

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/260

Land at Puddle Brook Playing Fields, Haverhill. (HVH 069)



D. Stirk
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HER Information

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Puddle Brook Playing Fields, Haverhill, Suffolk (TL 662 447); HVH 069.

The trial trench evaluation was carried out at the above site from 5th to the 14th October 2009 in advance of a proposal to redevelop the site. A number of features of archaeological interest were recorded during the work. These were a number of field boundary ditches dating to ranging from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods, as well as a scatter of pits and isolated post-holes of similar dates. A cremation burial of probable prehistoric date was also recorded. A silted up stream was present at the eastern side of the site, which had been formalized as a ditch probably in the post-medieval period. This ditch was re-dug a number of times until the whole area was infilled with rubble in the 20th century.

Duncan Stirk, SCCAS for Suffolk CC (Report no: 2009/289)





1. Introduction

The Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) has been commissioned by St. Edmundsbury Borough Council to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation associated with the construction of a new school on land at Puddle Brook Playing Fields, Haverhill, Suffolk. The site is centred on approximately NGR TL 662 447 and comprises approximately a total of 3.07 hectares.

The site has not been the subject of archaeological investigation in the past, but it is in an area of high archaeological importance, as defined by the County's Historic Environment Record (HER). It was felt therefore that the development work would cause ground disturbance with the potential to destroy archaeological deposits were they present. As such, there was an initial requirement for an archaeological evaluation by trial trench, as outlined in a Brief and Specification produced by Jess Tipper of the SCCAS Conservation Team (Appendix 1). The SCCAS Field Team was subsequently commissioned to carry out the work by the client, St. Edmundsbury Borough Council.

2. Geology and topography

The site of the proposed development is on the south-western edge of Haverhill on playing fields bounded to the North by Cleves Road and Greenfields Way (Figure 1). At the time of the evaluation the site was grass covered playing fields, that were divided into three fields by tree-lined ditches. The western end of the site encroached upon a football pitch, but this area was not evaluated. An enclosed playground was located towards the eastern side of the fields, which was also excluded from the area of potential trenching. The site was relatively level with the high point being at the western end of the site at 105.026m AOD and the low point at the eastern end at 100.59m AOD.

The site was bounded to the north by Cleves Way and Greenfields Road. Along the South-eastern site boundary there was a wooded former hollow way, now used as a path. The South-western edge of the site was fairly arbitrary, and crossed a football pitch. The North-western boundary to the site was a drainage ditch, with similar open fields beyond.

The drift geology underlying the site is Glacial Till deposited during the Anglian Glaciation; represented here mainly by chalky boulder clay.

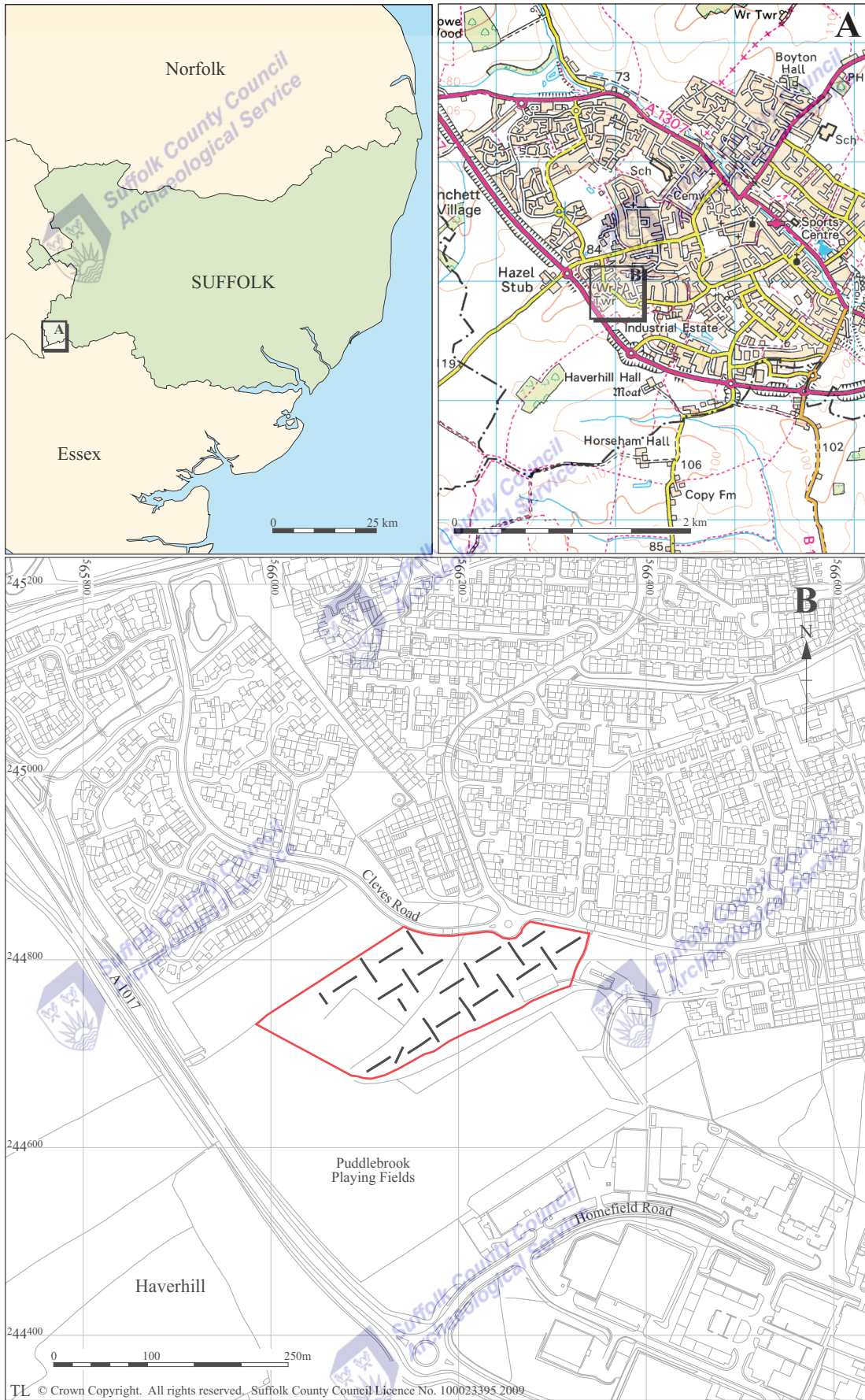


Figure 1. Site location

3. Archaeological and historical background

There has been no previous archaeological work on the site.

The site is within an area of high archaeological importance as defined in the County's Historic Environment Record (HER). The site is located to the south of a multi-period complex dating to the Iron Age, Roman, and Anglo Saxon periods (HER numbers HVH 024, HVH 027, HVH 030 and HVH 039), and to the west of a probable Bronze Age barrow ring-ditch (HVH 012). The proximity to these remains suggests that the development site has a good potential to reveal similar archaeological remains that will be affected by the development.



4. Methodology

Trial trenching was carried out from the 5th to 14th October 2009. The trenches were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide flat-bladed ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was carried out under close archaeological supervision until the top of the first undisturbed archaeological deposit or natural subsoil was revealed. Hand cleaning of the exposed surfaces was carried out where necessary in order to clarify the nature of the deposits and identify cut features. Certain trenches were moved to better fit within the confines of parts of the site. Five trenches in the western part of the site were situated over or near football pitches, and were not excavated because the status of the land could not be determined at the time of the fieldwork.

The site initially covered approximately 3.07 hectares, however only 2.5 hectares of this was able to be evaluated because of the uncertainty about the status of the football pitches.

The site was allocated the HER number HVH 069. All observed deposits were allocated unique context numbers and recorded on pro forma recording sheets. All drawn recording was carried out in a series of 1:50 or 1:20 scale plans and 1:20 or 1:10 scale section drawings, as appropriate. A photographic record of all sections and trenches was made which, along with the written records, forms the archive, stored with SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. The illustrations of individual trenches were rendered using Adobe Illustrator software.

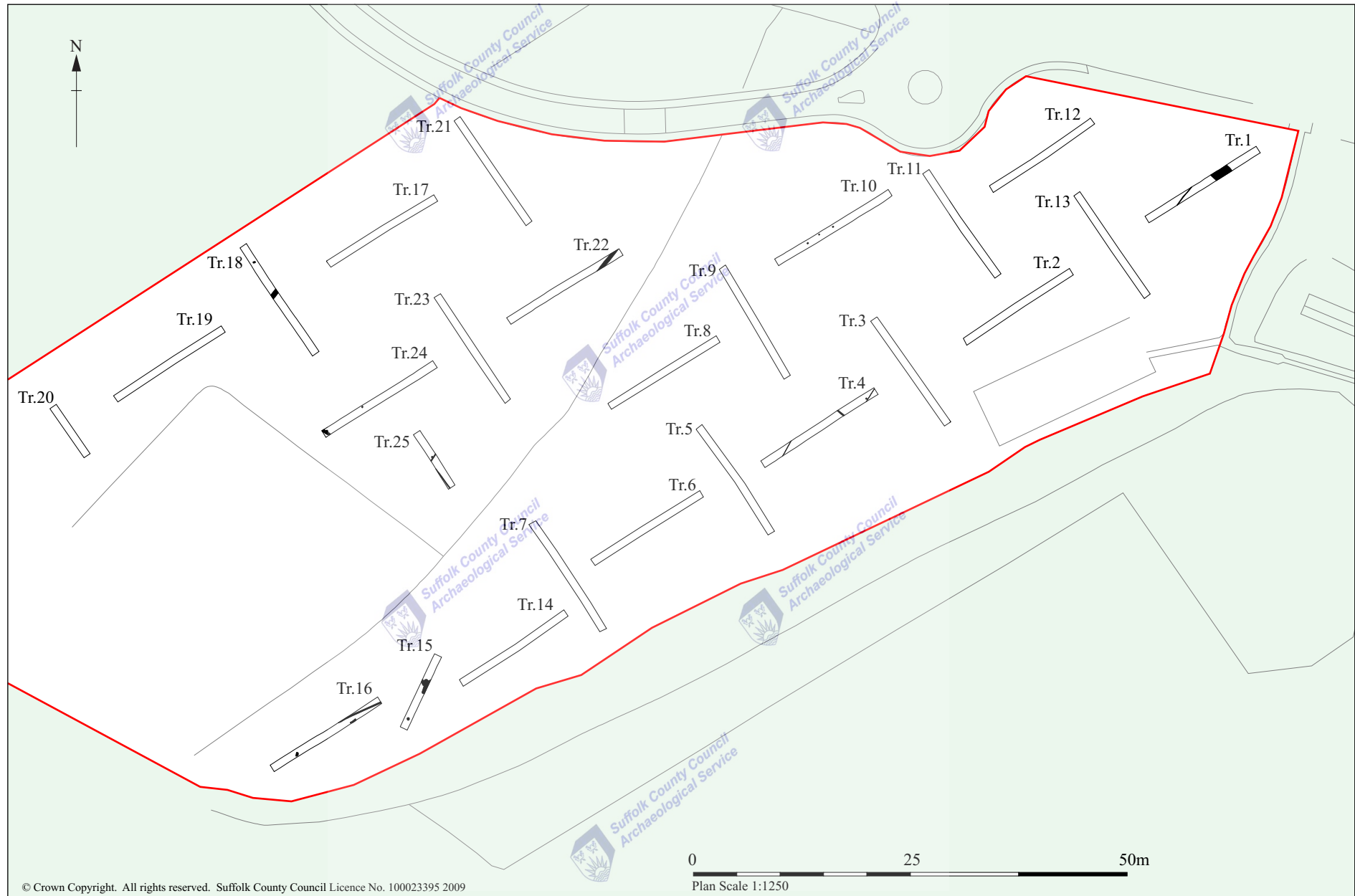


Figure 2. Trench plan

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

The basic trench dimensions (at the base) were as follows:

	Length (m)	Area sq. m		Length (m)	Area sq. m
Trench 1	30.16	1.9	Trench 13	28.68	1.75
Trench 2	29.36	1.8	Trench 14	29.01	1.8
Trench 3	29.51	1.8	Trench 15	18.02	1.65
Trench 4	29.58	1.8	Trench 16	29.08	1.75
Trench 5	29.7	1.75	Trench 17	29.06	1.75
Trench 6	29.62	1.8	Trench 18	29.19	1.85
Trench 7	29.69	1.8	Trench 19	29.55	1.75
Trench 8	29.38	1.75	Trench 20	13.79	1.75
Trench 9	29.48	1.75	Trench 21	29.19	1.75
Trench 10	29.39	1.8	Trench 22	29.35	1.75
Trench 11	29.22	1.8	Trench 23	29.35	1.75
Trench 12	28.15	1.8	Trench 24	29.53	1.75

Table 1. Trench dimensions

5.2 Trench 1

Context	Thickness	Description
0101	0.16-0.3m	Topsoil & Turf. Dark grey brown silty loam
0102	0.9m	Make-up. Mid brown clay, chalk and concrete.
0104	0.3m	Subsoil. Mottled mid grey & orangy brown sandy clay.
0103	-	Natural geology. Orangy brown sandy clay.

The geological natural in the NE end of Trench 1 was much deeper than elsewhere in the trench, at 98.74m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) compared with 99.52m AOD.

This is due to the presence of a watercourse, the full extent of which was not seen.

This natural channel 0192, was NW-SE aligned, and was over 3.9m wide by over 1.9m long, and 0.9m deep. The channel was filled by a mid blue grey clay with reddish brown clay patches towards the top where oxidized, primary fill, 0191 that was 0.56m thick.

This was overlain by a light orangy brown mottled with grey silty clay fill 0227, that was at most 0.18m thick.

These fills were cut by a NW-SE aligned linear feature 0235, that had moderate convex sides, and a flat base, and was 1.25m wide by 0.48m deep. This linear feature held a mid blue grey mottled with greenish grey and reddish brown silty clay fill 0193, that was over 1.25m wide and 0.48m thick. This was overlain by a widespread deposit 0194, that was reddish brown mottled with mid blue grey clay, at most 0.3m thick.

Cutting the SW edge of linear feature 0235, was a similarly aligned linear feature 0234.

This had moderate concave sides and a concave base, and was over 0.4m wide by

0.2m deep. This feature was filled by a greenish grey sandy silt fill 0233, that was over 0.4m wide by 0.2m thick.

Fill 0233 was in turn cut by a NW-SE aligned linear feature 0232. It had steep concave sides with flat slot in the base, and was over 1.3m wide by 0.36m deep. This was filled by a primary fill of greenish grey sandy clay, 0195, that was 0.35m thick. A sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware dated 16th-18th century, 1 post-medieval brick, daub, and shell was recovered from this fill. A secondary fill of reddish brown to greenish brown silty clay, 0231, that was 1.2m wide and 0.32m thick, overlay this.

Fill 0231 was cut by a much shallower NW-SE aligned linear feature 0230, that had moderate straight sides and a concave base, 1.7m wide by 0.64m deep. This held a very dark brownish grey peaty clay with frequent wood primary fill, 0229, that was 0.9m wide and 0.22m thick. This fill was equivalent to fill 0106, from which 2 burnt flints were recovered. The linear feature also held a mottled reddish brown silty clay and mid grey clay secondary fill, 0228, that was 1.7m wide by 0.18m thick. This fill was equivalent to fill 0105. Four fragments of probable peg-tile and a fragment of modern brick came from this ditch fill.

The sequence of linear features cutting the natural channel was sealed by deposit 0102. Stratigraphically only the last of the linear features, 0230, was seen to cut the subsoil deposit 0104, although it seems likely that all but the natural channel did so.

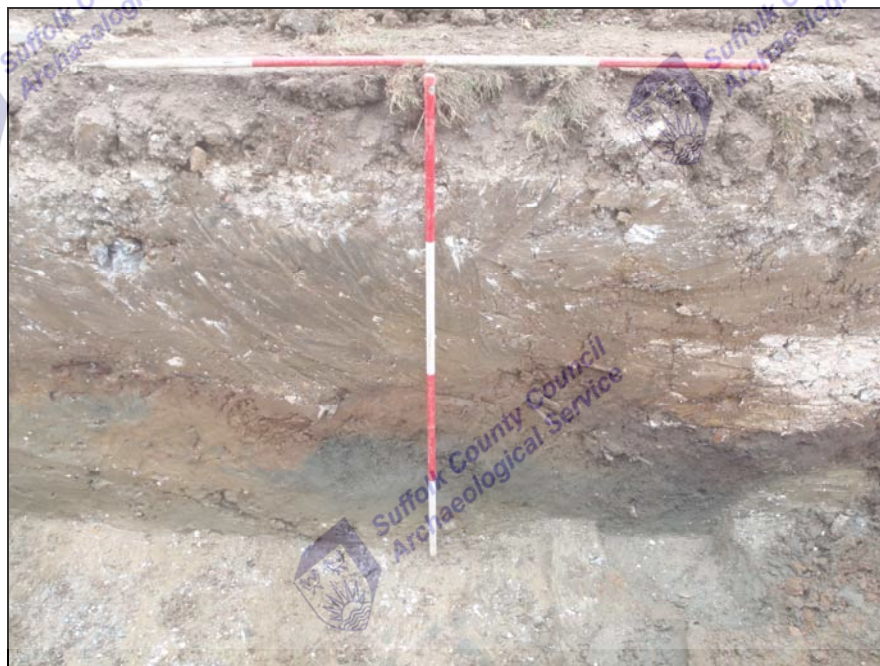


Plate 1. Trench 1 ditch sequence

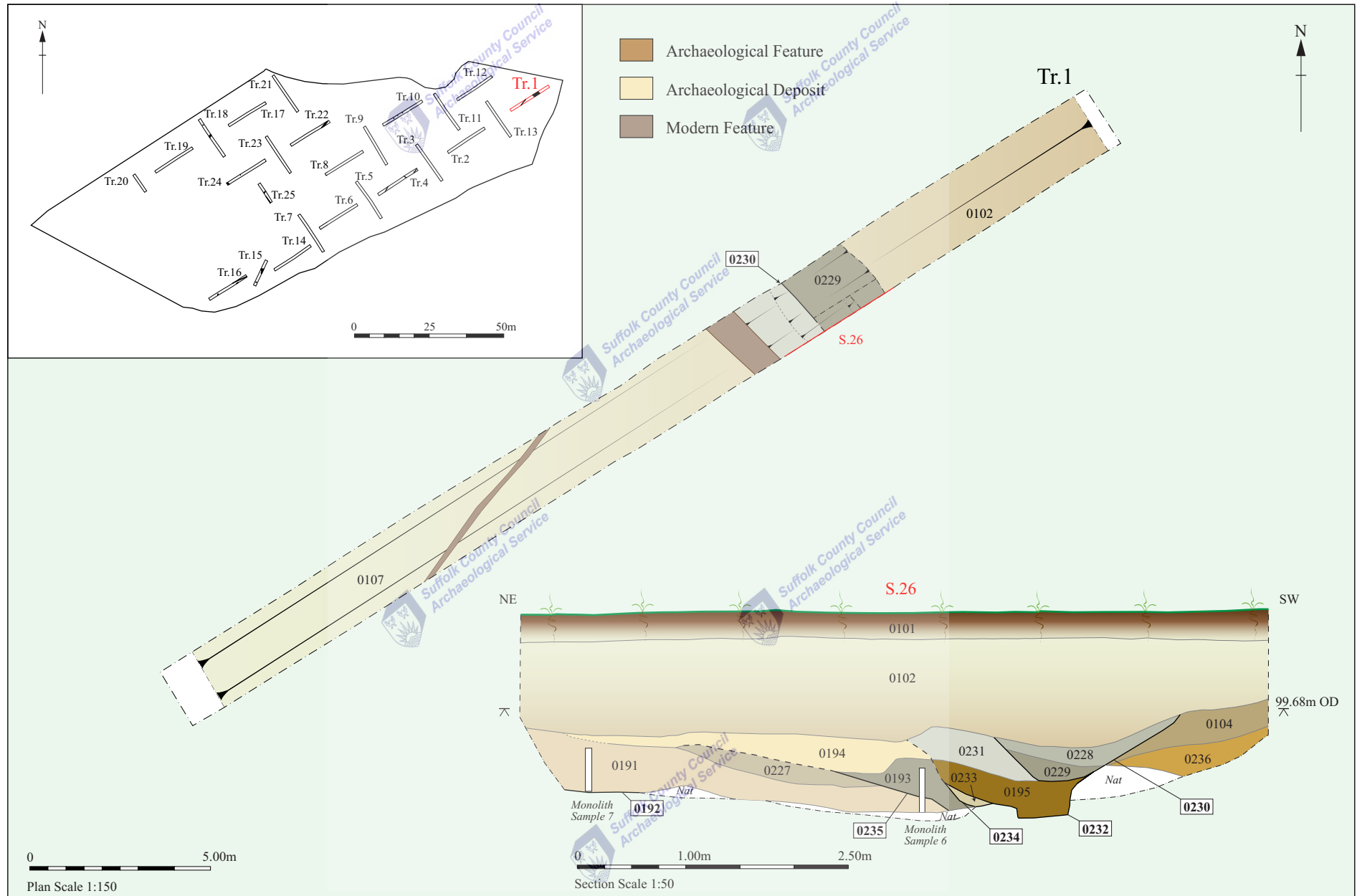


Figure 3. Trench 1 plan

5.3 Trench 2

Context	Thickness	Description
0109	0.25m	Topsoil & Turf. Dark grey brown silty loam.
0110	0.2m	Subsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.
0111	>0.2m	Natural geology. Orangi brown sandy clay & gravel over mid grey chalky clay

There were no archaeological features in Trench 2.

5.4 Trench 3

Context	Depth	Description
0112	0.15m	Topsoil & Turf. Dark grey brown clay loam.
0113	0.22m	Subsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt .
0114	>0.35m	Natural geology. Orangi brown sandy clay over light grey chalky clay .

There were no archaeological features in Trench 3.

5.5 Trench 4

Context	Thickness	Description
015	0.15m	Topsoil & Turf. Dark grey brown clay loam.
0116	0.15m	Subsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.
0117	-	Natural geology. Mid orangi brown sandy clay with frequent chalk.

Towards the NE end of Trench 4 the geological natural was cut by a small circular feature 0119, with moderate to steep sides and a concave base. It was 0.34m in diameter, and 0.08m deep. The feature held a mixed mid to dark brownish grey silty clay and yellowy grey clay fill, with frequent charcoal and burnt bone inclusions 0118. A single struck flint and a quantity of burnt human bone (Appendix 4 & 5) was recovered



Plate 2 Cremation burial



Plate 3. Ditch 0121

To the SW of the pit was a NW-SE aligned linear feature 0121, with moderate concave sides and a concave base. This feature was 0.78m wide by over 1.9m long and 0.27m deep. The feature held a mid to light greyish brown silty clay fill 0120.

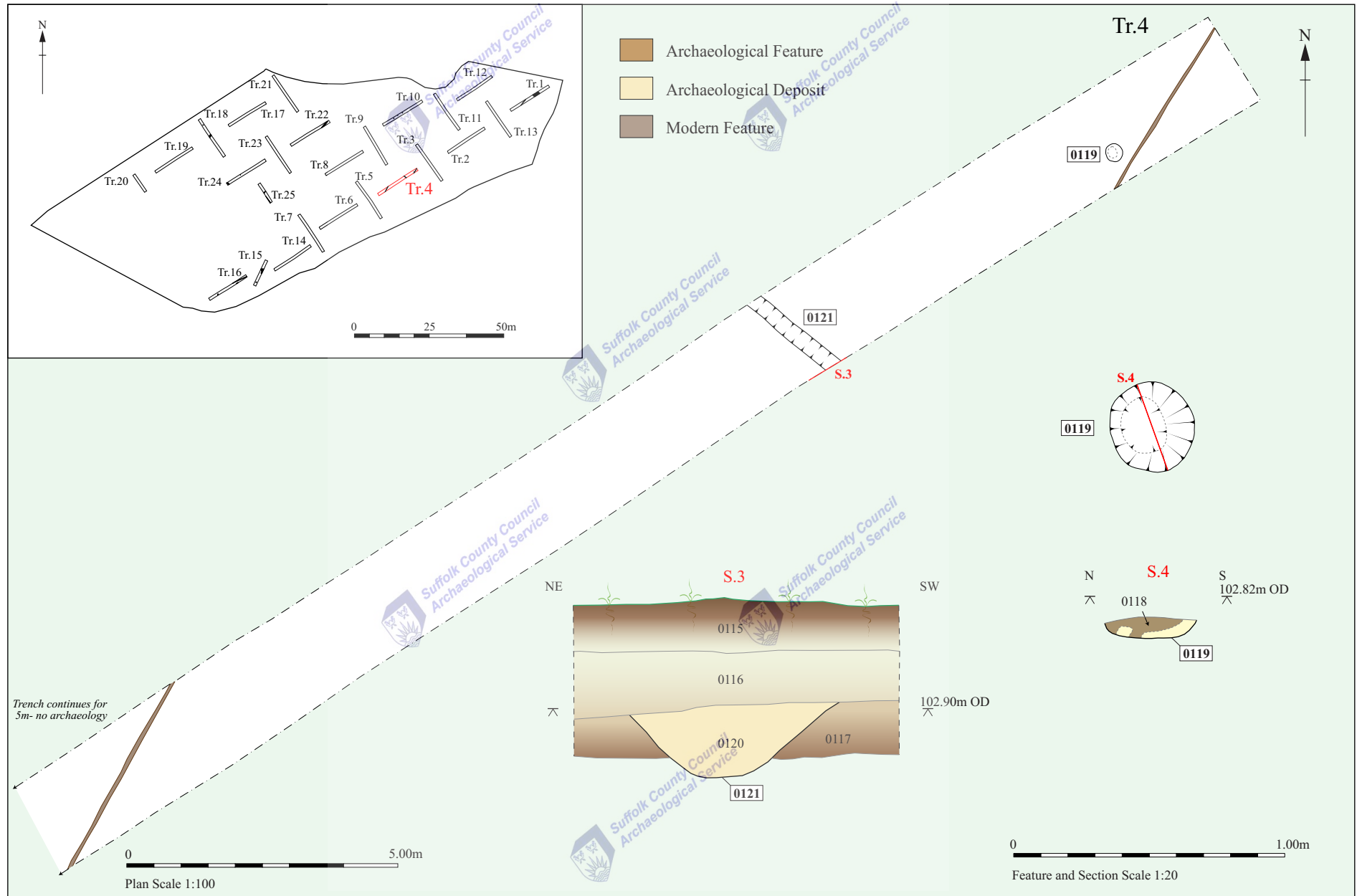


Figure 4. Trench 4 plan and sections

5.6 Trench 5

Context	Thickness	Description
0122	0.2m	Topsoil & Turf. Dark grey brown clay loam.
0123	0.1m	Subsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.
0124	-	Natural geology. Light orangy brown silty clay with chalk & flint.

No archaeological features were present in Trench 5.

5.7 Trench 6

Context	Thickness	Description
0125	0.2m	Topsoil & Turf. Dark grey brown clay loam.
0126	0.1m	Subsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.
0127	-	Natural geology. Lt orangy brown silty clay with flint & chalk.

No archaeological features were present in Trench 6.

5.8 Trench 7

Context	Thickness	Description
0128	0.2m	Topsoil & Turf. Dark grey brown clay loam.
0129	0.2m	Subsoil. Lt to mid grey brown & light brown clay silt.
0130	-	Natural geology. Light orangy brown silty clay with chalk & flint.

There were no archaeological features in Trench 7.

A sherd of possibly Roman date and a clay pipe stem were recovered from the topsoil deposit 0128.

5.9 Trench 8

Context	Thickness	Description
0131	0.25m	Topsoil & Turf. Dark grey brown clay loam.
0132	0.1m	Subsoil. Mid to light grey brown clay silt.
0133	-	Natural geology. Lt orange silty clay sand with frequent flint and chalk.

There were no archaeological features in Trench 8.

5.10 Trench 9

Context	Thickness	Description
0134	0.2m	Topsoil & Turf. Dark grey brown clay loam.
0135	0.11m	Subsoil. Mid to light grey brown clay silt.
0136	-	Natural geology. Mid to light grey brown clay silt.

There were no archaeological features in Trench 9.

Nine sherds of prehistoric pot were recovered from the interface between the subsoil 0135 and the natural as well as some burnt stone.

5.11 Trench 10

Context	Thickness	Description
0137	0.22m	Topsoil & Turf. Dark grey brown clay loam.
0138	0.15m	Subsoil. Mid to light grey brown & orange brown clay silt.
0139	-	Natural Geology. Light orange brown clay sand mixed with light grey brown clay.

In the centre of the trench was a line of three post-holes, aligned SW-NE. The first of these 0148, was square, and had straight vertical sides and a flat base. It was 0.3m wide by 0.38m long and was 0.09m deep, and held a mid greyish brown humic silty clay with mottled light yellow clay fill, 0147. A single iron nail of probable post-medieval date was recovered from this feature. Approximately 3.4m to the NE there was a similar square post-hole 0150, with straight vertical sides and flat base. This measured 0.23m by 0.24m by 0.09m deep. A similar distance further to the NE there was post-hole 0152, that was rectangular, with straight vertical sides and a flat base. It measured 0.24m by 0.34m by 0.11m deep, and was filled by 0151, a mid to dark greyish brown silty clay.

5.12 Trench 11

Context	Thickness	Description
0140	0.25m	Topsoil & Turf. Dark grey brown clay loam.
0141	0.19m	Subsoil. Mid grey brown sandy clay & grey brown clay.
0142	-	Natural Geology. Orange brown sandy clay & grey brown clay with chalk & flint.

There were no archaeological features in Trench 11.

5.13 Trench 12

Context	Thickness	Description
0186	0.2m	Topsoil & Turf. Dark grey brown clay loam.
0189	0.3m	Make-up. Very light grey clay silt with chalk and concrete rubble.
0187	0.29m	Subsoil. Dark brown clay silt.
0190	>0.45m	Natural Geology? Mid orange brown clay silt with blue patches.
0188	-	Natural Geology. Light orange brown sandy clay & light grey chalky clay.

No archaeological features were present in Trench 12. A fragment of burnt stone was recovered from deposit 0187.

5.14 Trench 13

Context	Thickness	Description
0143	0.16m	Topsoil & Turf. Dark grey brown clay loam.
0146	0.2m	Make-up. Light grey chalk & concrete rubble.
0144	0.44m	Subsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.
0145	-	Natural Geology. Orangy brown sandy clay with gravel.

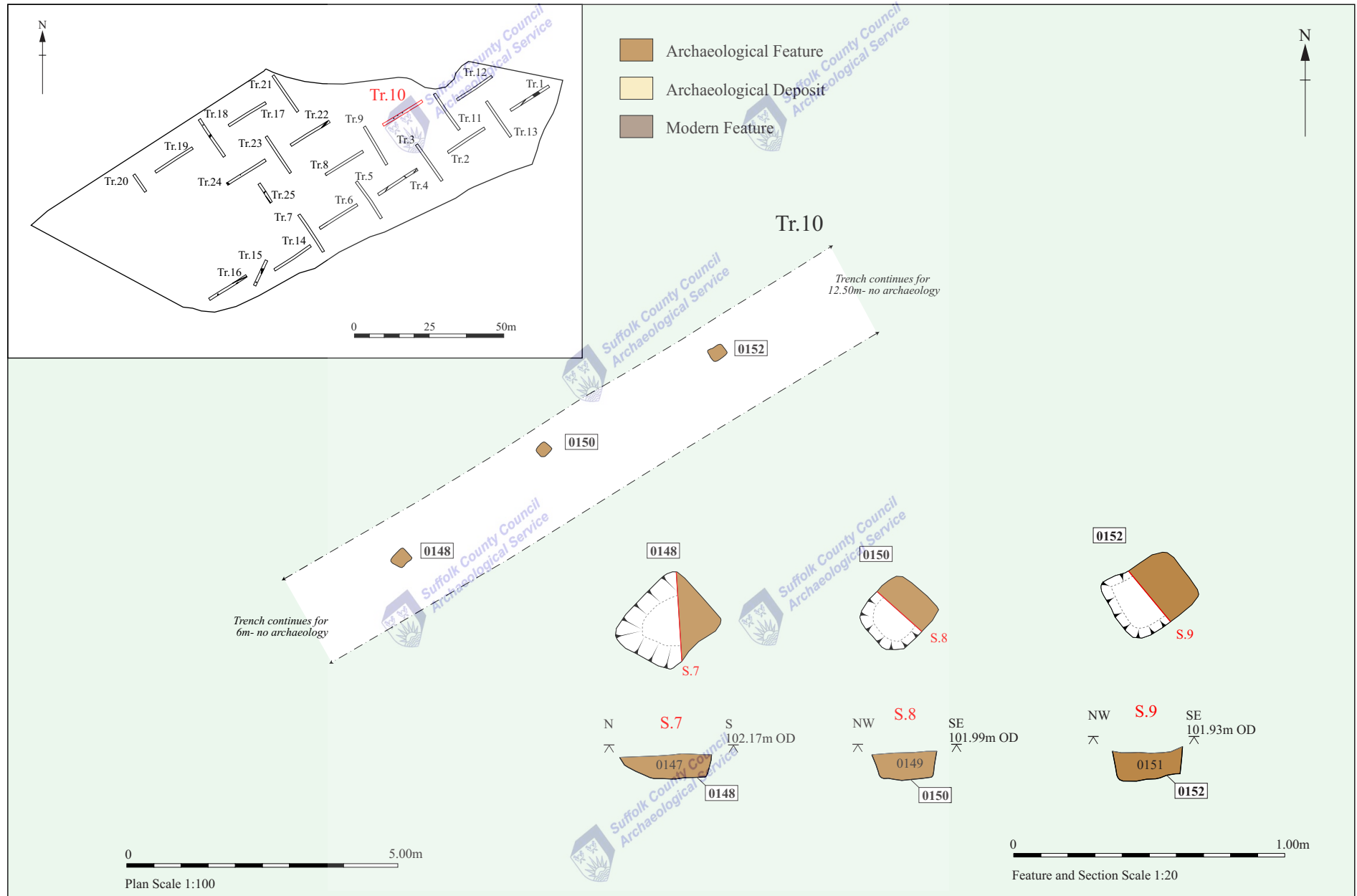


Figure 5. Trench 10 plan and sections

5.15 Trench 14

Context	Thickness	Description.
0157	0.17m	Dark grey brown clay loam.
0160	0.1 to 0.2m	Topsoil & Turf. Dark grey brown clay loam.
0158	0.1m	Make-up. Very light grey clay silt & crushed chalk.
0159	-	Subsoil. Light to mid grey brown clay silt.
		Natural Geology. Light orange brown clay with chalk & flint.

No archaeological features were present in Trench 14.

5.16 Trench 15

Context	Thickness	Description
0161	0.23m	Topsoil & Turf. Dark grey brown clay silt.
0162	0.15m	Subsoil. Mid grey brown to light orange brown clay silt.
0163	-	Natural Geology. Mixed light orange brown & light cream brown silty clay & clay with chalk.

At the southern end of the trench the natural geology was cut by a circular pit 0185, with near vertical sides and a concave base, 0.6m in diameter and 0.23m deep. The natural geological clay around the pit had been exposed to heat and was pinkish red 0199. The pit held a single mid to dark grey silty clay fill 0184, that contained frequent burnt clay and charcoal inclusions, 22 fragments of burnt flint and 119 fragments of burnt clay.

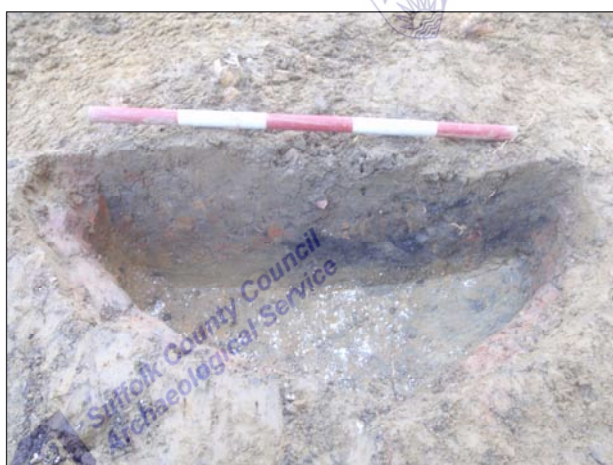


Plate 4. Pit 0185

In the centre of Trench 15 there was a large pit 0156 that was oval, with moderate concave sides and a flat base, measuring 3.7m by over 0.9m, by 0.37m deep. It held a single fill 0155 that was mid to dark bluish grey silty clay, that was the same as fill 0200 in a second slot through the pit. A fragment of sandstone, 25 fragments of burnt flint and an Iron nail were recovered from fill 0155. Six sherds of prehistoric pot, 1 struck flint, and numerous fragments of burnt stone and flint were recovered from fill 0200. Cutting the edge of pit 0156 there was an irregularly shaped pit 0154 with moderate concave sides and an irregular base, measuring 1.38m by 1.6m by 0.2m deep. It held a dark brownish grey silty clay fill 0153. A struck flint, 13 burnt flint fragments and 8 fragments of burnt clay were recovered from this fill.

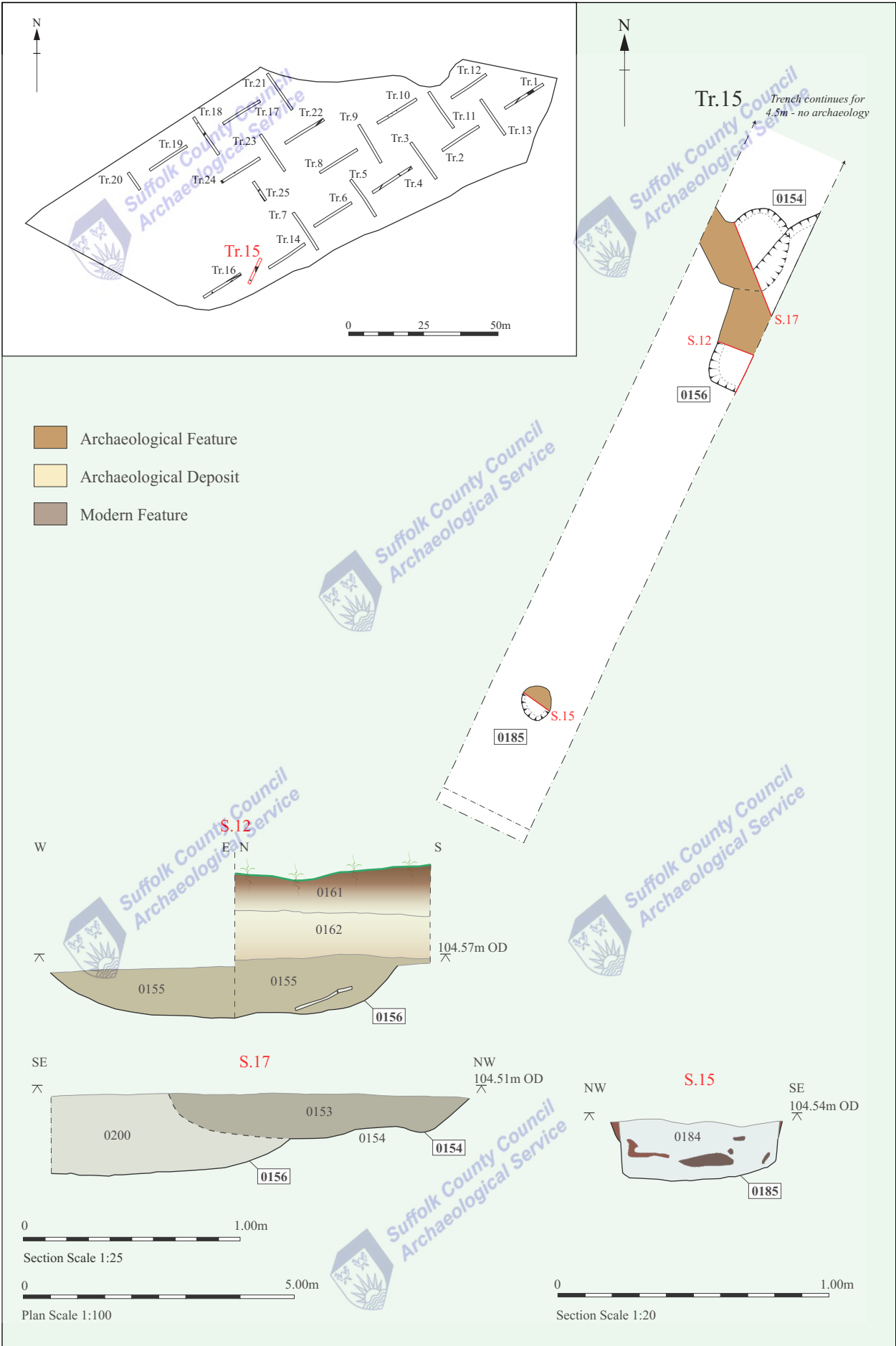


Figure 6. Trench 15 plan and sections

5.17 Trench 16

Context	Thickness	Description
0164	0.25m	Topsoil & Turf. Dark grey brown clay loam.
0165	0.2m	Subsoil. Light orangy brown to mid grey brown clay silt.
0166	-	Natural Geology. Light orange brown clay with very light grey chalky clay patches.

The natural geology was cut in the middle of the trench by a SW-NE aligned linear feature 0211. It had moderate concave sides and concave base, and was 1.55m long by 0.4m wide. In the base of the feature was a post-hole with steep concave sides and concave base that was 0.18m deep. This feature held a brownish grey silty clay fill 0210. A single sherd of abraded Roman pot, and a small fragment of CBM came from this fill.



Plate 5. Post-hole in slot 0211

In the SW portion of Trench 16 there was a oval pit 0213 with straight steep and convex sides and a concave base. This measured 0.6m by 0.9m and was 0.22m thick. It held a mid to dark brown silty clay fill 0212.

Cutting the subsoil deposit 0165 beside feature 0211 was an E-W aligned linear feature with steep straight sides and a flat base 0209. It was 0.33m wide and over 11.0m long by 0.09m deep, and held a dark grey brown clay loam fill 0208. Four fragments of CBM, a burnt flint, and an animal bone were recovered from fill 0208.

5.18 Trench 17

Context	Thickness	Description
0167	0.2m	Topsoil & Turf. Dark grey brown clay loam.
0168	0.2m	Subsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.
0169	-	Natural Geology. Mottled orange brown & grey brown sandy clay with flint and chalk.

No archaeological features were present in Trench 17.

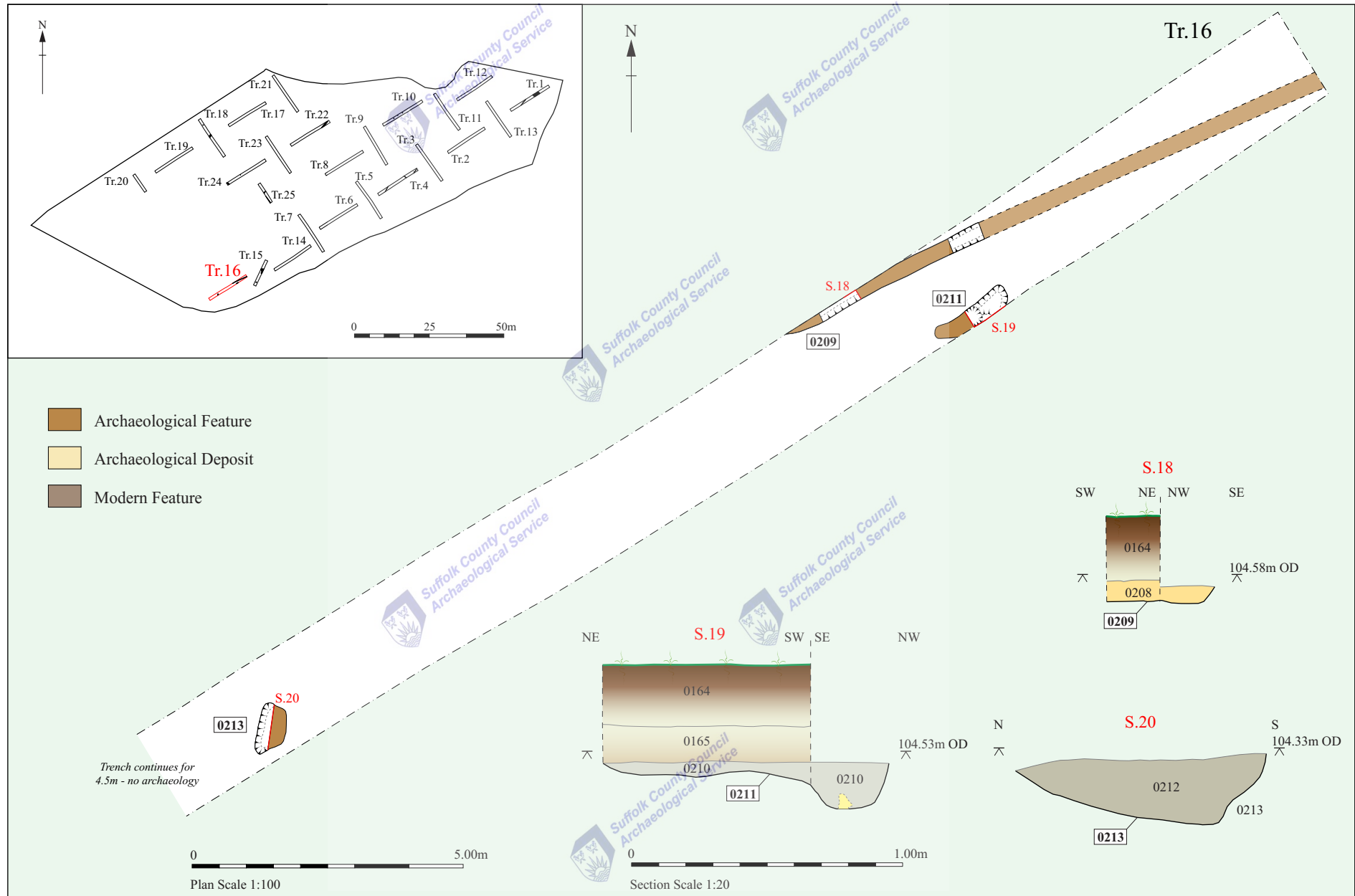


Figure 7. Trench 16 plan and sections

5.19 Trench 18

Context	Depth	Description
0170	0.15m	Topsoil & Turf. Dark grey brown clay loam.
0171	0.17m	Subsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.
0172	-	Natural Geology. Orangy brown sandy clay with grey brown clay patches & chalk & flint.

In the middle of Trench 18 there was a SW-NE aligned linear feature 0219, with steep convex sides and a concave base. It was 0.95m wide and over 1.95m long, and was 0.46m deep. It held a single mid grey brown silty clay fill 0218. Six small sherds of possible Roman pot, a probable post-medieval brick fragment, a single burnt flint, and a lump of slag were recovered from the fill.

At the NW end of Trench 18 there was an oval feature 0223. It had steep straight sides and a concave base, and was 0.33m wide by 0.6m long and 0.06m deep. It held a mid blueish grey silty clay fill 0222.



Plate 6. Ditch 0219

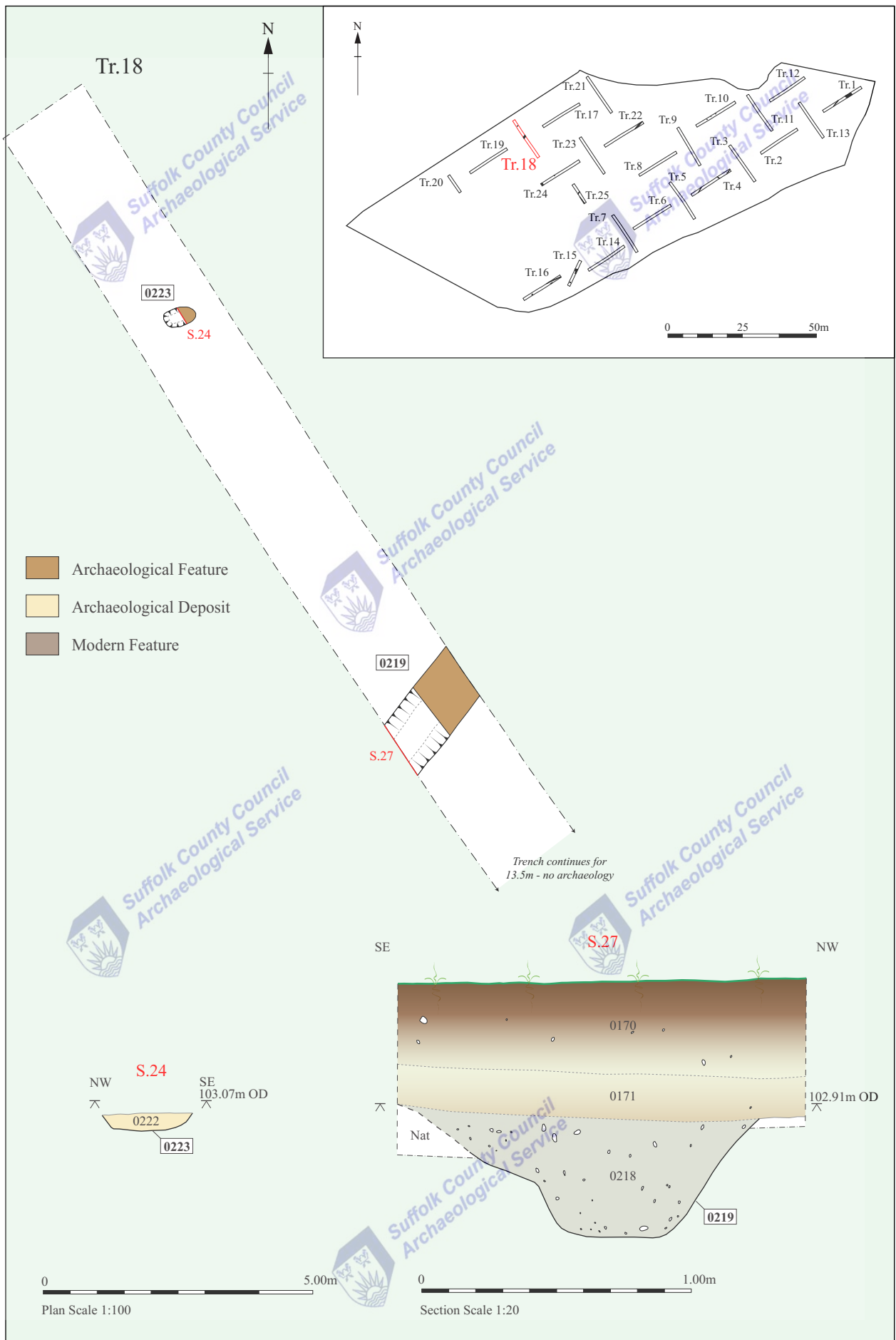


Figure 8. Trench 18 plan and sections

5.20 Trench 19

Context	Thickness	Description
0176	0.2m	Topsoil & Turf. Dark grey brown clay loam.
0177	0.19m	Subsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.
0178	-	Natural Geology. Light orange brown sand clay with grey brown clay patches with flint & chalk.

No archaeological features were present in Trench 19.

5.21 Trench 20

Context	Thickness	Description
0173	0.2m	Topsoil & Turf. Dark grey brown clay loam.
0174	0.22m	Subsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.
0175	-	Natural Geology. Light orange brown sandy clay with gravel patches and chalk.

At the SE end of Trench 20 there was a SW-NE aligned linear feature 0217. It had moderate to shallow sides and an uneven base, and was over 0.5m long by 0.65m wide and 0.09m deep. It held a mid to dark green brown clay silt fill 0216.

A sherd of Roman Greyware was recovered from subsoil deposit 0174.

5.22 Trench 21

Context	Thickness	Description
0179	0.23m	Topsoil & Turf. Dark grey brown clay loam.
0180	0.2m	Subsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.
0181	-	Natural Geology. Mixed light orange brown & grey brown clay with flint.

No archaeological features were present in Trench 21.

5.23 Trench 22

Context	Thickness	Description
0224	0.15m	Topsoil & Turf. Dark grey brown clay loam.
0225	0.2m	Subsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt & reddish brown clay.
0226	-	Natural Geology. Orange brown sandy clay with light grey brown clay with chalk.

At the NE end of Trench 22 there was a SW-NE aligned linear feature 0220. It had moderate straight sides and a flat base that was 0.88m wide by 5.0m long by 0.22m deep. It held a mid greyish brown silty clay fill 0221. Eight fragments of fired clay and a single bit of stone were recovered from the ditch fill.

A single struck flint came from the topsoil deposit.

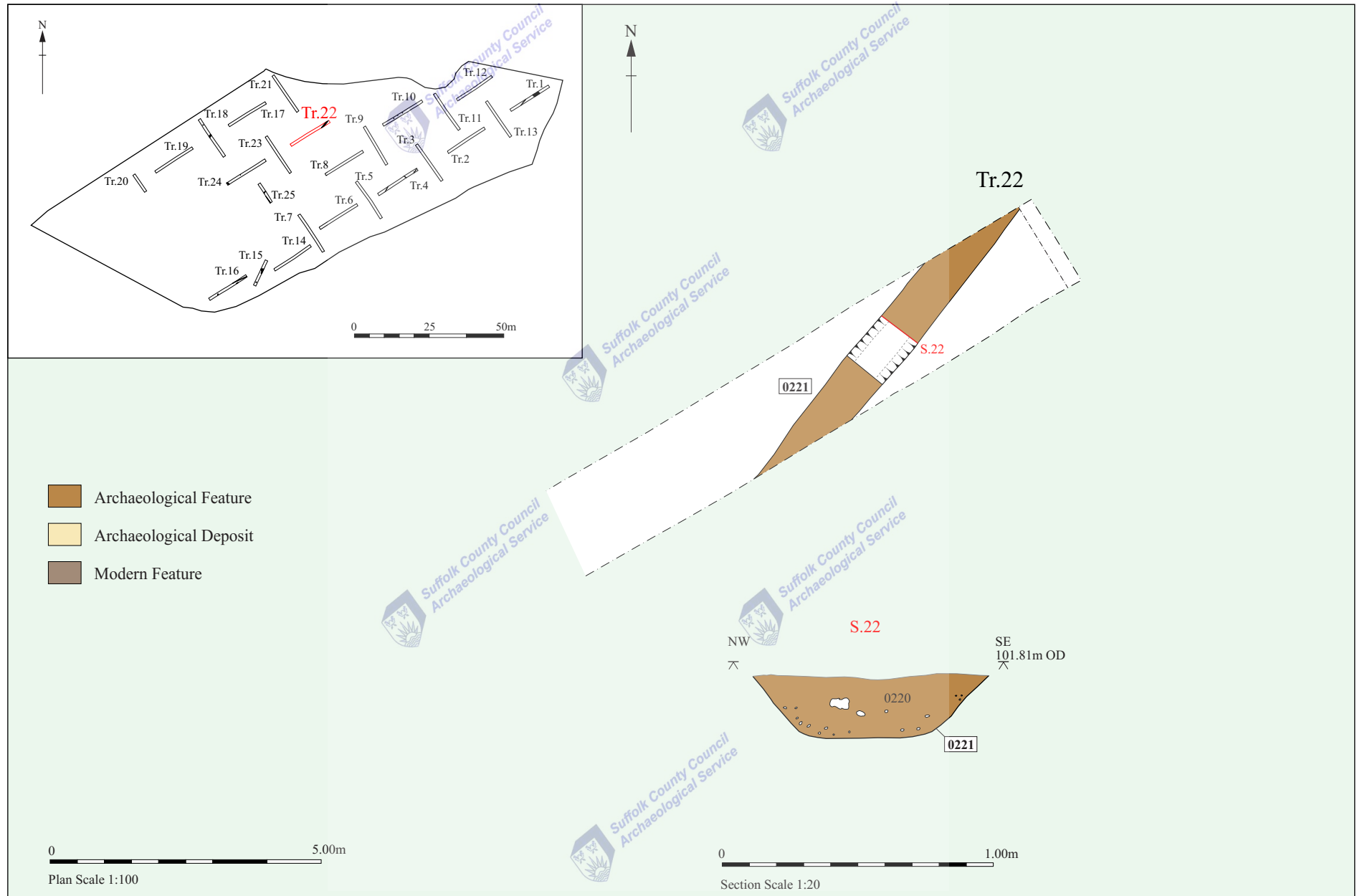


Figure 9. Trench 22 plan and sections

5.24 Trench 23

Context	Thickness	Description
0237	0.17m	Topsoil & Turf. Dark grey brown clay loam.
0238	0.17m	Subsoil. Mid brown clay silt.
0239	-	Natural Geology. Light reddish brown with light grey brown clay with chalk.

No archaeological features were present in Trench 23.

5.25 Trench 24

Context	Thickness	Description
0205	0.17m	Topsoil & Turf. Dark grey brown clay loam.
0206	0.15m	Subsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.
0207	-	Natural Geology. Light grey brown silty clay over orange brown sand with light grey clay and chalk.

The natural geology was cut by a small post-hole 0204 at the SW end of Trench 24.

This was oval with near vertical sides and an undulating base. It measured 0.42m by over 0.23m by 0.15m deep, and held a mottled mid to dark grey and light orange brown silty clay fill 0203. A single struck flint and 4 burnt flint fragments were recovered from this fill. The post-hole was cut by a NW-SE aligned linear feature with moderate straight sides and a flat base 0202. It was 0.74m wide x >1.9m long x 0.21m deep, and held a mid grey brown silty clay fill 0201, Four sherds of prehistoric pot and 4 burnt flints were recovered from the fill.



Plate 7. Ditch 0202 and post-hole 0204

At the other end of Trench 24 there was a small post-hole feature 0215. It was oval, with moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base, measuring 0.38m by 0.28m by 0.07m deep. The post-hole held a mid to dark grey silty clay mottled with light orange brown clay fill 0214. Three burnt flints were recovered from this fill.

A single sherd of possible Roman pot was recovered from the subsoil deposit 0206.

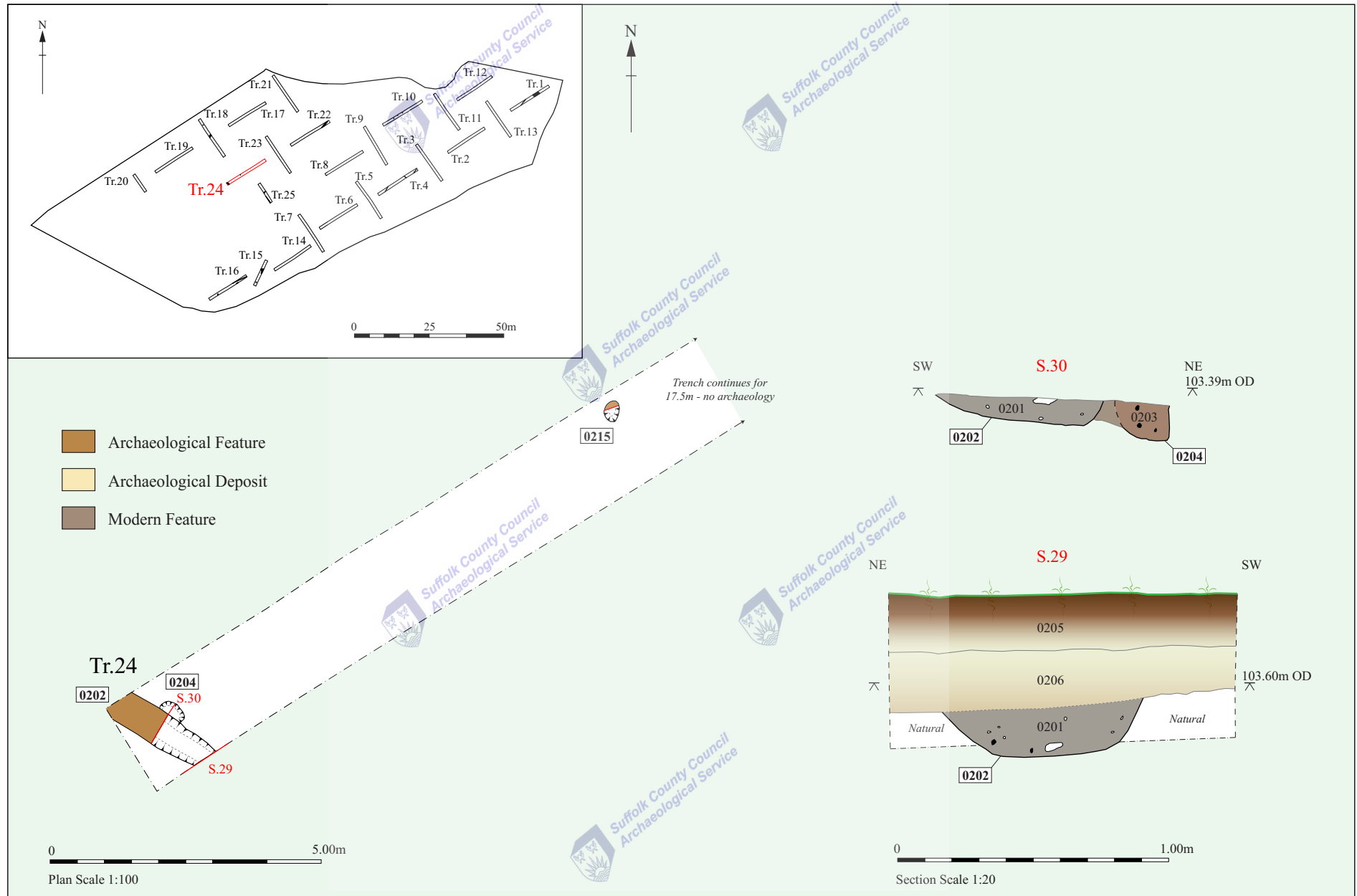


Figure 10. Trench 24 plan and sections

5.26 Trench 25

Context	Thickness	Description
0196	0.18m	Topsoil & Turf. Dark grey brown clay loam.
0197	0.19m	Subsoil. Mid grey brown clay silt.
0198	-	Natural Geology. Light orange brown sand clay with light grey brown clay and chalk.

In the centre of Trench 25 there was a single post-hole that was oval, with moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base 0183. It measured 0.4m by 0.29m, and was 0.1m deep. The post-hole held a mid to dark grey and grey brown silty clay fill 0182. Two sherds of prehistoric pot were recovered from fill 0182 as well as 4 fragments of burnt flint.



Plate 8. Post-hole 0183

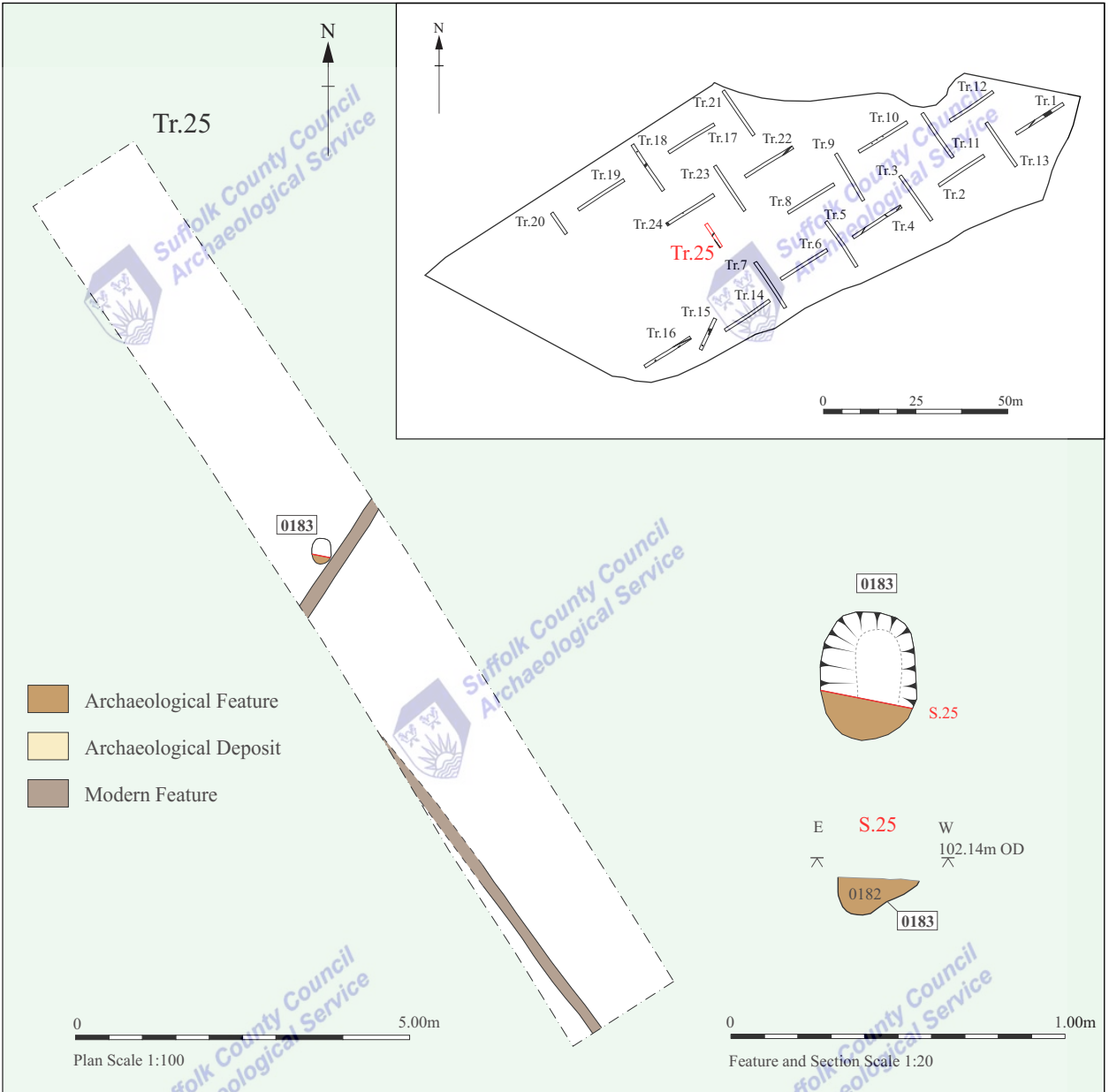


Figure 11. Trench 25 plan and sections

6. Finds and environmental evidence (Stephen Benfield)

6.1 Introduction

Table 2 shows the quantities of finds collected during the evaluation. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 1. There are also a few small finds, mostly metal objects (primarily of copper alloy) which include one coin. These are listed in Table 3.

Note: In describing the contexts of the finds the individual Trench number is prefixed by T.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	33	52
CBM	11	2476
Worked flint	5	25
Fired clay	128	252
Burnt flint	91	872
Burnt stone	32	2836
Other stone	5	3348
Animal bone	2	12
Worked flint	4	62
Iron nails	2	11
Bottle glass	1	49
Clay pipe	1	4
Slag	1	10
Charcoal	9	6

Table 2. Bulk finds quantities.

6.2 Pottery

In total 33 sherds (wt. 52g) of pottery could be identified among the finds from the evaluation. Most of these sherds are small and abraded so that, where there are no clear diagnostic traits, attribution to date is not easy or necessarily certain. There is a small quantity of prehistoric sherds and sherds of post medieval/modern date. One of the sherds and some small abraded pieces may be Roman.

6.2.1 Prehistoric pottery

Sherds of flint-tempered prehistoric pottery were recovered from three contexts. These are: the subsoil (0135) in T9 (9 sherds, wt. 9g), the post-hole 0182 in T25 (2 sherds, wt. 1g) and the pit 0200 in T15 (6 sherds, wt. 5g). All of these sherds are small and abraded. Flint-temper was commonly added to pottery throughout most of the prehistoric period, but its use decreases markedly over the course of the Iron Age, especially from the Early-Middle Iron Age transition. It should be noted that a number of the flint-tempered prehistoric pottery sherds were found to be magnetic, most probably resulting from natural iron inclusions in the fabric.

One piece of sand-tempered fired clay together with some similar small fragments (6g in total), recovered from the ditch 0201 in T24, may also be prehistoric pottery. This appears possibly to be the case as oxidation on two surfaces of the main piece suggests that it came from an object which was quite thin, similar to the wall thickness of a pottery vessel. The other fragments are of the same fabric type and so must belong to the same object or vessel. If these are from a pottery vessel, the exclusive use of sand-temper would suggest a Middle Iron Age date.

6.2.2 Post-medieval and modern pottery (Richenda Goffin)

The most confidently and closely dated pottery recovered consists of two sherds, one each of post-medieval and modern date. The earlier dated sherd (wt. 15g) is of Glazed Red Earthenware (Fabric GRE), dated 16th-18th century, and comes from the ditch 0195 in T1. The other (wt. 5g) is from a mug or tankard in Staffordshire mottle brown stoneware (Fabric ESWS – English Stoneware Staffordshire-type) is unstratified (0100) but can be dated to the late 17th-18th century.

6.2.3 Other pottery

The remaining pottery consists of some pieces which are probably Roman and several other abraded sherds which are difficult to date.

There appears to be a small quantity of Roman pottery present. Sherds which can be identified as probably of Roman date consist of one greyware sherd (wt 8g), from the subsoil (0174) in T20, an abraded sherd (wt. 2g) from the post-hole/slot 0210 in T16 and number of small sherd fragments (wt. 1g) from the ditch 0218 in T18.

In addition there are two abraded, sandy oxidised sherds, one (wt 1g) from the topsoil (0128) in T7, the other (wt. 2g) from the subsoil (0206) in T24. These could be Roman, but also might be of later date.

6.3 Ceramic building material (CBM)

A small quantity of CBM, consisting in total of 11 pieces and some fragments of bricks and roof tiles (wt. 2476g) was recovered. All of these pieces are abraded. One piece of brick might be of Roman date but appears much more likely to be post-medieval. The remainder of the pieces which are large enough to exhibit datable traits are probably all of post-medieval or modern date.

One abraded piece of brick was recovered from the ditch 0218 in T18. This is a corner piece of a flat, unfroged brick, about 45mm thick. There are traces of a pale yellow/cream mortar on face and across the break so that it may have been reused. It is possible that this piece might be of Roman date, but the appearance of the fabric and underside suggest it is probably post-medieval or modern.

A piece of certain post-medieval or modern un-froged red brick was recovered from the ditch 0195 in T1. Also a piece from a modern sandy, red froged brick, together with three pieces of tile - probably peg-tile and probably come from two individual tiles – came from the ditch 0230 (0105) in T1. There is some soft yellow mortar still adhering to one end of the brick piece.

In addition to these several small abraded fragments of CBM were also recovered from the linear feature 0208 in T16 and the post-hole/slot 0210 in T16.

6.4 Worked flint (Colin Pendleton)

Note: the dating term later prehistoric here covers the period of the Neolithic-Iron Age.

Of a small number of flint fragments (12 in total) recovered during the evaluation and thought possibly to be worked, only five are definitely worked pieces. A small flake recovered from the pit 0153 in T15 is possibly of Mesolithic date, but is probably later prehistoric. Single flakes from the pit 0200 in T15, the post-hole 0203 in T24 and topsoil (0224) in T22 can be dated as later prehistoric. There is also one flake, dated later prehistoric, from feature 0119 (0118) considered to be a cremation burial.

These worked pieces, despite most being relatively heavily patinated, appear to show characteristics more likely to belong to the Later Bronze Age or Iron Age than earlier. However, in view of the small number of pieces and the variety of contexts dating is by no means certain.

6.5 Heat affected stone

Heat affected stone (in the form of both burnt flint and heated sandstone/quartzite) was recovered from several contexts. The majority of the heated stone, by weight, consisted of heated sandstone/quartzite (32 pieces weighing 2836 g). Much of this could be seen

to derive from heat fractured water rounded cobbles. The burnt flint was more broken-up (91 pieces weighing 872 g). Some of the burnt flint could be seen also to derive from rounded cobbles, but other appeared to be heated or heat fractured small or irregular shaped stones.

Burnt flint was recovered from a large number of contexts (Appendix 1), however more is associated with T15. The largest number of pieces came from four contexts, all of which are in T15, these are three pits 0153, 0155 & 0200 and from the fire-pit 0184. A rounded burnt flint lump from the pit 0155 in T15, much of the surface of which is fractured away, probably also represents a burnt cobble stone. A rounded flint cobble was also recovered from another pit, 0200, in T15. While un-burnt, this would appear to be typical of the cobbles that had been selected for heating and may have been brought to the site for this purpose. One near whole burnt flint cobble was also recovered from the post-hole 0214 in T24.

Fire altered heated stones, often termed pot-boilers, are common finds among assemblages of prehistoric material. Given the small quantity of finds from the evaluation which belong to later, historic periods it seems very likely that most, if not all, of the heated stone is of prehistoric date.

6.6 Small Finds (Faye Minter & Stephen Benfield)

There are three metal small finds from the evaluation. These are listed in Table 3. All are unstratified finds (0108) from T4 spoil. All are of post-medieval or modern date.

Possibly the earliest is a small, copper alloy, crotal bell which would have been attached to a collar or strap worn by a domestic animal. The surface of the bell was coated with white metal so that originally it would have appeared silver in colour. Almost all of the upper half of the bell is present, including the rectangular suspension casting, and about one third of the lower body. There the surface of the bell body is decorated with fine, vertical ridges and there is a small cordon around its middle. In the upper half of the body, just below the top of the bell, there is an original small circular hole. The bell can be dated to c AD 1500-1700.

There is one copper-alloy coin (. This is an abraded farthing of George II (reigned 1727-1760) with a reverse of Britannia seated. The date on the coin can be read to the

decade of the 1740's - the last date numeral is not very clear – but the date is probably 1748.

Also there is a large copper-alloy button with a domed head and a slight lip around its edge. This is dated as post-medieval and may be of relatively modern date.

Ctxt	Period	Material	Object	Wt./g	Comments
0108	Modern	Copper alloy	Coin	4	Coin, George II (1727-1760) farthing, diam. 22mm.date reads 174(8)
0108	Modern?	Copper alloy	Button	7	Domed button with small flanged edge, diam 27mm.probably modern
0108	Post-med	Copper alloy	Bell	19	Crotal bell with white metal coating, integral cast suspension point, small hole in upper body, body is faintly ribbed (vertical), with girth cordon.; diam. 25mm date c AD 1500-1700

Table 3. Metal small finds

6.7 Fired clay

Fired clay (and some material which is probably fired clay), was recovered from three contexts during the evaluation. The majority of the fired clay was recovered from one context, the fire-pit 0184 in T15.

The fired clay from the fire-pit (0184 in T15) consists of numerous abraded small pieces and fragments (119 in total, weighing 150g). It was noticed that some, possibly about one third, of these pieces and fragments are magnetic. Among the small fragments are a number of very small spherical and rounded pieces, some of which are also magnetic. It therefore appears possible that some, or all of this clay, could represent debris associated with metal working. However, some of the prehistoric pottery sherds also proved to be responsive to magnetism (see above) and it may more probably be that heated naturally occurring iron in the local clay is responsible for the magnetic response in the fired clay.

One small piece of fired clay, which is light in colour (possibly derived from a chalky clay source), was recovered from the ditch 0195 in T1. An abraded groove along one edge may be part of an original void from a thin organic piece, such as a small stick, so that the clay may have been applied as a daub.

A small number of irregular broken pieces, all of the same type, from the ditch 0220 in T22, may be fired clay. However, they are quite hard and it seems possible that these may be broken natural concretions.

6.8 Miscellaneous

As well as the finds which are listed and discussed above, there are a number of other individual finds of different materials. All of these which can be dated are, or probably are of post-medieval date.

A single piece of clay tobacco pipe stem, dating from after c AD 1580-1600, was recovered from topsoil (0128) in T5. A piece of moulded clear glass, unstratified, is probably part of the stem from a wine glass of post-medieval date. One piece of animal bone, part of a long bone of which the surface has been degraded, was recovered from a linear feature, 0208, in T16. There are two complete iron nails. One, from the post-hole 0147 in T10, appears to be a cut nail and is therefore probably of post-medieval date. The other, from the pit 0155 in T15, appears to be a forged nail which has a decorative, low pyramid shaped head. A single piece of moderately heavy slag, which is magnetic, was recovered from the ditch 0218 in T18. A small piece of charcoal was recovered from the fire-pit 0184 in T15 and charcoal fragments from the pit 0200 also in T15.

In addition to these a small number of natural, unmodified, stones of various types were collected. One flint cobble, from the pit 0200 in T15, is likely to represent the type of natural cobble stones which had been subject to heating or were burnt on the site in the prehistoric period and may possibly have been brought here for this purpose. The other pieces are likely to represent a range of glacially derived erratics from various sources. These came from the pit 0155 in T15, the ditch 0195 in T1 and the ditch 0220 in T22.

6.9 Cremated Human Remains (Sue Anderson)

This report examines the cremated bone collected from an unurned cremation burial (0119) of uncertain date (Neolithic to Roman).

6.9.1 Methodology

Bone from context 0118 was collected as bulk sample 2 and sieved, the entire residue being retained as a single group. The bone from was sorted into six categories: skull, axial, upper limb, lower limb, unidentified long bone, and unidentified, (Appendix 4). All fragment groups were weighed to the nearest tenth of a gram. Measurements of maximum skull and long bone fragment sizes were also recorded. Observations were made, where possible, concerning bone colour, age, sex, dental remains and pathology,

(Appendix 5) Identifiable fragments were noted. Methods used follow the Workshop of European Anthropologists (WEA 1980) and McKinley (1994 and 2004).

6.9.2 The cremated bone

Table 4 shows the bone weights and percentages of identified bone from the burial, and the proportions of bone identified from the four areas of the skeleton (skull, axial, upper limb, lower limb). Expected proportions are provided based on McKinley (1994, 6).

Area	Total no.	Total wt/g	% identified	% expected
Skull	76	16.6	59.4	18.2
Axial	5	0.6	2.2	20.6
Upper limb	8	3.1	6.2	23.1
Lower limb	19	7.6	27.2	38.1
<i>Total identified</i>	-	27.9	55.5	-
Unidentified limb	49	7.5		
Unidentified	-	14.8		
Total	-	50.2	-	-

Table 4. Percentages of identified fragments out of total identified to area of skeleton.

This shows that skull fragments were considerably over-represented amongst the identifiable material, and that other areas of the skeleton are under-represented. It has been suggested that 'it should be possible to recognise any bias in the collection of certain areas of the body after cremation' (McKinley 1994, 6). However there is also some bias inherent in the identification of elements. McKinley notes the ease with which even tiny fragments of skull can be recognised, and conversely the difficulty of identifying long bone fragments. These figures can therefore provide only a rough guide to what was originally collected.

Identifiable pieces in this group included cranial vault, tooth root fragments, pieces of vertebral arch, rib, humerus, femur, tibia and fibula. The seven pieces of tooth root included a lower incisor, a canine, a premolar and a molar. The fragments were adult, but there was no evidence to indicate the sex of the individual.

The total weight is very low for a cremation burial. Mays (1998, Table 11.2) notes that the combusted weight of an adult skeleton has a mean of around 1500g for females and 2300g for males. The quantity of bone in this assemblage therefore represents only a small proportion of the combusted weight of an average adult skeleton.

There was no evidence to suggest that the bone from this burial represented more than one individual, although a few pieces appeared to show signs of abrasion.

The degree of fragmentation was very high, although the identification rate of 55.5% is relatively high. The largest fragment of skull was 24mm long and the largest piece of long bone 20mm long.

The majority of bone in this group was fully oxidised and cream to white in colour, although a few inner fragments of thicker long bones, particularly the femur, were grey-blue in colour. The presence of a high proportion of white bone indicates firing temperatures in excess of c.600°C (McKinley 2004, 11). Mays (1999, 159) noted that the uniformity of colour in the surviving bone at Ardleigh in Essex may be due to poor survival of less well cremated bone.

6.9.3 Summary and discussion

The burial contained the fragmented remains of one individual, an adult of indeterminate age and sex. The total weight of bone indicates that the skeleton was very incomplete. This may be due to poor collection following the cremation ritual, poor preservation of incompletely cremated material following burial, a token collection of remains for burial, or severe truncation.

A small quantity of unurned bone, if not truncated, is typical of Iron Age cremation deposits in Suffolk, and it may be that this small assemblage is of relatively late prehistoric date. Fragments of femur suitable for radiocarbon dating have been selected if required.

6.10 Charred plant macrofossils and other remains (Val Fryer)

6.10.1 Introduction and method statement

Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from a small number of features of possible prehistoric date, and eight were submitted for assessment.

The samples were bulk floated by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 5. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All tabulated remains are charred.

6.10.2 Results

With the exception of charcoal/charred wood fragments, charred plant remains are exceedingly scarce, comprising a single barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grain, two very poorly preserved wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains and a minute fragment of possible hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell. Other remains also occur at a very low density, although fragments of black porous and tarry material, all of which are probable residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures, are recorded within all eight assemblages.

6.10.3 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the assemblages are mostly small and sparse, with all probably being derived from scattered hearth waste or similar detritus. As none of the samples contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens) no further analysis is recommended. Material of possible potential for C14 dating may be present, although the severe contamination of all eight contexts with modern roots possibly suggests that other intrusive materials may be present within the assemblages.

Sample 1, from the basal fill of ditch 0230, contains a comprehensive assemblage of well-preserved de-watered macrofossils (not tabulated as these are assumed to be of relatively recent date). However, the feature is not recorded as having a waterlogged fill. Therefore, it is assumed that the remains are likely to be intrusive or part of a later infill. If it is subsequently decided that conditions conducive to anaerobic preservation may have been present within the ditch, further assessment of this assemblage can be undertaken.

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9	11
Context No.	0106	0118	0153	0155	0184	0195	0195	0222
Feature No.	0230	0119	0154	0156	0185	0232	0232	0223
Feature type	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit	Fire pit	Ditch	Ditch	Feat.
Plant macrofossils								
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grain)				x				
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)				x			x	
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.				xcf				
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm		xx	xx	xx	xxxx	x	x	xx
Charcoal >5mm					xx			x
Other remains								
Black porous 'cokey' material	x		x		x	x		x
Black tarry material		x		x	x		x	
Bone		xb						
Burnt/fired clay					x			
Small coal frags.		x		x				
Sample volume (litres)	20	10	20	20	40	10	10	10
Volume of flot (litres)	0.4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	25%	100%	100%	100%	25%	100%	100%	100%

Table 5. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains by context and feature

Key to Table x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare b = burnt

6.10.4 Other samples

In addition to the bulk environmental samples, two column samples were taken from alluvium and ditch fill (contexts 0191 & 0193) in T1 (Sample 6) and from the alluvium (context 0191) in T1 (Sample 7). Further work on these will be considered at a later date, if further site work is undertaken.

It was noted that from preliminary processing of the bulk samples that about 27 land snail shells had been recovered context 0106 (Sample 1) and 0195 (Samples 8 & 9). Also one large seed or pip shell had been recovered from 0106 (Sample 1).

6.10.5 The significance of the finds

The finds recovered from the evaluation are wide ranging in date, spanning the prehistoric through to the modern periods. Of particular significance is a cremation burial, which cannot be closely dated without the benefit of radiocarbon dating, but based on the other finds from the site is of prehistoric or Roman date. In spite of the location of the site to the west of a probable Bronze Age ring-ditch, no finds which definitely date to this period were identified.

7. Discussion

7.1 Trench 1

The natural channel present in Trench 1 was undated by the finds. The fills were anaerobic, as demonstrated by the change in colour of the upper fills where they had been exposed to air. At some stage the largely silted-up channel was formalized by the excavation of a large ditch, which was re-dug at least 3 times. The first two phases of this ditch sequence were undated by finds. The third ditch is post-medieval, probably dating to the 16th to 18th century. The final ditch has modern brick in its final fill, and was probably dug in the 19th or 20th century. This ditch is visible on the late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps.

7.2 Trench 4

The cremation burial that was present in this trench was of a single adult of indeterminate sex. The burial was almost certainly truncated by subsequent ploughing, which probably undermines the tentative Iron Age date implied by the bone specialist report. A single struck flint recovered from the cremation does not conclusively demonstrate that the burial is prehistoric rather than later, however the presence of a probable Bronze Age round barrow nearby, and other prehistoric features on the site hints that it is not Roman.

The ditch in Trench 4 was undated by finds. It is roughly perpendicular to the ditch seen in Trench 22, but little can be concluded from this.

7.3 Trench 9

A scatter of prehistoric pot in this trench was assigned to the subsoil horizon when it was found that the finds were not held in a cut feature. The close grouping of the pottery suggests that it came from a single vessel and that it had not been disturbed much by the ploughing activity that created the subsoil horizon. If the pottery was originally deposited in a feature the ploughing appears to have completely removed it over time.

7.4 Trench 10

A line of three post-holes recorded in this trench probably represent a fence line. The features are certainly post-medieval as indicated by a nail recovered from one;

however, the very humic nature of the fills suggests that the posts were removed relatively recently, so the features are probably modern.

7.5 Trench 15

Feature 0185 at the southwest end of Trench 15 demonstrated clear indications of in-situ burning. This, combined with a quantity of small spherical fired clay in the backfill may indicate an industrial function to the feature; perhaps metalworking. This feature is of uncertain date as there are both prehistoric and possible Roman features in the vicinity.

The intercutting pits 0156 and 0154 are almost certainly prehistoric. Pit 0156 produced the largest assemblage of finds recovered from a single feature on the site, including burnt flint, potboiler fragments and pottery. A single Iron nail recovered from this pit may be intrusive. The pottery is of a type that became less common by the middle Iron Age, so the features are likely to be Bronze Age or early Iron Age in date.

7.6 Trench 16

Three features were recorded in Trench 16. At the south-western end of the trench pit 0213 was undated by finds. It's form and fill were different from other pits in the vicinity, and it may be a natural tree or plant feature. A slot and post-hole at the other end of the trench 0211, was much more convincing. Roman pottery was recovered from this feature, which is strong evidence for a Roman period building.

The linear feature 0209 was cut through the subsoil and had the appearance of a modern feature, with a black organic fill. It was originally thought to be a drain, however no ceramic pipe was seen. Potentially this is the remains of a service trench where the service has been removed.

7.7 Trench 18

Two features were recorded in Trench 18. In the middle of the trench there was a SW-NE aligned ditch. Sherds of Roman pottery and a probable post-medieval brick came from the fill. This suggests two possible interpretations: either it is a Roman period ditch where the brick has been mis-identified, or it is a post-medieval ditch containing a quantity of residual Roman pottery that has washed in from the surrounding land. Tellingly, the ditch is in line with an existing boundary to the SW, so the latter

interpretation seems more likely. The ditch therefore may be part of a post-medieval field system that is now largely redundant and has been infilled.

The other feature in the trench was post-hole shaped, but is undated.

7.7 Trench 20

A single linear feature was recorded at the south-east end of the trench 0217. It appeared initially to be more substantial than the land drain runs and plough-scars that were common in the evaluation trenches, however on excavation it was clear that it was one of these features.

Evidence for roman activity in the vicinity was present in the form of a sherd of Roman Greyware recovered from the subsoil.

7.8 Trench 22

A single SW-NE aligned ditch was recorded in Trench 22. This was aligned similarly to 0219 in Trench 18, so therefore might be part of the post-medieval field system. The fired clay recovered from the fill however, is typical of many of the prehistoric features on the site, and it is perpendicular to a prehistoric ditch in Trench 24.

7.9 Trench 24

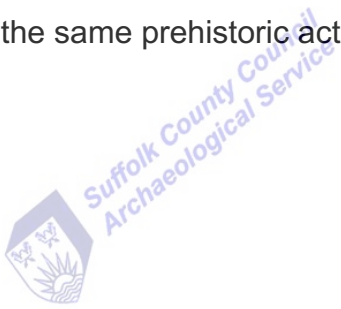
Two post-holes and a ditch were recorded in trench 24. The two post-holes may be prehistoric, however this dating is tentative if based solely on the burnt flint recovered from the fills. Stratigraphically however, one of the post-holes was seen to be cut by, and therefore pre-date the ditch, which contained prehistoric pottery and struck flint.

This ditch is probably the most convincingly dated in this part of the site, and it demonstrates the weakness of trying to date a ditch solely by its alignment; it shares an alignment with ditches in Trenches 18, 22 and 4, at least one of which is probably post-medieval.

More evidence of Roman activity in the vicinity was present in the form of Roman pot recovered from the subsoil.

7.10 Trench 25

A single post-hole in Trench 25 produced prehistoric pot and burnt flint, so is probably part of the same prehistoric activity seen in Trench 24 to the north-west.



8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The findings of this evaluation are that deposits of archaeological importance survive on the development site; which are likely to be disturbed by the development. These remains are present mainly in the central and particularly the western portion of the site. Specifically, the remains include prehistoric pits, ditches, post-holes, a pottery scatter and cremation burial in the SW and central portions of site, part of a Roman building in the SW corner along with scattered Roman finds across the western part of the site, and remnants of a post-medieval field system across the whole site. The stream in the NE corner of the site is undated as are the first phases of the ditch sequence that replaced it. The stream and the first of the ditches may conceivably be medieval, while the latest went out of use in the 20th century.

The scattered nature of the archaeological remains makes it difficult to extrapolate the likely extent of archaeological remains over the whole development site. Only the eastern portion appears to have a low potential for archaeological remains, however the stream and ditch sequence is in this area.

Because important prehistoric and Roman remains are present on the site it is therefore recommended that a suitable programme of archaeological mitigation be developed (the level of which to be determined by the SCCAS Conservation Officer), to ensure the preservation *In-Situ* or preservation by record of these archaeological deposits. This programme should take into account the scattered and unpredictable nature of the remains and be based on the proposed work methodology for the development.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Andy Beverton, Steve Manthorpe, Simon Pickard, Duncan Stirk) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was managed by Rhodri Gardner. Finds processing was carried out by Jonathan Van Jennians and Rebecca Pressler, the production of site plans and sections was carried out by Crane Begg, and the specialist finds report by Stephen Benfield, Richenda Goffin, Colin Pendleton, Faye Minter, Val Fryer and Sue Anderson.

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Disclaimer

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

Appendix 1: Brief and Specification

Environment and Transport Service Delivery
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

LAND AT PUDDLE BROOK PLAYING FIELDS, HAVERHILL, SUFFOLK

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

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning permission for the erection of a new school on Land at Puddle Brook Playing Fields, Greenfields Way, Haverhill, Suffolk (TL 662 447) is to be sought by Suffolk County Council.
- 1.2 The Planning Authority will be advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition).
- 1.3 The area of the proposed development measures c. 3.07 ha. in size, on the south side of Greenfields Way (see accompanying plan). It is situated on chalky till (deep clay) at c. 100 - 105.00m AOD.
- 1.4 This large site lies in an area of archaeological importance, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, to the south of an important multi-period complex with finds and features dating to the Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods (HER nos. HVH 024, HVH 027, HVH 030 and HVH 039), and also to the west of a ring ditch that is the remains of a probable Bronze Age barrow burial (HVH 012). However, the site has not been the subject of systematic archaeological investigation. The location has good potential for the discovery of important hitherto unknown archaeological sites and features in view of its proximity to known remains. Any works causing significant ground disturbance have the potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.5 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work will be required:
 - A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area.
- 1.6 The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified, informing both development methodologies and mitigation measures. Decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work should there be any archaeological finds of significance will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional brief.
- 1.7 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.8 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.
- 1.9 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.

- 1.10 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.
- 1.11 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.12 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*.
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively

the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.

- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

- 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is c. 1,535.00m². These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site, prior to demolition of existing buildings. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of 853.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.
- 3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.20m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.
- 3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:
- For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width,
- For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).
- 3.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 3.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

- 3.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 3.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.
- 4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 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 4.1).
- 5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.
- 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 Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an HER 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*.
- 5.11 The project manager should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also 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 WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.13 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County HER or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County HER is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.
- 5.14 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.
- 5.15 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.

- 5.16 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.17 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.
- 5.18 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.
- 5.19 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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Tel: 01284 352197

Date: 22 May 2009

Reference: / PuddleBrook-Haverhill2009

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

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

Appendix 2: Context List

Context	Type	Description
0100	Finds	U/S Finds number all trenches
0101	Dep	Dark grey brown silty loam. Topsoil & turf. 0.16 to 0.3m thick.
0102	Dep	Mid brown clay & white chalk with freq. concrete & rubble. 0.9m thick.
0103	Dep	Orangy brown sandy clay. Natural?
0104	Dep	Mottled mid grey & orange brown silty clay. 0.3m thick.
0105	Fill	Dark greyish brown with orangy mottles clay. Secondary fill of ditch [0230]. 1.72m wide by > 1.9m x 0.19m thick.
0106	Fill	Very dark brownish grey peaty clay with frequent wood. Primary fill of ditch [0230]. 0.9m x >1.9m x 0.22m thick.
0107	Void	Void context
0108	Finds	U/S metal detected finds from Trench 4 spoil.
0109	Dep	Dark grey brown silty loam. Topsoil 7 turf. 0.0.25m thick.
0110	Dep	Mid grey brown clay silt. Subsoil. 0.2m thick.
0111	Dep	Orangy brown sandy clay with gravel patches over mid grey chalky clay. Natural.
0112	Dep	Dark grey brown clay loam. Topsoil & turf. 0.15m thick.
0113	Dep	Mid grey brown clay silt. Subsoil. 0.22m thick.
0114	Dep	Orangy brown sandy clay over light grey chalky clay.
0115	Dep	Dark grey brown clay loam. Topsoil & turf. 0.15m thick.
0116	Dep	Mid grey brown clay silt. Subsoil. 0.15m thick.
0117	Dep	Mid orangy brown sandy clay. Natural.
0118	Fill	Mixed mid to dark brownish grey silty clay & yellowy grey clay. Frequent charcoal and burnt bone. Fill of probable cremation [0119] 0.34m diam x 0.08m thick.
0119	Cut	Circular shape moderate to steep sides & concave base. Cut of probable cremation. 0.34m diam x 0.08m deep.
0120	Fill	Mid to light greyish brown silty clay. Fill of ditch [0121]. 0.78m wide x >1.9m x 0.27m thick.
0121	Cut	NW-SE aligned. Moderate concave sides and concave base. Cut of ditch. 0.78m wide x >1.9m x 0.27m deep.
0122	Dep	Dark grey brown clay loam. Topsoil & turf.
0123	Dep	Mid grey brown clay silt. Subsoil.
0124	Dep	Mid orangy brown sandy clay. Natural.
0125	Dep	Dark grey brown clay loam. Topsoil & turf. 0.2m thick
0126	Dep	Mid grey brown clay silt. Subsoil. 0.1m thick.
0127	Dep	Light orange brown clay with chalky patches. Natural.
0128	Dep	Dark grey brown clay loam. Topsoil & turf. 0.2m thick.

Context	Type	Description
0129	Dep	Light to mid grey brown & light brown clay silt. Subsoil. 0.2m thick.
0130	Dep	Light orangy brown silty clay with chalky patches. Natural.
0131	Dep	Dark grey brown clay loam. Topsoil & turf. 0.25m thick.
0132	Dep	Mid to light grey brown clay silt. Subsoil. 0.1m thick.
0133	Dep	Light orange brown silt clay with frequent chalk. Natural.
0134	Dep	Dark grey brown clay loam. Topsoil & turf. 0.2m thick.
0135	Dep	Mid to light grey brown clay silt. Subsoil. 0.11m thick.
0136	Dep	Light orange brown silt clay with frequent chalk. Natural.
0137	Dep	Dark grey brown clay loam. Topsoil and turf. 0.22m thick.
0138	Dep	Mid to light grey brown & orange brown clay silt. Subsoil. 0.15m thick.
0139	Dep	Light orange brown clay sand mixed with light grey brown clay. Natural.
0140	Dep	Dark grey brown clay loam. Topsoil & turf. 0.25m thick.
0141	Dep	Mid grey brown clay silt & orange brown clay. Subsoil. 0.19m thick.
0142	Dep	Orange brown sandy clay & grey brown clay. Natural.
0143	Dep	Dark grey brown clay loam. Topsoil & turf. 0.16m thick.
0144	Dep	Mid grey brown clay silt. Subsoil. 0.44m thick.
0145	Dep	Orangy brown sandy clay and gravel. Natural.
0146	Dep	Light grey chalk and concrete rubble. Make-up layer. 0.2m thick.
0147	Fill	Mid greyish brown humic silty clay with mottled light yellow clay. Fill of post-hole [0148] 0.3m x 0.38m x 0.09m thick.
0148	Cut	Square shape, straight vertical sides & flat base. Cut of post-hole. 0.3m x 0.38m x 0.09m deep.
0149	Fill	Dark greyish brown humic silty clay. Fill of post-hole [0150]. 0.23m x 0.24m x 0.09m thick.
0150	Cut	Square shape, straight vertical sides & flat base. Cut of post-hole. 0.23m x 0.24m x 0.09m deep.
0151	Fill	Mid to dark greyish brown silty clay. Fill of post-hole [0152]. 0.24m x 0.34m x 0.11m thick.
0152	Cut	Rectangular shape. Straight vertical sides and flat base. Cut of post-hole. 0.24m x 0.34m x 0.11m deep.
0153	Fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay. Fill of pit [0154] 1.38m x 1.6m x 0.2m thick.
0154	Cut	Irregular, roughly circular shape. Moderate concave sides & irregular base. Cut of pit or tree-throw. 1.38m x 1.6m x 0.2m deep.
0155	Fill	Mid to dark bluish grey silty clay. Fill of pit [0156]. 3.7m x >0.9m x 0.27m thick
0156	Cut	Oval shape. Moderate concave sides and flat base. Cut of pit. >3.7m x > 0.9m 0.37m deep.
0157	Dep	Dark grey brown clay loam. Topsoil & turf. 0.17m thick.
0158	Dep	Light to mid grey brown clay silt. Subsoil. 0.1m thick.
0159	Dep	Light orange brown clay. Natural.
0160	Dep	Very light grey clay silt & crushed chalk. Make-up layer. 0.1m to 0.2m thick.

Context	Type	Description
0161	Dep	Dark grey brow clay silt. Topsoil & turf. 0.23m thick.
0162	Dep	Mid grey brown & light orange brown clay silt. Subsoil. 0.15m thick.
0163	Dep	Mixed light orange brown silt clay & light cream brown clay with chalk. Natural.
0164	Dep	Dark grey brown clay loam. Topsoil & turf. 0.25m thick.
0165	Dep	Light orangy brown & mid grey brown clay silt. Subsoil. 0.2m thick.
0166	Dep	Light orange brown clay with very light grey chalky clay patches. Natural.
0167	Dep	Dark grey brown clay loam. Topsoil & turf. 0.2m thick.
0168	Dep	Mid grey brown clay silt. Subsoil. 0.2m thick.
0169	Dep	Mottled orange brown & grey sandy clay with flint & chalk. Natural.
0170	Dep	Dark grey brown clay loam. Topsoil & turf. 0.15m thick.
0171	Dep	Mid grey brown clay silt. Subsoil. 0.17m thick.
0172	Dep	Orangy brown sandy clay with grey brown clay patches with chalk and flint. Natural.
0173	Dep	Dark grey brown clay loam. Topsoil & turf. 0.2m thick.
0174	Dep	Mid grey brown clay silt. Subsoil. 0.22m thick.
0175	Dep	Light orangy brown sandy clay with gravel & chalk patches. Natural.
0176	Dep	Dark grey brown clay loam. Topsoil & turf. 0.2m thick.
0177	Dep	Mid grey brown clay silt. Subsoil. 0.19m thick.
0178	Dep	Light orangy brown sandy clay with grey brown clay patches. Natural.
0179	Dep	Dark grey brown clay loam. Topsoil & turf. 0.23m thick.
0180	Dep	Mid grey brown clay silt. Subsoil. 0.2m thick.
0181	Dep	Mixed light orange brown & grey brown clay. Natural.
0182	Fill	Mid to dark grey & grey brown silty clay. Fill of post-hole [0183]. 0.4m x 0.29m x 0.1m thick.
0183	Cut	Oval shape. Moderate to steep concave sides & concave base. Cut of post-hole. 0.4m x 0.29m x 0.1m deep.
0184	Fill	Mid to dark grey silty clay with frequent orange burnt clay and charcoal. Fill of possible fire-pit [0185]. 0.6m diameter x 0.23m deep.
0185	Cut	Circular shape. Near vertical straight sides & concave base. Cut of possible fire-pit. 0.6m diameter x 0.23m deep.
0186	Dep	Dark grey brown clay loam. Topsoil & turf. 0.2m thick.
0187	Dep	Dark brown clay silt. Subsoil. 0.29m thick.
0188	Dep	Light orange brown sandy clay & light grey chalky clay. Natural.
0189	Dep	Very light grey chalk & clay silt with concrete rubble. Make-up. 0.3m thick.
0190	Dep	Mid orange brown clay silt with dark blue grey patches. Possible alluvium or natural. 0.45m thick.
0191	Fill	Mid blue grey clay with reddish brown clay patches towards top where oxidized. Alluvial stream fill in [0192]. >3.9m x > 1.9m x 0.56m thick.
0192	Cut	NW-SE aligned linear feature. Unseen sides & undulating base. >3.9m x > 1.9m x 0.9m deep.

Context	Type	Description
0193	Fill	Mid blue grey mottled with greenish grey silty clay with reddish brown mottle. Fill of ditch [0235] 1.25m wide x >1.9m long x 0.48m thick.
0194	Fill	Reddish brown mottled with mid blue grey clay. Oxidized top of ditch fill and alluvial fill.
0195	Fill	Greenish grey sandy clay. Fill of ditch [0232]. 1.4m x >1.9m x 0.35m thick.
0196	Dep	Dark grey brown clay loam. Topsoil & turf. 0.18m thick.
0197	Dep	Mid grey brown clay silt. Subsoil. 0.19m thick.
0198	Dep	Light orangy brown sandy clay & light grey brown clay with frequent chalk. Natural.
0199	Dep	Pinkish red clay. Burnt natural around fire-pit [0185]. 0.05m thick 0.08m deep.
0200	Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay. Fill of pit [0156].
0201	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay. Fill of ditch [0202]. 0.66m wide X 0.21m thick.
0202	Cut	Linear shape. NW-SE aligned. Moderate straight sides & flat base. 0.74m wide x >1.9m long x 0.21m deep
0203	Fill	Mottled mid to dark grey & light orange brown silty clay. Fill of post-hole [0204]. 0.42m x > 0.23m x 0.15m deep.
0204	Cut	Oval shape. Near vertical sides & undulating base. Cut of post-hole. 0.42m x >0.23m x 0.15m.
0205	Dep	Dark grey brown clay loam. Topsoil & turf. 0.17m thick.
0206	Dep	Mid grey brown clay silt. Subsoil. 0.15m thick.
0207	Dep	Light grey brown silty clay over orange brown sand & light grey clay with chalk. Natural.
0208	Fill	Dark grey brown clay loam. Fill of modern linear feature. 0.33m wide x >11.0m long x 0.09m thick.
0209	Cut	E-W aligned. Steep straight sides and flat base. Cut of possible modern drain. 0.33m wide x >11.0m long x 0.09m
0210	Fill	Brownish grey silty clay. Fill of post-hole and structural slot [0211] 1.55m x 0.4m x 0.18m thick.
0211	Cut	SW-NE aligned linear. Mod conc sides and conc base slot. Steep conc sides and conc base post-hole. 1.55m x 0.4m x 0.18m deep.
0212	Fill	Mid to dark brown silty clay. Fill of pit [0213]. 0.6m x 0.9m x 0.22m thick.
0213	Cut	Oval shape. Straight steep & convex steep sides, concave base. Cut of pit. 0.6m x 0.9m x 0.22m thick.
0214	Fill	Mid to dark grey silty clay mottled with light orange brown clay. Fill of possible post-hole [0215]. 0.38m x 0.28m x 0.07m thick.
0215	Cut	Oval shape. Moderate to steep concave sides & concave base. Cut of possible post-hole. 0.38m x 0.28m x 0.07m deep.
0216	Fill	Mid to dark green brown clay silt. Fill of plough scar [0217]. >0.5m x 0.65m x 0.09m thick.
0217	Cut	Linear SW-NE aligned. Moderate to shallow sides uneven base. Cut of plough-scar. >0.5m x 0.65m x 0.09m thick.
0218	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay. Fill of ditch [0219]. 0.95m wide x >1.95m long x 0.46m thick.
0219	Cut	SW-NE aligned linear. Steep convex sides & concave base. Cut of ditch. 0.95m wide x >1.95m long x 0.46m thick.
0220	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Fill of ditch [0221]. 0.88m wide x 5.0m long x 0.22m thick
0221	Cut	SW-NE aligned linear. Moderate straight sides & flat base. Cut of ditch. 0.88m wide x 5.0m long x 0.22m deep.
0222	Fill	Mid blueish grey silty clay. Fill of possible post-hole [0223] 0.33m x 0.6m x 0.06m thick.
0223	Cut	Oval shape. Steep straight sides & concave base. Cut of possible post-hole. 0.33m x 0.6m x 0.06m thick.
0224	Dep	Dark grey brown clay loam. Topsoil & turf. 0.15m thick.

Context	Type	Description
0225	Dep	Mid grey brown clay silt & reddish brown clay. Subsoil. 0.2m thick.
0226	Dep	Orange brown sandy clay with light grey brown clay & chalk. Natural.
0227	Fill	Light orangy brown mottled with grey silty clay. Alluvial stream fill (oxidised portion). 1.9m x 0.18m thick.
0228	Fill	Mottled reddish brown silty clay & mid grey clay. Secondary fill of ditch [0230]. 1.7m x >1.9m x 0.18m thick.
0229	Fill	Very dark brownish grey peaty clay with frequent wood. Primary fill of ditch [0230]. 0.9m x >1.9m x 0.22m thick.
0230	Cut	NW-SE aligned linear. Moderate straight sides and concave base. 1.7m wide x >1.9m x 0.32m deep.
0231	Fill	Reddish brown to greenish brown silty clay. Oxidized upper fill of ditch [0232]. 1.2m wide x >1.9m x 0.32m thick.
0232	Cut	NW-SE aligned linear. Steep concave sides with flat slot in base. Cut of ditch. >1.3m wide x >1.9m x 0.36m deep.
0233	Fill	Greenish grey sandy silt. Fill of ditch [0234]. 0.4m wide x 0.2m thick.
0234	Cut	Moderate concave sides & concave base. Cut of ditch. 0.4m wide x 0.2m deep.
0235	Cut	NW-SE aligned linear. Moderate convex sides, flat base. 1.25m wide x >1.9m long x 0.48m deep.
0236	Dep	Mid orangy brown silty clay. >1.5m x 0.29m thick.
0237	Dep	Dark grey brown clay loam. Topsoil & turf. 0.17m thick.
0238	Dep	Mid brown clay silt. Subsoil. 0.17m thick
0239	Dep	Light reddish brown with light grey brown clay with chalk.



Appendix 3: Bulk Finds (HVH 069)

Ctxt	Pottery		CBM		Flint		Stone		Burnt flint		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0100	1	5									Glass 1-49	PMed
0105			4	681								PMed
0106									2	19	Snail 15-3g	
0118					1	1					cremated bone 54g	
0128	1	1									Clay pipe 1-4g	PMed, Rom
0135	9	9									Bt stone 1-114g	Preh
0147											Iron nail 1-5g	
0153					1	8			13	67	Bt cob 8-495g	
0155							1	384	25	400	Iron nail1-8g	
0161									1	42		
0174	1	8										Rom
0182	2	1							4	12		Preh
0184									22	72	Fired clay 119-150g	
0187											Ch 1-4g	
0195	1	15	1	1182			1	237			Bt stone 1-9g	PMed, Med
0200	6	5			1	9	2	1703	12	127	Fclay 1-6g, Shell 12-9g, Cob	Preh
0201	4	3							4	17	Bt stone 21-2140g, Ch 6-2g	Preh?
0203					1	10			4	8		
0206	1	2										Rom?
0208			4	6					1	20	ABone 2-12g	
0210	1	2	1	1								Rom
0214									3	127		
0218	6	1	1	606					1	3	Slag 1-10g	PMed, Rom
0221							1	1024			FClay 8-96g	
0224					1	7						
0233												





Appendix 4: Cremated human remains quantification and measurements

Context	Skull			Axial			Upper limb			Lower limb			Unident long bone			Unident	Totals	max skull (mm)	max l.b. (mm)
	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt				
0118	76	16.6	0.22	5	0.6	0.12	8	3.1	0.39	19	7.6	0.40	49	7.5	0.15	14.8	50.2	24	20

Appendix 5: Catalogue of cremated human remains

Cremation burial context 0118: unsexed adult	
Quantification:	Total weight 50.2g: Skull 76 (16.6g), axial 5 (0.6g), upper limb 8 (3.1g), lower limb 19 (7.6g), unidentified long bone 49 (7.5g), unidentified (14.8g).
Description:	Unurned calcined bone.
Condition:	Fair, mostly very small fragments, a few abraded.
Determination of age:	Size of bones.
Determination of sex:	No evidence.
Identified elements:	Fragments of cranial vault (including R: frontal, lateral supra-orbital), teeth, ribs, vertebrae, humerus, femur, tibia.
Measurements:	Max skull frag size 24mm, max long bone frag size 20mm.
Colours:	White, a few blue-grey pieces.
Teeth:	7 root frags including lower incisor, canine, premolar, upper molar
Pathology:	Nothing observed.