench but appears to be sub-rectangular. Fairly steep sides, uneven base | 0055; 0061; 0063 | | | | 2 | 2 | |
| 0058 | 0057 | | 6 | Pit fill | Mid greyish brown silty sandy clay, loosely compacted, occasional charcoal flecks | | 0056; 0062; 0064 | | 0002 | 2 | 2 | Y |
| 0059 | 0059 | | 6 | Post hole cut | Small, shallow post hole cut by modern gully | | | | | 2 | 2 | |

| OPNO | CONTEXT | SEG | TR | IDENTIFIER | DESCRIPTION | CUTS | OVER | CUTBY | UNDER | PLAN | SEC | FINDS Y/N |
|------|---------|-----|----|----------------|---|------|------|------------|-------|------|-----|--------------|
| 0060 | 0059 | | 6 | Post hole fill | Pale yellowish brown silty sand mottled with grey sand | | | | | 2 | 2 | N |
| 0061 | 0061 | | 6 | Post hole cut | Post hole or small pit cut by surrounding features so not possible to determine exact shape. Fairly deep, relative to its size, with a rounded base | | | 0057; 0063 | | 2 | 2 | |
| 0062 | 0061 | | 6 | Post hole fill | Mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional stones | | | | | 2 | 2 | Y |
| 0063 | 0063 | | 6 | Pit cut | Shallow, oval pit or ditch terminus- extent not defined as it continues beyond edge of trench | 0061 | | 0057 | | 2 | 2 | |
| 0064 | 0063 | | 6 | Pit fill | Mid-pale greyish brown silty sand mottled with orange subsoil. Occasional charcoal flecks and small pebbles. Occasional medium flints | | | | | 2 | 2 | Y |
| 0065 | 0065 | | 8 | Ditch cut | Narrow N-S ditch, shallow open 'V' shaped profile, rounded base | | | | | 2 | 2 | |
| 0066 | 0065 | | 8 | Ditch fill | Mid greyish brown silty sand mottled with orange sand. Occasional small stones | | | | | 2 | 2 | N |
| 0067 | 0067 | | 8 | Ditch cut | Narrow ditch cut, aligned roughly N-S, curving slightly to the E at the S end. Shallow, with uneven profile due to animal disturbance | | | | | 2 | 2 | |
| 0068 | 0067 | | 8 | Ditch fill | Pale-mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones | | | | | 2 | 2 | N |
| 0069 | 0069 | | 8 | Post hole cut | Small sub-circular post hole, fairly steep sided to the W, less steep on the E side, rounded base | | | | | 2 | 2 | |
| 0070 | 0069 | | 8 | Post hole fill | Pale-mid orangey brown silty sand, mottled with orange sand. Occasional small stone inclusions | | | | | 2 | 2 | N |
| 0071 | 0071 | | 1 | Ditch cut | E-W ditch, fairly narrow and shallow, open 'V' shaped profile | | | | | 2 | 2 | |
| 0072 | 0071 | | 1 | Ditch fill | Mid-pale greyish brown silty sand with moderate stone inclusions and iron pan flecks | | | | | 1 | 2 | N |
| 0073 | 0073 | | 10 | Ditch cut | E-W aligned ditch, open 'V' shaped profile, rounded base | | | | | GPS | 2 | |

| OPNO | CONTEXT | SEG | TR | IDENTIFIER | DESCRIPTION | CUTS | OVER | CUTBY | UNDER | PLAN | SEC | FINDS Y/N |
|------|---------|-----|----|------------|--|------|------|-------|-------|------|-----|--------------|
| 0074 | 0073 | | 10 | Ditch fill | Mid brown silty sand with moderate stone inclusions and occasional charcoal and iron pan flecks | | | | | GPS | 2 | N |
| 0075 | 0075 | | 10 | Pit cut | Oval pit with steepish sides, sharp break of slope to a flat base | | | | | GPS | 2 | |
| 0076 | 0075 | | 10 | Pit fill | Mid- pale yellowish brown silty sandy clay, rich in burnt clay and charcoal. Occasional flints and chalk flecks | | | | | GPS | 2 | Y |
| 0077 | 0077 | | 10 | Pit cut | Part of pit visible in the W edge of Tr 10 | | | | | GPS | 2 | |
| 0078 | 0077 | | 10 | Pit fill | Mid-dark brown clay sand rich in charcoal and burnt clay. Occasional burnt flint and stone inclusions | | | | 0002 | GPS | 2 | N |
| 0079 | 0079 | | 10 | Ditch cut | E-W ditch, fairly steep sides, sharp break of slope to a flattish base | | | | | GPS | 2 | |
| 0080 | 0079 | | 10 | Ditch fill | Mid orangey brown homogenous sandy clay. Occasional stones and charcoal flecks | | | | | GPS | 2 | N |
| 0081 | 0081 | | 10 | Ditch cut | NE-SW aligned ditch, shallow, rounded uneven profile- eastern side steep, gradually sloping western side | | | | | GPS | 2 | |
| 0082 | 0081 | | 10 | Ditch fill | Mid greyish brown clay sand mottled with orange and grey sand patches, blending in with the natural subsoil towards the base. Iron pan flecks and root disturbance throughout | | | | | GPS | 2 | N |
| 0083 | 0083 | | 10 | Pit cut | Large, oval pit with steep sides and flat base. | | | | | GPS | 2 | |
| 0084 | 0083 | | 10 | Pit fill | Dark greyish brown sandy silt with dense charcoal and burnt clay. No sign of burning in situ | | 0085 | | | GPS | 2 | Y |
| 0085 | 0083 | | 10 | Pit fill | Mixed fill- pale yellowish brown silty sand with charcoal and moderate burnt clay lumps | | | | 0084 | GPS | 2 | N |
| 0086 | 0086 | | 10 | Ditch cut | W-E aligned ditch, butt end. Steepish sides, sharp break of slope to a flat base. May be same feature as 0088 | | | | | GPS | 2 | |
| 0087 | 0086 | | 10 | Ditch fill | Mixed fill- pale yellowish brown sandy clay with dark/black silty sandy clay rich in charcoal and burnt clay lumps. Charcoal more dense towards the base. Occasional stones and burnt flints. No evidence of burning in situ | | | | | GPS | 2 | Y |
| 0088 | 0088 | | 12 | Ditch cut | NW-SE aligned ditch, uneven, rounded wedge shaped profile, steeper W side. May be same feature as 0086 | 0090 | | | | GPS | 3 | |

| OPNO | CONTEXT | SEG | TR | IDENTIFIER | DESCRIPTION | CUTS | OVER | CUTBY | UNDER | PLAN | SEC | FINDS Y/N |
|------|---------|-----|----|------------|---|------|------|-------|-------|------|-----|--------------|
| 0089 | 0088 | | 12 | Ditch fill | Mid brown silty clay sand with occasional charcoal flecks throughout | | 0091 | | | GPS | 3 | Y |
| 0090 | 0090 | | 12 | Pit cut | Small, circular pit, rounded profile. Cut by ditch 0088 | | | 0088 | | GPS | 3 | |
| 0091 | 0090 | | 12 | Pit fill | Pale greyish brown silty clay sand, fairly loosely compacted | | | | 0089 | GPS | 3 | N |
| 0092 | 0092 | | 12 | Pit cut | Small circular pit or post hole, steep sided with rounded base | | | | | GPS | 3 | |
| 0093 | 0092 | | 12 | Pit fill | Pale greyish brown silty clay sand, loosely compacted. Charcoal flecks throughout | | | | | GPS | 3 | Y |
| 0094 | 0094 | | 13 | Ditch cut | Narrow ditch or gulley, shallow, rounded profile | | | | | GPS | 2 | |
| 0095 | 0094 | | 13 | Ditch fill | Pale-mid brown sandy clay sand with occasional chalk flecks and moderate pebbles | | | | | GPS | 2 | N |
| 0096 | 0096 | | 13 | Pit cut | Small, circular pit in the edge of trench. Shallow with a flattish base | | | | | GPS | 2 | |
| 0097 | 0096 | | 13 | Pit fill | Mottled fill- pale yellowish brown sandy clay with patches of charcoal and occasional burnt clay flecks | | | | | GPS | 2 | N |
| 0098 | 0098 | | 9 | Ditch cut | E-W aligned ditch, open 'U' shaped profile. Relationship with subsoil unclear | | | | | GPS | 3 | |
| 0099 | 0098 | | 9 | Ditch fill | Mid orangey brown silty clay sand, firm compaction | | | | | GPS | 3 | |
| 0100 | 0100 | | 9 | Ditch cut | Narrow ditch or gulley, turning almost 45 degrees. Open 'V' shaped profile | | | | | GPS | 3 | |
| 0101 | 0100 | | 9 | Ditch fill | Pale orangey grey brown silty sandy clay. Very occasional small stones | | | | | GPS | 3 | |