

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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Suffolk County Council  
Archaeological Service

## Land Adjacent to Adastral Park, Martlesham, Ipswich MRM 140

Suffolk County Council  
Archaeological Service

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2008  
(Planning app. no. C/09/0555)



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## List of Contributors

All Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service unless otherwise stated.

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## Acknowledgements

This project was funded by ENVIRON UK Ltd and the archaeological work was specified and monitored by William Fletcher (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team). The Archaeological Consultant for the project was Alan Thomas of Archaeology and Planning Solutions.

Fieldwork was carried out by a number of archaeological project assistants: Duncan Allan, Andy Beverton, Roy Damant, Sabra Hennessy, John Sims and Anna West, all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team. Specialist GPS survey was carried out by Andy Beverton, Fiona Gamble and Sabra Hennessy.

The project was directed by Mo Muldowney and managed by Rhodri Gardner who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Finds processing was carried out by Gemma Adams and Valery Turp and the specialist finds report was produced by Cathy Tester. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Val Fryer, Edward Martin and Colin Pendleton. Post-excavation assistance was provided by Gemma Adams.

## Summary

This large-scale evaluation revealed – in relation to the size of the area under investigation - scant archaeological deposits and features. Those identified were primarily located in Area D, with a small number of other features appearing in all areas, with the exception of Area B, Area C2 and Area F, which contained none. A small number of modern intrusions were also observed across the site, including possible post-medieval quarrying and modern military and waste pits. The archaeology of Area D was late Iron Age to early Roman, although a large ditch that ran across the area may be a medieval field boundary.

As part of the evaluation programme, further trial trenching was undertaken in Waldringfield Quarry on an area which was thought to contain tumuli. No evidence for the presence of the double burial mound was found, although a narrow ditch of modern origin was identified.

At the request of John Ette, English Heritage Regional Inspector, additional stripping around the known burial mound on Grainger (SAM 21267) was undertaken, but no evidence for ‘satellite’ cremations or Anglo-Saxon burials that are sometimes associated with Bronze Age burial mounds such as this was identified.

## HER Information

Planning application no. C/09/0555

Date of fieldwork: 26th August 2008 to 10th September 2008

2nd October 2008 to 25th November 2008

Grid Reference: TL 2561 4489

Funding body: ENVIRON UK Ltd

Oasis reference: suffolkc1-53904

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## Introduction

Archaeological evaluation and additional open-area stripping exercises took place between 26th August and 10th September 2008 and 2nd October to 25th November 2008, on 48ha of land adjacent to Adastral Park, Martlesham, Ipswich (Fig. 1). The work was requested by ENVIRON UK Ltd, on behalf of their client British Telecom (BT) and was undertaken ahead of the proposed development of the site into mixed residential and industrial use. Archaeological intervention was carried out in accordance with a Specification and Brief prepared by William Fletcher (SCCAS Conservation Team (Appendix 1)) in advance of a planning application (C/09/0555).

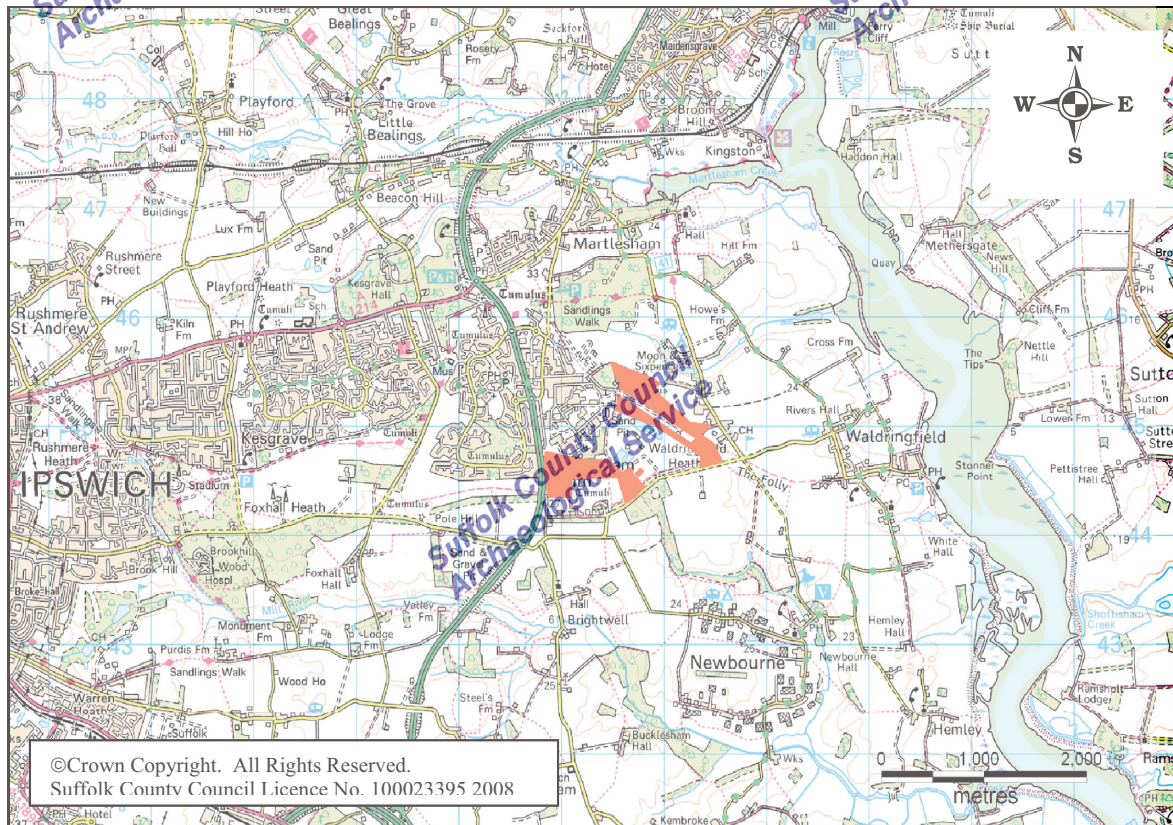


Figure 1. Site locations (red)

Due to the large size of the development site, the land was sub-divided into eleven separate areas based on current field boundaries, crops and the limits of the development itself. Each area was named for the purposes of identification and land ownership (Fig. 2).

## Background

The underlying natural geology of Martlesham comprises sands and gravels, with areas of gorse and heathland, although the development area is situated almost entirely on arable land. Area C and the Waldringfield Quarry tumuli were the only areas not under cultivation, being either grass with scrub or covered with weeds. The development area was split into two irregularly-shaped areas (Fig. 1), with an additional small area around the tumuli in Waldringfield Quarry. Area A, B, C2, C5, Grainger and the quarry tumuli lie to the south and west of the quarry and south of Adastral Park, whilst Area D, E, F, G and H lie to the north and east. The site is bounded to the



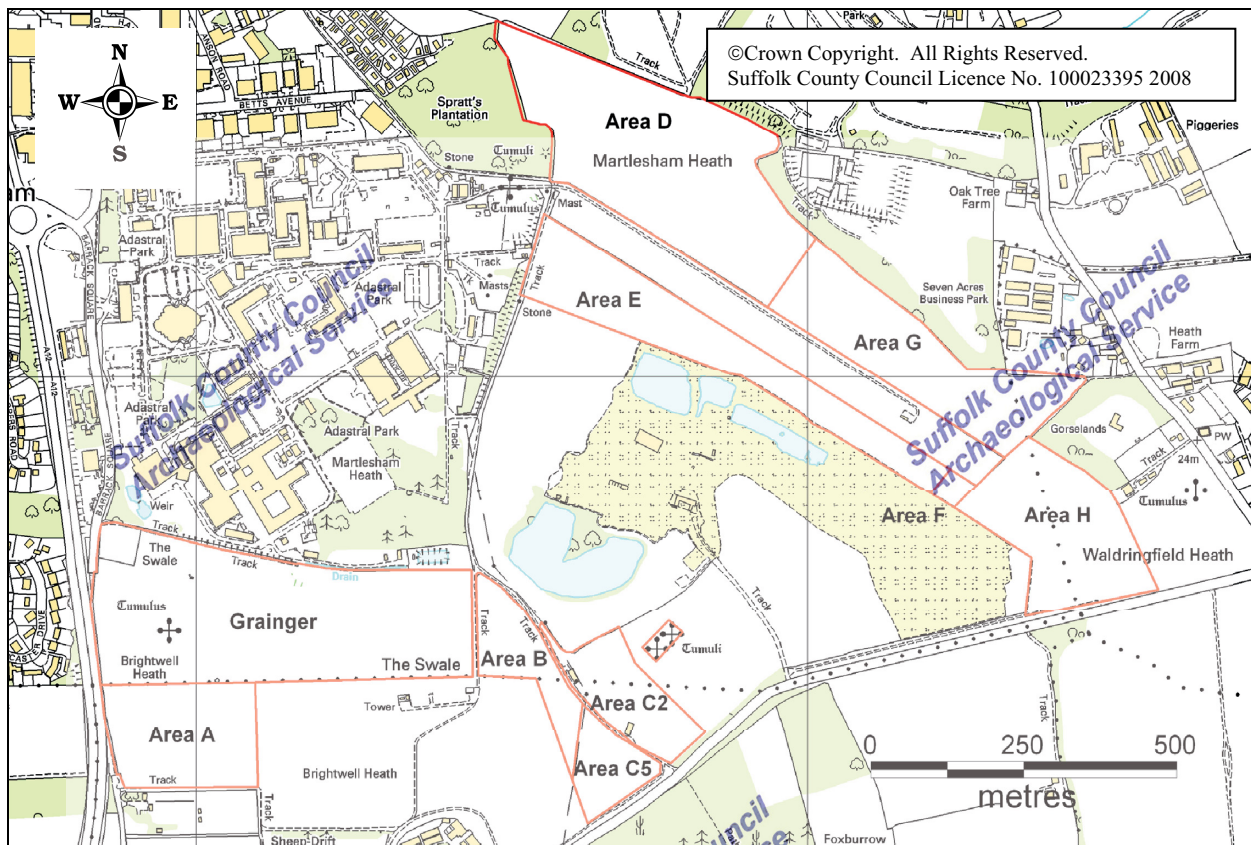


Figure 2. Site plan showing evaluation areas (outlined red), including the Waldringfield Quarry tumuli

south by Newbourne Road and to the west by the A12. Seven of the eleven areas were situated on predominantly flat land at a height of approximately 25m OD, whilst Area B, C2 and C5 lay on steeply sloping land either side of a track. The east end of Grainger was undulating, rather than sloping and became flatter towards the west end. Minimum and maximum Ordnance Datum levels for each area are presented in Table 2, below.

The development area lies within a well-documented archaeological landscape with many sites of interest either in the development area or in the immediate vicinity (Fig. 3). A detailed inventory of archaeological sites of interest and previous archaeological interventions can be found in a Desk-based Assessment (Thomas 2008) produced by Archaeology and Planning Solutions and it is from that document that the following information is taken.

Prehistoric features form the bulk of the archaeological remains in the area, with eleven Bronze Age burial mounds (BGL 008; BGL 010, 011, 031; MRM 012, 013; MRM 011, 019; WLD 004; WLD 005, 007) either in or near to the development area. At least two of these have been subject to archaeological intervention (MRM 053 and BGL 008).

A further three possible barrow sites have also been identified (MRM 109, MRM 110 and BGL 041). The first two sites have been subject to intervention during the current evaluation (in conjunction with guidance and advice provided by Roger Thomas (English Heritage)) and determined to be mounds thrown up around two Second World War gun emplacements (Muldowney, forthcoming). Two ring ditches lie to the north of the development area and Spratt's Plantation (MRM 047 and MRM 129) and may be Iron Age in date.

Roman finds are not common in the study area, with only two sherds of pottery found in the south-east corner of Spratt's plantation (MRM 010).

The next activity represented belongs to the post-medieval period, in particular, the Second World War, with the construction of RAF Martlesham Heath and the instatement of various defences including pill boxes (see BGL 008 and MRM 109), a gun emplacement (MRM 110) and a radar tower. There are also earthworks visible (on aerial photographs) of crenellated trenches which were probably excavated as practice trenches prior to or during the First World War (WLD 055/060).

Previous archaeological interventions have identified little or no remains, for example, during an evaluation on land at the north-west edge of Waldringfield Quarry (SCCAS 1995) no archaeological remains were found; a monitoring exercise ahead of extraction at the south edge of the quarry (WLD 025) found two undated ditches; an evaluation in the south-east corner of Brightwell Heath (BGL 035) uncovered two undated ditches and an arc of postholes thought to have been of modern origin and an evaluation around the barrows in the north-east corner of Adastral Park (MRM 053) found ditch-like features, pottery and flint. Finally, three trenches were excavated across the barrow on Brightwell Heath in 1991 (BGL 008) after an attempt was made to flatten it, which recovered flint and pottery, but no evidence for an encircling ring ditch (SAU 1991).

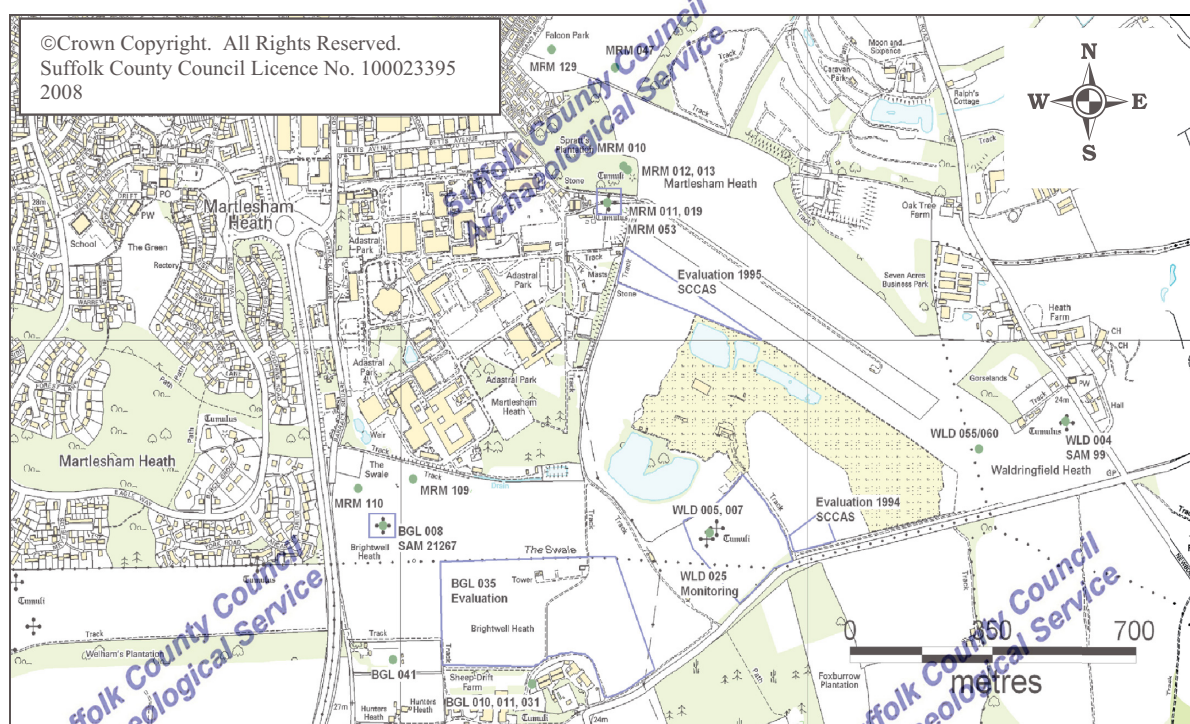


Fig. 5. HER locations (green) and previous archaeological interventions (outlined blue)

## Methodology

The main objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible, the presence or absence of surviving archaeological deposits and to ascertain their location, form, extent, date, condition and significance, both within the development area and the wider landscape.

The Brief and Specification required that a 5% sample (or 2% in certain circumstances) of the development area should be subject to trial trenching. In total, 388 trenches were excavated to the natural horizon using tracked 360° mechanical excavators, fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. Excavation of the trenches was constantly supervised by experienced archaeologists. All the trenches were 30m long, unless otherwise stated in the text (see Results, below) and were located according to a predetermined plan wherever possible. Some trenches were repositioned due to unforeseen obstacles and/or obstructions, access restrictions and other special circumstances (see below). As stated in the Brief, upcast spoil was placed next to the trench with topsoil and any mixed material kept separate.

A doughnut-shaped area approximately 0.305ha was stripped around the Granger round barrow (SAM 21269) (without damaging the mound itself) and to the north-east a 0.066ha area, including a 2m wide by approximately 7m long strip on the east side of the second pill box mound was excavated using the same mechanical excavators, again constantly monitored by experienced archaeologists. The objective of the work carried out close to the scheduled mound was to establish the presence - or otherwise - of contemporary 'satellite' cremations and/or Anglo-Saxon burials within a 30m radius of the barrow. Stripping on the second mound was undertaken in order to determine its construction date. The result of this investigation could have serious implications concerning the status of the structure, with particular regard to its position within the proposed development area.

Prior to the mechanical removal of any topsoil or overburden, the ground was scanned by two trained operatives from Battlefield Area Clearance Technicians (BACTEC Ltd) using magnetometers, which detect ferrous objects, i.e. unexploded ordnance. This step was deemed necessary due to the proximity of the development area to RAF Martlesham Heath, which was bombed several times during the Second World War.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Suffolk County Council's *pro forma* sheets and plans and sections were drawn at 1:50 and 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate. Colour (digital) and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits. Repositioned trenches, archaeological features, etc. and ordnance datum were surveyed using a Leica GPS.

Four environmental soil samples were taken from specific deposits; these included a group of postholes in Area D and a pit in Area G.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-53904) and a digital copy of the report will be submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The site archive is kept in the main store of SCCAS at Bury St Edmunds under HER no. MRM 140.

## Results

Archaeological features were identified in all areas except Area B, Area C2 and Area F, with the highest number of features in Area D. They consisted primarily of ditches, with a small number of postholes and pits. Post-medieval and modern features, including service trenches were also encountered and located across the development area.



Topsoil was uniform across the entire site but was numbered separately by area for identification purposes, as was the underlying natural and a series of numbers was also allocated for unstratified finds, again by area (Table 1). No subsoil was encountered on the site, although colluvium was identified in Area B, Grainger and Area C5. Full context descriptions are included in Appendix 2; soil descriptions are only included in the text where appropriate.

It should be noted that all trenches and features were, in most cases, severely affected by heavy ploughing or subsoiler action. In Area G, for example, the subsoiler damage was recorded to a depth of at least 0.7m – up to 0.2m below the depth of the topsoil, which in some trenches was over 0.55m thick.

Area	Unstratified finds no.
A	0001
B	0002
C	0003
D	0004
E	0005
F	0006
G	0007
H	0008
Grainger	0009
Tumuli	-

Table 1. Unstratified finds numbers

Area	Topsoil	Average topsoil depth (m)	Average trench depth (m)	Ordnance Datum (mOD)	
				Min.	Max.
A	0194	0.37	0.44	25.24	26.89
B	0045	0.47	0.49	-	-
C	0043 (C2); 0052 (C5)	0.49	0.53	15.40 (C2); 14.34 (C5)	23.08 (C2); 22.56 (C5)
D	0188	0.36	0.43	22.22	25.65
E	0016	0.43	0.45	23.58	25.89
F	0018	0.48	0.48	23.99	24.09
G	0211	0.39	0.46	23.58	25.31
H	0213	0.38	0.46	21.48	24.49
Grainger	0023	0.35	0.44	17.99	25.63
Tumuli	0041	0.43	0.46	24.28	25.27

Table 2. Average topsoil and trench depths, with land elevation, by Area

## Area A

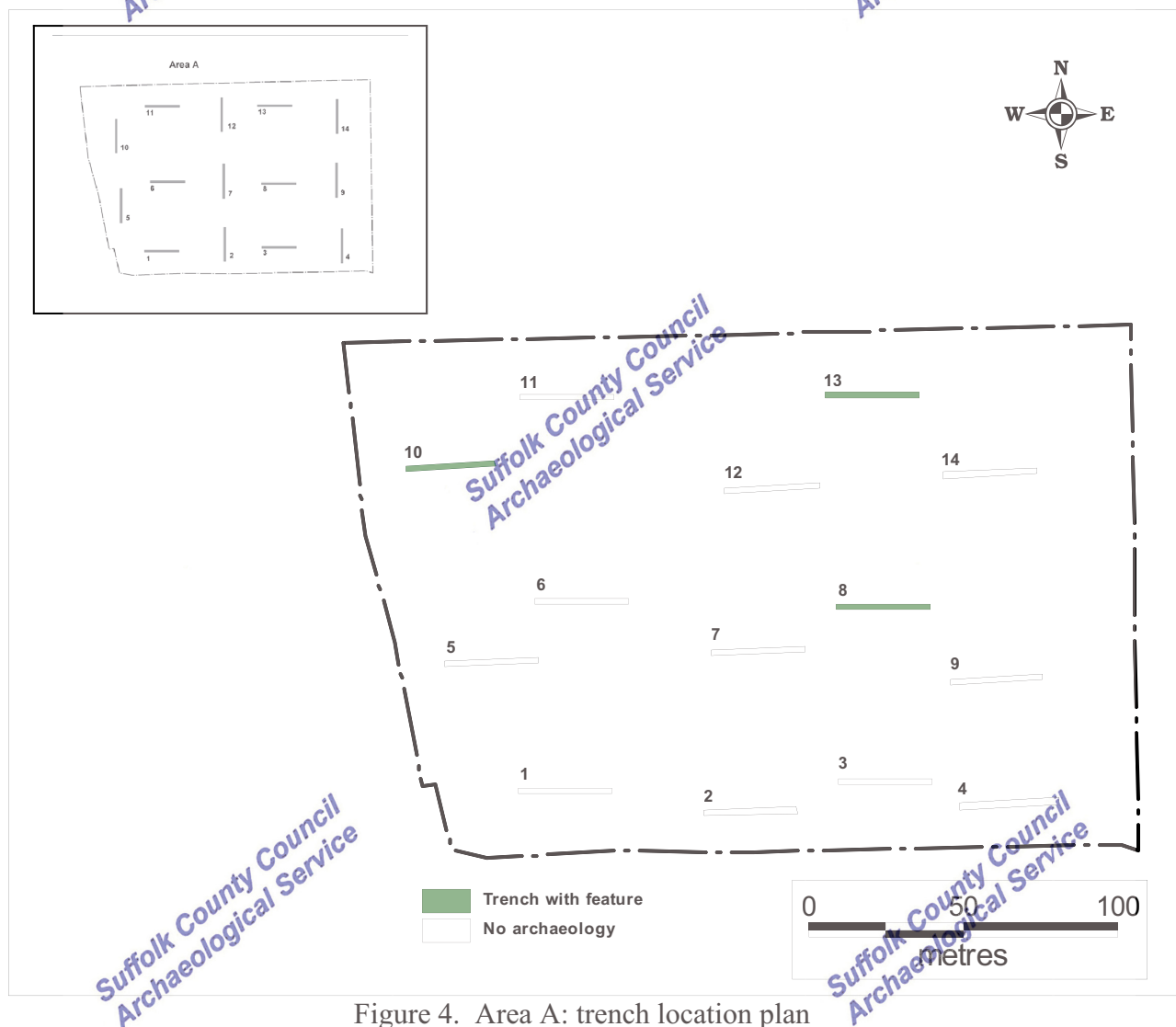
Area A was 4ha in size and located on predominantly flat land in the south-west corner of the development area (Fig. 2). A 2% sample of this area was agreed and undertaken and fourteen trenches were excavated. In compliance with the farmer, Mr Mayhew, eight of the trenches were re-aligned in order to run with the plough lines so as not to cause unnecessary damage to the field (Fig. 4).

Trenches 8, 10 and 13 each contained a ditch (Fig. 5), whilst modern intrusions were present in Trenches 6, 9, 11 and 13.

Ditch 0190 was located at the east end of Trench 8 and aligned north to south. It was 1.04m wide by 0.21m deep and had a flat-based, steep-sided profile. It contained one very clean fill (0191), which was slightly darker in appearance on the west side of the feature, and contained no finds.

The ditch identified in Trench 10 (0211) remained unexcavated because it was the southern continuation of the ditch previously seen and excavated in Grainger (see below). Historic map evidence suggests it was created sometime between 1880 and 1900.

Ditch 0193 (Fig. 28, S.36) was located towards the east end of Trench 13 and aligned north-west to south-east. It was 0.6m wide by 0.18m deep with a gently sloping u-shaped profile and contained one fill (0192). No finds were recovered.





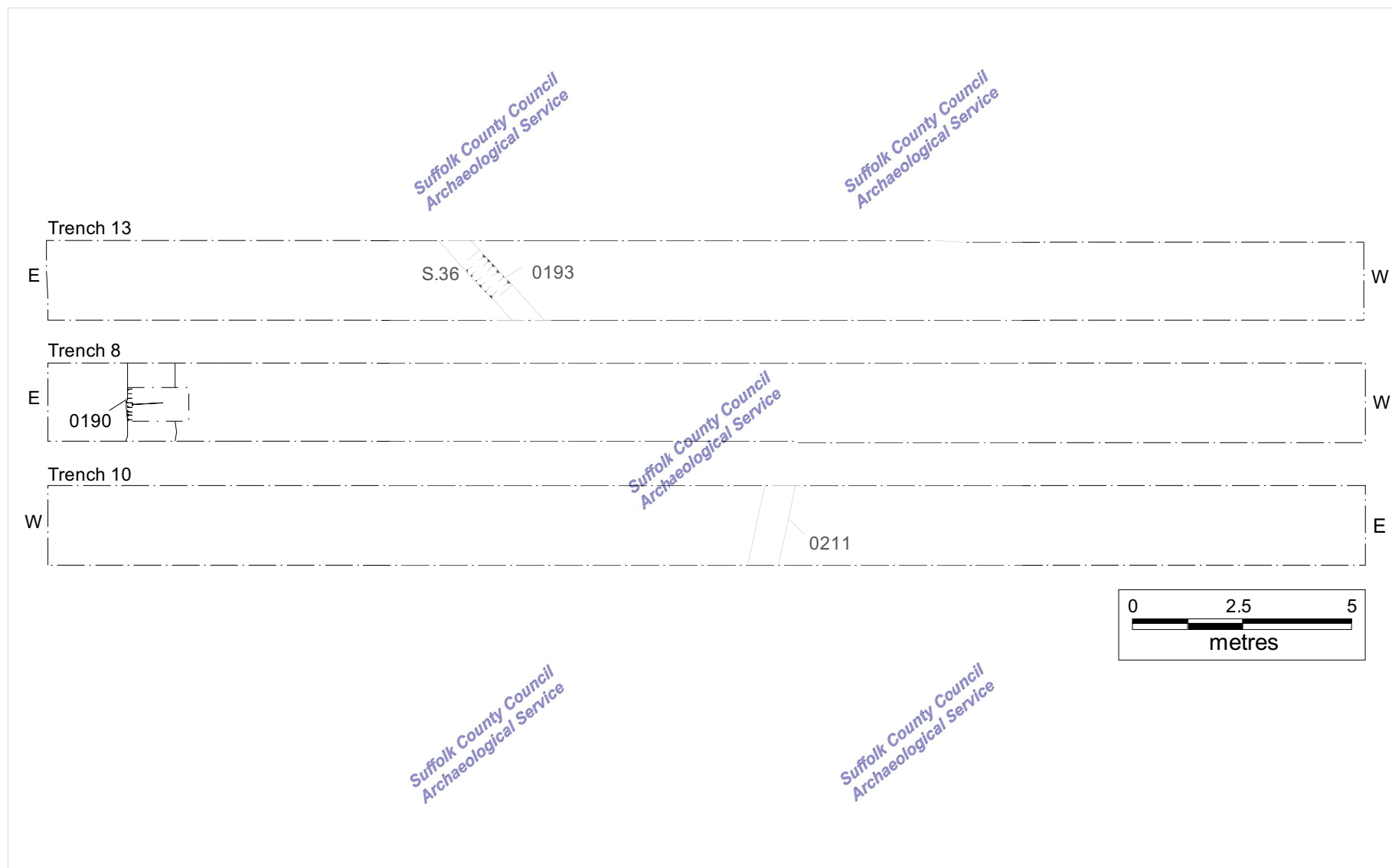


Figure 5. Area A: trench plans

## Area B

Area B (Fig. 6) was 2.14ha in size and situated between Grainger, to the west and Area C2, to the east and was immediately north of Area C5 (Fig. 2). 5% of this area was sampled, constituting nineteen trenches. No archaeological features were present in Area B, although colluvium (0053) was identified in Trenches 127, 130, 134, 135, 136 and 137. A probable service trench, aligned east to west, was seen at the north end of Trench 133.

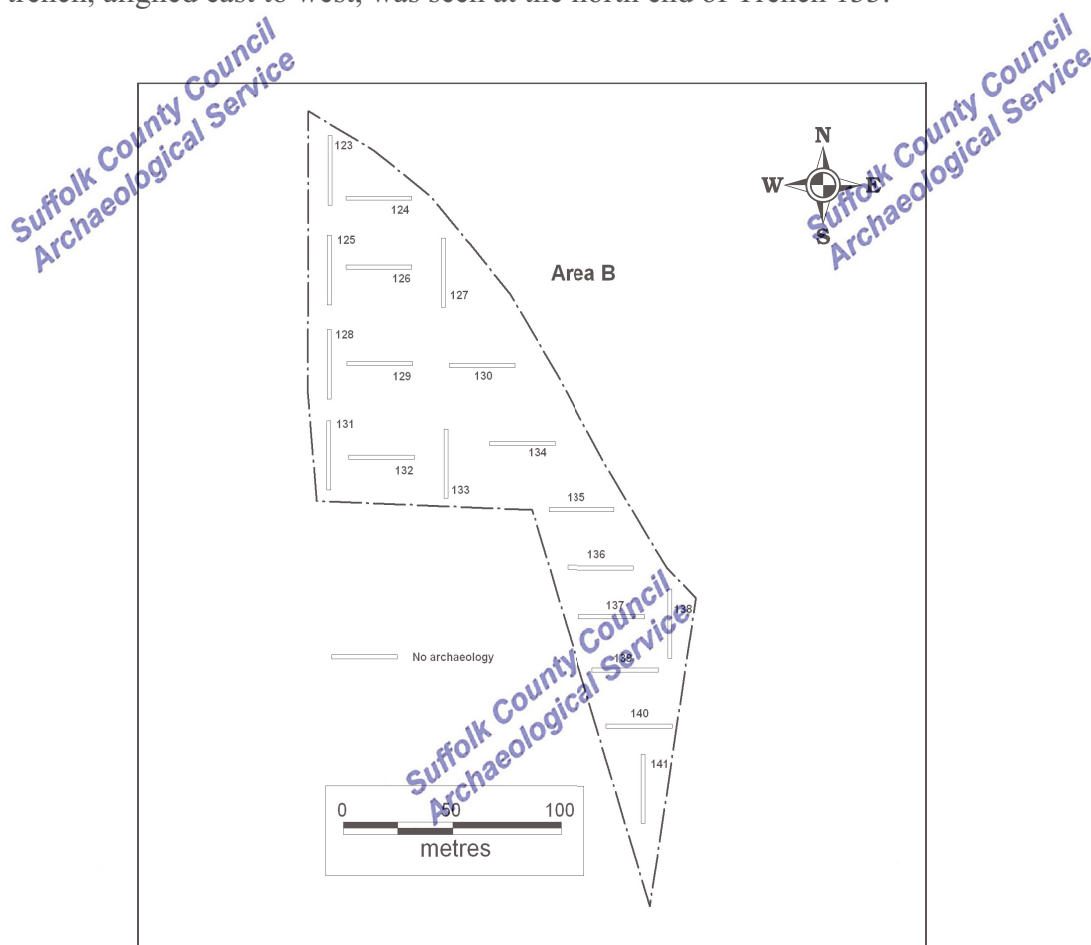


Figure 6. Area B: trench location plan

## Area C2

Area C2 (Fig. 7) was located to the east of Area B and Area C5 (Fig. 2) on steeply sloping land that was partially covered with dense bracken, gorse and bramble scrub. The area was 2.36ha and landscaped in two places on the west side to accommodate a large agricultural building. Only 2% (8 trenches) of this area was evaluated because it was decided that the landscaping activity was likely to have already disturbed the land and archaeological deposits therein.

No archaeological features were found in Area C2, although Trenches 142 and 148 contained modern pits backfilled with various types of rubbish, including sheet asbestos fragments.

Trenches 144 and 148 were repositioned as the machine did not fit into the available space and Trench 149 was moved slightly to the north-west to avoid dense scrub and a trackway. Trench 147 was not excavated as it lay directly across one of the landscaped areas.

## Area C5

Area C5 adjoined Area B to the south and was bounded on the south side by Newbourne Road (Fig. 2). It covered an area of 1.48ha and lay on sloping ground. Thirteen trenches (Fig. 7) were

excavated in this area and archaeological features were identified in three – Trenches 156, 160 and 163, with four small round features also identified in Trench 150 (Fig. 8). Trench 159 and 162 both contained modern disturbance.

Ditch 0048 was situated at the west end of Trench 156 and oriented north-west to south-east. It was 1m wide by 0.25m deep, had an asymmetrical u-shaped profile and contained one fill (0049) from which a small, abraded medieval pottery sherd and flint were recovered.

Ditch 0061 lay at the south-west end of Trench 160 and was oriented approximately north-east to south-west. It was 0.57m wide by 0.37m deep with a u-shaped profile. One fill (0062) was present but contained no finds.

Ditch 0051 (Fig. 28, S.72) was located at the north end of Trench 163 and aligned north-east to south-west. It was 1.64m wide by 0.54m deep and had a slightly uneven v-shaped profile. Single fill 0050 contained no finds.

Four small round features were identified at the north-west end of Trench 150. They were situated on an approximate north to south alignment and were unevenly spaced. Two were excavated. Feature 0063 was circular in plan with vertical sides and a slightly concave base. It was 0.3m in diameter by 0.2m deep and contained mid yellowish brown sand (0064) which had a swirled/mixed appearance. Feature 0060 was located less than 1m south of 0063 and was also circular in plan with a u-shaped profile. It was 0.27m in diameter by 0.14m deep and was filled by 0059, mixed dark grey and mid orange yellow silty sand.

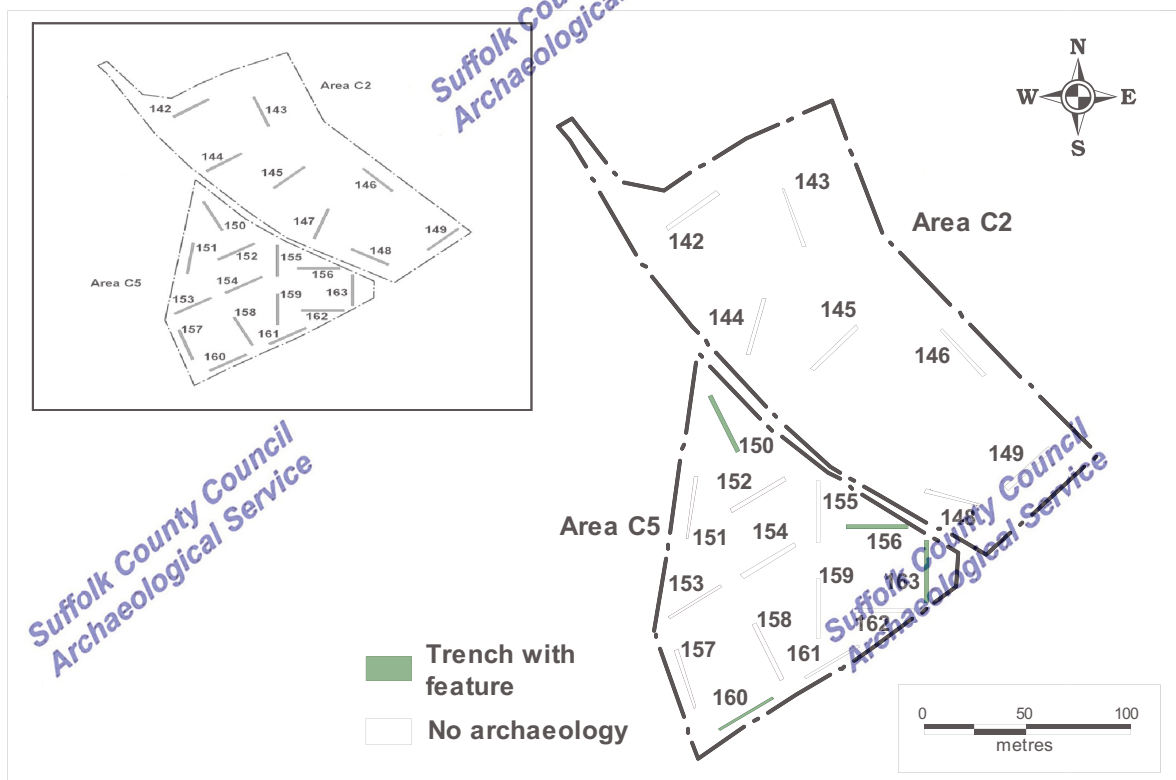


Figure 7. Area C2 and Area C5: trench location plan

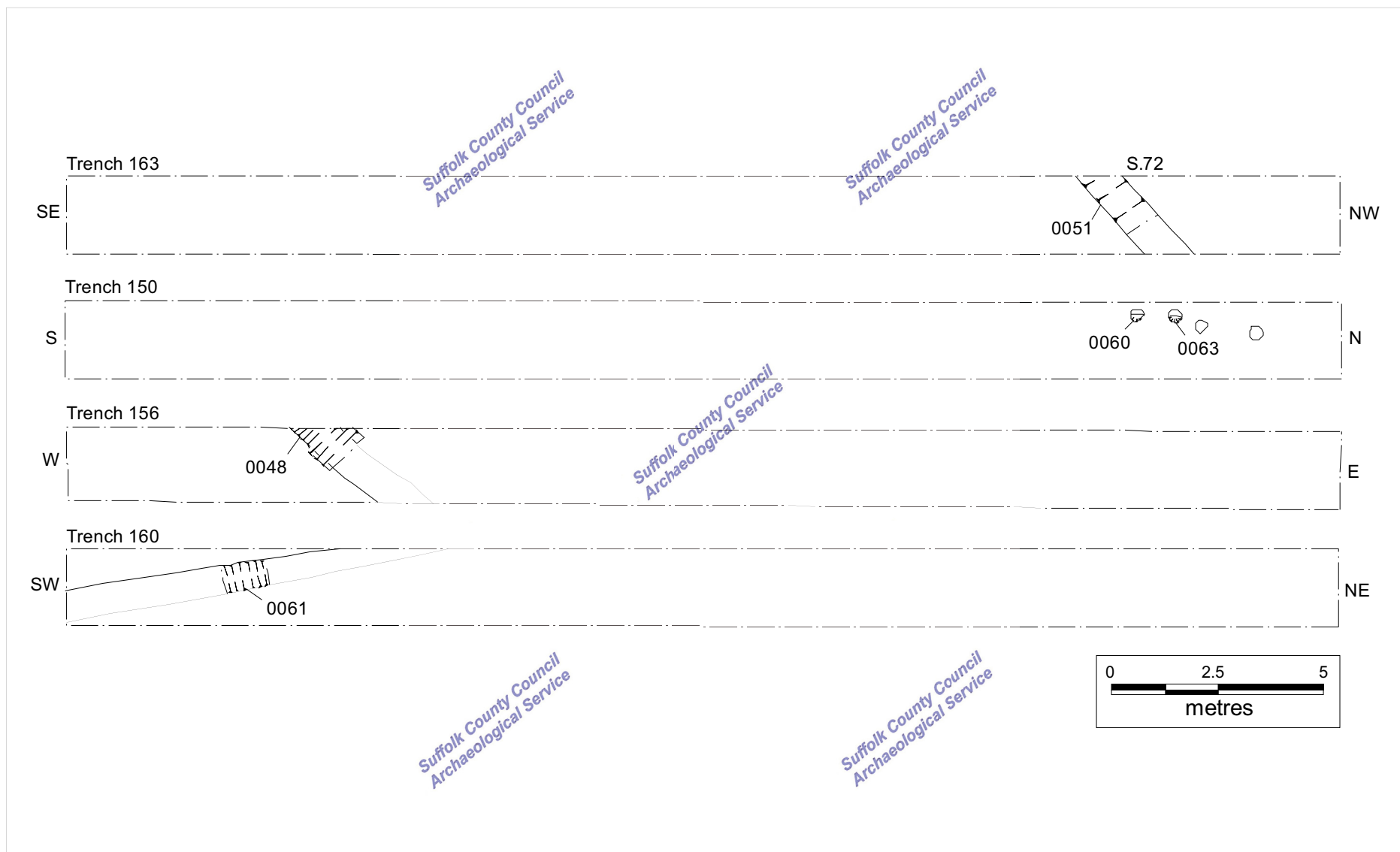


Figure 8. Area C5: trench plans

## Area D

Area D (10.31ha) lay in the north-west corner of the development area (Fig. 2) and at the time of excavation was recently harvested land being mainly flat, rising slightly to the east. A 5% sample of the area required the excavation of ninety-one trenches, of which 41% (Fig. 9) (37 trenches) contained archaeological features. Six trenches contained modern intrusions and/or tree bowls. All the trenches were aligned either NW-SE or NE-SW and a small number were relocated or shortened to allow for the track which runs along the west side of the field. No finds were recovered unless stated otherwise

Trench 203 (Fig. 15) was located in the north-west corner of Area D and formed a rough right-angle with Trench 204 (Fig. 9). Four linear features were identified, of which ditch 0101 was the most south-westerly and was aligned approximately east to west. It was 0.7m wide by 0.17m deep, with a shallow u-shaped profile and contained single fill 0102. Ditch 0106 was aligned approximately north to south and was projected to cross ditch 0102 1.5m from the southern trench edge. It was 0.82m wide by 0.14m deep with a u-shaped profile and had one fill (0107). This ditch continued southwards into Trench 204 (Fig. 15). Ditch 0116 (Fig. 27, S.10) was located at the north-west end of the trench and was at least 1.26m wide and 0.78m deep. It had a wide, convex u-shaped profile which tapered towards the base and contained four fills (0117 – 0119 and 0126). Truncating this ditch on the east side was ditch 0120, which had a wide asymmetrical profile, again slightly tapered towards the base. It was 1.84m wide by 0.58m deep and contained two fills (0128 and 0129). Both ditch 0116 and 0120 were aligned north to south.

Trench 205 contained a single ditch (0217) that was aligned north-west to south-east and was truncated at right-angles by a modern service trench. It was 0.7m wide and may have been a continuation of ditch 0106 in Trench 203 and 204. It was unexcavated at this point.

Trench 207 (Fig. 11) contained ditch 0133 and ditch 0089 (see below), both ran on an approximate east to west alignment and were located at the south-west end of the trench. Ditch 0133 was 2m wide by 0.12m deep and had an uneven v-shaped profile. It contained one fill (0132) which was very badly damaged by ploughing.

Trench 208 (Fig. 15) contained one ditch (0094) which was aligned north-west to south-east and was 0.87m wide by 0.35m deep, with a v-shaped profile and two fills (0093 and 0103).

Ditch 0089 was located towards the north-west end of Trench 210 (Fig. 14) and was aligned east to west. It was 0.97m wide by 0.16m deep and had a flat-based, v-shaped profile. Single fill 0089 was described as 'leached'. This ditch continued to the south-west and was identified in Trench 207 (0212).

Trench 216 (Fig. 10) contained north-east to south-west aligned, but not parallel, ditches 0088 and 0092. Ditch 0088 had a single fill, 0087, and was 0.67m wide by 0.21m deep with a u-shaped profile. Ditch 0092 was 0.98m wide by 0.16m deep and had a shallow, u-shaped profile. It also had a single fill (0091).

Ditch 0065 and 0070 were both east to west aligned and were located in Trench 221 (Fig. 13). Ditch 0065 was situated near the south-west end of the trench and was 1.75m wide by 0.38m deep with a u-shaped profile. The single fill (0066) had larger and more numerous flint gravels towards its base. Ditch 0070 was located near the north-east end of the trench and was 1m wide by 0.2m deep with a single fill (0071) and u-shaped profile.

There were also two ditches in Trench 222 (Fig. 13); one of which, 0080, continued to the north-west and was identified in Trench 218 (0218) (Fig. 14). Ditch 0080 was 0.84m wide by 0.24m



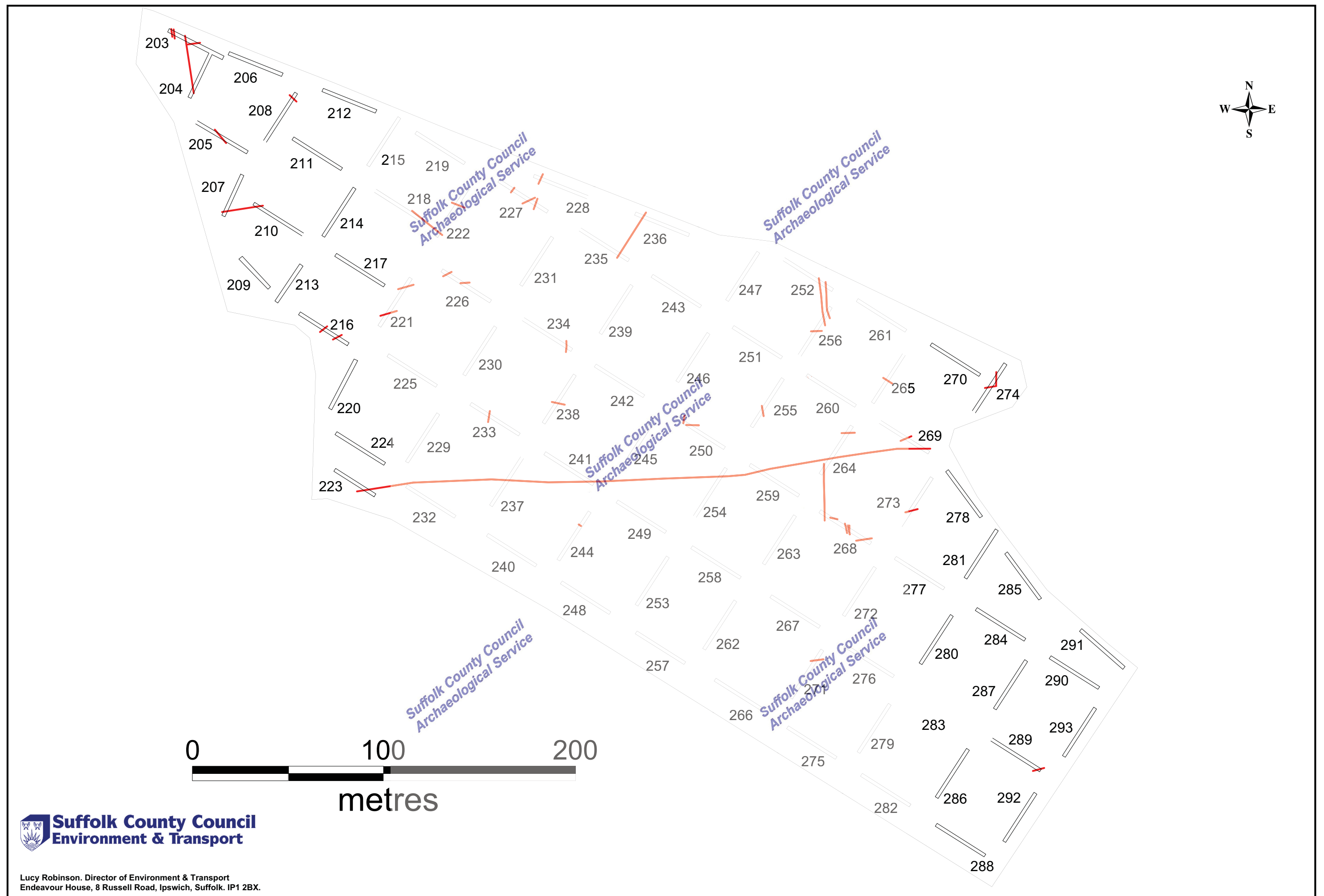


Figure 9. Area D: trench location plan showing the alignment of all linear features

deep and had a u-shaped profile. It contained single fill 0081. Ditch 0082 also had one fill (0083) and was 1.1m wide by 0.65m deep with an asymmetrical profile which tapered towards the base.

Ditch 0079 (shown in Fig. 28, S.24 as ditch 0160 (Trench 264)) was oriented north-east to south-west and ran across Area D from Trench 223 through 237, 241 254, 259, 264 to 269 (Fig. 10, 12, 14 and 15). It had a slightly sinuous course but appeared to align with the present south-west to north-east boundary of the field (south of Trench 274, Fig. 9), suggesting that it was a field boundary ditch. The ditch was fairly uniform along its length, although it was narrower (1.65m) at the south-west end. It varied in depth between 0.42m and 0.6m and in general had a v-shaped profile with between two and four fills.

Two ditches were identified in Trench 226 (Fig. 13). The first, 0072 was oriented north-east to south-west and was located at the north-west end of the trench. It was 1.4m wide by 0.36m deep and had a v-shaped profile. One fill (0073) was present. Ditch terminal 0074 was located in the middle of the trench and was 1.15m wide by 0.35m deep. It had a u-shaped profile and contained two fills: 0076 and 0075.

Trench 227 (Fig. 10) contained three ditches, the first 0084, was located in the middle of the trench and aligned approximately north-east to south-west. It was 1.46m wide by 0.44m deep and had an irregular, u-shaped profile and two fills (0086 and 0085). Ditch 0095 (Fig. 28, S.88) was also oriented approximately south-west to north-east and was 0.84m wide by 0.25m deep. It had a u-shaped profile and was filled by single fill 0096. Ditch 0097 was located to the east of ditch 0084 and shared the same alignment as 0095. It was 0.98m wide by 0.35m deep with a u-shaped profile and was filled by 0100, 0099, 0098 and 0121.

Ditch 0125 (Fig. 28, S.5) was located at the north-west end of Trench 228 (Fig. 15) and was north to south aligned. It was 1.49m wide by 0.5m deep and had a u-shaped profile with a slightly dipped concave base. Three fills were identified (0124 – 0122).

Ditch 0114 was located in Trench 233 (Fig. 15), approximately 10m from the north-east end. It was 1.1m wide by 0.45m deep and had a u-shaped profile and a single fill (0115). A slump of yellow sand on the south-west side of the ditch suggests the feature may have been open for a short period of time or 'cleaned out'.

Ditch 0137 was located at the south-east end of Trench 234 (Fig. 11) and was aligned approximately north to south. It was 0.85m wide by 0.27m deep and had an uneven, flat-based u-shaped profile. It was not possible to determine the presence of more than one fill (0136) due to significant damage to the feature by deep ploughing.

Ditch 0134 was located in Trench 235 (Fig. 11) and was oriented north-east to south-west, continuing into Trench 236 to the north-east (0213) (Fig. 14). It was 0.72m wide by 0.26m deep and had a flat-based v-shaped profile. Single fill 0135 was heavily damaged by deep ploughing.

Trench 238 (Fig. 10) contained one feature, 0105, a north-north-west to south-south-east aligned u-shaped ditch with a single fill (0104). It was 1.4m wide by 0.31m deep.

Trench 244 (Fig. 16) contained a pit or ditch terminus, which was located 8m from the north-east end. Not enough of the feature was exposed in the trench to determine its orientation. Pit/terminus 0112 was 0.85m wide by 0.3m deep and sub-circular in plan and contained single fill 0113.

Intersecting ditches 0108 and 0110 were identified in Trench 250 (Fig. 10), both had open, u-shaped profiles and single fills (0109 and 0111 respectively). Ditch 0108 was 1.1m wide by 0.28m deep whilst ditch 0110 was slightly smaller at 0.81m wide by 0.22m deep. A modern service/drainage trench truncated both ditches at the point at which they intersect obscuring the relationship.

Ditches 0141 and 0143 were both sited within 10m of the south-east end of Trench 252 (Fig. 11) and both were north to south aligned. Ditch 0141 was the smaller of the two at 0.5m wide by 0.15m deep and had a u-shaped profile with a single fill (0142), whereas ditch 0143 (Fig. 28, S.19) was 0.97m wide by 0.31m deep and had an asymmetrical u-shaped profile. Three fills (0138, 0144 and 0145) were present and CBM was recovered from upper fill 0138 and a late prehistoric or early Saxon pottery sherd was recovered from the lowest (0145). Both ditches continued southwards into Trench 256 where ditch 0141=0222 and ditch 0143=0223 (Fig. 12).

Ditch 0139 was located 9m from the north-east end of Trench 255 (Fig. 11) and was north to south oriented. It was 0.52m wide by 0.12m deep and had a u-shaped profile and contained single fill 0140.

In addition to ditches 0141 and 0143 (see above), Trench 256 (Fig. 12) contained ditch 0147 which was so heavily damaged by deep ploughing that its true dimensions and shape were not easily discernable. It was thought to contain only one fill (0148).

Trench 260 (Fig. 16) contained structural evidence in the form of three postholes – 0150, 0152 and 0154 (Fig. 28, S.21, S.22 and S.23). All three were located at the north-west end of the trench and formed a small group. They were between 0.29m and 0.5m in diameter and no more than 0.23m deep, with u-shaped profiles. Despite plough damage, Iron Age pottery was recovered from both 0150 (0151) and 0152 (0153). All postholes were 100% excavated and 50% of each fill was sampled for the retrieval of environmental remains.

Ditch 0161 and 0166 were located, respectively, at the south-west and north-east end of Trench 264 (Fig. 10). Ditch 0161 was oriented approximately north to south and was 1.1m wide by 0.35m deep. It had a v-shaped profile and was filled by 0162 and 0163. It continued southwards and was identified at the north-west end of Trench 268 (0216) (Fig. 12). Ditch 0166 (Fig. 28, S.26) was oriented east to west and also had a v-shaped profile with two fills (0164 and 0164). It was 1.4m wide by 0.45m deep. The ditch was also identified at the north-west end of Trench 269 (0215) to the north-east.

Trench 265 (Fig. 12) contained ditch 0146 only. It was located near the south-west end of the trench and oriented north-west to south-east. It was 2m wide by 0.4m deep and had a wide, slightly irregular u-shaped profile, with a single fill (0149).

Ditch 0167 was located at the south-east end of Trench 268 (Fig. 12) and aligned east to west. It was 1m wide by 0.3m deep and had a v-shaped profile. It had two fills (0168 and 0169). To the north-west of this were ditches 0182 and 0179; both were oriented approximately north to south, although ditch 0182 was slightly curvilinear. Ditch 0182 was 0.78m wide by 0.14m deep and had a flat-based u-shaped profile and a single fill. Ditch 0179 was 0.58m wide by 0.2m deep and had a u-shaped profile. Two fills (0180 and 0181) were identified. Unusually for Area D and the development area as a whole, both ditches had pale fills, suggesting they may be prehistoric features: this was supported by the presence of a single sherd of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. Ditch terminus 0170 was located towards the north-west end of the trench on an east to west alignment. It was 0.3m wide by 0.1m deep with a concave profile and contained a single fill (0171).

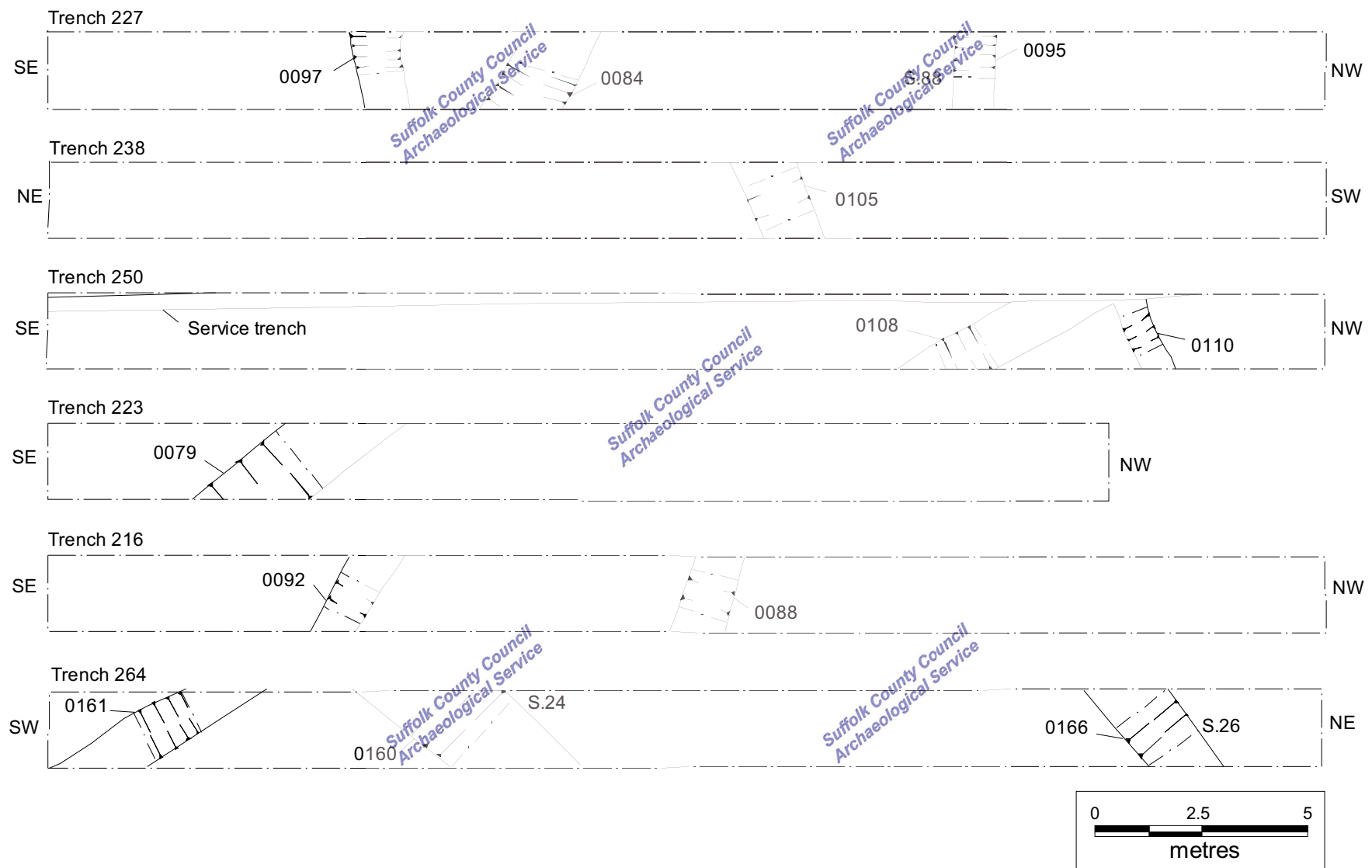


Figure 10. Area D: trench plans

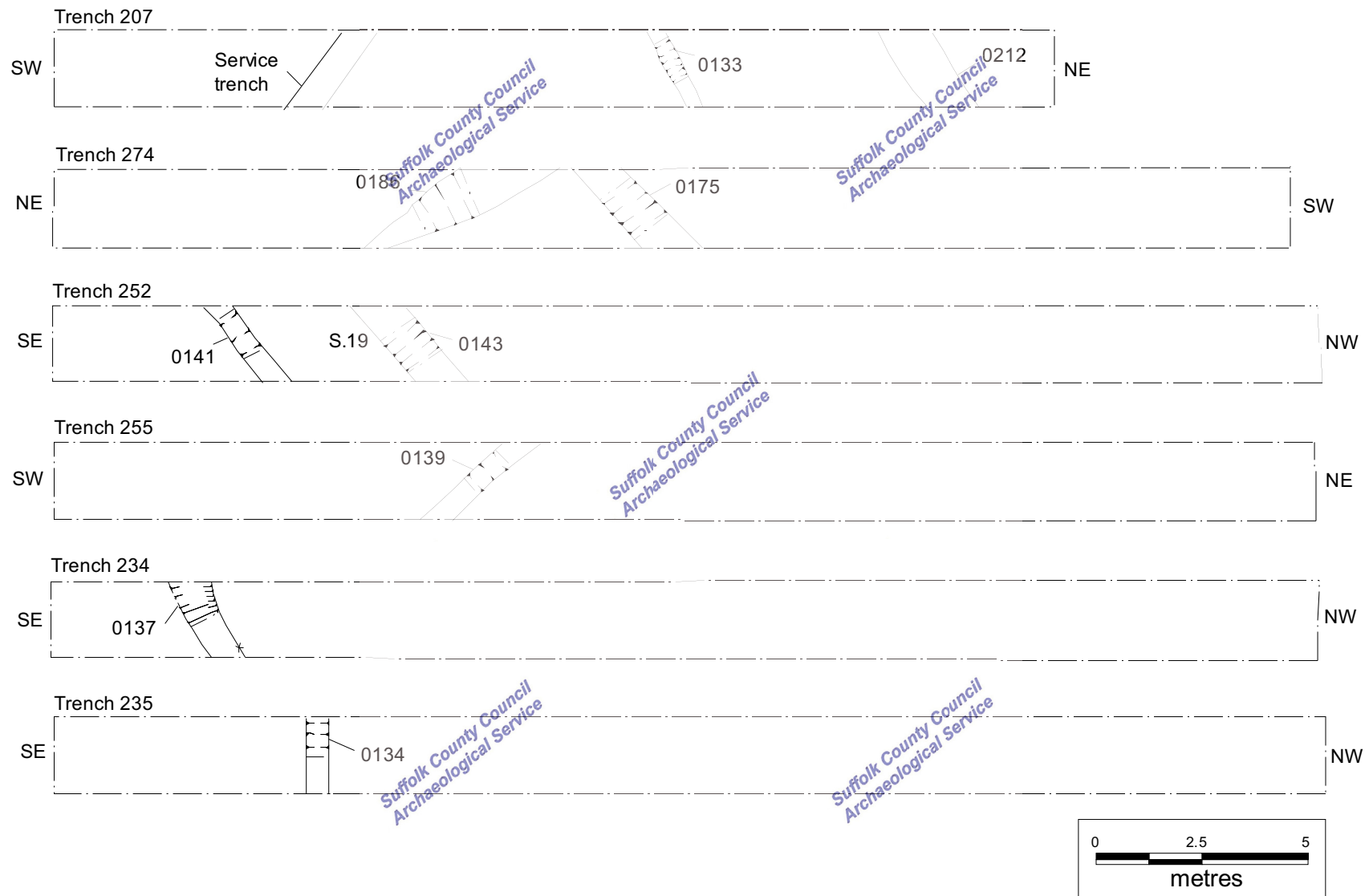


Figure 11. Area D: trench plans



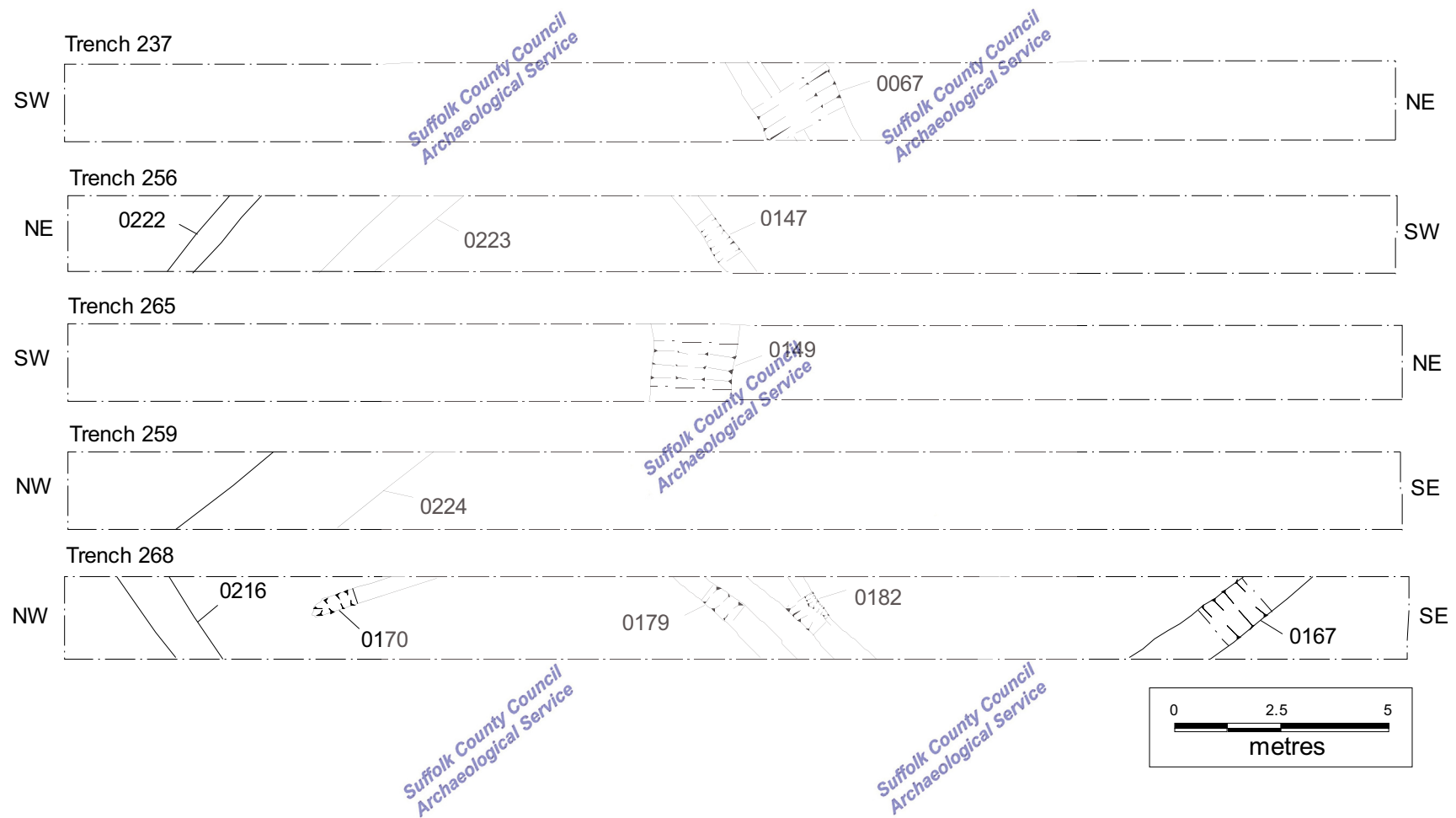


Figure 12. Area D: trench plans

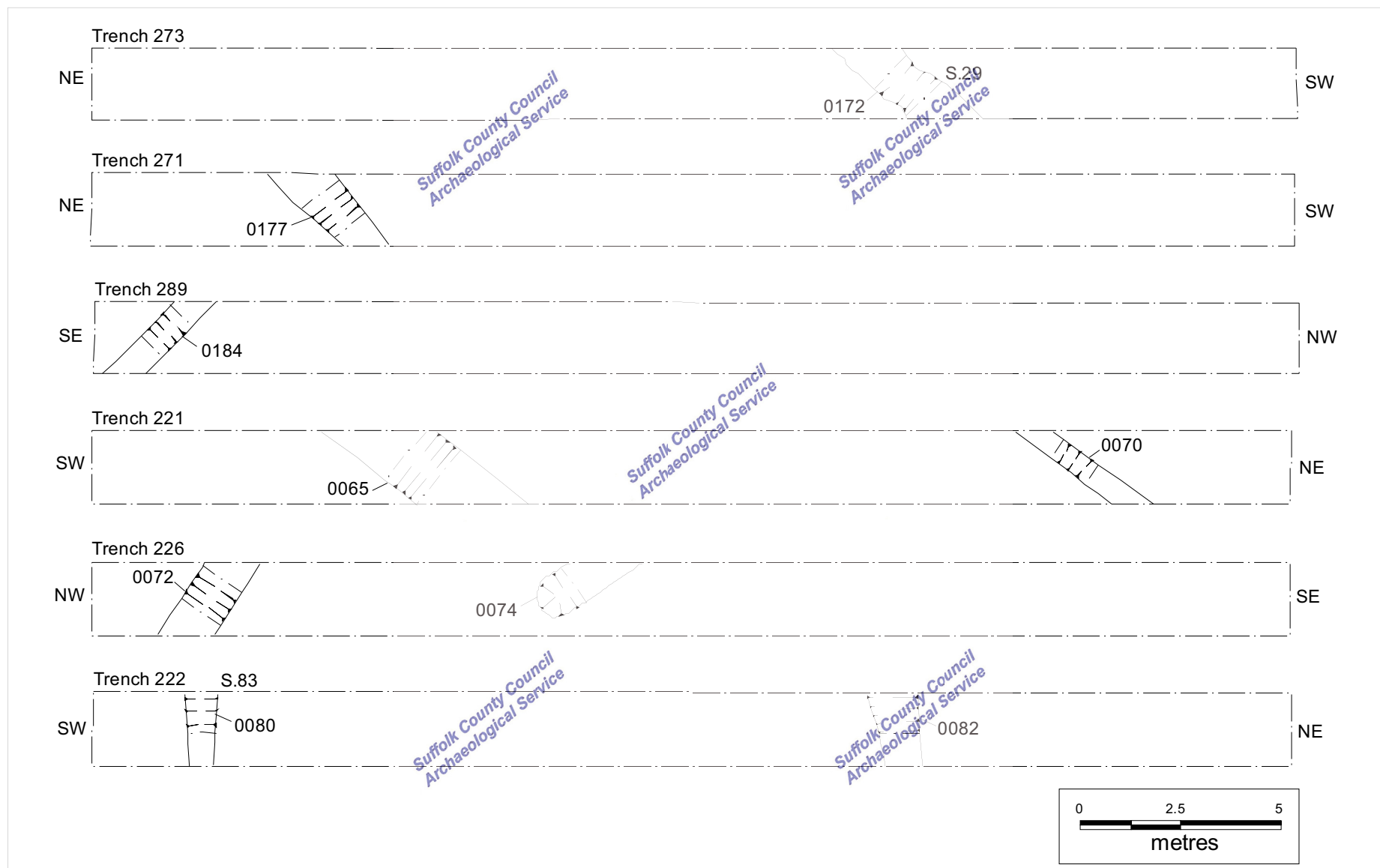


Figure 13. Area D: trench plans

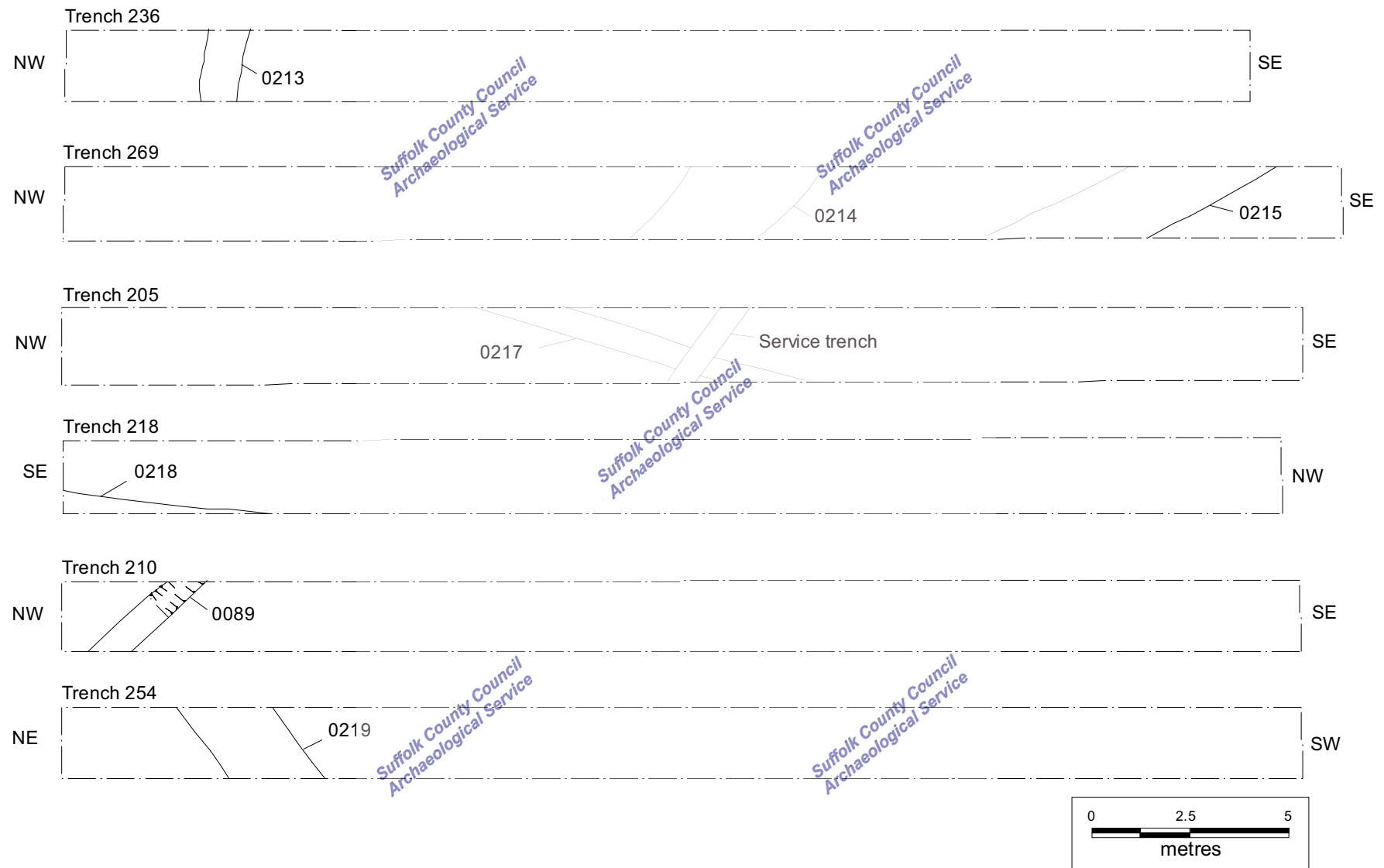


Figure 14. Area D: trench plans

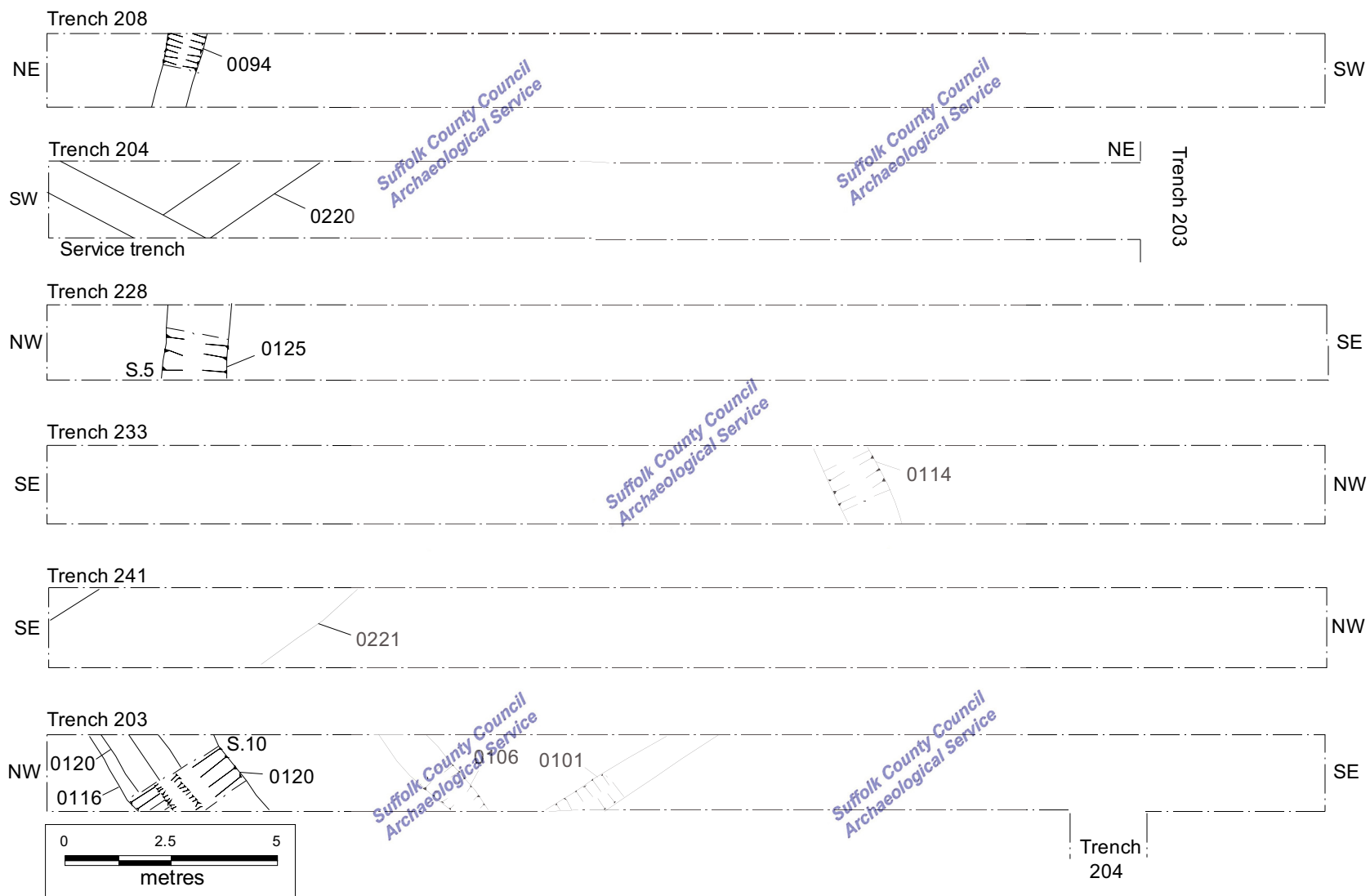


Figure 15. Area D: trench plans

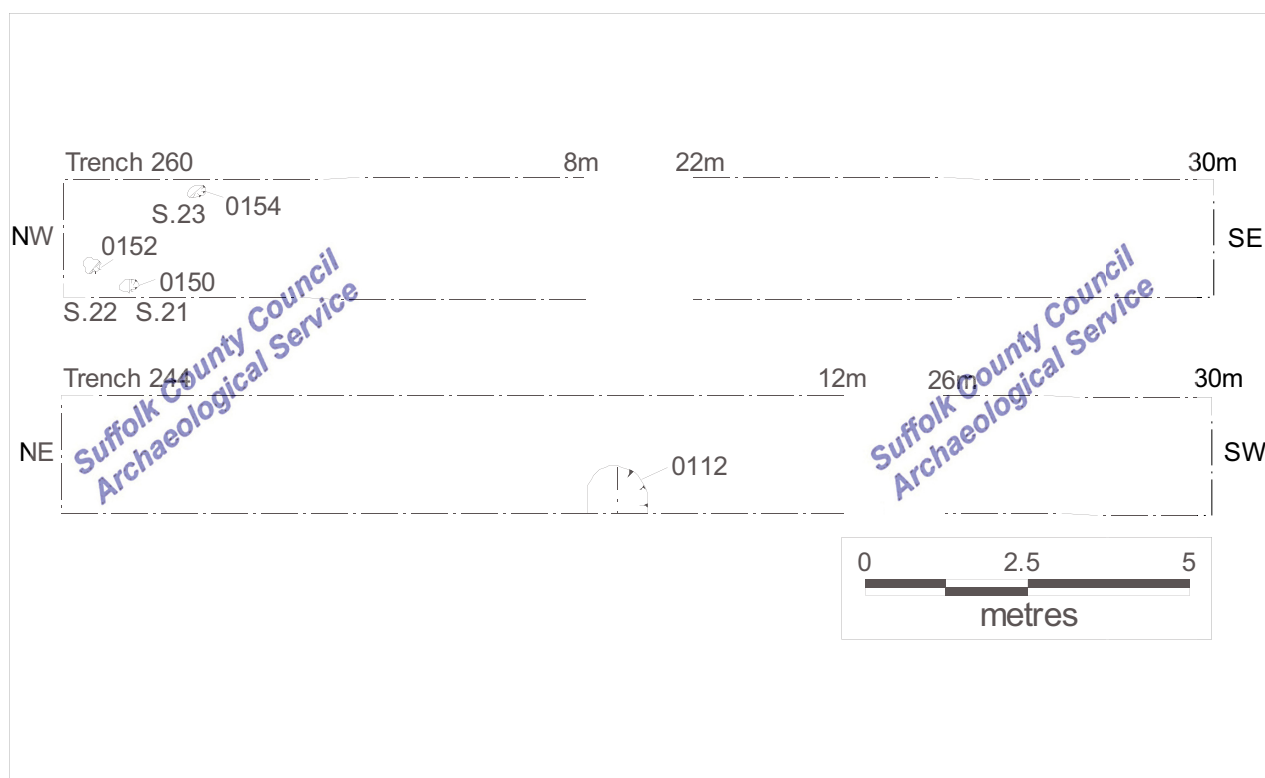


Figure 16. Area D: discrete features

Ditch 0177 was situated at the north-east end of Trench 271 (Fig. 13). It was aligned east to west and was 1m wide by 0.24m deep. It had a wide, u-shaped profile with a single fill (0178).

Ditch 0172 (Fig. 28, S.29) was also east to west aligned but located in Trench 273 (Fig. 13). It was 1.2m wide by 0.32m deep and had a round-based, v-shaped profile. Two fills were identified and four late Iron Age/early Roman pottery vessels and a burnt stone fragment were recovered from the latest (0173).

Trench 274 (Fig. 11) contained two ditches, both located towards its north-east end. Ditch 0186 was oriented north to south and became narrower at its northern end. It was 1.1m wide by 0.2m deep with a flat-based, u-shaped profile. One fill (0187) was identified. Ditch 0175 was aligned east to west and had a flat-based, u-shaped profile. It was 1.2m wide by 0.25m and contained single fill 0176.

Ditch 0184 was located at the south-east end of Trench 289 (Fig. 13) and was oriented east to west. It was 0.8m wide by 0.18m deep and had a v-shaped profile. One fill (0185) was identified.

## Area E

Area E (4.26ha) (Fig. 17) was located to the north of Waldringfield Quarry, south of Area D and west of Area F and H (Fig. 2). Thirty-seven trenches were excavated, but only four of these contained archaeological features (Fig. 18) - two ditches, a pit and a posthole; a further twelve had modern disturbance.

Ditch 0010 was aligned east to west and located near the north-west end of Trench 169. It was 0.9m wide by 0.28m deep and had a v-shaped profile with a rounded base. It had a single fill (0011).



Ditch 0012 (Fig. 28, S.13) was located 11m from the south-east end of Trench 175 on an approximate east to west alignment. It was 0.4m wide by 0.21m deep and had a v-shaped profile. It also had a single fill (0013).

Pit 0020 was located in Trench 174. It was sub-circular in plan and 0.47m in diameter by 0.19m deep. Two fills (0021 and 0022) were observed. A single flint pot-boiler was recovered from 0021.

Tapering posthole 0014 was located at the south-east end of Trench 187 and was circular in plan. It was 0.49m in diameter by 0.32m deep and contained single fill 0015.

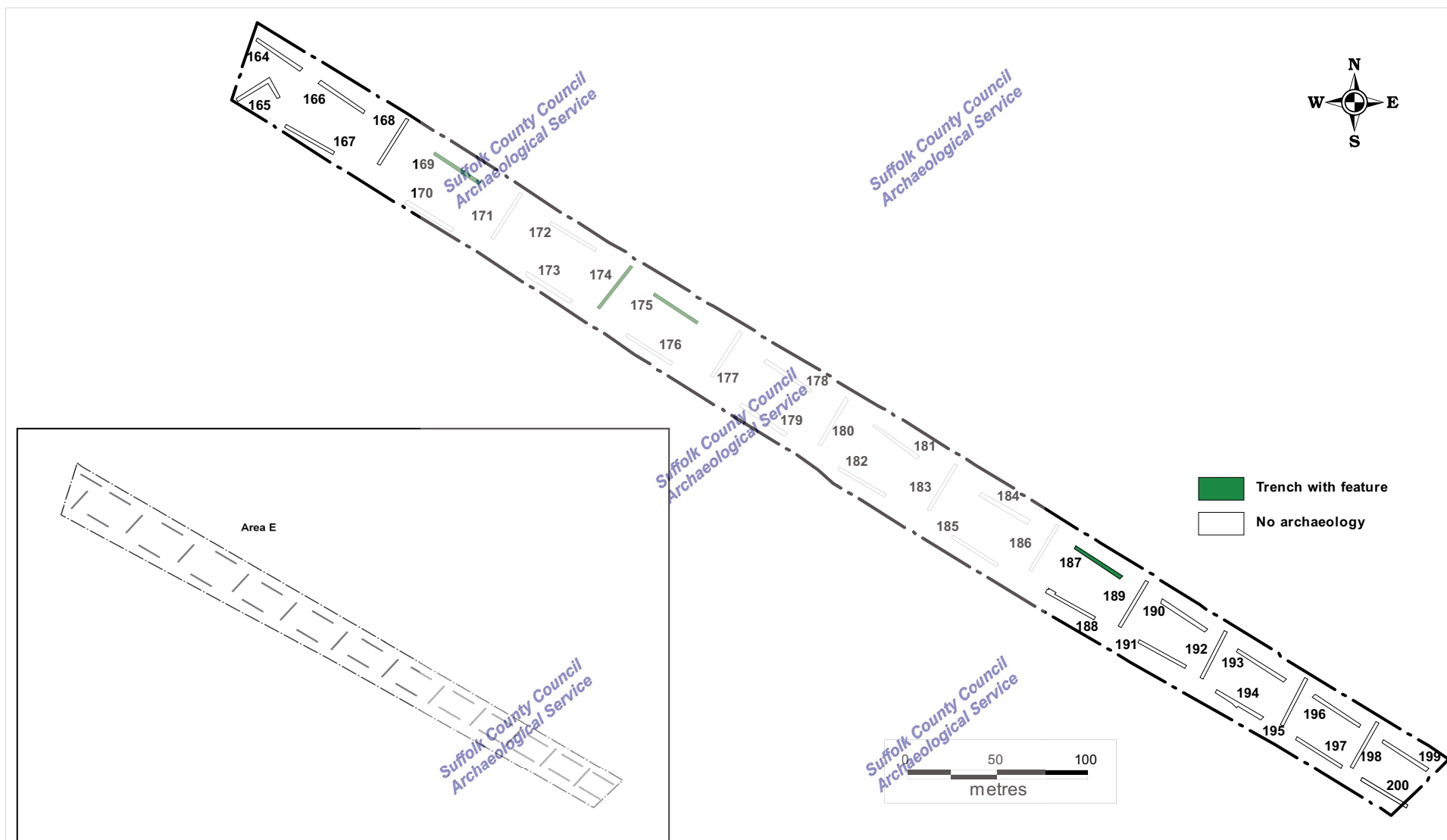


Figure 17. Area E: trench location plan

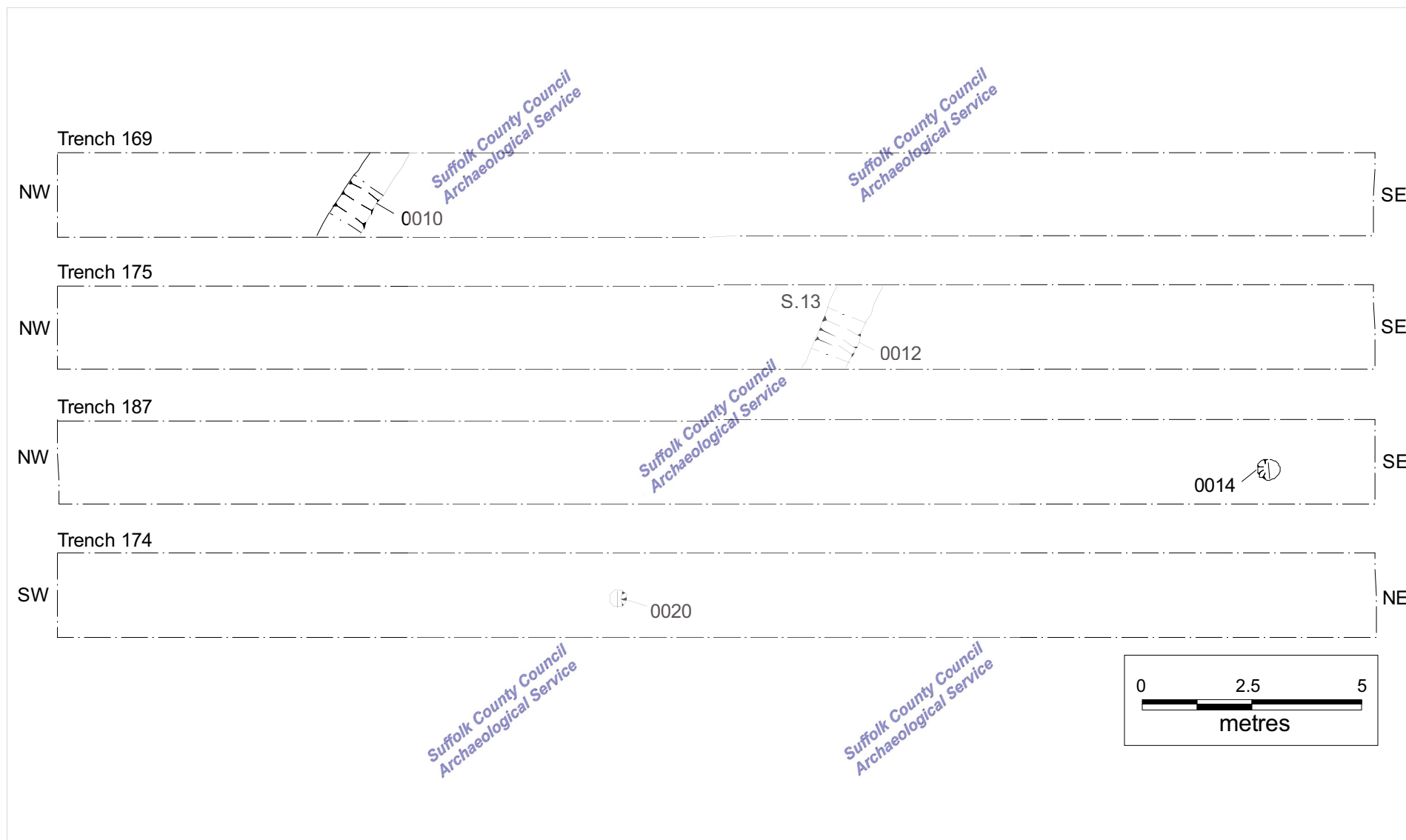


Figure 18. Area E: trench plans

## Area F

Area F was the smallest area in the development at 0.21ha. It was located at the east end of Area E and on the west side of Area H (Fig. 2) and contained two trenches (Fig. 19). No archaeological features or modern intrusions were present.

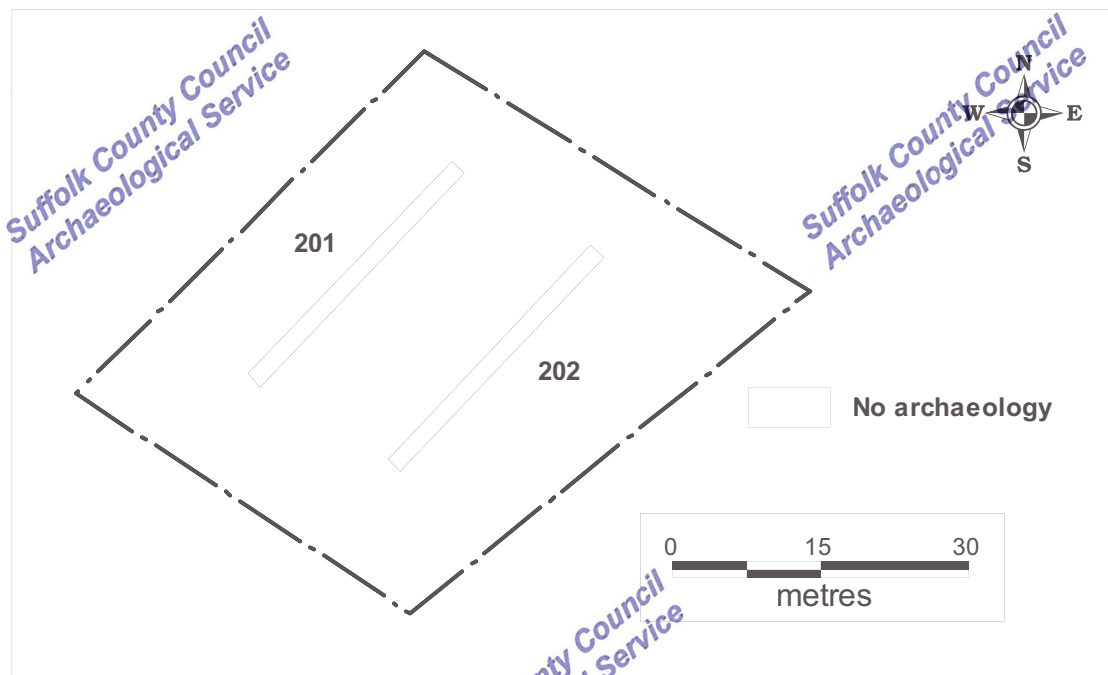


Figure 19. Area F trench location plan

## Area G

Area G (Fig. 20) was located in the north-east corner of the development area, adjoining Area D and Area H and covered an area of 5.75ha (Fig. 2). Like Area D the land undulated gently and was lightly ploughed. In total, 51 trenches were excavated and of these, only three (Fig. 22) contained archaeological features – a ditch and a pit - with one further trench (300) containing a modern pit. Some trenches were relocated to avoid excavating across and/or along the trackway that ran along the northern edge of the area, and one (336) was shortened.

Ditch 0196 (Fig. 28, S.38) was located in Trench 295 and continued north-eastwards into Trench 298 (0198). It was no wider than 1.2m and between 0.21m and 0.26m deep with a moderately straight-sided, flat based profile. No finds were recovered.

Pit 0200 (Fig. 28, S.40) was located in Trench 337 and was circular in plan. It was 0.76m in diameter and 0.25m deep and contained two fills – 0201 and 0202. The lower fill, 0202, from which both Beaker pottery and flint were recovered, was sampled for the retrieval of environmental remains and was seen to contain relatively large quantities of charred wood remains which could be either hearth or midden material.

## Area H

Area H adjoined Area G and Area F on their south-east side and covered 5.19ha (Fig. 2). The south-east limit of Area G was also the limit of the development area and was marked by a bridleway. Two areas of crop on the field were not harvested, which affected the placement of nineteen trenches (Fig. 21). Two were not fully stripped as they crossed the bridleway boundary and a further two were repositioned slightly so as to avoid a second bridleway that ran along the

south and west limits of the area. Despite these obstacles, all 46 trenches were excavated, although twelve were joined to form six trenches, each 30m long by 4m wide (Fig. 21).

One feature, ditch 0205 (Fig. 28, S.42), was identified in Trenches 375, 383 and 388 (Fig. 22). It varied in size along its length from 0.6m to 0.8m wide and was up to 0.3m deep with a moderately consistent u-shaped profile. Two fills were observed except in cut 0203, which contained only one (0204). No finds were recovered.

Little modern intrusion was apparent except for a single service trench which was identified running approximately north-west to south-east in Trenches 374, 378 and 387.



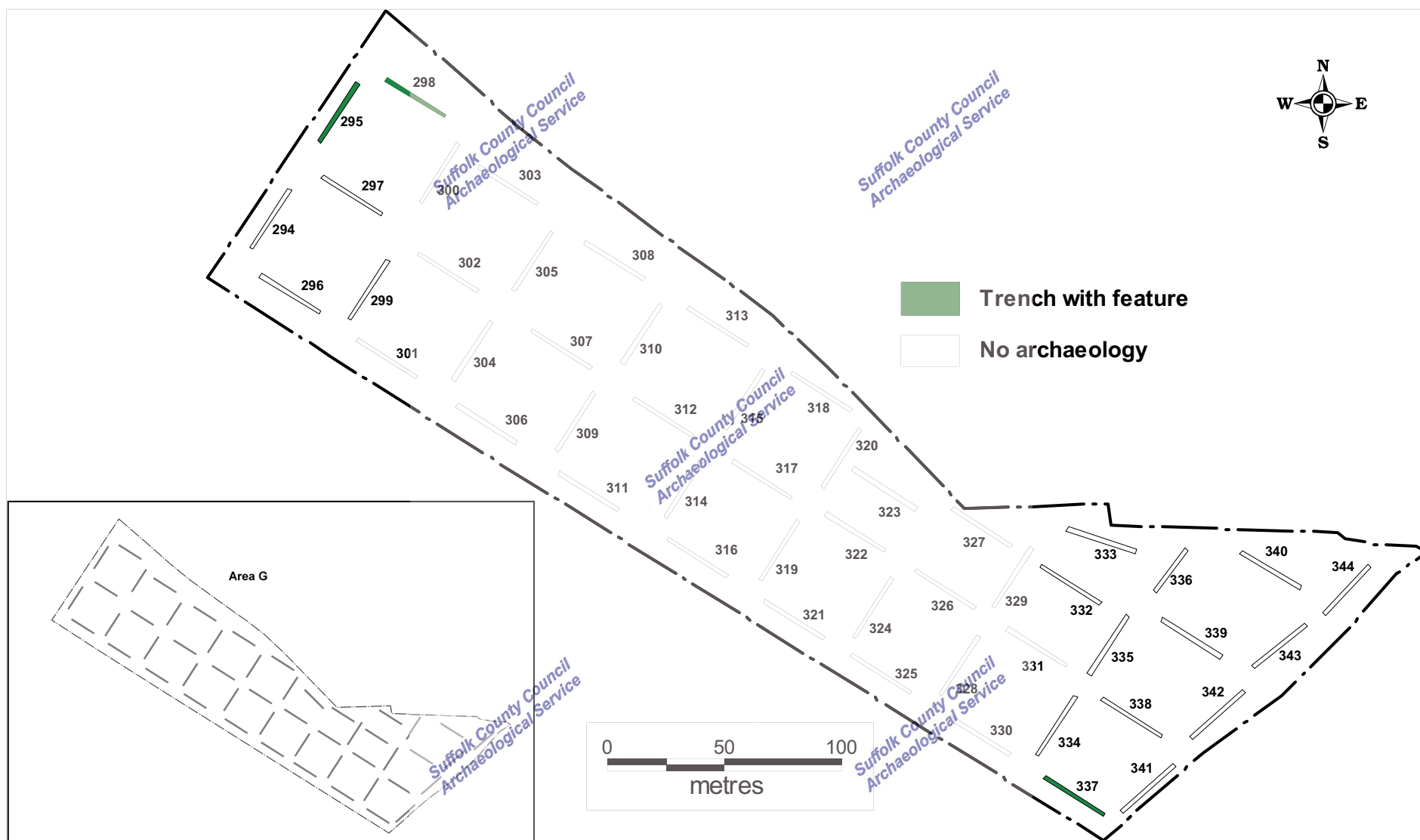


Figure 20. Area G: trench location plan

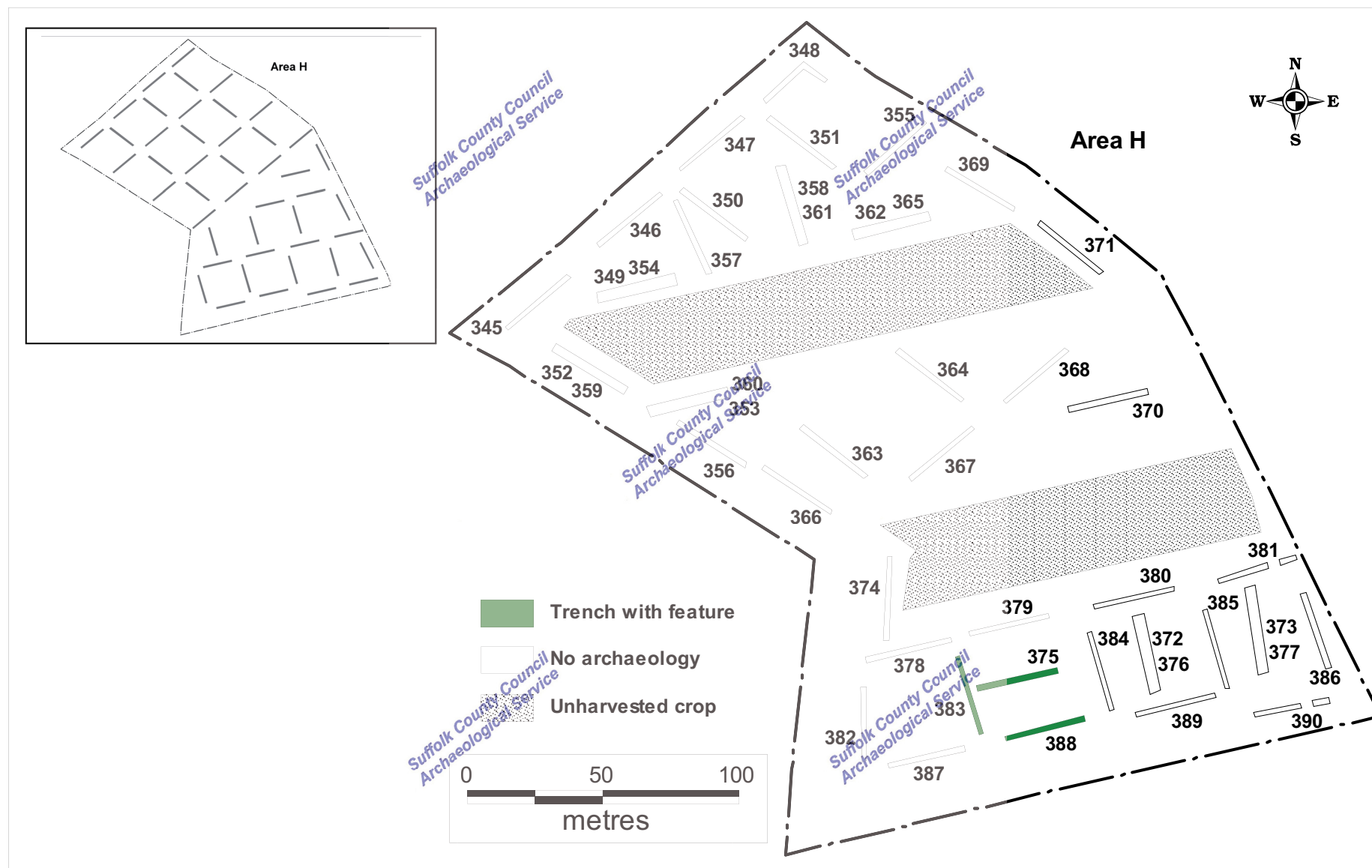


Figure 21. Area H: trench location plan

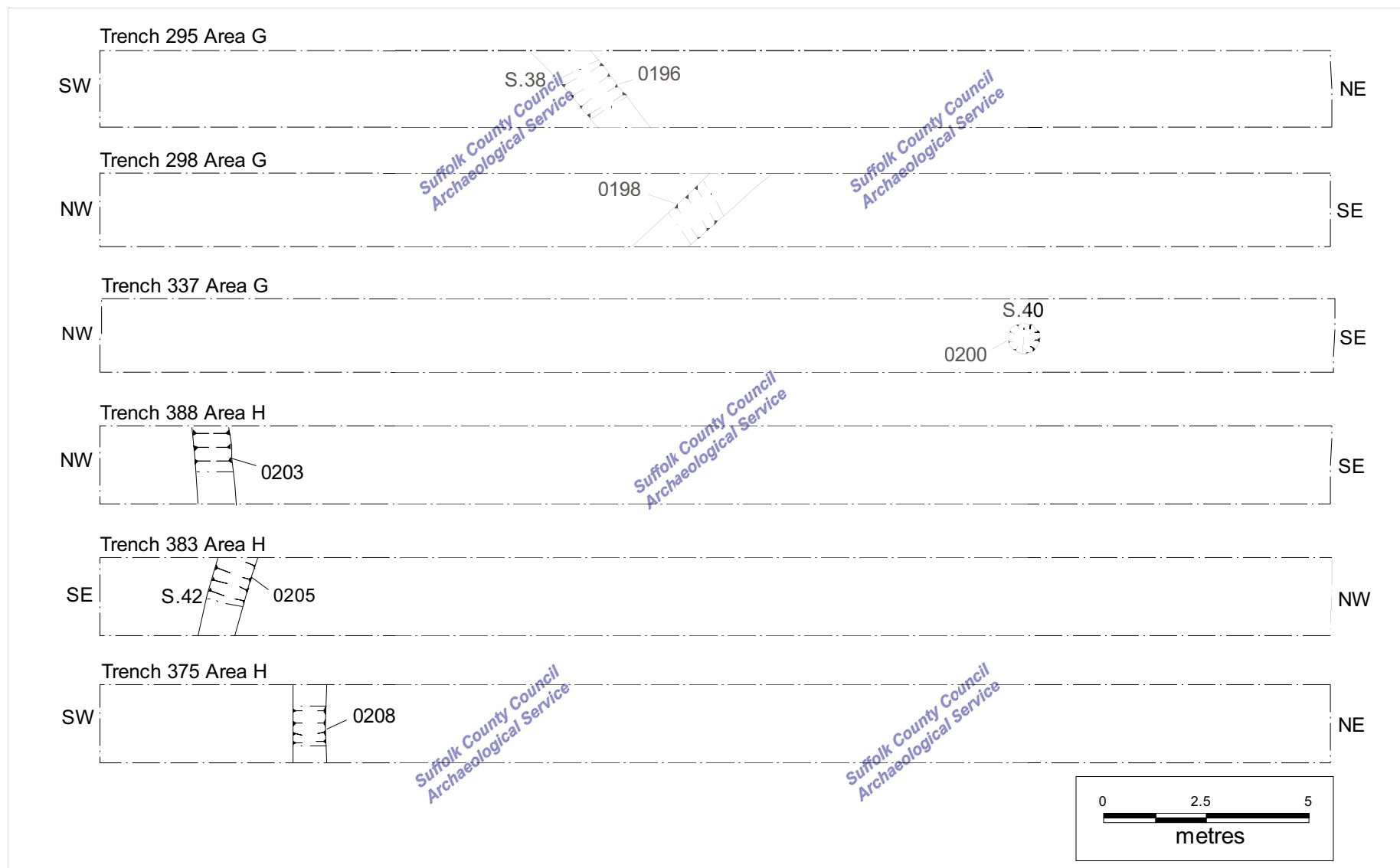


Figure 22. Area G and Area H: trench plans

## Grainger

This area lay to the north of Area A and west of Area B; it was bounded on the west side by the A12 and on the north side by Adastral Park (Fig. 2). It was the largest area in the development site covering 12.3ha. In total, 107 trenches were excavated (Fig. 23), with twelve repositioned or relocated due to restricted access or to avoid unnecessary damage to the pillbox and Bowl Barrow burial mound (SAM 21267) at the west end of the area. Additionally, Trench 45 was repositioned after confusion over trench markers.

No pre-post-medieval archaeological features were identified in Grainger, although two ditches (0027 and 0025) were identified in Trenches 28, 52, 76 and 100 and Trench 95. Ditch 0027 (Fig. 24 and Fig. 28, S 09) was oriented north to south and was between 0.7m and 1m wide by 0.25m deep with concave sides and base. Two fills were observed, but no finds were recovered. This ditch is present on the 1900s Ordnance Survey historic map but not on the 1880's or 1970s edition. Linear feature 0025 was identified in Trench 95. It was aligned east to west, but was not observed in either Trench 93 or 97 (Fig. 23). It was 0.74m wide by 0.13m deep and had one very steep side and one very shallow side and a mixed, loose fill (0026). No finds were recovered, but the feature was almost certainly of recent origin.

In addition, a number of intrusions were noted, including possible quarrying and military activity, which was located mainly at the west end of the field (Trenches 17, 19 – 22, 27, 51, 53, 54, 57, 59 and 79). It should be noted however, that during stripping of the open area around the smaller pillbox and potential mound, the possible quarrying in Trench 35 was seen to be a change in the natural gravels. This may indicate that other areas of possible quarrying are also variations in the sands and gravels. The quarry pit in Trench 69 (0033) was excavated as it lay some distance from the west end of the field. It was at least 4m wide by 0.8m deep and had a stepped profile on its southern edge. Five fills were identified (0034 – 0038) comprising variously sorted sands and gravels including in-filled topsoil (0036).

Modern service trenches were observed in Trenches 77, 104, 105 and 111. Trench 18 was not excavated.

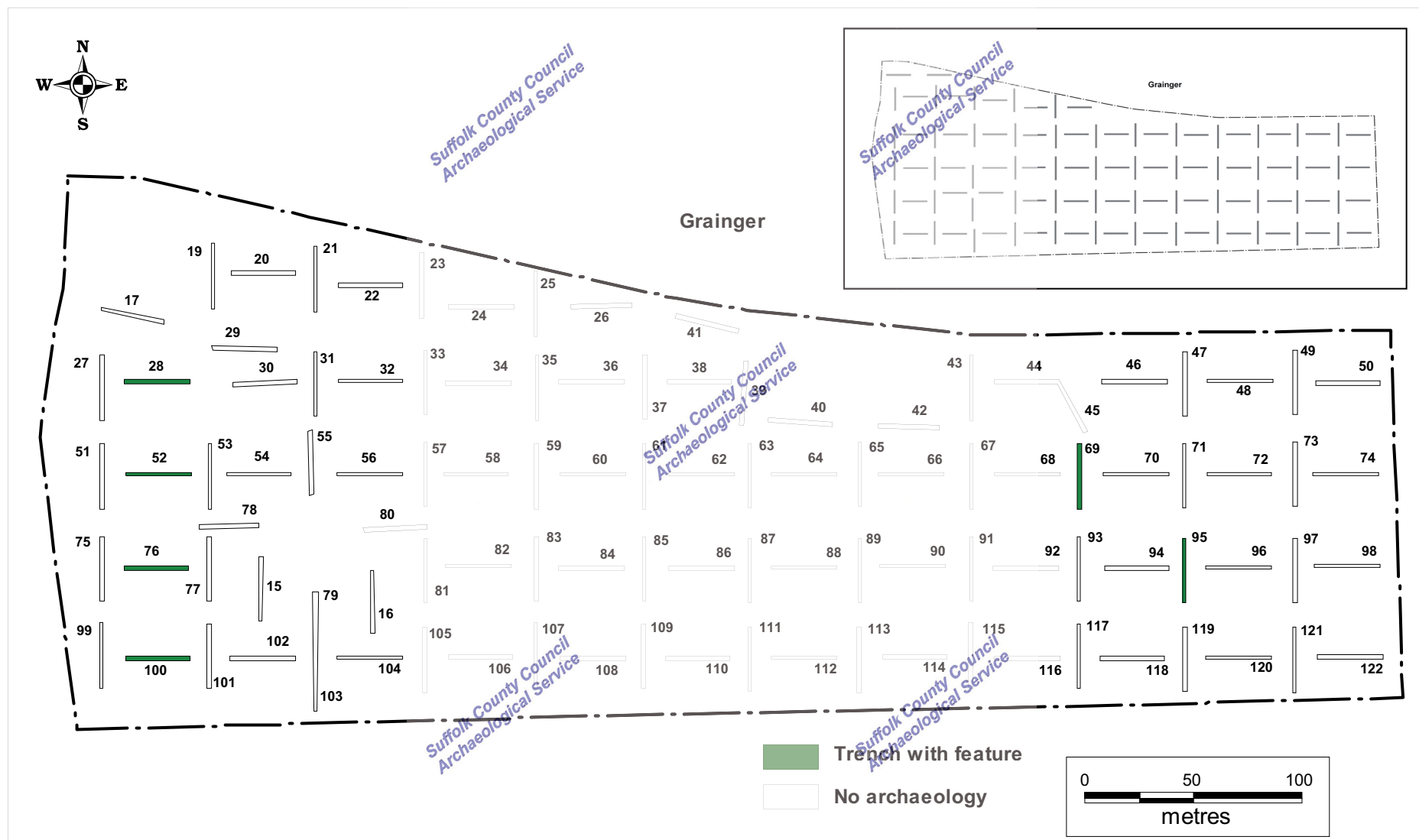


Figure 23. Grainger: trench location plan



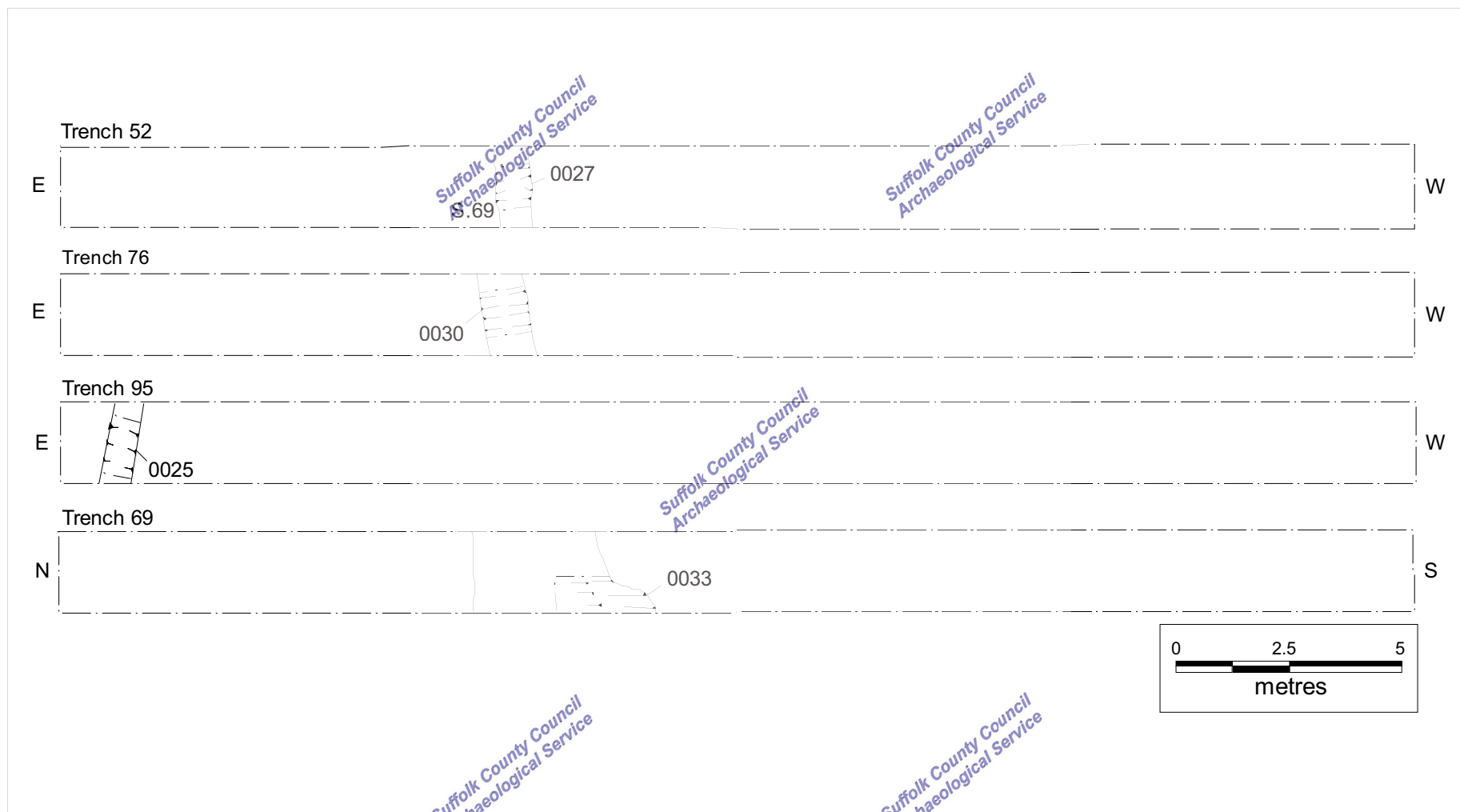


Figure 24. Grainger: trench plans

### *Round barrow and pillbox mound strip*

No evidence for ‘satellite’ cremations or Anglo-Saxon burials was identified during stripping around the Bronze Age round barrow and pillbox (SAM 21267) although two modern pits were visible in the north-west quadrant (Fig. 25). Scanning of these very dark pits (using a magnetometer) by BACTEC technicians revealed the presence of lengths of barbed wire.

Excavation of part (0.06ha) of the second mound in Grainger revealed a series of built-up layers (Fig. 27, Section 34) – heavily disturbed by rabbit burrows – from which an iron bucket handle, an iron drill (?for fence posts), lengths of Victorian drainage pipe (not kept) and a glass bottled marked ‘Talbot’s Ipswich’ were recovered. These finds strongly suggest the mound was ‘erected’ in the post-medieval period, or more likely given the presence of the pillbox, during the first half of the 20th century.

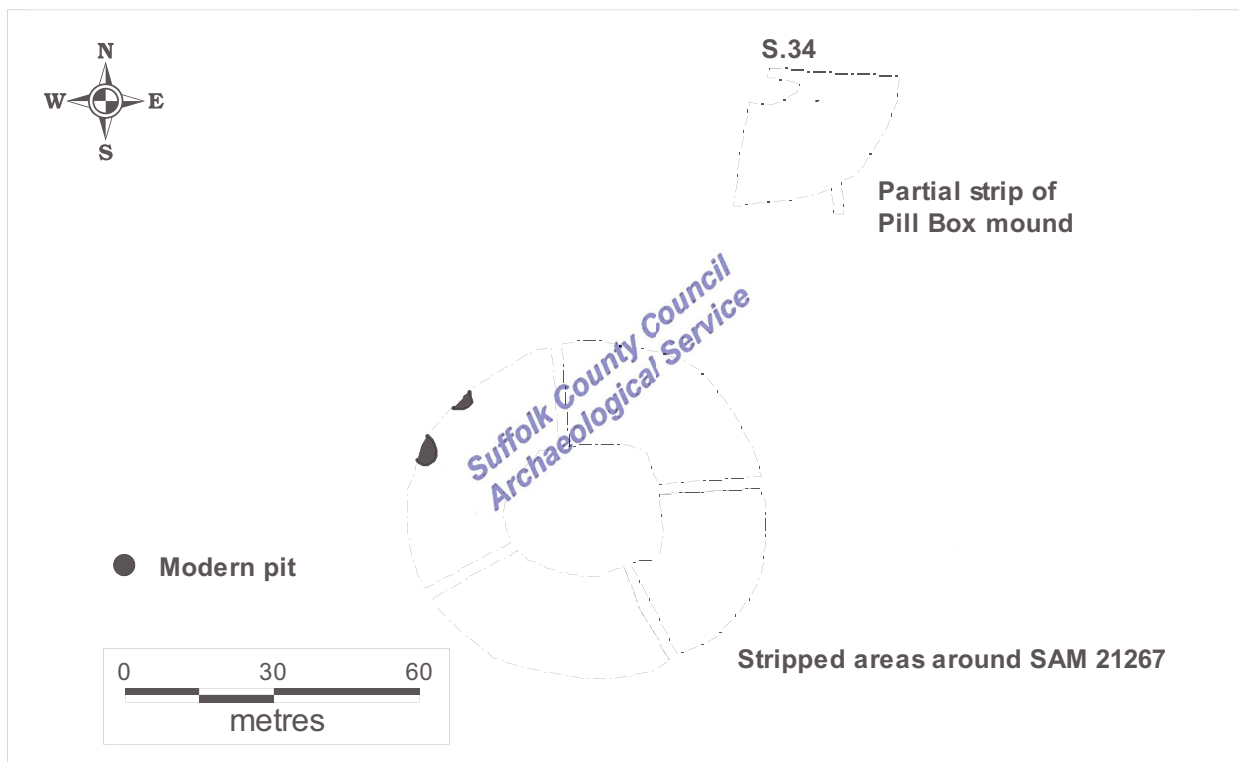


Figure 25. Grainger: round barrow and pillbox mound strips

### **Waldringfield Quarry Tumuli**

No trench plan was established prior to the evaluation of this area, as the exact location of the tumuli was unknown. It was decided to excavate a series of interlinking trenches (Fig. 26) across the area in order to establish whether either tumulus was present and if so, how well preserved they might be. The excavated area covered 9.5% of the land left unquarried by Waldringfield.

No evidence for the presence of either tumulus was identified within the area, although a narrow ditch (0039) was. The ditch was located at the southern end of the area and was aligned east to west. It was 0.94m wide by 0.22m deep and had a u-shaped profile. One fill (0040) was present, which contained no finds. The very loose nature of the fill and slight ashy content, suggest it was a modern feature, perhaps associated with military activity in the area.

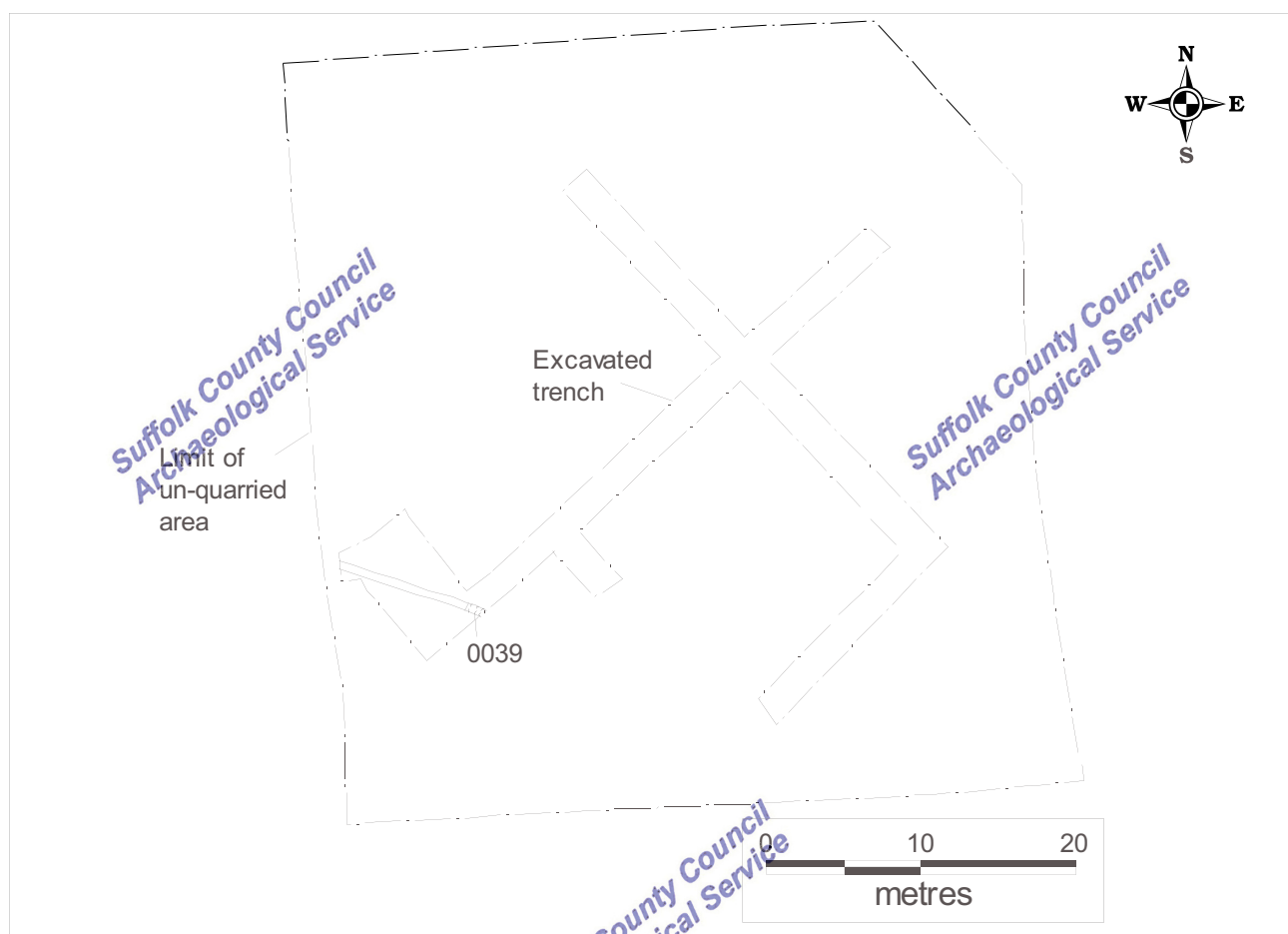


Figure 26. Waldringfield Quarry Tumuli: trench plan

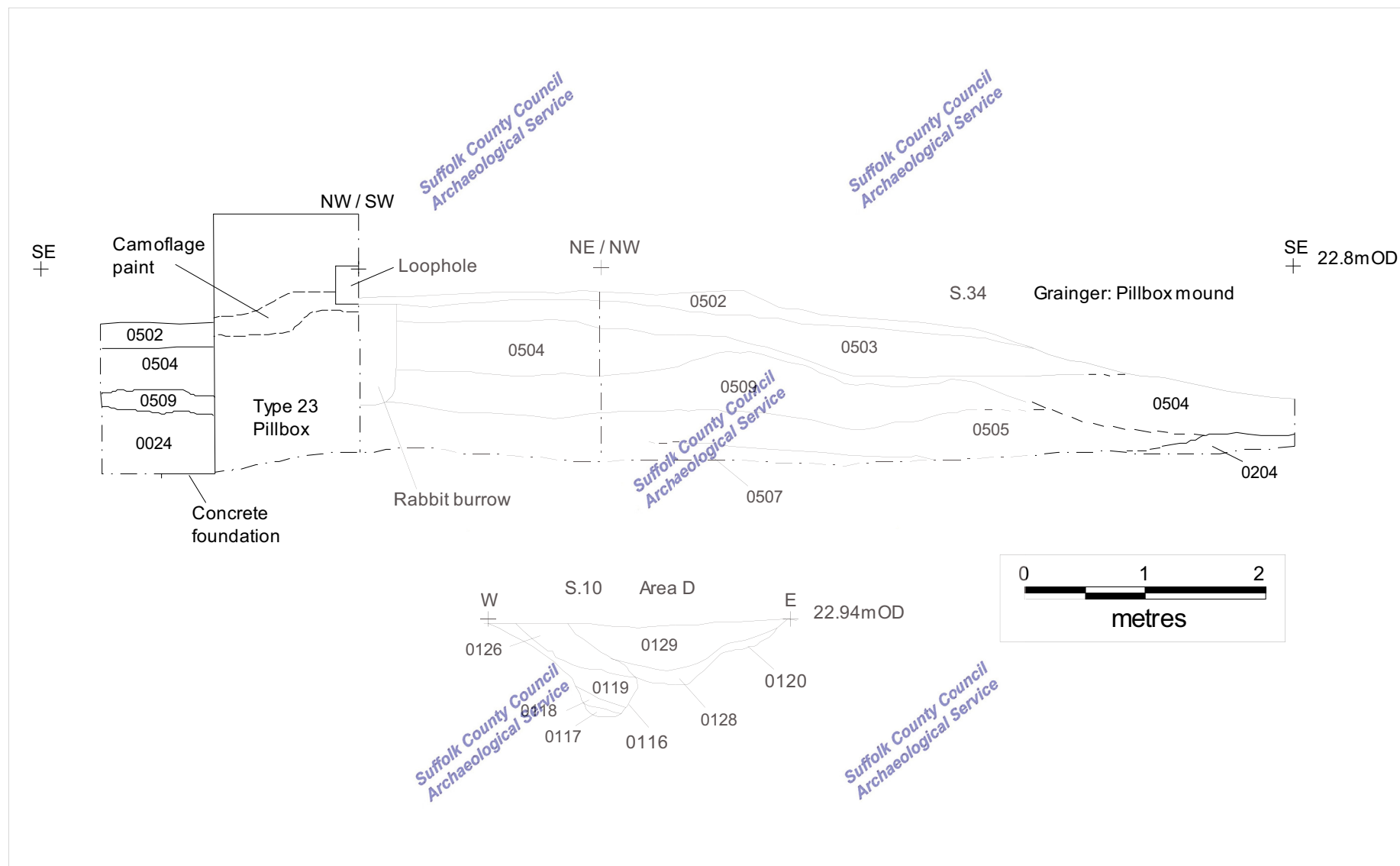


Figure 27. Section 34 and 10

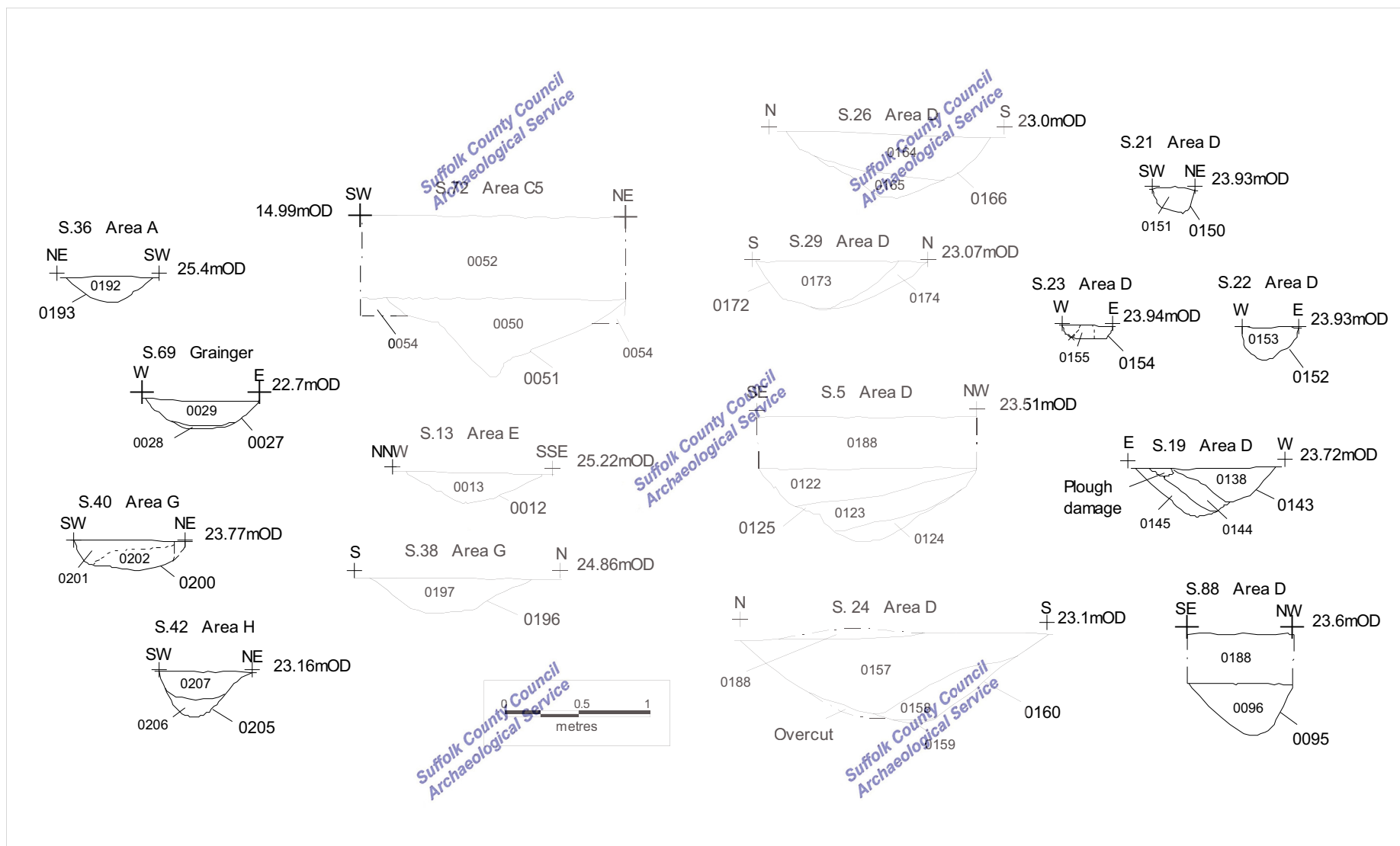


Figure 28. Selected sections



# Finds and environmental evidence

Cathy Tester

## Introduction

Finds were collected from fourteen contexts, as shown in the table below:

Context	Area/Trench	Pottery		Flint		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
		No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0001	A Tr 1-14			1	26		(L Preh)
0002	B Tr 123-141			2	41		(L Preh)
0004	D Tr 203-293			2	21		(L Preh)
0021	E Tr 174					Burnt flint 1-1g	
0023	Grainger			2	12		(L Preh)
0049	C5 Tr 156	1	4	1	4		Med
0138	D Tr 252					CBM 1-96g	
0145	D Tr 252	1	5				IA
0151	D Tr 260	1	6				IA
0153	D Tr 260	2	31				IA
0173	D Tr 273	59	577			Burnt stone 1-506g	LIA-ERom
0183	D Tr 268	1	72				LIA-ERom
0201	G Tr 337	7	33	9	55		LNEBA
0202	G Tr 337	3	35	8	20		LNEBA
Total		75	763	25	179		

Table 3. Finds quantities by context

## Pottery

### Introduction and methodology

Seventy-five sherds of pottery weighing 763g and ranging in date from prehistoric to the medieval period were recovered from eight contexts. The quantities by period are summarised in Table 4 and the full catalogue by context is in Appendix 4.

Period	No	Wt./g	% Wt.
Prehistoric	14	110	14.4
Roman wares	60	649	85.1
Medieval wares	1	4	0.5
Total	75	763	100

Table 4. Pottery quantities by period.

The pottery was quantified by count and weight. Hand-made prehistoric wares were divided into broad fabric groups based on their main visible inclusions. Post-prehistoric fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk Roman and post-Roman fabric series. Details of fabric, form and form element were recorded and decoration and surface treatment were noted. A x10 binocular microscope was used to identify the fabrics. Forms were noted as they occurred and each 'sherd family' was given a separate entry on the database table and an individual spotdate when possible. Late Iron Age and Roman wares were classified using Hawkes and Hull's (1947) *Camulodunum* typology. SCCAS pottery recording forms were used and the resulting data has been input by context onto an Access database table.

### Prehistoric pottery

Fourteen sherds of hand-made prehistoric pottery weighing 110g were recovered from five contexts in four excavated features in Areas D and G. The assemblage is mainly of later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age date with a smaller quantity of Iron Age sherds. The sherds are

generally in a poor state of preservation due to adverse soil conditions and are heavily pitted and abraded. The average sherd weighs 7.8g.

### **Later Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age**

Ten sherds of Beaker or probable Beaker pottery weighing 68g were recovered from the upper and lower fills of pit 0200 in Trench 337, Area G. The sherds are sand and grog tempered (HMG) and include a rim and a base which may be from the same vessel. The rim is simple, pointed and upright and decorated with four rows of comb-impressed dashes. Because the base is so heavily deteriorated, none of the surface treatment or decorative detail has survived. Two other bodysherds are decorated with three rows of comb-impressed dashes and one sherd has fingernail-impressed decoration.

### **Iron Age**

Four Iron Age bodysherds representing four vessels were recovered from three features in Area D. All are non-diagnostic, undecorated and not closely datable.

Two sherds from posthole 0152 (0153) in Trench 260 have flint tempered fabrics (HMF). The first contains small angular flint and occasional quartz sand and the second contains medium to large grey flint up to 8mm and occasional rounded quartz sand.

Two sherds have quartz sand and organic-tempered fabrics (HMSO). The first, from the fill of ditch 0143 (0145), Trench 252 contains medium quartz sand with occasional larger rounded clear quartz and sub-angular opaque white quartz and organic (grass or chaff) tempering. The second, from the fill of posthole 0150 (0151) in Trench 260, contains fine to medium quartz sand with occasional larger rounded clear quartz grains and organic tempering.

### *Roman pottery*

Sixty sherds of wheel-made late Iron Age or early Roman pottery weighing 649g and with an estimated vessel equivalent (Eve) of 1.17 based on three measurable rims were collected from two contexts in Area D. In total, five vessels are represented and two fabrics were identified, both local or regional coarsewares.

Substantial proportions of four separate vessels were recovered from the fill of ditch 0172 (0173) in Trench 273. All are in the early or 'romanising' Black-surfaced ware fabric variant (BSW) which contains much fine black grog and burnt organic material which is characteristic of early assemblages and thought to have its origins in the hand-made potting traditions of the Late Iron Age. Forms identified include two *Cam* 218 cordoned jars, both with everted rims, diameters of 140mm, curved necks, bead/bulge/bead cordons on shoulder and a rounded carination. Both are finely burnished. One of the vessels has a nearly complete profile with a maximum height of 130mm. A *Cam* 271 large storage jar with a bead rim (300mm diameter), a bead cordon on the shoulder and a row of stabs below and a high-shouldered jar decorated with a band of burnished diagonal lines were also identified.

A 'Belgic' Grog-tempered (GROG) storage jar base (diameter c. 200mm) was recovered from the fill of ditch 0182 (0183) in Trench 268.

### *Post-Roman pottery*

A medieval coarseware (MCW) bodysherd was collected from the fill of ditch 0048 (0049) in Area C5, Trench 156.

## Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

An abraded fragment of Roman tile made in an orange medium coarse sand fabric with few other inclusions was found in the upper fill of ditch 0143 (0138) in Trench 252 Area D. The piece cannot be identified to a specific type but its thickness of 25mm falls within the range of flanged *tegulae* roof tiles.

## Miscellaneous

*Flint* (identified by Colin Pendleton)

### Introduction and Methodology

Twenty-five fragments of struck flint were recovered from seven contexts. Seven pieces were unstratified in Areas A, B, D and 'Grainger' (0001, 0002, 0004, 0021) and a single fragment came from the fill of ditch 0048 (0049) in Trench 156, Area C5, but the majority of the pieces (17) came from the upper and lower fills of pit 0200 (0201 and 0202) in Trench 337, Area G. The flint is medium to dark grey or black and cortex when present is a cream to off-white colour. All but one piece is unpatinated.

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in an Access database. The material was classified by type and other observable features such as details of patination and type of technology used were noted and a date suggested. The types are summarised in the table below and the full list by context is in Appendix 5.

Type	No.
Flake	14
Scraper	2
Notched flake	1
Retouched flake	7
Retouched flake/blade	1
Total	25

Table 5. Flint quantities

### The assemblage

More than half of the flint assemblage consists of unmodified flakes (14). The flakes are generally small, three have parallel flake scars on the dorsal face, five have cortex, one is hinge-fractured and two are snapped. A small heavily patinated flake with unpatinated edge damage (0202) is probably Mesolithic.

Two scrapers are present. One is made on a long oval flake (0004) and a small oval flake with slight edge retouch is probably also a simple scraper (0201). Another oval flake with careful edge retouch on the distal end (0002) is *similar* to a scraper but the form suggests some other use.

Retouched pieces include six long flakes with limited edge retouch including one which is notched (0201). Three have parallel flake scars on the dorsal face and two are snapped. One retouched long flake or blade is snapped with parallel flake scars on its dorsal face (0004).

### Discussion

The flint assemblage consists mainly of flakes, most of them unmodified and quite a few pieces have cortical platform faces and edges suggesting that they were struck randomly without particular care being given to core preparation.

Apart from one heavily-patinated piece which is probably earlier (Mesolithic), the flint assemblage is later prehistoric with a significant element that is Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. Most of the flint was recovered from pit 0200 in Area G which contained Beaker pottery of Later Neolithic or Earlier Bronze Age date and it is likely that much of the flint is contemporary with the pottery.

### *Burnt flint and stone*

A single burnt flint 'pot-boiler' with no other associated finds was recovered from posthole 0020 (0021) in Trench 174, Area E. A large fragment (506g) of a heat-cracked sandstone pebble was found with early Roman-dated pottery in ditch 0172 (0173) Trench 273, Area D.

## **Charred plant macrofossils and other remains**

Val Fryer

### *Introduction and method statement*

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

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below on Table 6. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. The non-floating residues were collected in a 6mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

Sample No	1	2	3	4
Context No.	0157	0153	0155	0202
Feature No.	0150	0152	0154	0200
Plant macrofossils				
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) A. Love		xtf		
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.				xfg
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	xx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	x	x	xx
Charred root/stem			x	
Indet. seed				x
Other remains				
Burnt/fired clay	x			
Burnt stone				x
Mineralised ?faecal concretion			x	
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	10	10ss
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	50%

Table 6. Plant macrofossils and other remains

(Key: x = 1–10 specimens, xx = 11–50 specimens, xxx = 51–100 specimens, xxxx = 100+ specimens. tf = testa fragment, fg = fragment, ss = sub-sample.)

## *Results*

With the exception of two fragmentary seeds and a small number of other remains, the assemblages were entirely composed of charcoal/charred wood fragments. A small piece of black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) testa was noted within sample 2 and part of a goosegrass

(*Galium aparine*) seed was recovered from sample 4 along with pieces of burnt stone. Minute pellets of burnt or fired clay were present within sample 1. A small piece of mineralised ?faecal material was noted within sample 3, although it is unclear whether this was contemporary with the context.

### *Conclusions and recommendations for further work*

Samples 1, 2 and 3 are all from post-hole fills and were located in Trench 260 (Area D). The postholes formed a group of three although it is not clear whether they were part of a structure or otherwise. Sample 4 is from a pit fill located in Trench 337 (Area G), and it is, perhaps, most likely that this assemblage is related to the deposition of a small quantity of either hearth or midden waste.

Although the current assemblages are small and limited in composition, contexts of potential prehistoric and, more specifically, Beaker date are rare, and any recovered assemblages may provide material with high potential for AMS/C14 dating. It is, therefore, recommended that if further archaeological work is undertaken within this area, additional plant macrofossils samples of at least 40 litres in volume are taken from all well sealed and dated features. Samples should ideally be stored in cool, dark conditions and processed with a minimum of delay. All relevant paperwork must accompany the samples at all times.

### **Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence**

Finds were collected from fourteen contexts, three of which were unstratified in Areas A, B and D. The remaining eleven contexts were the fills of ten cut features in seven of the evaluation trenches in Areas C, D, E, G and Grainger.

The finds assemblage is small and limited in the range of types present but indicates activity on the site or in the vicinity during the Mesolithic, later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, Iron Age, Late Iron Age or early Roman and Medieval periods.

The earliest find is a single patinated struck flint flake of Mesolithic date. The rest of the flint assemblage is more characteristic of the later prehistoric period and has a significant Neolithic or Early Bronze Age element. More than two-thirds of this was concentrated in a single feature, a pit in Area G which also contained Beaker pottery.

The small Beaker assemblage found in pit 0200 in Area G dates to around 2600-1800BC (Kinnes, *et. al.* 1991) and suggests limited activity on this area of the site during the later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age period. It contains a mix of finer comb-impressed and coarser fingertip-impressed sherds which are very characteristic of 'domestic' Beaker assemblages. A large domestic Beaker assemblage was found within 750 meters of Area G during the excavation of Barrow 4 at Martlesham Heath (Martin 1976).

An even smaller assemblage of Iron Age pottery (4 sherds) was recovered from three features, a ditch and two postholes in Area D. The material is undiagnostic and not closely datable.

Roman finds were collected from three features, all ditches in Area D. The presence of wheel-made pottery in ditch 0172 is notable. The sherds are well-preserved and represent substantial remains of four vessels of Late Iron Age or Early Roman date and are certainly not the product of a long deposition cycle. Their presence suggests that the ditch had been infilled by the mid or late 1st century AD. Ditch 0182 contained a single sherd of 'Belgic' grog-tempered pottery also of Late Iron Age or early Roman date.



The only other Roman-dated find was a single fragment of CBM which was found in the upper fill of ditch 0143.

A single sherd of medieval coarseware was collected from ditch 0048 in Area C5.

Environmental evidence is also sparse but given the adverse soil conditions, the lack of animal bone remains from this site is to be expected. Bone and shell are usually minimal in collections of this date unless accidentally preserved by burning. Plant macrofossil samples taken from four features produced small assemblages of limited composition but which do demonstrate the potential of these features to provide material for AMS/C14 dating.

## Discussion

This evaluation on land adjacent to Adastral Park has shown that archaeological remains were largely absent except in the north-west corner of the development area (Area D), which contained the greatest number and density of features. Areas that contained only a small number of archaeological features were Area A (one), Area C5 (three, possibly seven), Area E (four), Area G (two) and Area H (one). Modern intrusions were identified in Area B, Area C3, Area H, Grainger and Waldringfield Quarry Tumuli and only Area F was devoid of interventions, either archaeological or modern.

As no archaeological feature continued into an adjoining field, each Area will be discussed separately. At this stage, no account is taken of geographic location or quantity of archaeology therein.

Unstratified finds were recovered whilst walking over the areas and comprised flint only. A total of no more than seven sherds were found across Area A, B, Grainger and Area D and all bar one – a scraper - were worked flakes of Neolithic or early Bronze Age date. In the case of Area A, B and Grainger, these flints were the only recovered finds.

### Area A

Two of the ditches identified in this area were of recent origin. The ditch in Trench 10, although unexcavated, was clearly a continuation of the north to south aligned ditch seen in Grainger (0027) and first seen on the 1900 Ordnance Survey historic map, although this southern section was dug between the 1900's and 1920's (Fig 290). It was perhaps intended to form a new field boundary (the southern part of which was installed prior to the 1920s) but probably went out of use shortly afterwards when the land was taken for military use in 1916 (Thomas 2008).

Ditch 0190 (Trench 8) was undated, but had straight sides and a flat base with no sign of erosion or weathering of the sides, which suggests that it was backfilled shortly after it was dug. In addition, it was approximately aligned with the pillbox around the radar tower that stands on the boundary between Area A and Grainger and may be associated with that. A third ditch, 0193, excavated in Trench 13 was also undated, but its pale colour suggests it was prehistoric.

### Area C5

The three ditches identified in Area C5 (0048, 0061 and 0051) lay at approximate right angles to each other, but as none appeared in another trench, as suggested by their alignment, they were not field boundaries. Ditch 0048 (Trench 156) may have formed a right angle with ditch 0051 (Trench 163), which was similar in size, but this cannot be proven at this stage. Ditch 0048 produced a small sherd of abraded pottery - which was either later prehistoric or medieval in date - but may not date the feature(s) as rabbit burrowing had disturbed the soft soil and dislodged objects within it. The same thing had occurred in Trench 163 where a collection of balls was found at the base of a burrow. Alternatively, the pottery may have crept downslope in the colluvium which had accumulated along the north-east edge of Area C5.

The four small, round features in Trench 150 had such mixed and disturbed fills that they were of recent origin. It is worth noting however, that all four were sealed by the colluvial layer, which suggests that the latter may have formed very recently, perhaps after the land began to be ploughed in the immediate post-Second World War period.

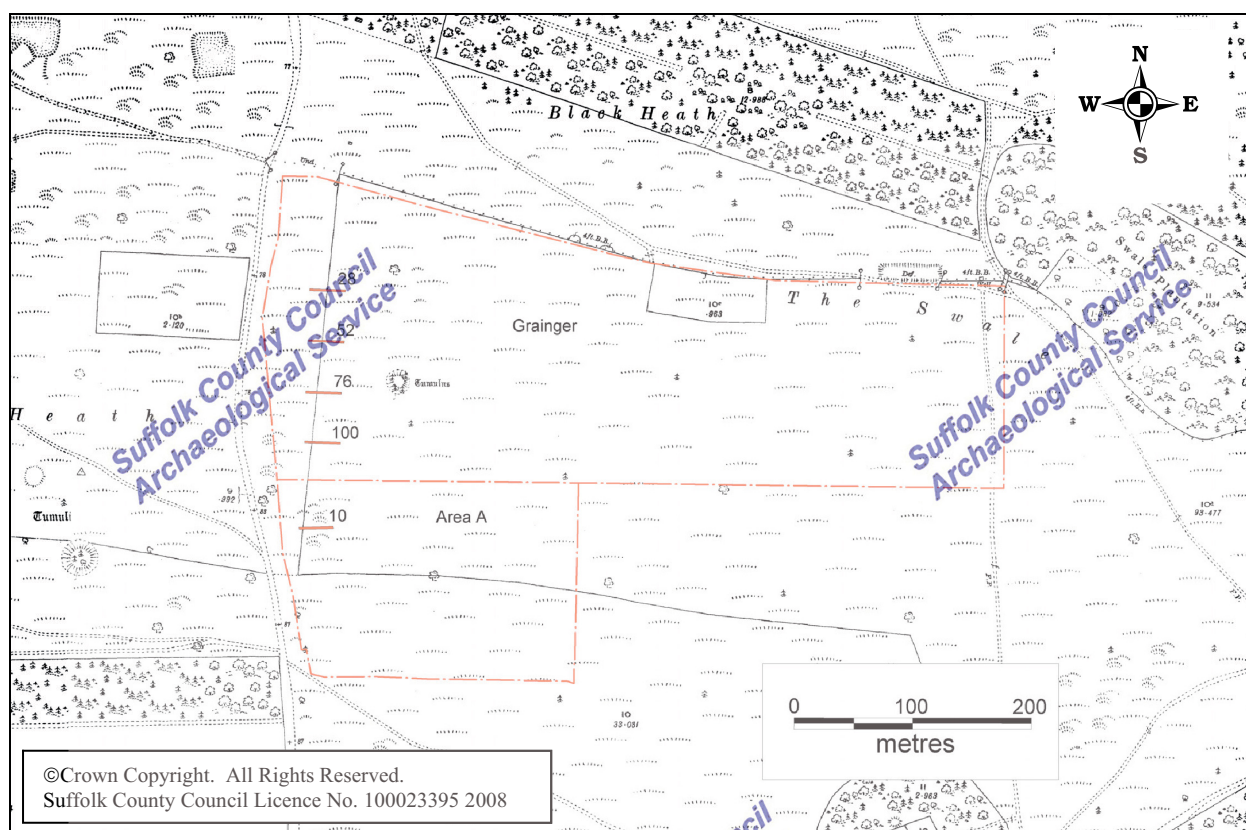


Fig. 29. 1920's Ordnance Survey historic map extract showing the field boundary identified in Area A and Grainger

## Area D

Trenches containing archaeology were located across the middle and in the north-east corner of Area D, with a small number towards the south-east corner. Most of the trenches contained a single feature although Trench 268 contained five and Trench 203 had four. In some cases, a ditch was seen to continue into another trench, such as ditch 0106 in Trench 203 and 204, although many did not. One of these continuous ditches was 0079, which extended from Trench 223 in the south-west corner to Trench 269, near the north-east corner. Although its course was sinuous, the ditch was aligned with the short boundary south of Trench 274 and was almost certainly a continuation of it. No trace of the ditch exists on either the 1880's Ordnance Survey map or on Hodkinson's 1783 map, which suggests that it had been in-filled prior to this date. The ditch is therefore likely to be medieval or earlier.

Although not clear at this stage due to the small percentage of land evaluated, it appears that the remaining ditches form (part of) a field system that was created in order to divide the land into smaller, manageable parcels for the purposes of land allocation, for example. An absence of widespread structural evidence and an absence of burnt cereal remains (see Finds and environmental evidence) suggest that this sub-division was not intended for occupation or arable cultivation. Further archaeological interventions would enable better understanding of this area.

Structural evidence was located in Trench 260, where a group of three postholes were identified. Only further stripping in this area would determine whether more are present and whether they formed a post-built structure, for example. Iron Age pottery recovered from 0150 and 0152 indicates that they were contemporary with the majority of archaeological remains in this area. Environmental sampling of these postholes produced expected results, identifying charred wood/charcoal and weed seeds remains, although insufficient numbers were recovered to allow further interpretation.

The quantity of finds recovered from ditch 0172 (Trench 273) was unusual within this evaluation because the total number of sherds recovered (59) was over eight times that of the nearest 'large' assemblage (7) in pit 0200 (Area G). To encounter an apparent inconsistency such as this is not uncommon however, and is normally interpreted as a deliberate deposition of material intended as a 'closure' episode, marking the point at which the land was abandoned – in this instance in the mid or late 1st century AD. In turn, this also suggests that occupation of the land here was quite short-lived, perhaps over only a handful of generations, and that it ended abruptly.

Only 10% of the features identified in Area D had finds recovered from them and all were located in the north-west corner of the Area (Table 3). Interestingly, no animal bone was found, only ceramic material, which could indicate that there was no domestic occupation nearby. Alternatively, this may have been due to the heathland soils, which are by nature acidic and not conducive to the preservation of organic remains.

Context	Cut	Trench	Type	Finds	Date
0138	0143	252	ditch	CBM	?Roman
0145	0143	252	ditch	Pottery	Iron Age
0151	0150	260	posthole	Pottery	Iron Age/?Early Saxon
0153	0152	260	posthole	Pottery	Iron Age
0173	0172	273	ditch	Pottery	Late Iron Age/Early Roman
0183	0182	268	ditch	Pottery	Late Iron Age/Early Roman

Table 7. Area D: finds by feature

## Area E

Both ditches in Area E (0010 and 0013) were undated but could be the remains of prehistoric ditches; the boundaries or footpaths that are visible as cropmarks (MRM 063) across the eastern edge of Martlesham Heath (Thomas 2008) or disturbance created whilst Martlesham Heath was used as an RAF base during the Second World War and in later years.

A pit 0020 and possible posthole 0014 - also undated - are harder to interpret as single features, but may also have been related to the military activity here or, particularly in the case of posthole 0014, which was tapered, be attributed to root disturbance. Flint fragments were recovered from pit 0020 (fill 0021).

## Area G

Ditch 0196, which appeared in Trenches 295 and 298, was an undated field boundary. Whether it was contemporary with the larger field system in Area D is unknown but not unlikely, as it was located only 150m from the south-east limit of known features in Area D.

The single pit (0200) in Trench 337 was unusual as it contained a (relatively) high percentage of flint and ten sherds of Beaker pottery dating it to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age period. In addition, environmental analysis identified the presence of large quantities of charred remains and burnt stone. Together, these assemblages suggest that the pit is part of the wider ritual landscape, which as previously established, contains numerous round barrows (See Fig. 3).

## Area H

Ditch 0203 which formed a right angle crossing Trenches 375, 383 and 388 is present on the 1890 Ordnance Survey historic map (Fig. 30) as a ditch and bank marking the boundary between the parish of Brightwell (to the west) and Waldringfield (to the east). The same boundary exists



today - although not as a ditch and bank - and no longer turns to the west, but continues northwards towards Seven Acre Business Park.

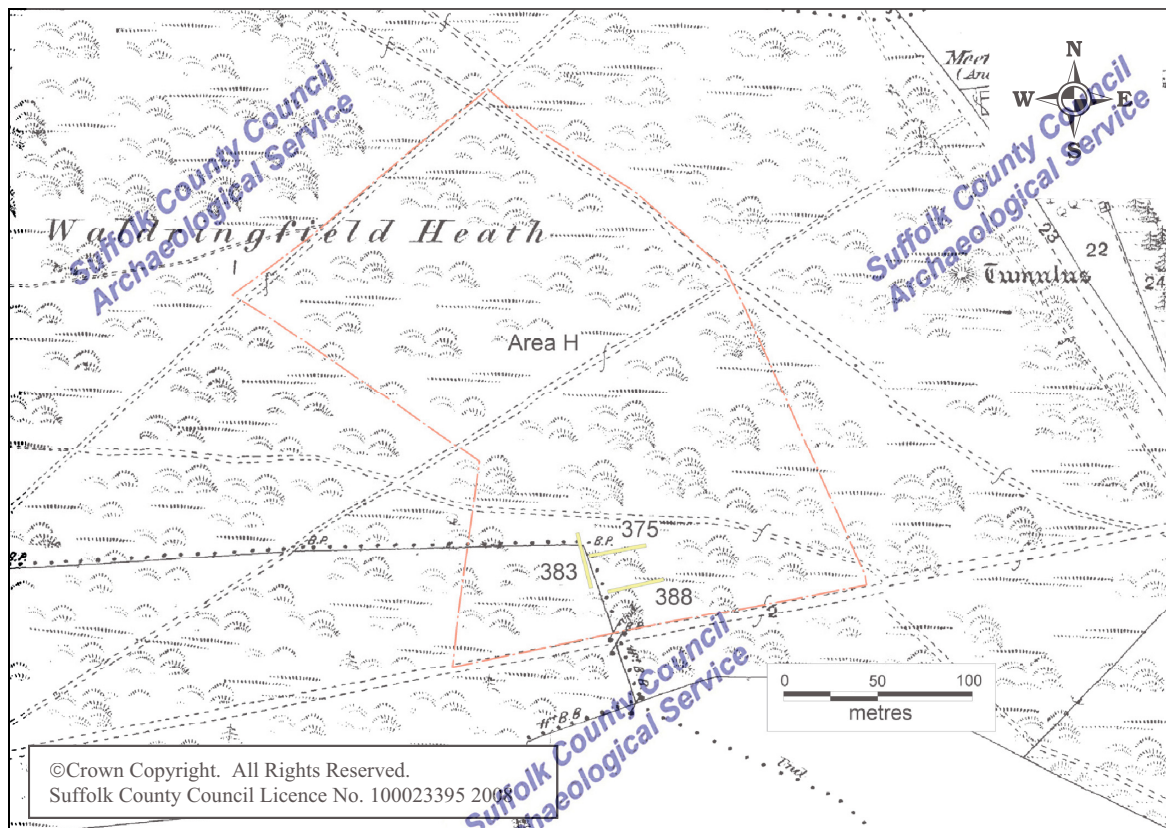


Figure 30. 1890's Ordnance Survey historic map extract showing the parish boundary identified in Area H

## Grainger

See 'Results: Area A' for discussion of ditch 0027.

### *Round barrow and pillbox mounds*

Both strips around the mounds in Grainger produced negative results with regard to identifying remains which were contemporary with the Bronze Age barrows. It was hoped that 'satellite' cremations and Anglo-Saxon burials would be present around SAM 21267, but only two modern pits were found. This lack of contemporary features was not surprising as not all round barrows had these associated interments and may reflect local practices. The absence of a surrounding ring ditch had already been established during trial trench excavation in 1991 (SAU 1991).

The strip around the pillbox mound produced similar results to those from the mound strip, where a single modern (Second World War) pit was identified to the south-east of the pillbox itself. It also confirmed that the mound material was not of prehistoric origin, but instead thrown up around the pillbox in order to both conceal and protect it from enemy attack.

## Waldringfield Quarry Tumuli

The double burial mound marked on historic maps from the 1880's to the present day was not identified during the trenching exercise in Waldringfield Quarry. It was clear that the geology

encountered below the topsoil was undisturbed, indicating that no quarrying and subsequent re-instatement had taken place. This would therefore suggest that the tumuli were either mis-located or not burial mounds at all.

## Conclusion and Recommendations

The evaluation at Adastral Park had largely negative results, but did identify a series of ditches and the occasional pit and posthole, predominantly located within Area D. Finds analysis has shown that the remains were of late Iron Age to early Roman date - with a very small element of late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age remains - and consisted primarily of field boundaries. It is possible that the field boundaries (in Area D) were contemporary with two ring ditches (evident in cropmarks) in the field immediately to the north, which are thought to be Iron Age (Fig. 3).

It is unlikely that any of these remains were related to settlement or domestic occupation as there was little evidence for structures (only three postholes were identified in Area D) and a dearth of dateable material such as pottery, and in particular animal bone, which was absent. This is supported by the environmental evidence which demonstrated the presence of charred wood remains but not charred cereal remains, a strong indicator of the proximity of domestic occupation. A further reason for the lack of occupation and agriculture (continuing into the mid-20th century) is the poor quality heathland soils which are not conducive to cultivation because of their acidic nature and inability to hold nutrients well.

It is recommended that an open area excavation be undertaken within Area D targeting the ditches and potential structures therein. The extent of this excavation area would be determined by the Development Control Officer (please see disclaimer below). An excavation area (to be determined by the Development Control Officer) should also be located at the west end of Area G, centred on pit 0200, which contained sherds of Beaker pottery. This would establish whether further similar pits are present or whether there are other associated features. Given the potential for burnt remains, as indicated by the environmental remains (see above, Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence) and the early date of the features it would be vital to conduct extensive sampling of these deposits, in particular to retrieve material for C14 dating. This also has the potential for expanding current knowledge of this Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age landscape with particular regard to understanding the activities associated with the burial mounds.

Mo Muldowney  
January 2009



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- SAU, 1991 *Round Barrow at Brightwell, Suffolk* Unpublished client report
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- Thomas, A., 2008 *Adastral Park, Martlesham Heath, Suffolk, Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* Archaeology and Planning Solutions

## Disclaimer

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

# Appendix 1 – Brief and Specification

## *Brief and Specification for a Archaeological Trenched Evaluation*

### ADASTRAL PARK, MARTLESHAM HEATH, 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 This brief and specification relates to the redevelopment of an area of Martlesham Heath. This proposal focuses on the current area of Adastral Park, occupied by British Telecoms site compound, plus an area to the South and East. The proposed development area covers approximately 172 hectares, and is partly within Martlesham, Brightwell and Waldringfield parishes (centered NGR TM25564883).
- 1.2 The proposed application area is situated on deep sandy soil of the Newport series at c. 20.00 – 25.00m AOD.
- 1.3 The application lies within an area of high archaeological potential, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. Known sites include a 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> WW Airfield and eight known prehistoric and other period barrows within or adjacent to the development area. Six of these are Scheduled Ancient Monuments and the other two are recorded on the County HER.
- 1.4 There has been no systematic archaeological evaluation of the whole proposal area, although there is a long history of partial evaluation and assessment. This includes a recent Desk Based Assessment (Thoman 2008<sup>1</sup>), commissioned as part of this work. This report highlights the history and potential of the site, and also summarises previous archaeological work. It concludes that parts of the site have been previously excavated and some areas have been evaluated. A large area has been or is currently subject to a quarry operation and others areas such as the BT compound have been truncated and disturbed. The potential for the recovery of archaeological material does however still exist.
- 1.5 It is considered that prior to determination of any planning application that these remaining areas should be subject to further archaeological work. A trenched evaluation is required as the main part of the archaeological mitigation strategy for the remainder of the development area. 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. This brief covers the areas of the site which have not been subject to previous work (see attached plan). The three areas not included are
  - a) The current BT compound
  - b) The extant quarry and area of former restored quarry
  - c) An area known as the swale (part of which has been previously evaluated and part of which is currently unavailable for evaluation)All remaining parts of the proposal area will need to be investigated. An additional program of archaeological works may be required across the whole of the development area, but this will be subject to a separate brief, and can be dealt with post-determination of the planning decision.
- 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Thomas, A., 2008, Adastral Park, Martlesham Heath, Suffolk, Desk Based Assessment, Archaeology and Planning Solutions, Unpublished Report

- 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, and 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, including agricultural activity 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 The area of unevaluated land that needs to be considered as part of this proposal is approximately 46.5 hectares. Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a 5% by area which is an area equivalent to 2.32 ha or 23,200 m<sup>2</sup> of the total area of disturbance. 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. 12,889 m 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 fieldwork 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 micro-morphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriate nature 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 monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high-resolution digital images.
- 3.14 The topsoil, subsoil and the archaeological deposits are to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential back filling of the excavations.
- 3.15 Trenches should not be back filled 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 fulfill 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 4.7).
- 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 Penkleton) 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: William Fletcher

Suffolk County Council  
Archaeological Service Conservation Team  
Environment and Transport Department  
Shire Hall  
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Date: 18<sup>th</sup> July 2008

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Reference: / AdastralPark\_Eval2008



**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.**

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## Appendix 2 - Context Summary

Context	Cut	Area	Trench	Type	Category	Sample	Description	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Plan no	Section no
0001		A	1 to 14				Unstratified finds number for Area A				
0002		B	123 to 141				Unstratified finds number for Area B				
0003		C	142 to 163				Unstratified finds number for Area C				
0004		D	203 to 293				Unstratified finds number for Area D				
0005		E	164 to 200				Unstratified finds number for Area E				
0006		F	201 to 202				Unstratified finds number for Area F				
0007		G	294 to 344				Unstratified finds number for Area G				
0008		H	345 to 390				Unstratified finds number for Area H				
0009		Grainger	15 to 122				Unstratified finds number for Area Grainger				
0010	0010	E	169	ditch	cut		East to west aligned, with 45 degree sides and a rounded base. Lies approximately parallel with ditch 0012	1	0.28	1	12
0011	0010	E	169	ditch	fill		Pale brown fine silty sand, loose. Single fill		0.28		12
0012	0012	E	175	ditch	cut		East to west aligned ditch with 30 degree sides and a sharply rounded base. Lies approximately parallel with ditch 0010	0.4	0.21	2	13
0013	0012	E	175	ditch	fill		Patchy mid/dark brown silty sand. Loose with pockets of dense gravel. Single fill		0.21		13
0014	0014	E	187	posthole	cut		Circular, steep concave slope to pointed base	0.49	0.32	3	3
0015	0014	E	187	posthole	fill		Mottled mid grey brown silty sand, paler at edges, charcoal flecks and fragments. Friable. Single fill		0.32		3
0016		E		layer	deposit		Fine dark brown silty sand. Topsoil		0.43		
0017		E					Pale brown to dark yellow sands and gravels. Natural				
0018		F		layer	deposit		Fine dark brown silty sand. Topsoil		0.48		
0019		F					Pale brown to dark yellow sands and gravels.				

Context	Cut	Area	Trench	Type	Category	Sample	Description	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Plan no	Section no
0020	0020	E	174	posthole	cut		Natural				
0021	0020	E	174	posthole	fill		Sub-circular, u-shaped profile, concave base.	0.47	0.19	4	15
							Dark brown silty sand, rare small flint gravel, friable. Upper fill		0.07		15
0022	0020	E	174	posthole	fill		Dark brown silty sand, common frequent flint gravel. Friable. Lower fill		0.21		15
0023		Grainger		layer	deposit		Fine dark brown silty sand. Topsoil		0.35		
0024		Grainger					Pale brown to dark yellow sands and gravels. Patches of black sand in places. Natural				
0025	0025	Grainger	95	linear	cut		ENE-WSW. Oblique south side, steep north side. Uneven base	0.74	0.13	5	65
0026	0025	Grainger	95	linear	fill		Very mixed dark grey brown and yellow sand, very loose, no archaeological material. Single fill		0.13		65
0027	0027	Grainger	28	ditch	cut		N-S. Shallow sided with concave base	0.7	0.23	7	69
0028	0027	Grainger	28	ditch	fill		Dark brownish grey sandy silt, friable. Lower fill		0.3		69
0029	0027	Grainger	28	ditch	fill		Mid orange grey brown sandy silt, friable. Upper fill		0.2		69
0030	0030	Grainger	76	ditch	cut		N-S. Wide u-shaped profile, concave base	1	0.25	8	68
0031	0030	Grainger	76	ditch	fill		Mid yellow brown silty sand, loose. Lower fill		0.2		68
0032	0030	Grainger	76	ditch	fill		Mid grey brown silty sand, no inclusions, friable. Upper fill		0.23		68
0033	0033	Grainger	69	pit	cut		Shape in plan unknown, stepped profile. Base not seen fully	0.4	0.8	6	67
0034	0033	Grainger	69	pit	fill		Coarse orange brown sand, frequent flint gravel, loose, similar to natural. Slump		0.16		67
0035	0033	Grainger	69	pit	fill		Orange brown sand, frequent small flint gravels. Lower fill		0.11		67
0036	0033	Grainger	69	pit	fill		Dark brown black silty sand, rare small gravels, firm. Buried topsoil? Mid fill		0.32		67
0037	0033	Grainger	69	pit	fill		Dark brown black silty sand, frequent small gravels, loose. Buried topsoil? Mid fill		0.5		67
0038	0033	Grainger	69	pit	fill		Orange brown sand, frequent very small flint gravels, loose. Upper fill		0.3		67
0039	0039	Tumuli		ditch	cut		E-W. U-shaped profile	0.94	0.22	9	70
0040	0039	Tumuli		ditch	fill		Mid grey brown sandy silt, frequent sub-		0.22		70

Context	Cut	Area	Trench	Type	Category	Sample	Description	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Plan no	Section no
0041		Tumuli		layer	deposit		angular gravel. Very loose and dry deposit. Single fill		0.43		
0042		Tumuli					Mid grey brown silty sand. Topsoil.				
0043		C2		layer	deposit		pale yellow sands and gravels, loose.		0.49		
0044		C2					Dark brown silty sand. Topsoil				
0045		B		layer	deposit		Pale brown to dark yellow sands and gravels. Natural		0.47		
0046		B		layer	deposit		dark brown silty sand				
0047		B					Mid reddish brown silty sand. Colluvium				
0048	0048	C5	156	ditch	cut		Mid brown to orange sands and gravels. Natural	1	0.25	10	71
0049	0048	C5	156	ditch	fill		NW-SE. shallow u-shaped section. Disturbance masking extent		0.25		71
0050	0051	C5	163	ditch	fill		mid yellow brown silty sand, friable, indistinct horizon clarity		0.55		72
0051	0051	C5	163	ditch	cut		Mid reddish brown sandy silt, loose. Single fill	1.64	0.55	11	72
0052		C5		layer	deposit		NE-SW, v-shaped profile		0.49		
0053		C5		layer	deposit		Mid grey brown silty sand. Topsoil		0.7		
0054		C5					Mid orange brown silty sand. Colluvium				
0055							Sands and gravels, animal disturbance. Natural				
0056							Not used				
0057							Not used				
0058							Not used				
0059	0060	C5	150	posthole	fill		Not used		0.14		74
0060	0060	C5	150	posthole	cut		Mixed dark grey and mid orange yellow silty sand. Single fill	0.27	0.14	13	74
0061	0061	C5	160	ditch	cut		Circular, steep-sided u-shaped profile. One of group of four	0.57	0.37	14	75
0062	0061	C5	160	ditch	fill		NE-SW. u-shaped with straight sides.		0.37		75
0063	0063	C5	150	posthole	cut		Mid grey orange sandy silt, no inclusions. Single fill	0.3	0.2	13	76
0064	0063	C5	150	posthole	fill		Circular in plan, u-shaped with slightly concave base. One of group of four		0.2		76
0065	0065	D	221	ditch	cut		Mid yellow brown fine sand, no inclusions. Single fill	1.75	0.38	16	79
							E-W. shallow sides, with a flattish base				

Context	Cut	Area	Trench	Type	Category	Sample	Description	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Plan no	Section no
0066	0065	D	221	ditch	fill		Mid brown silty sand, some sorting of gravels - larger near base. Friable, single fill		0.38		79
0067	0067	D	237	ditch	cut		E-W. u-shaped profile, stepped on N side	2.35	0.42	35	78
0068	0067	D	237	ditch	fill		Mid reddish grey brown silty sand, no inclusions, firm. Slump lower fill		0.15		78
0069	0067	D	237	ditch	fill		Mid grey brown silty sand, no inclusions. Mid fill		0.42		78
0070	0070	D	221	ditch	cut		E-W, v-shaped profile, flattish base	1	0.2	3	80
0071	0070	D	221	ditch	fill		Mid brown silty sand, occasional small rounded stones, compact. Single fill		0.2		80
0072	0072	D	226	ditch	cut		NE-SW. v-shaped profile	1.4	0.36	17	82
0073	0072	D	226	ditch	fill		Mid brown silty sand. Compact. Single fill		0.36		82
0074	0074	D	226	ditch	cut		E-W terminus. V-shaped profile with rounded base	1.15	0.35	17	81
0075	0074	D	226	ditch	fill		Orange brown silty sand, friable. Upper fill		0.35		81
0076	0074	D	226	ditch	fill		Light brown sandy gravel, siltier to base. Loose. Lower fill		0.14		81
0077	0079	D	223	ditch	fill		Grey brown silty sand, friable. Upper fill		0.45		85
0078	0079	D	223	ditch	fill		Dark yellow brown sand with silt, friable. Lower fill on south-east side of ditch		0.09		85
0079	0079	D	223	ditch	cut		E-W. v-shaped ditch	1.65	0.47	21	85
0080	0080	D	222	ditch	cut		NW-SE. V-shaped with concave base	0.84	0.24	18	83
0081	0080	D	222	ditch	fill		Mid grey brown silty sand, friable. Single fill		0.24		83
0082	0082	D	222	linear	cut		E-W. Uneven profile, steep on N side and undercut slightly on S side. Not clearly defined - possibly water worn. Natural?	1.1	0.65	18	
0083	0082	D	222	linear	fill		Pale mid reddish brown silty sand. Leached? towards base.		0.65		
0084	0084	D	227	ditch	cut		SW-NE. u-shaped	1.46	0.44	25	84
0085	0084	D	227	ditch	fill		Dark brown silty sand, friable. Upper fill		0.3		84
0086	0084	D	227	ditch	fill		Mid orange brown silty sand, friable. Lower fill		0.2		84
0087	0088	D	216	linear	fill		Pale brown silty sand, friable, unsorted gravels. Much animal disturbance to SE edge. Parallel with 0092 in tr216		0.21		86
0088	0088	D	216	linear	cut		ENE-WSW. U-shaped profile, concave base	0.67	0.21	20	86
0089	0089	D	210	ditch	cut		E-W. shallow v-shaped profile with flat base	0.85	0.23	19	90
0090	0089	D	210	ditch	fill		Mid grey brown sand. Single fill		0.23		90

Context	Cut	Area	Trench	Type	Category	Sample	Description	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Plan no	Section no
0091	0092	D	216	ditch	fill		Mid reddish brown silty sand, loose		0.16		87
0092	0092	D	216	ditch	cut		ENE-WSW. U-shape with shallow concave base	0.98	0.16	20	87
0093	0094	D	208	ditch	fill		Mid greyish brown silty sand, loose. Upper fill		0.26		1
0094	0094	D	208	ditch	cut		NE-SW. V-shaped with slightly rounded base	0.78	0.35	22	1
0095	0095	D	227	ditch	cut		NE-SW. U-shape with concave base.	0.84	0.35	25	88
0096	0095	D	227	ditch	fill		Light grey brown silty sand, friable. Single fill		0.35		88
0097	0097	D	227	ditch	cut		N-S. v-shaped with slightly concave base	0.98	0.35	25	89
0098	0097	D	227	ditch	fill		Mid orange brown silty sand, tipped from w edge. Upper fill		0.11		89
0099	0097	D	227	ditch	fill		Dark brown silty sand, friable. Mid fill		0.11		89
0100	0097	D	227	ditch	fill		Mid orange grey silty sand, slightly mottled appearance - water action? Lower fill		0.17		89
0101	0101	D	203	ditch	cut		E-W. Shallow u-shape, slightly concave base	0.7	0.17	29	4
0102	0101	D	203	ditch	fill		Mid brownish grey silty sand, loose. Single fill		0.17		4
0103	0094	D	208	ditch	fill		Mid greyish orange silty sand, loose. Lower fill		0.1		1
0104	0105	D	238	ditch	fill		Mixed reddish brown silty sand and grey brown silty sand. Animal disturbance. Friable. Single fill		0.31		2
0105	0105	D	238	ditch	cut		NNW_SSE. U-shaped profile with concave base	1.4	0.31	26	2
0106	0106	D	203	ditch	cut		N-S. Regular u-shape with concave base	0.82	0.14	29	3
0107	0106	D	203	ditch	fill		Mixed dark brown and mid orange brown silty sand, loose. Single fill		0.14		3
0108	0108	D	250	ditch	cut		E-W. Concave sides and base. Relationship with 0110 obscured by road drainage trench	1.1	0.28	31	7
0109	0108	D	250	ditch	fill		Mid brown silty sand with yellow streaks, friable. Single fill		0.28		7
0110	0110	D	250	ditch	cut		N-S. V-shaped profile, rounded base	0.81	0.22	31	6
0111	0110	D	250	ditch	fill		Mid brown silty sand, friable. Single fill		0.22		6
0112	0112	D	244	ditch	cut		Sub-circular, flat base. Terminus or pit.	0.85	0.3	32	8
0113	0112	D	244	ditch	fill		Dark brown silty sand, occasional medium flint and charcoal		0.3		8



Context	Cut	Area	Trench	Type	Category	Sample	Description	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Plan no	Section no
0114	0114	D	233	ditch	cut		NE-SW. Concave sides and base	1.1	0.45	33	9
0115	0114	D	233	ditch	fill		Orange brown silty sand paler towards base, friable. Sand slump on SW side. Single fill		0.45		9
0116	0116	D	203	ditch	cut		N-S. Moderate slope on W side, breaking to narrow u-shaped base. Truncated on E side by 0120	0.95	0.78	29	10
0117	0116	D	203	ditch	fill		Light orange brown sand. Lower fill		0.06		10
0118	0116	D	203	ditch	fill		Light brown silty sand, compact. Mid fill		0.2		10
0119	0116	D	203	ditch	fill		Mid orange brown silty sand. Mid fill		0.26		10
0120	0120	D	203	ditch	cut		N-S. Concave stepped sides with flat base. Truncates 0116	1.65	0.51	29	10
0121	0097	D	228	ditch	fill		Mid grey brown silty sand. Upper fill		0.11		89
0122	0125	D	228	ditch	fill		Light grey brown silty sand with patches of gravel and sand. Upper fill		0.36		5
0123	0125	D	228	ditch	fill		Mid grey brown silty sand. Mid fill		0.24		5
0124	0125	D	228	ditch	fill		Light yellow grey brown silty sand. Lower fill		0.12		5
0125	0125	D	228	ditch	cut		N-S. Moderately sloping side leading to narrow u-shaped base. Not well defined	1.49	0.5	28	5
0126	0116	D	203	ditch	fill		Mid brown silty sand, larger flint gravels towards base. Mid fill		0.28		10
0127							Not used				
0128	0120	D	203	ditch	fill		Light orange brown silty sand, occasional flint gravels. Lower fill		0.12		10
0129	0120	D	203	ditch	fill		Mid grey brown silty clay. Mid fill		0.27		10
0130							Not used				
0131							Not used				
0132	0133	D	207	ditch	fill		Mid grey silty sand, loose. Single fill		0.12		
0133	0133	D	207	ditch	cut		NE-SW. Rounded, asymmetrical u-shape with slightly concave base	0.46	0.12	27	
0134	0134	D	235	ditch	cut		NE-SW. Flat base, steep sides. Heavy disturbance by subsoiler	0.72	0.26	30	11
0135	0134	D	235	ditch	fill		Mid brown silty sand, lighter towards base. Single fill		0.26		11
0136	0137	D	234	ditch	fill		Very dark brownish grey sand, loose. Single fill		0.27		16
0137	0137	D	234	ditch	cut		N-S. Flat-based, slightly convex u-shape profile. Subsoiler damage	0.85	0.27	37	16

Context	Cut	Area	Trench	Type	Category	Sample	Description	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Plan no	Section no
0138	0143	D	252	ditch	fill		Dark brown silty sand, loose. Upper fill		0.25		19
0139	0139	D	255	ditch	cut		N-S. Steep u-shaped profile with concave base	0.52	0.12	38	17
0140	0139	D	255	ditch	fill		Light brown silty sand, lighter towards base. Single fill		0.12		17
0141	0141	D	252	ditch	cut		N-S. moderate sides, concave base	0.5	0.15	41	18
0142	0141	D	252	ditch	fill		Mid brown silty sand, lighter towards base. Tip line of stones evident		0.15		18
0143	0143	D	252	ditch	cut		N-S. Slightly asymmetrical u-shape with rounded base.	0.97	0.31	41	19
0144	0143	D	252	ditch	fill		Mid yellowish brown silty sand, loose. Mid fill		0.13		19
0145	0143	D	252	ditch	fill		Mid orange brown silty sand, lose. Lower fill		0.1		19
0146	0146	D	265	ditch	cut		NW-SE. Shallow sides with rounded base	2	0.4	43	20
0147	0147	D	256	ditch	cut		W-E. Heavy subsoiler truncation. Shape and dimensions unclear	0.5	0.2	42	
0148	0147	D	256	ditch	fill		Mid brown silty sand, subsoiler damage		0.2		
0149	0146	D	265	ditch	fill		Mid brown silty sand, friable. Single fill		0.4		20
0150	0150	D	260	posthole	cut	1	Oval. U-shaped, rounded base. Subsoiler damage	0.29	0.38	44	21
0151	0150	D	260	posthole	fill	1	Mixed mid orange brown silty sand. Friable. Single fill. (1 bucket SS1 )		0.38		21
0152	0152	D	260	posthole	cut	2	Sub-oval. Rounded, u-shape. Slightly dipped base	0.39	0.5	44	22
0153	0152	D	260	posthole	fill	2	Homogenous mid orange brown silty sand. Single fill. (1 bucket SS2)		0.23		22
0154	0154	D	260	posthole	cut	3	Sub-circular, uneven wide u-shape. Plough damage	0.35	0.1	44	23
0155	0154	D	260	posthole	fill	3	Very dark orange grey silty sand, single fill. (1 bucket SS3)		0.1		23
0156							not used				
0157	0160	D	264	ditch	fill		Mid brown sandy silt, firm. Upper fill		0.54		24
0158	0160	D	264	ditch	fill		Mid brown silty sand, loose. Mid fill		0.22		24
0159	0160	D	264	ditch	fill		Reddish brown iron-stained pea grit, compact. Lower fill - eroded		0.03		24
0160	0160	D	264	ditch	cut		ENE-WSW. V-shaped	2.1	0.6	45	24
0161	0161	D	264	ditch	cut		N-S. Steep v-shape. W side convex, E side concave. Base, narrow and concave	1.1	0.35	45	25

Context	Cut	Area	Trench	Type	Category	Sample	Description	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Plan no	Section no
0162	0161	D	264	ditch	fill		Dark orange sand. Lower fill		0.08		25
0163	0161	D	264	ditch	fill		Mid grey brown silty sand. Upper fill		0.29		25
0164	0166	D	264	ditch	fill		Mid reddish brown silty sand. Friable. Upper fill		0.08		25
0165	0166	D	264	ditch	fill		Same as 0164 with frequent flint gravels. Lower fill		0.16		26
0166	0166	D	264	ditch	cut		E-W. V-shaped profile	1.4	0.45	45	26
0167	0167	D	268	ditch	cut		E-W. V-shaped with flat base	1	0.3	48	27
0168	0167	D	268	ditch	fill		Pale grey brown silty sand. Lower fill		0.2		27
0169	0167	D	268	ditch	fill		Mid grey brown silty sand. Subsoiler damage. Mid fill		0.1		27
0170	0170	D	268	gully	cut		E-W. Shallow with concave base. Terminus	0.3	0.1	48	
0171	0170	D	268	gully	fill		Reddish brown coarse sand. Single fill		0.1		
0172	0172	D	273	ditch	cut		E-W. Irregular in plan. Moderate sides with slightly concave base	1.2	0.32	47	28, 29
0173	0172	D	273	ditch	fill		Mid brown silty sand with clay/sand lumps. Occasional medium flint gravel and charcoal. Friable. Upper fill		0.2		28, 29
0174	0172	D	273	ditch	fill		Light brown silty sand with sandy/clay mixed in. Slump on sides. Lower fill		0.14		28, 29
0175	0175	D	274	ditch	cut		E-W. V-shaped with flat base.	1.2	0.25	52	32
0176	0175	D	274	ditch	fill		Mid brown silty coarse sand. Single fill		0.25		32
0177	0177	D	271	ditch	cut		E-W. Moderate sides with curved base	1	0.24	49	30
0178	0177	D	271	ditch	fill		Mid brown silty sand, paler to base. Friable. Single fill		0.24		30
0179	0179	D	268	ditch	cut		N-S. U-shape, rounded base. Plough damage	0.58	0.2	GPS	
0180	0179	D	268	ditch	fill		Mid yellowish brown silty sand. Plough damage to surface. Upper fill		0.13		
0181	0179	D	268	ditch	fill		Light brownish yellow silty sand, loose. Lower fill - eroded natural		0.09		
0182	0182	D	268	ditch	cut		N-S. Flat-based shallow u-shape. Not convincing - possible gully underneath?	0.78	0.14	GPS	
0183	0182	D	268	ditch	fill		Mid yellowish brown sand, loose. Not convincing. Single fill		0.14		
0184	0184	D	289	ditch	cut		E-W. V-shaped with rounded base. Some disturbance to sides	0.8	0.18	51	31
0185	0184	D	289	ditch	fill		Mid brown silty sand. Friable. Single fill		0.18		31
0186	0186	D	274	ditch	cut		N-S. Moderately sides, flat base. More	1.1	0.2	52	33

Context	Cut	Area	Trench	Type	Category	Sample	Description	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Plan no	Section no
0187	0186	D	274	ditch	fill		shallow and narrow to N end		0.2		33
0188		D		layer	deposit		Mid grey brown silty sand. Single fill				
0189		D					Mid brown silty sand. Topsoil				
							Pale yellow to mid orange sands and gravels. Natural				
0190	0190	A	8	linear	cut		N-S. V-shaped profile with flat base. Modern or recent origin	1.04	0.21	55	37
0191	0190	A	8	linear	fill		Light yellowish brown silty sand. No inclusions. Indefinably darker on W edge of feature. Single fill		0.21		37
0192	0193	A	13	ditch	fill		Light greyish brown silty sand, loose. Single fill		0.18		36
0193	0193	A	13	ditch	cut		NW-SE. Gently sloping sides with rounded base	0.6	0.18	54	36
0194		A		layer	deposit		Dark brown silty sand. Topsoil		0.44		
0195		A					Light yellowish brown sands. Almost entirely devoid of flint gravels. Natural				
0196	0196	G	295	ditch	cut		E-W. Wide, v-shaped profile with concave base	1.2	0.26	56	38
0197	0196	G	295	ditch	fill		Mid reddish brown silty sand. Single fill		0.26		38
0198	0198	G	298	ditch	cut		E-W. Moderately sloping sides with flat base	1.1	0.21	57	39
0199	0198	G	298	ditch	fill		Mid reddish brown silty sand. Much plough damage. Single fill		0.21		39
0200	0200	G	337	pit	cut	4	Circular. Steep sides with concave base	0.76	0.25	58	40
0201	0200	G	337	pit	fill		Light brown silty sand. Upper fill		0.2		40
0202	0200	G	337	pit	fill	4	Mid brown silty sand. Lower fill. Beaker pot. (2 bucket Soil Sample 4)		0.17		40
0203	0203	H	388	ditch	cut		NW-SE. Narrow. Moderate sides with narrow concave base. Same as 0205 and 0208	0.8	0.3	59	41
0204	0203	H	388	ditch	fill		Mottled mid brown silty sand mixed with pale yellow sand. Single fill		0.3		41
0205	0205	H	383	ditch	cut		NW-SE. Steep straight sides with narrow concave base. Same as 0203 and 0208	0.6	0.3	60	42
0206	0205	H	383	ditch	fill		Mottled mid reddish brown and yellow silty sand. Lower fill		0.15		42
0207	0205	H	383	ditch	fill		Very dark grey silty sand. Upper fill		0.15		42
0208	0208	H	375	ditch	cut		E-W. Steep, straight sides, narrow concave	0.7	0.3	61	

Context	Cut	Area	Trench	Type	Category	Sample	Description	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Plan no	Section no
0209	0208	H	375	ditch	fill		base. Same as 0203 and 0205		0.1		
0210	0208	H	375	ditch	fill		Patchy yellow sand and mid brown silty sand. Slumped natural? Lower fill		0.3		
0211	0211	Area A	10	ditch	cut		Dark grey brown silty sand. Upper and main fill	0.7		53	
0212	0212	Area D	207	ditch	cut		SSW-NNE. Unexcavated ditch, same as 0027	1.1		27	
0213	0213	Area D	236	ditch	cut		E-W. Unexcavated ditch, same as 0089	1		36	
0214	0214	Area D	269	ditch	cut		SW-NE. Unexcavated ditch, same as 0134	2.4		50	
0215	0215	Area D	269	ditch	cut		E-W. Unexcavated ditch, same as 0160	1.8		50	
0216	0216	Area D	268	ditch	cut		E-W. Unexcavated ditch, same as 0166	0.95		48	
0217	0217	Area D	205	ditch	cut		N-S. Unexcavated ditch, same as 0161	0.7		23	
0218	0218	Area D	218	ditch	cut		NW-SE. Unexcavated ditch, same as 0094	0.65		15	
0219	0219	Area D	254	ditch	cut		NW-SE. Unexcavated ditch, same as 0080	1.95		39	
0220	0220	Area D	204	ditch	cut		E-W. Unexcavated ditch, same as 0079	1.05		24	
0221	0221	Area D	241	ditch	cut		N-S. Unexcavated ditch, same as 0116	3.8		34	
0222	0222	Area D	256	ditch	cut		E-W. Unexcavated ditch, same as 0079	0.6		42	
0501		Grainger					N-S. Unexcavated ditch, same as 0141	0	2.16	GPS	34
0502		Grainger		layer			North-west corner of concrete pill box exposed in machined slot. Camouflage paint visible		0.1		34
0503		Grainger		layer			Very dark brown, loose silty sand. High humic content. Topsoil upper layer of mound		0.4		34
0504		Grainger		layer			Mid brown silty sand. Subsoil-like layer		0.46		34
0505		Grainger		layer			Mixed subsoil and orange sand with dark grey ash/burning residues. Sandy, loose		0.4		34
0506	0508	Grainger		pit	fill		Pale brown silty sand. Compact but unstable, much rabbit burrowing		0.04		35
0507		Grainger		layer			thin band of iron		0.14		34
0508	0508	Grainger		pit	cut		Yellow sand with lenses of mineral deposits. Disturbed natural	0.67	0.31	GPS	35
0509		Grainger		layer			Octagonal. Flat base, near vertical sides. SE of pill box		0.5		34
0510	0508	Grainger		pit	fill		Dark grey and black sand - ash/burning? Possibly including some turf lines		0.12		35
0511	0508	Grainger		pit	fill		Mixed orange and black sand with compact organic material. Compact. Upper fill		0.07		35
							Very dark grey sand. Loose. Mid fill				

Context	Cut	Area	Trench	Type	Category	Sample	Description	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Plan no	Section no
0512	0508	Grainger		pit	fill		Mixed mid orange grey sand. Loose. Mid fill		0.11		35
0513	0508	Grainger		pit	fill		Very dark grey sand. Loose. Mid fill		0.03		35
0514	0508	Grainger		pit	fill		Mid orange grey sand. Loose. Lower fill		0.11		35

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## Appendix 3 - Overburden Numbers

Area	Topsoil	Colluvium	Natural
A	0194	-	0195
B	0045	0046	0047
C2	0043	0053	0044
C5	0052	0053	0054
D	0188	-	0189
E	0016	-	0017
F	0018	-	0019
G	0211	-	0212
H	0213	-	0214
Grainger	0023	-	0024

Table 5. Overburden numbers, by Area

## Appendix 4 – Pottery

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Notes	Spotdate
0049	MCW	b	1	4		Sooted exterior. Black surface, coarse sand grey core	Med
0145	HMSO	b	1	5		Brown exterior, black core and interior surface. Medium quartz sand with occasional larger rounded clear quartz & sub-angular opaque white quartz and organic (grass or chaff) tempering. Abraded	IA
0151	HMSO	b	1	6		Fine to medium quartz sand with occasional larger rounded clear quartz grains and organic (grass or chaff) tempering.	IA
0153	HMF	b	1	27		Flint and sand, mixed flint size - medium to large grey flint up to 8mm and occasional rounded quartz sand. Poorly mixed. Buff-grey exterior and orange interior and core.	IA
	HMF	b	1	4		Dark brown-black core and interior surface flint & sand - small angular flint and occasional quartz sand. Abraded, ext surf flaked off.	IA
0173	BSW	rb	23	165	Cam 218	Rim 9/10 (140mm 52%) bead/bulge/bead, nearly complete profile - max ht 130mm. Romanising fabric	LIA-ERom
	BSW	rb	11	233	SJar	Rim neck and shoulder bead cordon at base of neck and row of stabs below. Rim 8 (300mm, 20%). Patchy surf. co? black- orange? or poss. abr.	LIA-ERom
	BSW	b	10	84	jar	SV. Romanising fabric, sandy w some grog band of burnished diagonal lines on shoulder	LIA-ERom
	BSW	rb	15	95	Cam 218	Cordoned jar. Rim 11 (140mm 43%) bead/bulge/bead. V romanising fabric Interior flaked, surface abraded	LIA-ERom
0183	GROG	ba	1	72	SJar	Storage jar base (c. 200mm diameter) combed wall	LIA-ERom
0201	HMG	b	1	12	Beaker	Beaker, orange surface grey core and interior surf. 3 rows of comb-impressed dashes	LNEBA
	HMG	b	1	3		Plain b/s but same as above orange surface grey core and interior surface.	LNEBA
	HMG	b	1	1		scrap not closely datable.	Preh
	HMG	b	1	2	Beaker	Fingernail-impressed + organic	BA
	HMG	b	2	5	Beaker	Beaker. Light brown surface, black core	LNEBA
	HMG	r	1	10	Beaker	Beaker. Pointed upright rim & horizontal rows of comb-impressed dashes	LNEBA
0202	HMG	b	1	15	Beaker	Beaker b/s with 3 horizontal lines of comb-impressed dashes. Buff-grey ext, dark grey int. Very pitted surface.	LNEBA
	HMG	base	1	17		Flat base. orange fabric probably Beaker. Very pitted surf	LNEBA
	HMG	b	1	3		V abraded, buff/orange exterior, dark grey core	LNEBA

(Key: Med = Medieval, IA = Iron Age, LIA-ERom = Late Iron Age or Early Roman, LNEBA= Later Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age, Preh = Prehistoric, BA = Bronze Age.)

## Appendix 5 – Flint

Ctxt	Type	No	Notes	Date
0001	flake	1	Snapped long flake with parallel long flake scars on dorsal face. One edge cortical other has limited retouch	NEO-EBA
0002	flake	1	Long flake, mainly cortical on one face. Limited edge retouch	NEO or EBA
	flake	1	Oval flake, natural striking platform, pronounced ripples. Careful edge retouch mainly on distal end. Parallel flake scars on dorsal face -similar to scraper but form suggest some other use.	NEO or EBA
0004	flake/blade	1	Snapped long flake/blade. Parallel long flake scars on dorsal face. Limited edge retouch down one edge other edge is cortical	NEO-EBA
	scraper	1	Scraper made on long oval flake. Parallel flake scars on dorsal face	NEO-EBA
0023	flake	1	Flake w parallel flake scars on dorsal face.	NEO or EBA
	flake	1	Flake w parallel flake scars on dorsal face. Limited edge retouch on distal end	NEO or EBA
0049	flake	1	Flake with triangular x-section.	Later Preh
0201	flake	1	Flake w cortex at distal end.	NEO or EBA
	flake	1	Short flake, partly cortical. Burr	Later Preh
	flake	1	Thick flake, mainly cortical on dorsal face	Later Preh
	flake	1	Snapped flake. Low-quality flint). Thick, sub-triangular x-section.	Later Preh
	flake	1	Long flake limited edge retouch/use-wear (EBA?)	Later Preh
	flake	1	Very small flake with hinge fracture	Later Preh
	flake	1	Long flake with flake scar on dorsal face. limited edge retouch inc notch on one edge	NEO or EBA
	flake	1	Snapped long flake w limited edge retouch	NEO or EBA
	scraper	1	Small oval flake w slight edge retouch = probable simple scraper	Later Preh
0202	flake	1	Small flake, heavily patinated with unpatinated edge damage	MESO
	flake	1	Long primary flake w limited edge retouch	Later Preh
	flake	1	Small flake w parallel flake scar on dorsal face (probably NEO-EBA)	Later Preh
	flake	4	Small flakes w parallel flake scars on dorsal face	
	flake	1	Snapped small flake	Later Preh

(Key: NEO = Neolithic, EBA = Early Bronze Age, MESO = Mesolithic, Preh = Prehistoric)