

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2011/002

Wangford Quarry, Proposed Southern Extension, Wangford with Henham, Suffolk

WNF 029

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HER Information

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Summary

Site WNF 029, the proposed southern extension to Wangford Quarry, was evaluated by 22 machine-cut trial trenches. The western half of the site contained a series of ditches, some of these on the same alignment as ditches extending from site WNF 023 to the north. It is possible that these ditches are part of a single N-S/E-W rectilinear enclosure, which could be up to 260m in length. Alternatively these ditches could all be part of one or more ditch systems, possibly including some smaller enclosures, all on similar alignments. At the centre of this area, previously detected by aerial photography, were a series of ditches enclosing a hollow or pond. A pot sherd and a tile fragment of medieval or later date were recovered from the fills of the pond, but were not from sealed deposits and are thus not entirely conclusive; a later prehistoric or Roman date for these features cannot therefore be entirely ruled out. Dating of the outer ditches is dependent on a single medieval pottery sherd from the ditch that formed the eastern boundary of the possible large enclosure.

Medieval settlement is likely within the site, with two areas within the western half of the area producing features of this date. Both are within the possible large enclosure and give some support for the surrounding ditches also being of this period. The alignments of the ditches are similar to the present field boundaries and this also argues for a more recent date for these features. Another area of potential medieval activity is at the far south-eastern margin of the site, where other ditches represent ?limited activity perhaps associated with ?occupation fronting the Mardle Road, a probable ancient lane.

A scatter of unstratified flintwork across the western half of the site suggests that Neolithic activity was widespread in this area. A pit of Early Neolithic date was revealed containing the remains of a single vessel. This was located in the north of the western half of the site. Towards the south of this area was a feature containing large fragments of at least two different Middle Bronze Age urns. These are similar vessels to those recovered from a cremation cemetery c.370m to the north. No evidence for cremation, burial or any other features were found in association. There is a general absence of Iron Age, Later Pre-Roman Iron Age, Roman and Saxon evidence from of the site.

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation, prior to planning permission being sort, was undertaken to investigate land to the south of the present Wangford Quarry (Figure 1). Trial trenching was carried out to investigate the potential quantity and nature of the archaeological remains present. This was undertaken in accordance with a Brief and Specification prepared by Edward Martin (Appendix 1).

The trench plan was produced by Stuart Boulter (2010). Crop mark linear features, recognised from aerial photography, had been detected within the study area (Fig. 2). These had previously been highlighted in a desk-based survey of the area (Havercroft 2004). Previous archaeological investigations to the north (site WNF 023) had revealed a variety of deposits dating from the Early Neolithic to the post-medieval periods (Meredith 2009, 2010)

Within the site outline (shown red in Figs. 1 and 2), the archaeological evaluation area was defined by the smaller area above the potential flood line (shown blue on Figures 1 and 2; based on the Environment Agency website and indicated on CEMEX plan 10-012-D-SLH-005). Future quarry works are likely to be restricted to above the potential flood level and so archaeological investigations were also limited to above this line. The tree belt to the north was within the site boundary and would be part of the proposed quarry extension but could not be evaluated due to the presence of standing trees.

The site boundary encompassed a total area of 90,870m². The evaluation area was 53,920m² and the tree belt area was 16,860m². In total 1225.2m of linear trenches were dug. These were 2.2m wide and represent 2,695.44m² of exposed trench. (The Brief and Specification required a minimum trench width of 1.8m). The following percentages of the respective areas were dug:

- 5.0% of the evaluation area
- 3.8% of the evaluation area plus the tree belt
- 3.0% of the total site boundary area

Thus the trenching represents 5% of the available area but only 3.8% of the total area likely to be within the proposed quarry.

2. Location, geology and topography

The site is centred at National Grid Reference TM 4690 7735 and is located to the south of the village of Wangford with Henham within the Waveney district of Suffolk (Fig. 1). The majority of the area under investigation is below the 5m contour and is situated on a gentle south-facing slope, looking over the River Wang and the associated Hen reed beds. The site is bifurcated by a pronounced central dip, probably the remains of a north to south running periglacial channel which divides the site into eastern and western lobes (previously separate fields). In the following descriptions eastern and western fields will be used to distinguish the two halves of the site.

The published Quaternary geology of the site is glacial sand and gravel (British Geological Survey, East Anglia, Sheet 52N 00, Quaternary). Sands and gravel with minor inter-beds of silt and clay would be expected in this area. The natural geological deposits encountered during trenching consisted of wide variations of clay, sand and gravel in different proportions. Much of the central part of the western field was heavy clay, with the areas adjacent to the central dip being primarily compacted and mineral stained gravels. Other areas were predominately mixed sands and gravels with frequent clay pockets

The site is located in an area of Rolling Estate Sandlands, as defined in Suffolk County Council's *Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment* (www.suffolklandscape.org.uk).

The key characteristics of this landscape type are as follows:

- Sloping or rolling river terraces and coastal slopes
- Sandy and free draining soils with areas of heathland
- Late enclosure with a pattern of tree belts and straight hedges
- Parklands
- A focus of settlement in the Estate Sandlands landscape
- In the east are 19th century red brick buildings with black glazed pantiles
- Tree belts and plantations throughout
- Occasional and significant semi natural woodlands and ribbons of wet woodland
- Complex and intimate landscape on valley sides

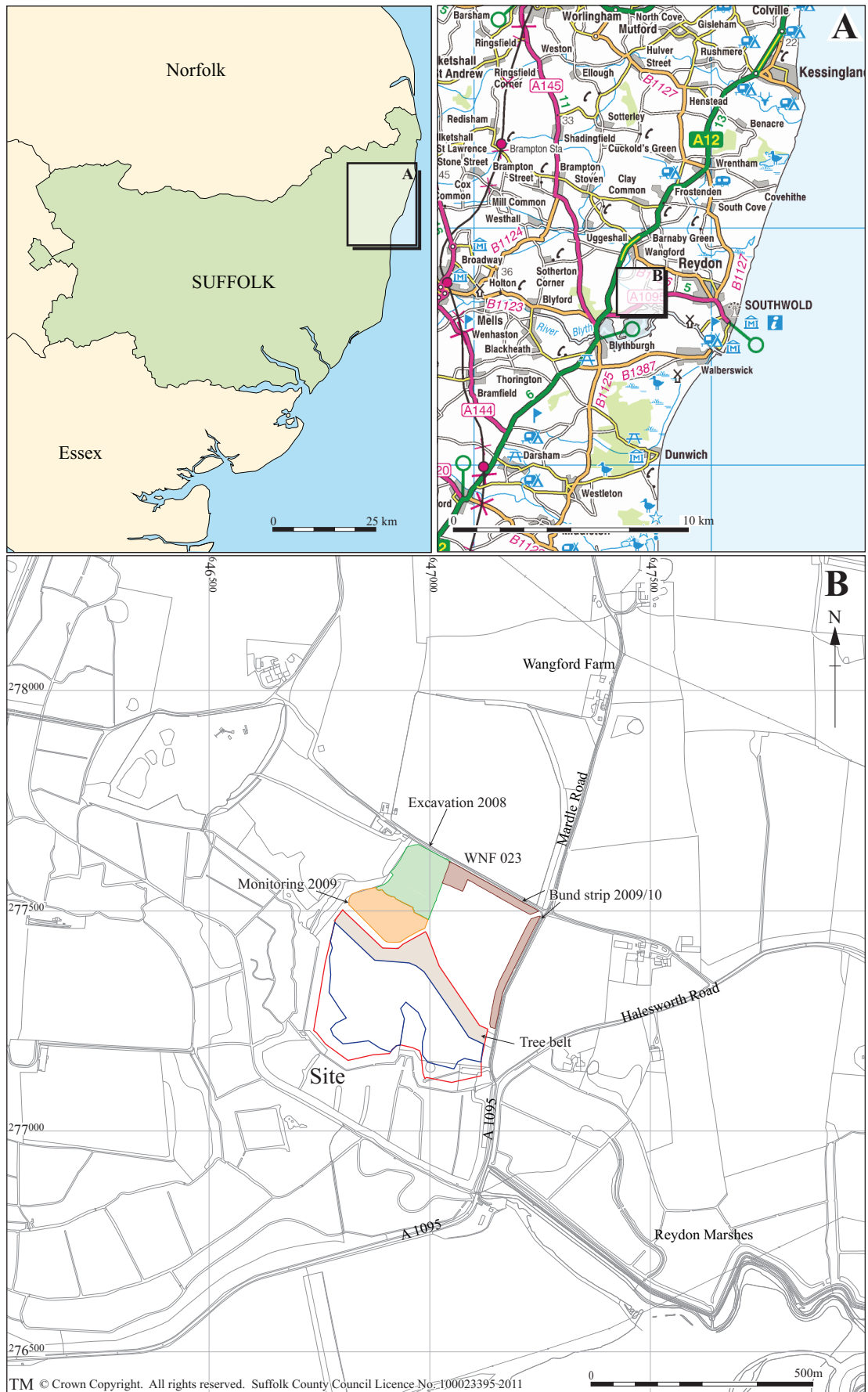


Figure 1. Site location, showing site outline (red) and the evaluation area (blue)

3. Archaeological background

A number of significant archaeological remains have been identified within site WNF 023 to the north (Fig. 1). Within the evaluation area itself, crop marks indicating linear features have been recognised from aerial photography (Havercroft 2004, Boulter 2010). These linear features are shown in Figure 2.

Part of a ditched enclosure was revealed within site WNF 023, approximately 60m to the north of the evaluation trenches in the western field. At least two of these ditches appeared to be running south into the area under present consideration. Figure 26 shows a conjectural plan of these features from both sites. These features were tentatively dated by pottery to the Roman period. A large rectilinear enclosure of Roman or earlier date might have an important symbolic or ceremonial function; a shrine or temple precinct was considered as a possibility with the centre of the enclosure being within the area of the present trenching.

At approximately 100m to the north-east of the eastern field, a small concentration of Early Neolithic features was found on a gravel ridge within site WNF 023. Across this northern site a wide scatter of prehistoric pits and other small features were encountered, many of which are probably of Neolithic to Bronze Age date. It was felt likely that at least some of this scatter could extend into the present site.

Further to the north, approximately 250m away, was a large concentration of features of a variety of different periods. Perhaps the most significant of these was part of a prehistoric ring-ditch, associated with at least two groups of Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age Beaker burials, a Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery and a variety of adjacent prehistoric pits and features. Late Iron Age structures and Roman features were also encountered within this northern site.

Close to the prehistoric funerary features was a multi-phased post-hole structure of medieval date, probably associated with enclosure ditches and other structures of a similar period. The prehistoric and medieval concentrations were at the head of the north to south running dry valley that split the present site into its eastern and western fields. This could have been a significant route from the river's edge to higher ground in the past.

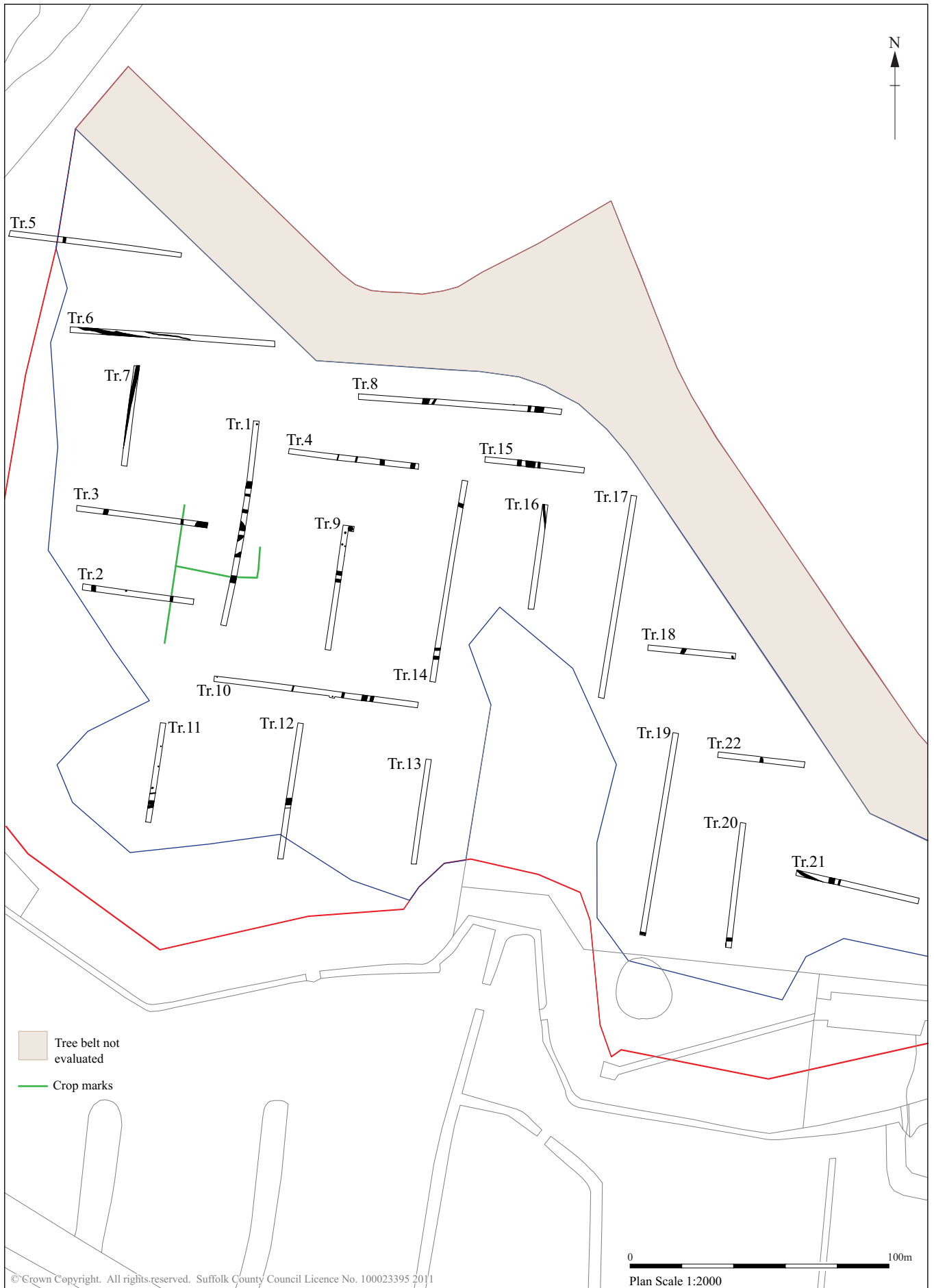


Figure 2. Trench locations

No significant archaeological remains are known immediately to the south, although the site overlooks the confluence of the rivers Wang and Hen and is likely to have been a significant topographical location in the past.

4. Methodology

Trenching was conducted using a 360° mechanical digger equipped with a 2.2m wide toothless ditching bucket. Twenty-two trenches were positioned to sample the area of the proposed quarry extension (Fig. 2). The trenches had been laid out using GPS (Global Positioning System) survey equipment. The trench plan was devised to investigate known linear crop marks, to check possible ditch alignments from the north and to sample unknown areas of the site (Boulter 2010).

All machining was observed by an archaeologist standing adjacent to or within the trench. Topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine to reveal undisturbed natural deposits and / or archaeological deposits. The upcast soil was examined visually for any archaeological finds. The features within the base of trenches were checked using a metal detector. The area between Trenches 1 and 3 (above feature 0202/0259) was also thoroughly detected. Records were made of the position and length of trenches and the depths of deposit encountered.

Archaeological features, soil horizons and the natural stratum (hereafter referred to as 'the natural') were recorded using a unique sequence of context numbers in the range 0001–0267. Features were drawn in plan (at scales of 1:50) and in section (at a scale of 1:20) on 290mm x 420mm sheets of gridded drawing film. Written records were made on *pro forma* context recording sheets. A digital photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution .jpg images. Selected deposits were sampled for environmental analysis.

The site has been given the Historic Environment Record (HER) code WNF 029. All elements of the site archive are identified with this code. An OASIS record has been initiated and the reference code suffolkc1-92114 has been used for this project.

Trench no.	Orientation (approx)	Length (m) Depth, max (mm)	Natural C: clay S: sand G: gravel	Features Y/N	Notes
1	N-S	79.5m x 450mm	C	Y	Neo pit: 0100, undated ditches: 0102, 0119, 0210, 0232, 0248, 0252, med? spread: 0202
2	E-W	42.5m x 450mm	S/C	Y	undated ditches: 0235, 0237, 0244 undated pit: 0239
3	E-W	49.5m x 350mm	C	Y	med? spread: 0259 undated ditches: 0262, 0264 undated pit: 0256
4	E-W	48.5m x 500mm	S/C	Y	LIA ditch: 0132 undated ditches: 0130, 0134, 0151
5	E-W	67m x 350mm	C/S	Y	undated ditch: 0171
6	E-W	79.5m x 380mm	C/S	Y	med ditches: 0177, 0179, 0181 undated gully: 0204, 0206
7	N-S	39.5m x 500mm	C	Y	undated ditch: 0241
8	N-S	79m x 350mm	S/G	Y	med ditch: 0113 modern ditch: 0124 undated ditches: 0115, 0117
9	N-S	50m x 400mm	C	Y	med pit: 0183 med p/h: 0189 undated p/hs: 0185, 0187 med ditches: 0194, 0246
10	E-W	78m x 600mm	S/G	Y	MBA p/h: 0111 undated p/h: 0135 undated ditches: 0122, 0153, 0155, 0157
11	N-S	38.7m x 700mm	S	Y	undated pit: 0144 undated p/hs: 0146, 0148 undated ditches: 0137, 0139, 0142
12	N-S	53.5m x 450mm	G/S	Y	undated ditches: 0165, 0167, 0173
13	N-S	37m x 400mm	G	N	
14	N-S	78.5m x 480mm	S/G	Y	undated ditches; 0159, 0161, 0196, 0198, 0200
15	E-W	39m x 550mm	S/G	Y	modern ditch: 0128 undated ditches: 0126, 0266
16	N-S	42m x 500mm	S/G	Y	undated ditch: 0175
17	N-S	79.5m x 450mm	S/G	N	
18	E-W	34m x 450mm	S/G	Y	undated ditch: 0216 undated ditch butt-end: 0214
19	N-S	79m x 350mm	G	Y	modern ditch: 0260
20	N-S	48.5m x 350mm	G	Y	modern ditch: 0227
21	E-W	48.5m x 450mm	G/S	Y	med ditch: 0225 undated ditches: 0208, 0219
22	E-W	34m x 450mm	G/S	Y	undated ditch butt-end: 0223

Table 1. Trench summary

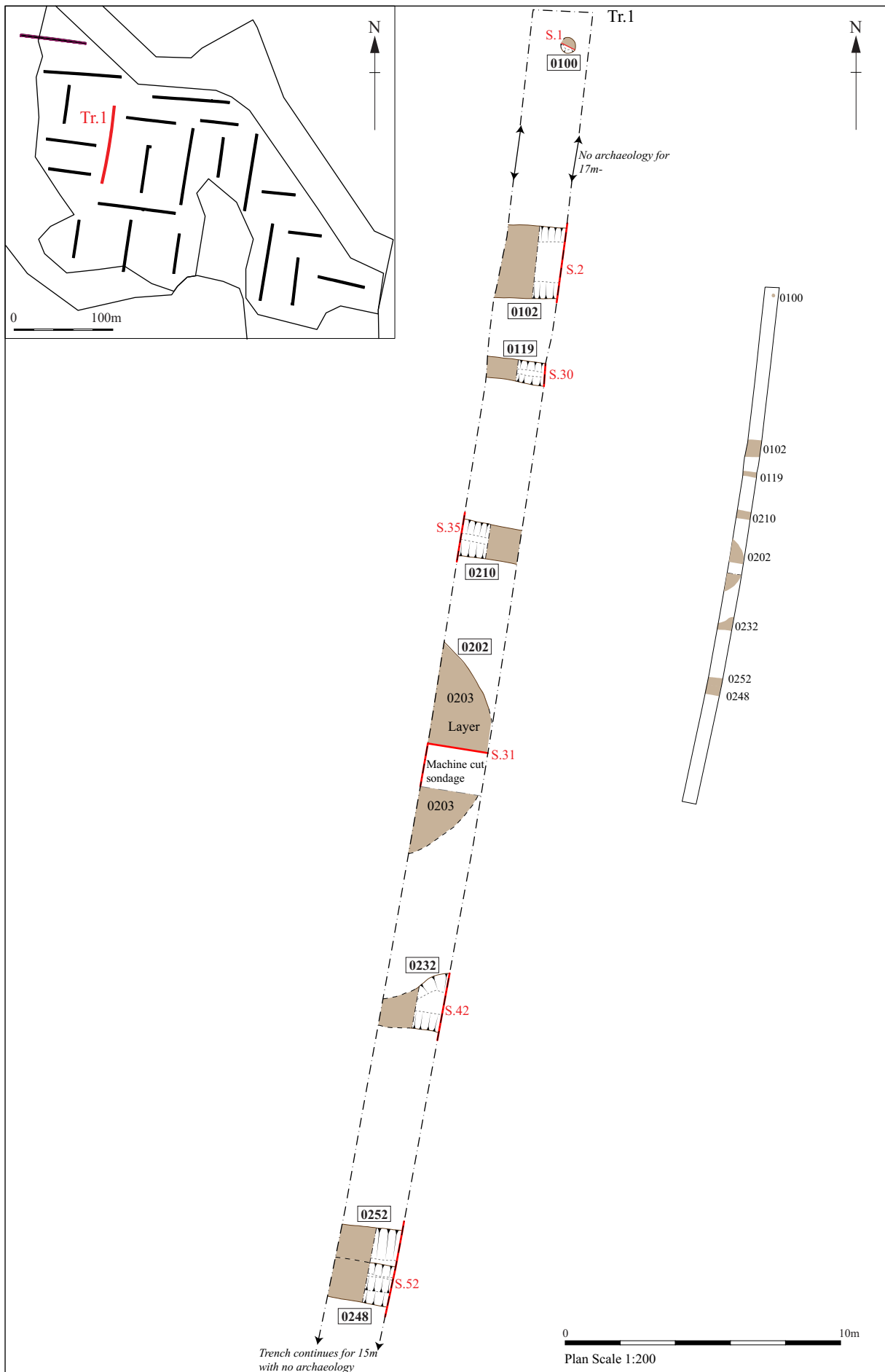


Figure 3. Trench 1, plan

5. Results

The results will be considered trench by trench. A summary of trench information is given in Table 1.

Note on ditch alignments: ditches will be referred to as running north to south if they are within 11° of north; similarly with east to west ditches. Most of the ditches were about 8° or 9° off the cardinal points, therefore it was considered to be more appropriate to refer to them as north to south running rather than, for example, north-north-east to south-south-west etc.

Trench 1 (Figs. 3 and 4)

This was a long (79.5m), approximately north to south cut trench, located in the centre of the western half of the site. The clay loam topsoil 00010 was 0.3m in thickness; two worked flints were recovered from this deposit. Under the topsoil, the sandy clay subsoil 0011 was 0.12m thick and this was over 0012, yellow brown stony clay natural except for 15m at the northern end which was yellow sand. Much of the base of this trench was under water at various times and most of the features quickly filled with water which made excavation and recording difficult. Features will be considered starting from the north end.

Pit 0100 (Section 1). At the northern end was the small, shallow pit 0100. This had a diameter of 0.55m and a depth of 0.1m. The western edge of this feature had been disturbed by animal action. The pale sandy fill 0101 contained Early Neolithic pottery, probably belonging to a single vessel.

Ditch 0102 (Section 2). This was a large east to west running ditch with a width of c.3m and a depth of 0.65m, situated approximately 25m from the north end of the trench. It had gently sloping, slightly concave sides curving to a broad flat base. Excavation against the edge of the trench showed that this feature cut the subsoil 0011. This ditch contained seven separate fills (0103 to 0109) consisting of alternate bands of silty and clay-rich deposits. The majority of the denser clays were situated along the southern edge of the ditch suggesting that an upcast bank would have been along this side. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

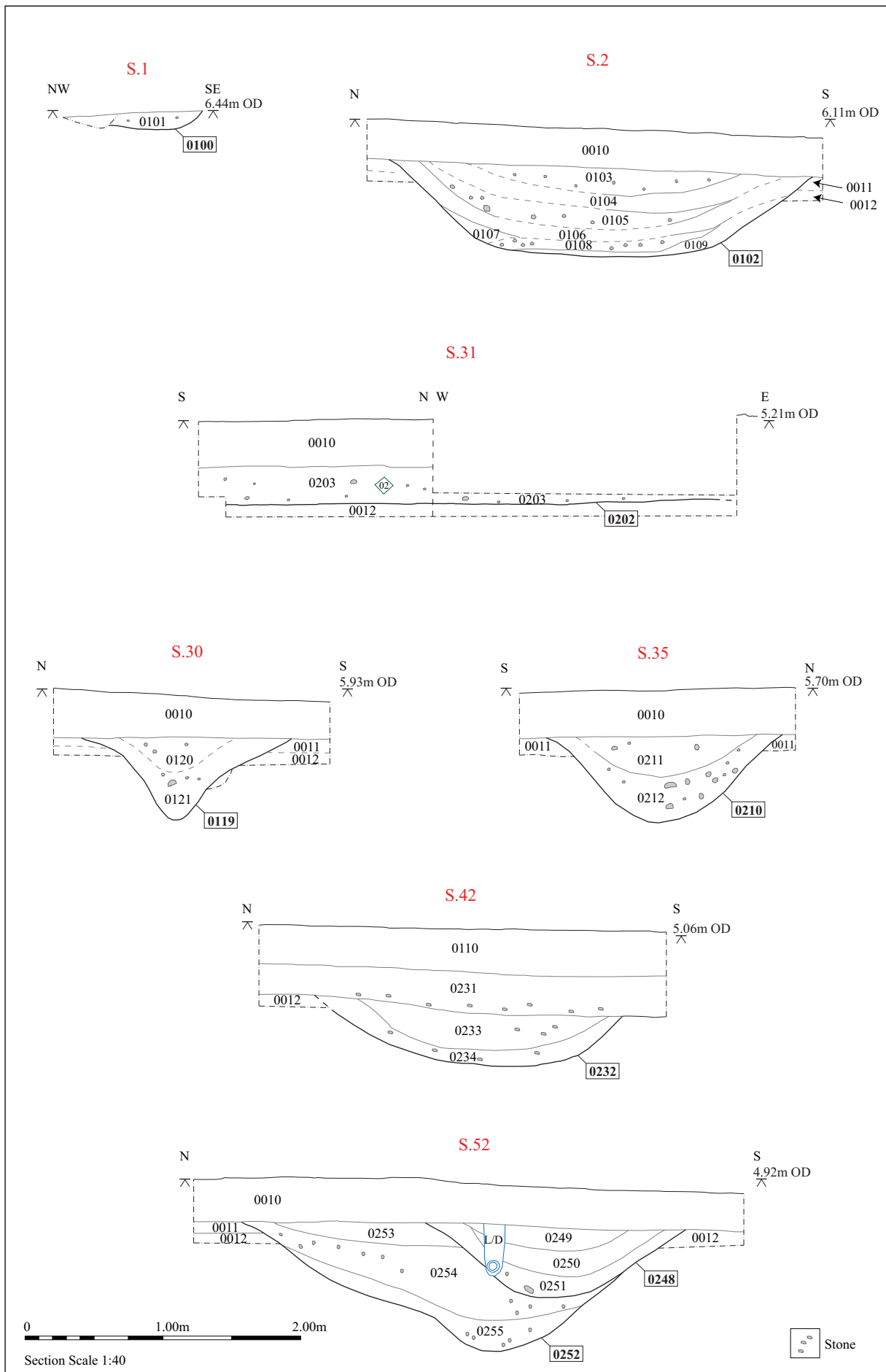


Figure 4. Trench 1, sections

Ditch 0119 (Section 30). A smaller east to west running ditch at c.30m from the north end of the trench, with a width of 1.5m and a depth of 0.6m. This had gently sloping edges at the top becoming much steeper lower down and with a continuous profile to a narrow rounded base. This feature cut the subsoil 0011. The upper fill 0120 was darker and more silty than the predominately clay basal fill 0121. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch 0210 (Section 35). At c.35m from the northern end of the trench, this was a medium sized east to west running ditch with a width of 1.7m and a depth of 0.6m. This had a sinuous profile with convex sides and a rounded base. This feature cut subsoil 0011. The upper fill 0211 was siltier than the clay-rich and stonier 0212 at the base. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

Hollow 0202 (Section 31). At just south of the mid point of the trench was a wide but shallow hollow or spread of at least 8m diameter and only 0.25m depth (where seen in a machine-cut sondage). With gradual sloping edges and wide flat base, this feature was filled with the charcoal-rich grey silty clay 0203. Environmental sampling (Bulk Sample 02) produced a charcoal-rich flot containing cereal grains and occasional weed seeds. A fragment of late medieval / post-medieval tile was recovered from this deposit, but this could be intrusive from the topsoil directly above. Hollow 0202 is likely to be associated with the similar feature 0259 seen in Trench 3.

Layer 0231 (Section 42). This layer was a mottled mid to dark brown grey silty clay and contained medieval pottery. Some 0.2m - 0.25m in thickness and directly under the topsoil, this deposit was encountered south of hollow 0202 and sealed the fills of ditch 0232. It is quite likely that this layer is associated with or indeed is an extension of the deposits encountered in hollow 0202. This layer is not recorded in plan but see Section 42, Figure 4.

Ditch 0232 (Section 42). Just south of hollow 0202 was the east to west running probable ditch 0232. This feature had an irregular northern edge, c.2.25m width against the eastern edge of the trench, which had narrowed to c.1m width against the western edge. The base was c.0.4m below layer 0231, which sealed this feature. It is possible that this feature could be a pit, a butt-ending ditch or a combination of two or more features, but the extremely wet conditions made this impossible to further investigate.

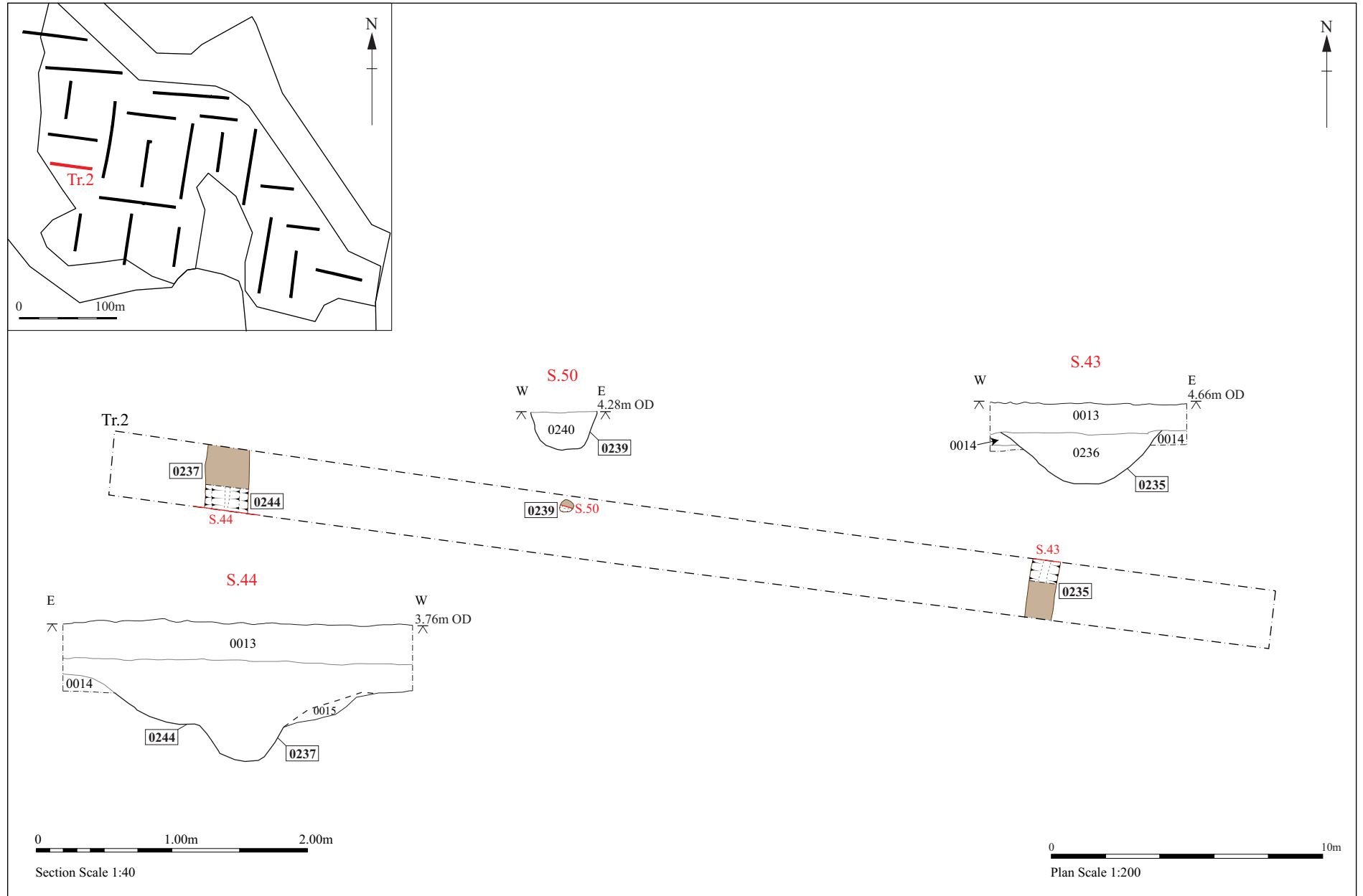


Figure 5. Trench 2, plan and sections

Ditches 0248 and 0252 (Section 52, Plate 1). These two east to west running ditches were encountered at c.18m from the south end of the trench. A land-drain cut these ditches, resulting in abundant quantities of water entering the excavated section. The larger of these was 0252, which was c.2.8m wide and 0.95m deep with a very open, almost v-shaped profile. This feature cut subsoil 0011. Ditch 0248 appeared to be a smaller re-cut, of 1.9m width and 0.52m depth, and had a slightly more flat-bottomed, U-shaped profile. This ditch had a series of three fills, gradating from the upper darker, siltier 0249 to the basal sandy clay 0251, with occasional larger flints. The earlier and wider 0252 also had three fills (0252 – 0255), each fill getting progressively more clay-rich to the base. Neither of these features contained datable finds. These ditches appear to correspond to an east to west running linear crop-mark identified from aerial photographs (Fig. 2).

Trench 2 (Fig. 5)

This was an approximately east to west cut trench near the western edge of the site of 42.5m length. The clay loam topsoil 0013 was 0.35m in thickness, the sandy clay subsoil 0014 was 0.1m and the natural 0015 consisted of sand clay. Excavation conditions were very poor due to waterlogging of the trench. Features will be considered starting from the east end.

Ditch 0235 (Section 43). This was an approximately north to south running ditch, with a width of 1m and a depth of 0.4m. It had an open U-shaped profile with a flat base and cut the subsoil layer 0014. Fill 0236 was mottled brown and orange brown sandy clay. No datable finds were recovered from this feature. Ditch 0262 in Trench 3 was the continuation of this feature. Together these ditches appear to correspond to a north to south running linear feature shown on aerial photographs (Fig. 2).

Pit 0239 (Section 50). This feature was approximately mid way along the trench. It had a circular cut with steep sides and a slightly rounded base with a diameter of 0.5m and a depth of 0.28m. Fill 0240 was mottled mid brown sandy clay. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

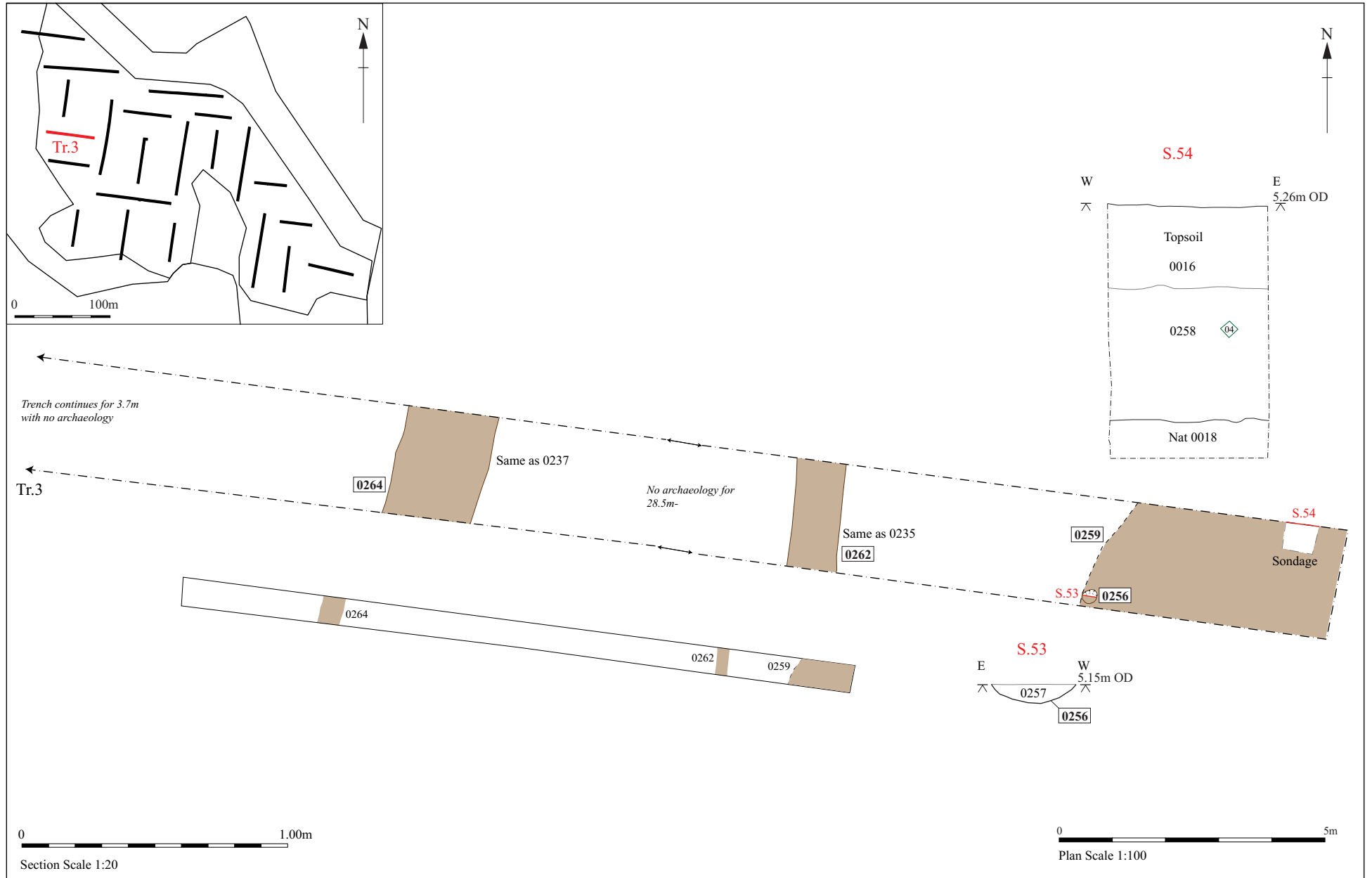


Figure 6. Trench 3, plan and sections

Ditches 0237 and 0244 (Section 44). These ditches were approximately 3m from the western end of the trench. The 'stepped' profile suggested that more than one ditch was present here but the cutting relationship could not be detected in section. The wider ditch (possibly 0244) was 1.9m across, whereas the deeper cut (possibly 0237) was 0.55m to the base. The uniform fill 0238 was mottled mid brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Ditches 0264 (Trench 3) and 0241 (Trench 7) were the continuation of this feature.



Plate 1. Trench 1, ditch 0252 with recut 0248, looking east

Trench 3 (Fig. 6)

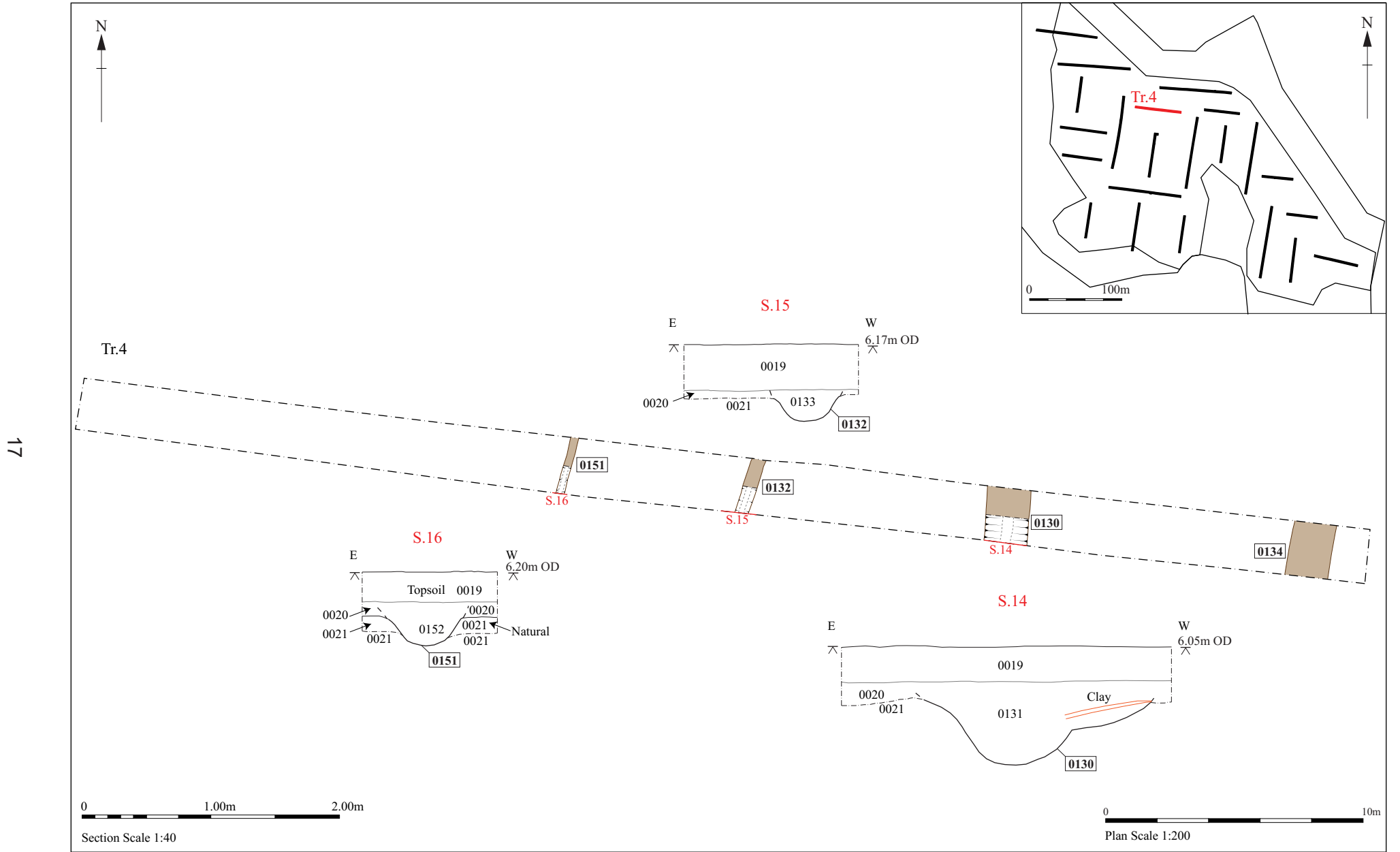
This was an approximately east to west cut trench of 49.5m length near the western edge of the site. The clay loam topsoil 0016 was of 0.26m thickness, the sandy clay subsoil 0017 was of 0.06m in depth and the natural 0018 consisted of yellow and grey flecked clay with sandy patches. Excavation conditions were very poor due to waterlogging of the trench. Features will be considered starting from the east end.

Hollow 0259 (Section 54). This wide but shallow feature extended c.4.7m into the trench from the east end and was c.0.5m deep below the topsoil where it was investigated through a sondage which was cut in the north-eastern corner of the trench. The fill 0258 was a mottled grey silty clay with charcoal flecks. A sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from this fill. Environmental sample 04 contained only charcoal. This feature is likely to be the extension of hollow 0202 recorded in Trench 1 to the east.

Post-hole 0256 (Section 53). This was a small circular pit or post-hole of 0.3m diameter and 0.05m depth which cut the fill of hollow 0259. Fill 0240 was dark grey sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecks. This feature was under standing water for a considerable amount of time and was not sampled due to its shallow nature and likelihood of contamination.

Ditch 0262. At c.10m from the east end of the trench was the north to south running ditch 0262 of c.0.9m width. This was the probable continuation of 0235 in Trench 2 and was not excavated.

Ditch 0264. At c.2m from the west end of the trench was the north to south running ditch 0264 of c.1.8m width. This was the probable continuation of 0237 in Trench 2 and was not excavated.



Trench 4 (Fig. 7)

This was an approximately east to west trench of 48.5m length, towards the north of the western side of the site. The sandy loam topsoil 0019 was 0.35m thickness; a single worked flint was recovered from this deposit. The clay sand subsoil 0020 was 0.15m and the natural 0021 consisted of yellow sand. Features will be considered starting from the east end.

Ditch 0134. At the eastern end of the trench, this was a north to south running ditch of c.0.65m width. This ditch was the unexcavated continuation of ditch 0113 in Trench 8.

Ditch 0130 (Section 14). At c.15m from the eastern trench end, this was a north to south running ditch of 1.55m width and 0.45m depth with gentle sloping sides and a rounded base. Fill 0131 was mid brown silty sand. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch 0132 (Section 15). At c.24m from the eastern end of the trench, this was a small north to south running ditch of 0.55m width and 0.15m depth with concave sides and a rounded base. This feature cut the subsoil layer 0020. Fill 0133 was mid brown silty sand. A sherd of Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from this feature.

Ditch 0151 (Section 16). At c.31m from the eastern end of the trench, this was a small north to south running ditch of 0.6m width and 0.22m depth with concave sides and base. This feature probably cut the subsoil layer 0020. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

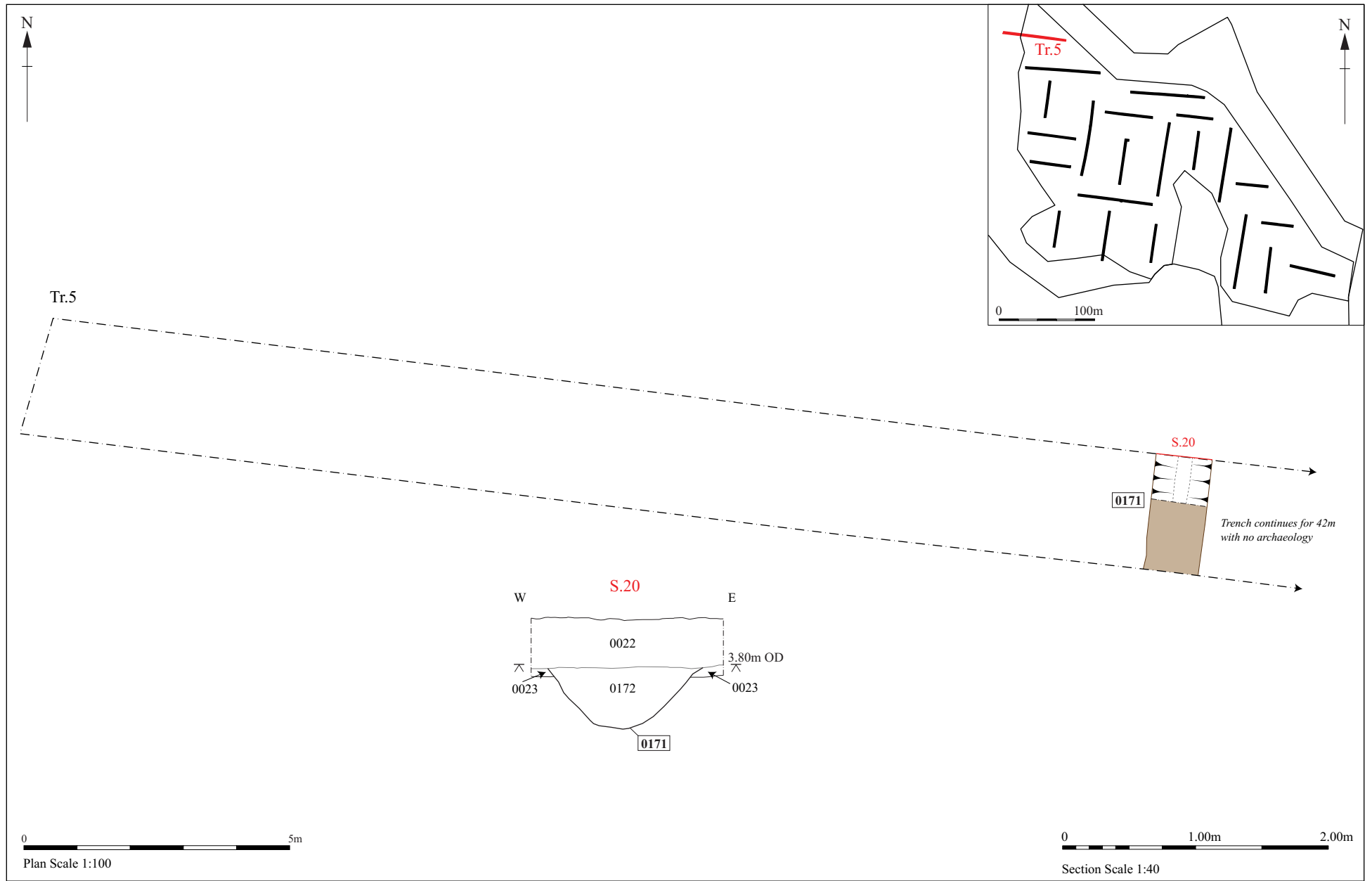


Figure 8. Trench 5, plan and section



Figure 9. Trench 6, plan and sections

Trench 5 (Fig. 8)

This was an approximately east to west trench of 67m length, located towards the north western corner of the site. This trench was extended beyond its proposed length to check for ditch alignments from site WNF 023 to the north. This trench therefore went beyond the proposed working area indicated in Figure 1. The clay loam topsoil 0022 was of 0.25m thickness, the clay sand subsoil 0023 was 0.07m and the natural 0024 consisted of yellow brown sandy clay. Only one feature was encountered in this trench.

Ditch 0171 (Section 20). At c.21m from the western end of the trench, ditch 0171 was north to south running, of 1m width and 0.42m depth, with fairly steep sides and a rounded base. Fill 0172 was light orange brown mixed silty sand and clay. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 6 (Fig. 9)

This was an approximately east to west trench of 97.5m length, located near the north western corner of the site. The sandy clay loam topsoil 0025 was of 0.3m thickness and three worked flints were recovered from this deposit. The sandy subsoil 0026 was 0.08m and the natural 0027 consisted of yellow brown sandy gravel with some clay. Features will be considered starting from the east end.

Gully 0204 / 0206 (Sections 32 & 33). Running along the trench, 0204 was a north-east to south-west running slightly meandering, shallow gully with a width of 0.25m and a depth of 0.07m, butt-ending to the east. Cut 0206 was a second section across this feature. Fills 0205/0207 were mid brown clay sand. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch 0179 / 0177 (Section 24). Running obliquely across the trench for over half of its length, ditch 0179 was aligned north-east to south-west. It was truncated by the recut 0181, so its minimum width was c.0.9m and depth 0.52m, with straight, fairly steep sides and a narrow pointed base. Cut 0177 did not achieve a full section across the ditch but did provide a total of 34 medieval sherds of pottery from its fill, 0178. Fills 0178 and 0180 were mid brown sandy clay.

Ditch 0181 (Section 24). This appeared as a recut of ditch 0179 and was 0.9m wide and 0.45m deep. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

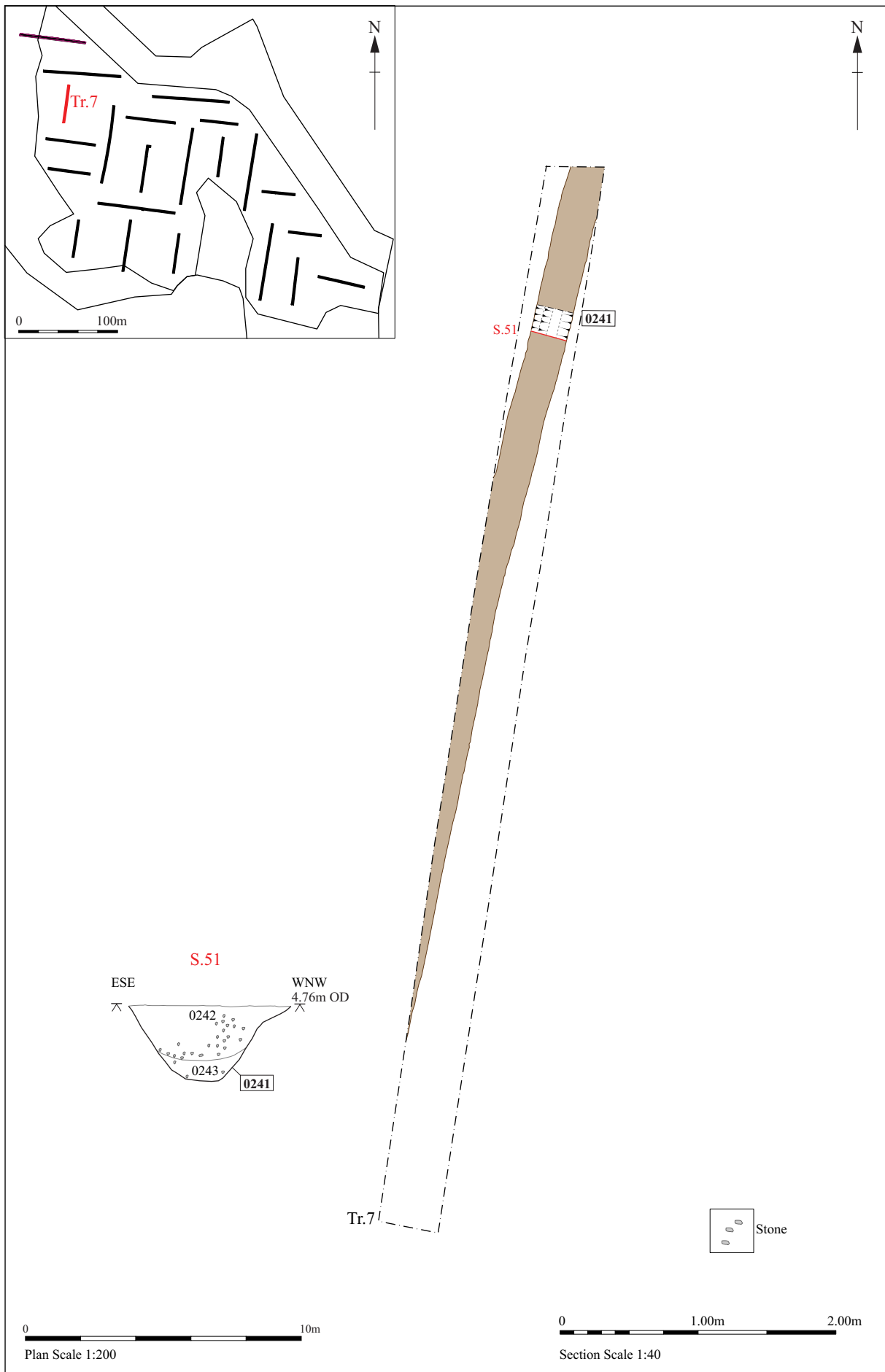


Figure 10. Trench 7, plan and section

Trench 7 (Fig. 10)

This was an approximately north to south trench of 39.5m length, located near the western edge of the site. The clay loam topsoil 0028 was of 0.32m thickness and a medieval pot sherd and a single worked flint were recovered from this deposit. The sandy clay subsoil 0029 was 0.13m thick and the natural 0030 consisted of orange brown clay. Excavation conditions were very poor due to waterlogging of the trench. Only one feature was encountered in this trench.

Ditch 0241 (Section 51). Running across the majority of the trench, this was a north-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditch with a width of 1.2m and a depth of 0.55m with a fairly steep-sided, rounded profile. This feature contained an upper and lower fill, 0242 and 0243 respectively; both fills were brown sandy clay, with the lower being paler. No datable finds were recovered from this feature. This ditch is the continuation of ditches 0237 in Trench 2 and 0264 in Trench 3.

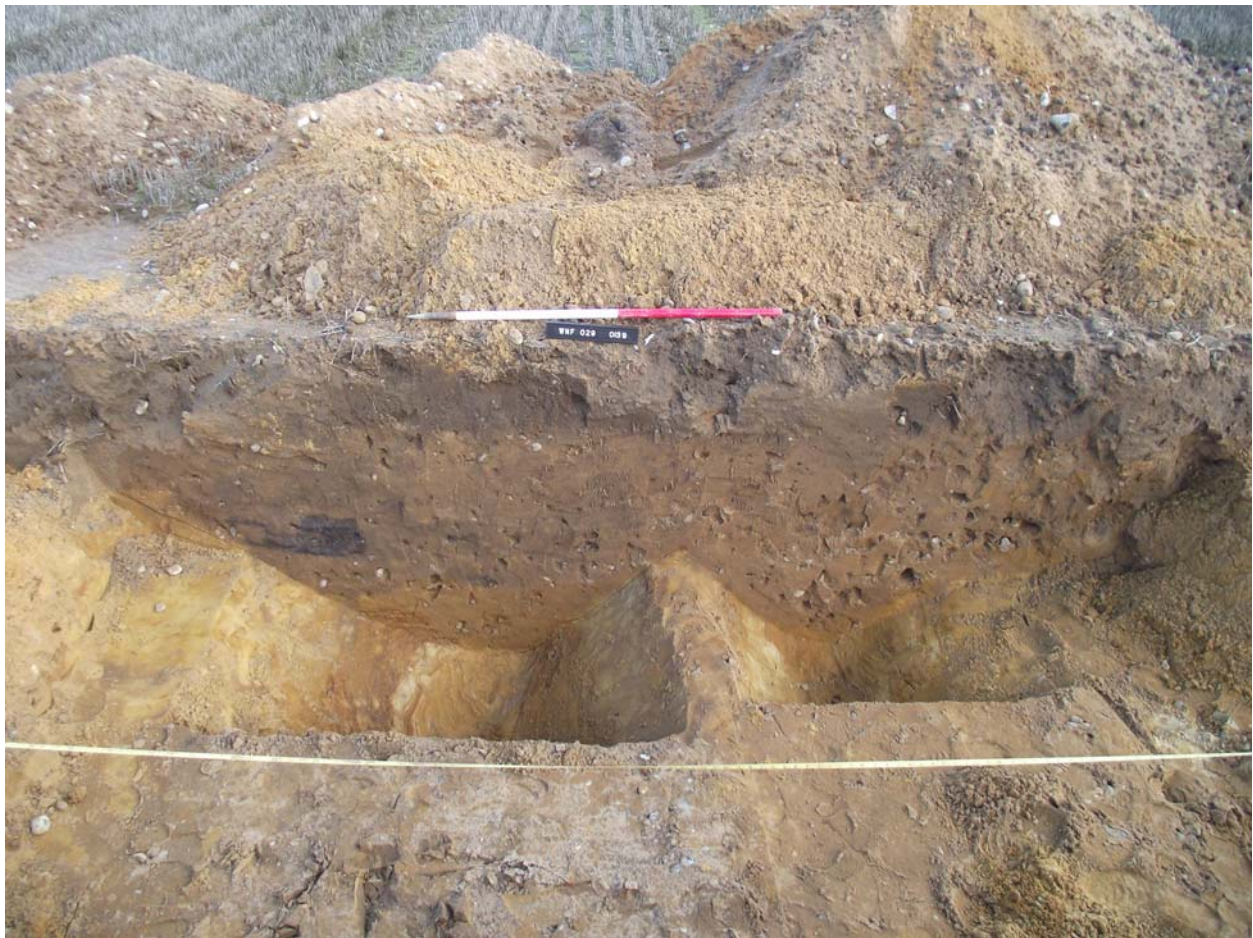


Plate 2. Trench 11, ditches 0139 and 0137, looking east

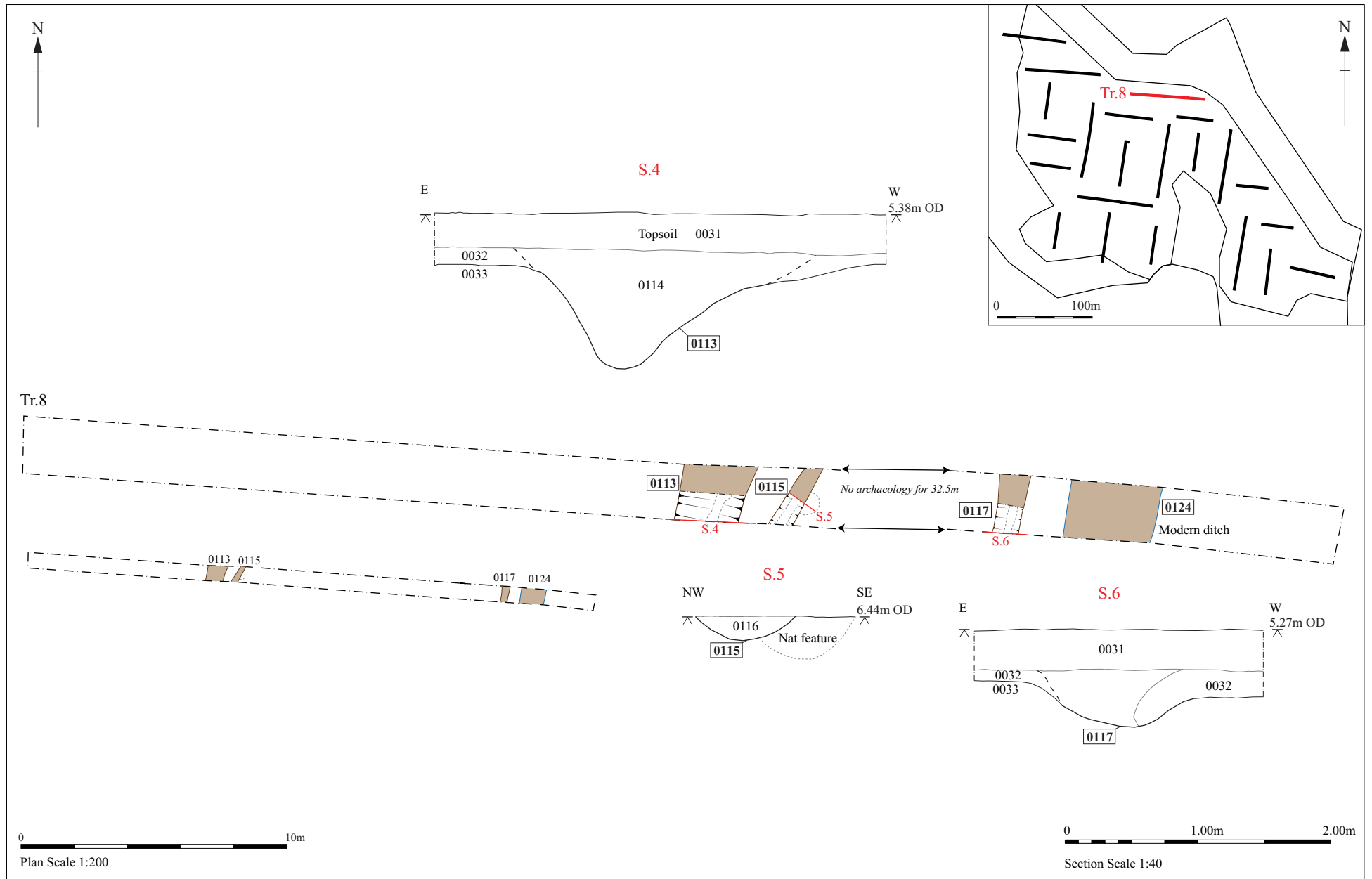


Figure 11. Trench 8, plan and sections

Trench 8 (Fig. 11)

This was an approximately east to west trench of 79m length, located along the northern edge of the site. The sandy loam topsoil 0031 was of 0.25m thickness; three worked flints were recovered from this deposit. The sandy subsoil 0032 was 0.15m thick and the natural 0033 consisted of orange sand and gravel. Features will be considered starting from the east end.

Ditch 0124. At c.7m from the eastern end, ditch 0124 was north to south running, c.3m in width and was not excavated. This feature continued as 0128 in Trench 15, where nineteenth century glass was observed in the fill. This ditch is likely therefore to be of post-medieval or early modern date.

Ditch 0117 (Section 6). At c.12m from the eastern end of the trench, the ditch was north to south running with a width of 1.1m and a depth of 0.25m with an open U-shaped profile. Fill 0118 was mid brown grey silty sand. This ditch continued into Trench 15 as feature 0126.

Ditch 0115 (Section 5). At c.29m from the western end of the trench was a north-north-east to south-south-west running ditch with a width of 0.7m and a depth of 0.18m and with a shallow, open U-shaped profile. Fill 0166 was mid brown silty sand. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch 0113 (Section 4). At c.25m from the western end of the trench this large north to south running ditch had a width of 1.7m and a depth of 0.9m with steep convex sides leading to a narrow rounded base. This feature probably cut the subsoil layer 0032. Fill 0114 was mid brown silty sand with frequent rounded flints. This deposit contained a single sherd of medieval pottery. This feature continued as ditch 0134 in Trench 4.

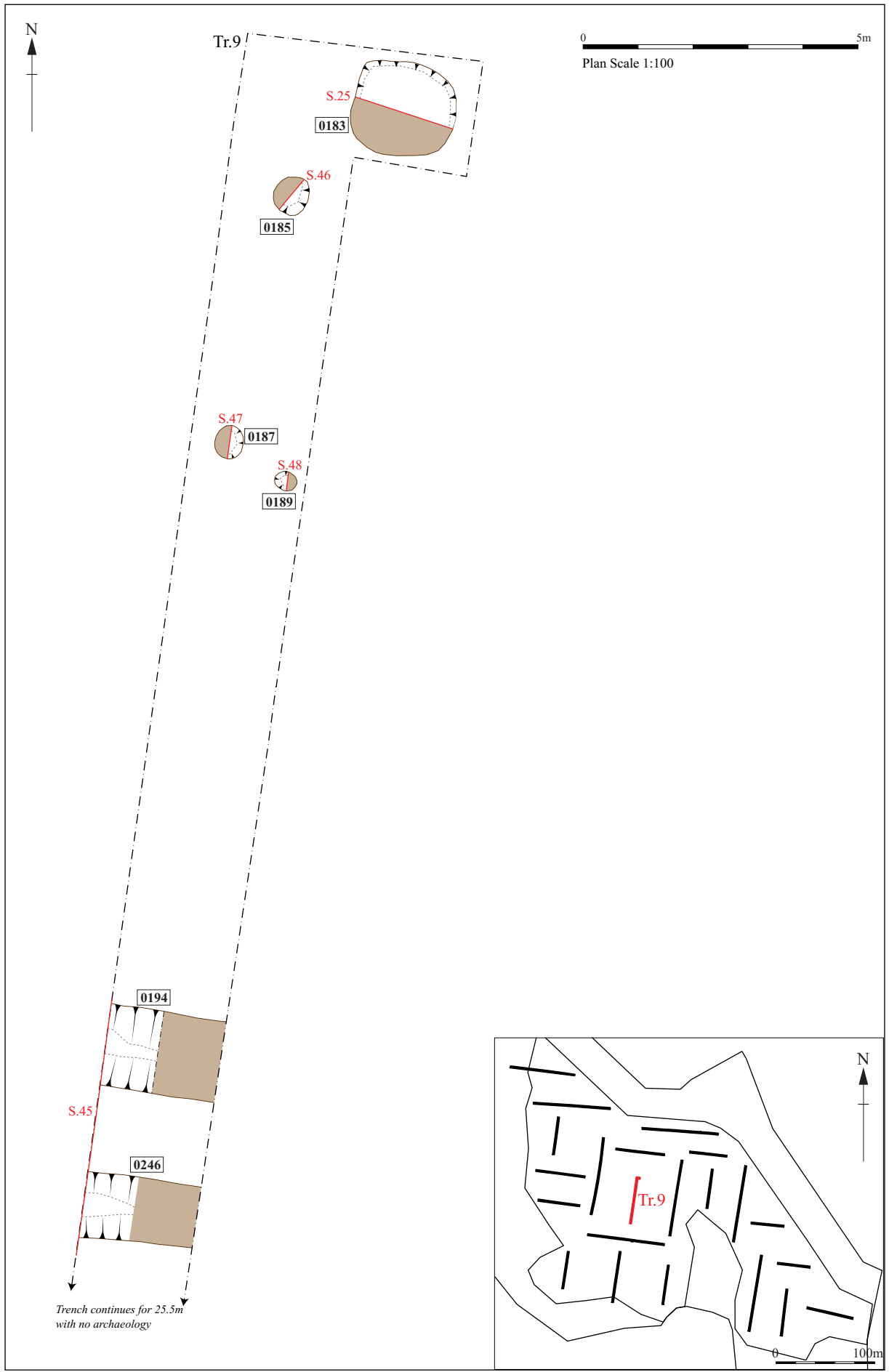


Figure 12. Trench 9, plan

Trench 9 (Figs. 12 and 13)

This was an approximately north to south trench of 50m length, located in the centre of the western half of the site. The northern end of the trench was expanded to a width of c.4m to fully reveal the large pit 0183. The clay loam topsoil 0034 was of 0.3m thickness; two medieval pot sherds and two worked flints were unstratified finds from this deposit. The silty clay subsoil 0035 was 0.1m thick and the natural 0036 consisted of yellow brown clay. Excavation conditions were very poor due to waterlogging of the trench. Features will be considered starting from the north end.

Pit 0183 (Section 25). This feature was at the extreme northern end of the trench. The pit was a large sub-square feature, 2m across (east to west) by 1.7m (north to south) and was 1.2m deep. It had steep, almost vertical sides and a flat base. The upper fill 0193 was mid brown clay silt and contained four sherds of medieval pottery. Environmental sampling of this fill (Bulk Sample 01) revealed charcoal and a single charred grain. The second fill 0192 was mid grey brown sandy clay. The third fill 0191 was mid brown grey sandy clay. The basal fill was 0184 and this was yellow silty clay which contained six sherds of medieval pottery.

Pit or post-hole 0185 (Section 46). At c.2.5m from the northern end of the trench, this circular, shallow feature was 0.7m wide and 0.1m deep. Fill 0186 was light brown silty clay. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

Pit or post-hole 0187 (Section 47). At c.7m from the northern end of the trench, this circular, shallow feature had a diameter of 0.55m and a depth of 0.15m. Fill 0188 was mid brown silty clay. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

Post-hole 0189 (Section 48). At c.8m from the northern end of the trench, this circular steep-sided feature with a rounded base had a diameter of 0.3m and a depth of 0.3m. Fill 0190 was light brown silty clay and contained three sherds of medieval pottery.

Ditch 0194 (Section 45). At c.18m from the north end of the trench, this east to west running ditch had a width of 1.6m and a depth of 0.55m. It had convex edges and a narrow rounded base. This feature probably cut the subsoil layer 0035. Fill 0195 was mottled mid brown and yellow brown silty clay and contained four sherds of medieval pottery.

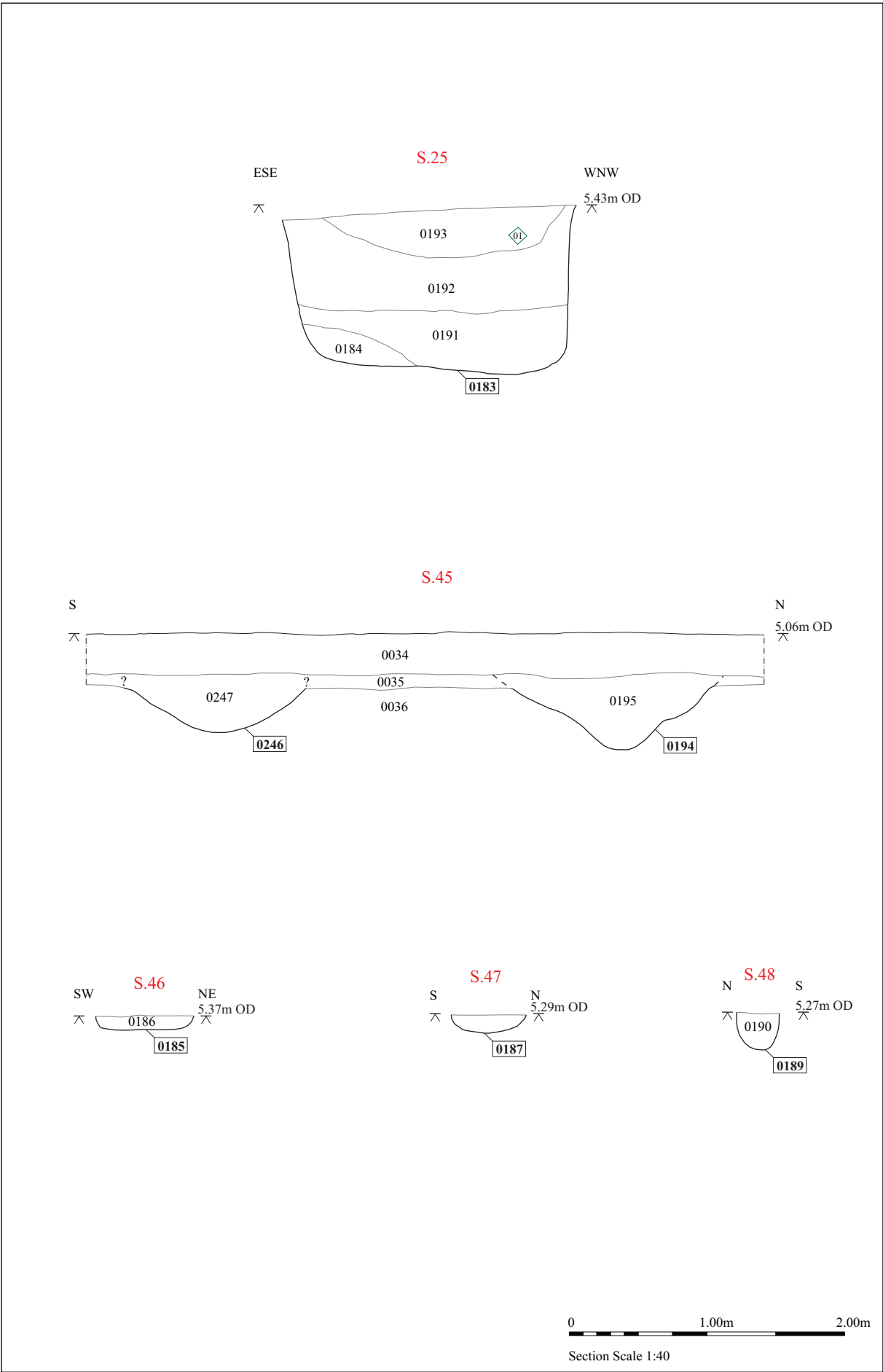


Figure 13. Trench 9, sections

Ditch 0246 (Section 45). Just to the south of ditch 0194, this east to west running ditch, with gradual sloping sides and a rounded base, had a width of 1.5m and a depth of 0.4m. Fill 0247 was light brown yellow silty clay and contained medieval pottery sherds and a large complete square-headed iron nail.

Trench 10 (Figs. 14 and 15)

This was an approximately east to west trench of 78m length, located in the southern half of the western field. The trench was widened to c.3.5m in the vicinity of the Middle Bronze Age feature 0111. The clay loam topsoil 0037 was of 0.3m thickness and four worked flints were recovered from this deposit. The clay sandy subsoil 0038 was 0.14m thick and the natural 0039 consisted of mixed sand and gravel with clay pockets to the west becoming very stony to the east. Features will be considered starting from the east end.

Ditch 0153 (Section 17). At c.18m from the eastern end of the trench, this north to south running ditch had a shallow open U-shaped profile. It had a width of 1.6m and a depth of 0.3m. Fill 0154 was mid brown silty sand, and appeared to have filled from the west side. The primary deposit 0269 was indistinguishable from the subsoil layer 0038, which appeared to have weathered in from the western side also. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch 0155 (Section 17). Immediately to the west of the previous ditch was the north to south running 0155. This medium large, fairly deep ditch had gently sloping convex sides becoming steeper towards a fairly narrow rounded base; it had a width of 2m and a depth of 0.55m. This feature probably cut the subsoil layer 0038. Deposits appeared to have filled from the west side. Upper fill 0163 was mid brown silty sand, the second fill 0156 was mid grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal, the third fill 0268 was indistinguishable from subsoil layer 0038 and the primary fill 0164 was very stony mid brown silty sand. No datable finds were recovered from this feature. This feature is possibly the continuation of the medieval ditch 0113 in Trench 8 to the north.

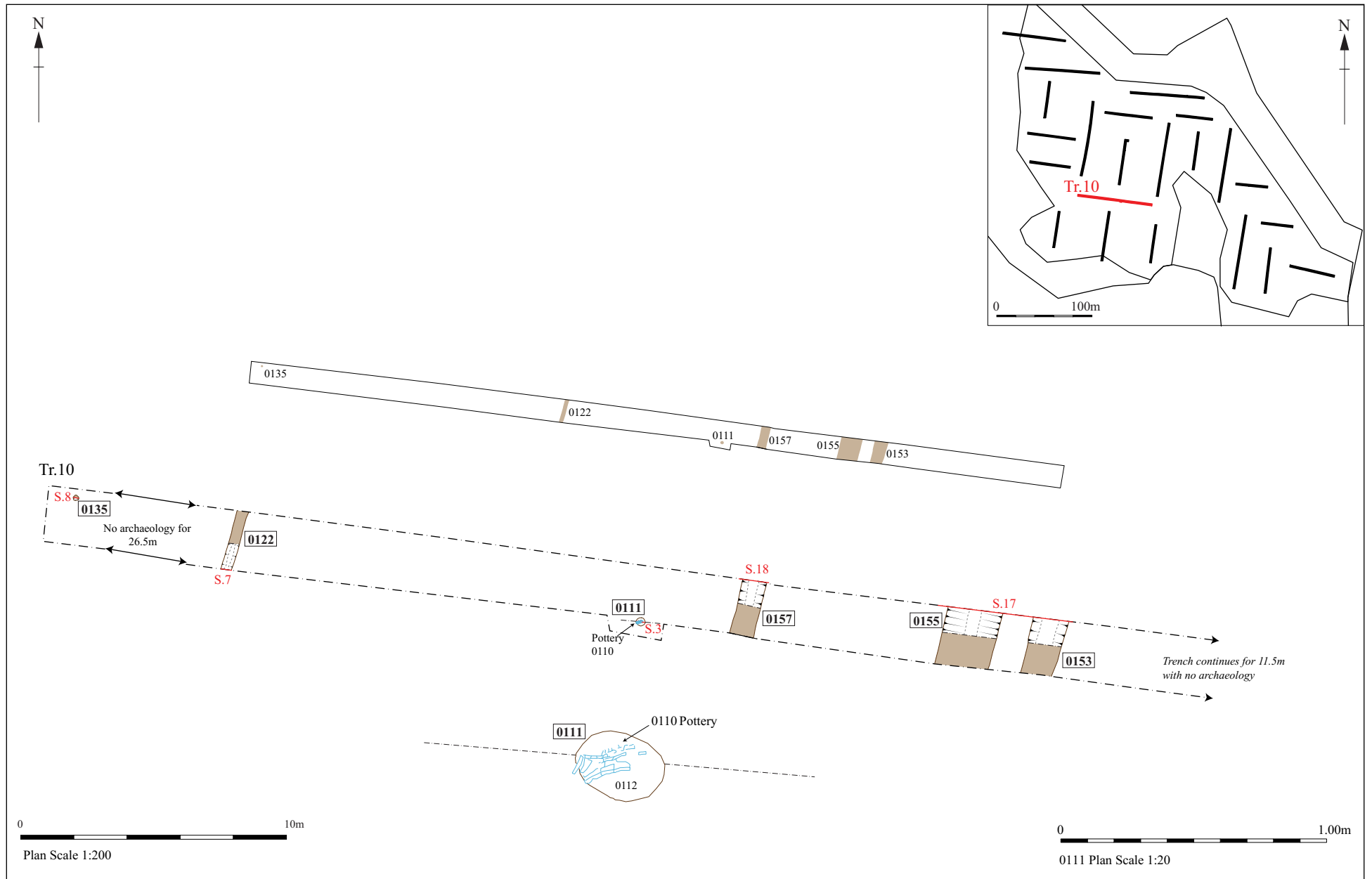


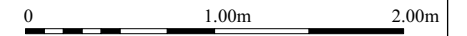
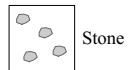
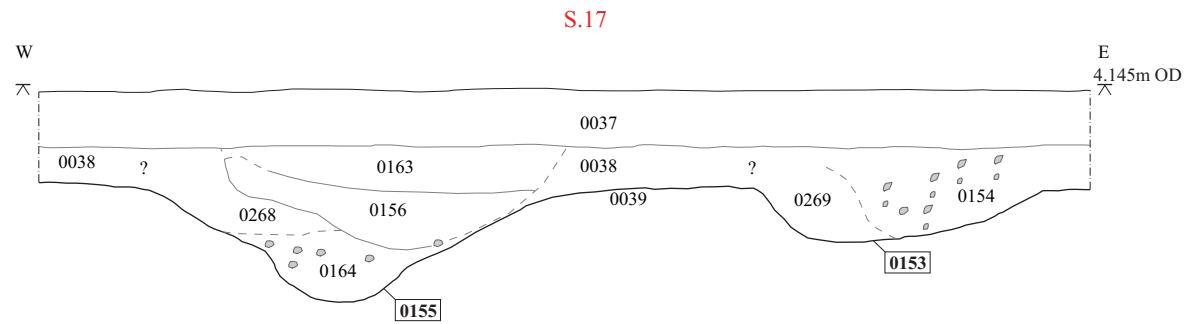
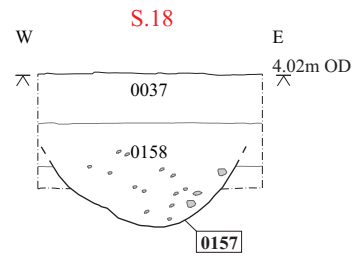
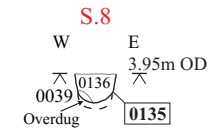
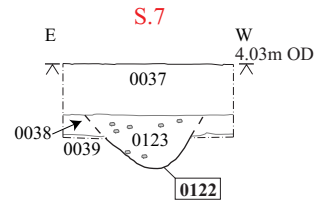
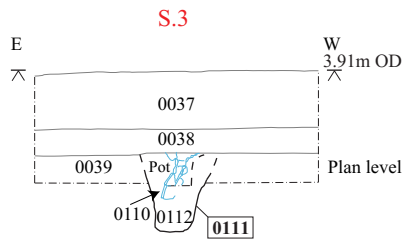
Figure 14. Trench 10, plans

Ditch 0157 (Section 18). At c.29m from the eastern end of the trench, this north to south running ditch with rounded sides and base had a width of 0.95m and a depth of 0.32m. This feature probably cut the subsoil layer 0038. Fill 0158 was mid orange brown clay silt sand with stone tip lines initially along base from east but then from the west higher up the fill. A worked flint was recovered from the fill of this ditch.

Pit or post-hole 0111(Section 3). At roughly the centre of the trench, this narrow steep sided feature was sealed by subsoil layer 0038 and contained large quantities of at least two pottery vessels of Middle Bronze Age date. The cut had steep, slightly convex sides and a flat base and had both a diameter and a depth of 0.4m. Large palm-sized sherds of pot 0110 appeared to have been placed within the western half of the fill and may have been used as post-packing. Rim sherds were observed at both the bottom and the top of the deposit and although this feature was excavated as a potential cremation (initially thought to be an inverted cremation urn); however no evidence for cremated bone was recovered from the bulk samples taken. The fill 0112 was light to mid brown slightly clay silty sand becoming greyer towards the base. This feature was recognised when the large pot fragments were seen in the side of the trench. The trench was widened at this point to reveal the full feature.

Ditch 0122 (Section 7). At c.30m from the western end of the trench, this narrow north to south running ditch had fairly shallow sloping sides and a narrow rounded base. The ditch had a width of 0.45m and a depth of 0.16m. This feature appeared to cut subsoil 0038. Fill 0123 was mid orange brown clay sand. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

Post-hole 0135 (Section 8). At c.1m from the western end of the trench, this small circular feature had steep sides and a rounded base with a diameter of 0.23m and a depth of 0.16m. Fill 0136 was mid grey brown clay silty sand. This feature contained a single piece of heat-altered flint.



Section Scale 1:40

Trench 11 (Fig. 16)

This was an approximately north to south trench of 38.7m length, located towards the south-western corner of the site. The sandy clay loam topsoil 0040 was of 0.4m thickness and the sandy clay subsoil 0041 was up to c.0.3m depth at the northern end and probably represents a colluvial deposit filling a slight hollow in this area. A fragment of Roman tile was collected from this deposit. The natural 0042 consisted of mixed sand and gravel becoming pure yellow sand towards the southern end. Features will be considered starting from the north end.

Post-hole 0148 (Section 13). At c.11m from the northern end, this was a circular cut with a diameter of 0.32m, steep sides, a rounded base and a depth of 0.18m. Fill 0149 was light brown silty sand. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

Post-hole 0146 (Section 12). Positioned approximately at the centre of the trench, this was a circular cut of 0.24m diameter, steep sides and a rounded base with a depth of 0.12m. Fill 0147 was light brown silty sand. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

Pit 0144 (Section 11). At c.13m from the south end of the trench, this was a shallow elliptical pit 0.8m wide (east to west) by 0.5m and with a depth of 0.16m. Fill 0145 was mid brown stony silty sand. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch 0142 (Section 10). At c.11m from the south end of the trench, this very small ditch or gully was east to west running, had gently sloping sides and a rounded base with a width of 0.4m and a depth of 0.1m. Fill 0143 was light orange brown silty sand and appeared to be sealed by subsoil layer 0141. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch 0139 (Section 9, Plate 2). At c.7m from the southern end, this medium large ditch was east to west running, had fairly steep sides with a rounded narrow base and a width of 1.4m and a depth of 0.55m. The upper fill 0140 was mid brown silty sand whilst the lower fill 0141 was light orange brown silty sand. The fills of this ditch appeared to be sealed by subsoil layer 0141. No datable finds were recovered from this feature. This ditch probably corresponds to ditch 0167 in Trench 12.

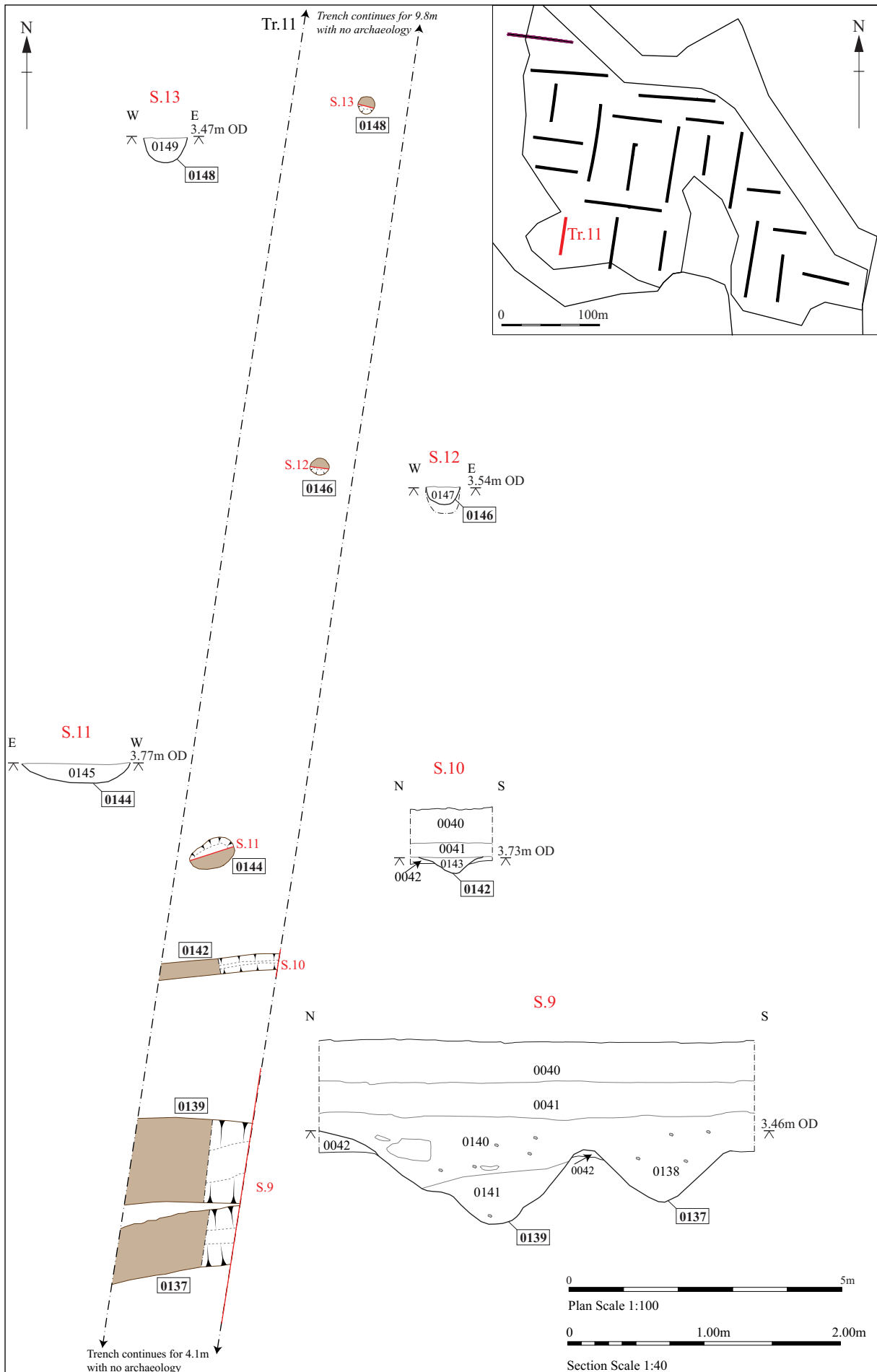


Figure 16. Trench 11, plan and sections

Ditch 0137 (Section 9, Plate 2). Immediately to the south of ditch 0139, but with no cutting relationship apparent, was the east to west running 0137. This had fairly gentle sloping sides with a narrow rounded base and a width of 1m and a depth of 0.38m. Fill 0138 was light brown orange silty sand and appeared to be sealed by subsoil layer 0141. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 12 (Fig. 17)

This was an approximately north to south trench of 53.5m length, located towards the southern edge of the western field. This trench was extended beyond its proposed length to check for further east to west ditch alignments. The trench therefore went beyond the proposed working area indicated in Figure 1. The sandy loam topsoil 0043 was of 0.27m thickness; several pieces of heat-altered flint were recovered from this deposit. The silty sand subsoil 0044 was 0.14m depth and the natural 0045 consisted of mixed sand and gravel becoming pure yellow sand towards the southern end. Three closely associated ditches were encountered between 20m and 24m from the southern end.

Ditch 0167 (Section 19). This was on the north edge of this group and was the largest and deepest of the three. Obscured to the south by 0165 (with which no clear cutting relationship could be detected) this ditch was at least 2m wide and was 0.8m deep. Where seen on the northern side, the edge was gently sloping at the top becoming far steeper towards the narrow rounded base. This feature cut the subsoil layer 0044. The upper fill 0170 was light to mid brown silty sand. The middle fill 0169 was light grey silty sand; this deposit showed clear signs of tipping in from the north. The primary fill 0168 was light brown yellow silty sand. No datable finds were recovered from this feature. This ditch is likely to be the continuation of 0139 from Trench 11.

Ditch 0165 (Section 19). Sandwiched between ditches 0167 and 0173, the latter clearly truncating this feature, this was the central east to west running ditch of the three. The profile of this ditch is unclear, although its width was c.1.1m and its depth 0.25m. Fill 0166 was light brown silty sand. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

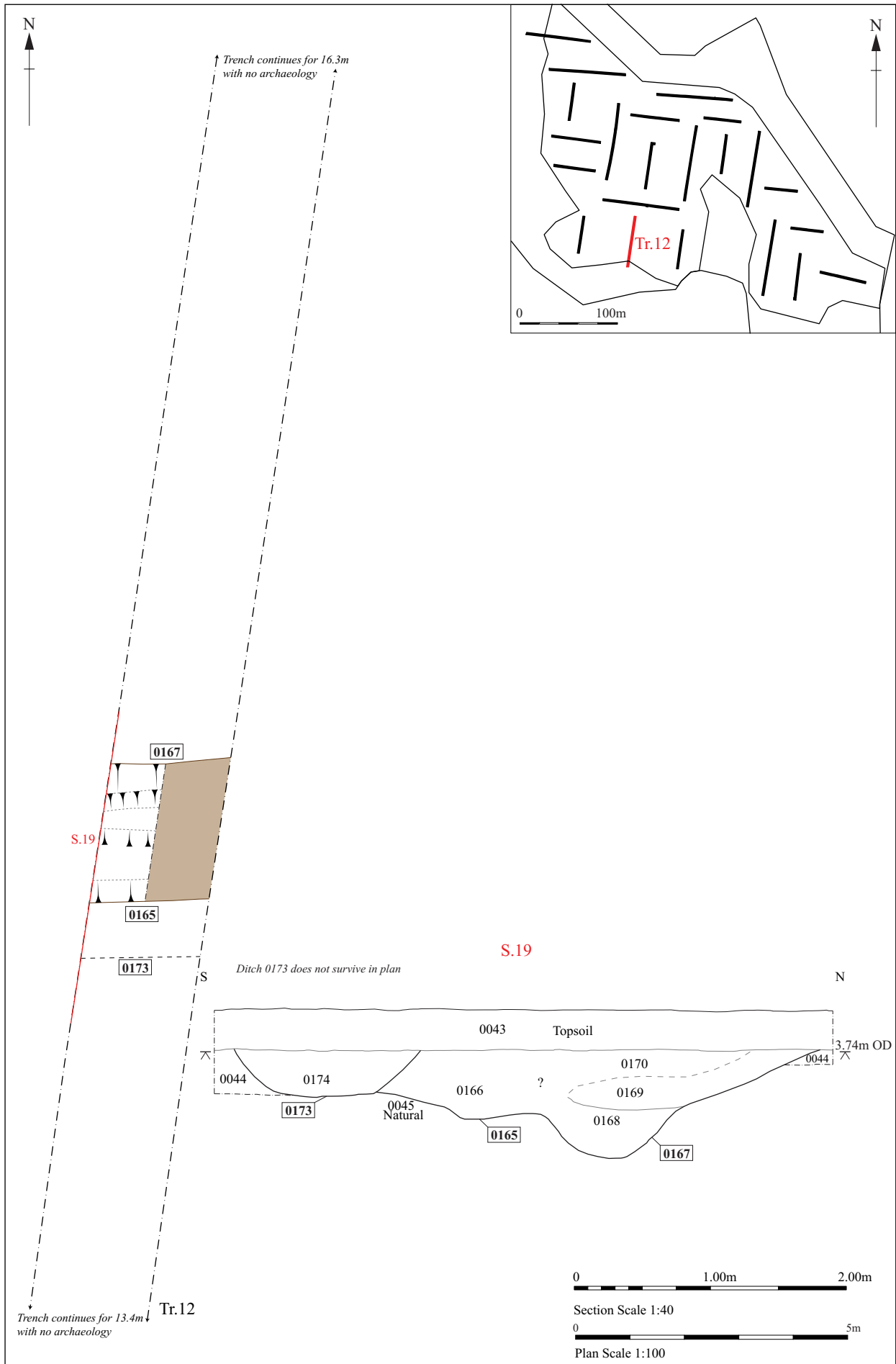


Figure 17. Trench 12, plan and section

Ditch 0173 (Section 19). This feature, on the southern edge of the group of three ditches, was too shallow to survive in the base of the trench and was recognised in the side of the trench only. This ditch cut fill 0166 of ditch 0165 and the subsoil layer 0044. It had gradual sloping sides leading to a wide flat base; its width was 1.5m and its depth was 0.35m. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 13

This was an approximately north to south trench of 37m length, located towards the south-eastern corner of the western field. The stony sandy loam topsoil 0046 was of 0.3m thickness and had a sharp (truncated) contact with the underlying natural 0048. This consisted of very compacted mottled yellow, brown, purple and black gravel. No features were recognised in this trench.

Trench 14 (Fig. 18)

This was an approximately north to south trench of 78.5m length, located along the eastern edge of the western field. The stony sandy loam topsoil 0049 was of 0.3m thickness and contained a single unstratified worked flint artefact. The stony slightly clay sand subsoil 0050 was only 0.06m thick. The natural 0051 consisted of mixed sand and gravel with clay patches becoming more gravelly towards the southern third. Features will be considered starting from the north end.

Ditches 0196, 0198 and 0200 (Section 29). The east to west running ditch 0200 appears to be the latest recut of these three ditches situated c.9m from the northern end of the trench. Ditch 0200 is the only ditch to reveal a full profile. This ditch had gently sloping edges and a rounded base, with a width of 1.3m and a depth of 0.45m; this feature cut the subsoil layer 0050. Fill 0201 was mid brown slightly clay silty sand. Ditch 0198 (the earlier ditch truncated to the north of 0200) had a minimum width of 0.7m+ and a depth of 0.5m. Fill 0199 was mid to light brown clay silt sand. Ditch 0196 (truncated on the south side of 0200) had a minimum width of 0.6m+ and a depth of 0.5m. Fill 0197 was light brown clay silt sand mottled with light brown yellow clay sand. No datable finds were recovered from these features.

Ditch 0161 (Section 22). At c.13m from the southern end of the trench was the east to west running ditch 0161. This feature had steep straight sides and a narrow rounded base with a width of 1.15m and a depth of 0.7m. This ditch cut the subsoil layer

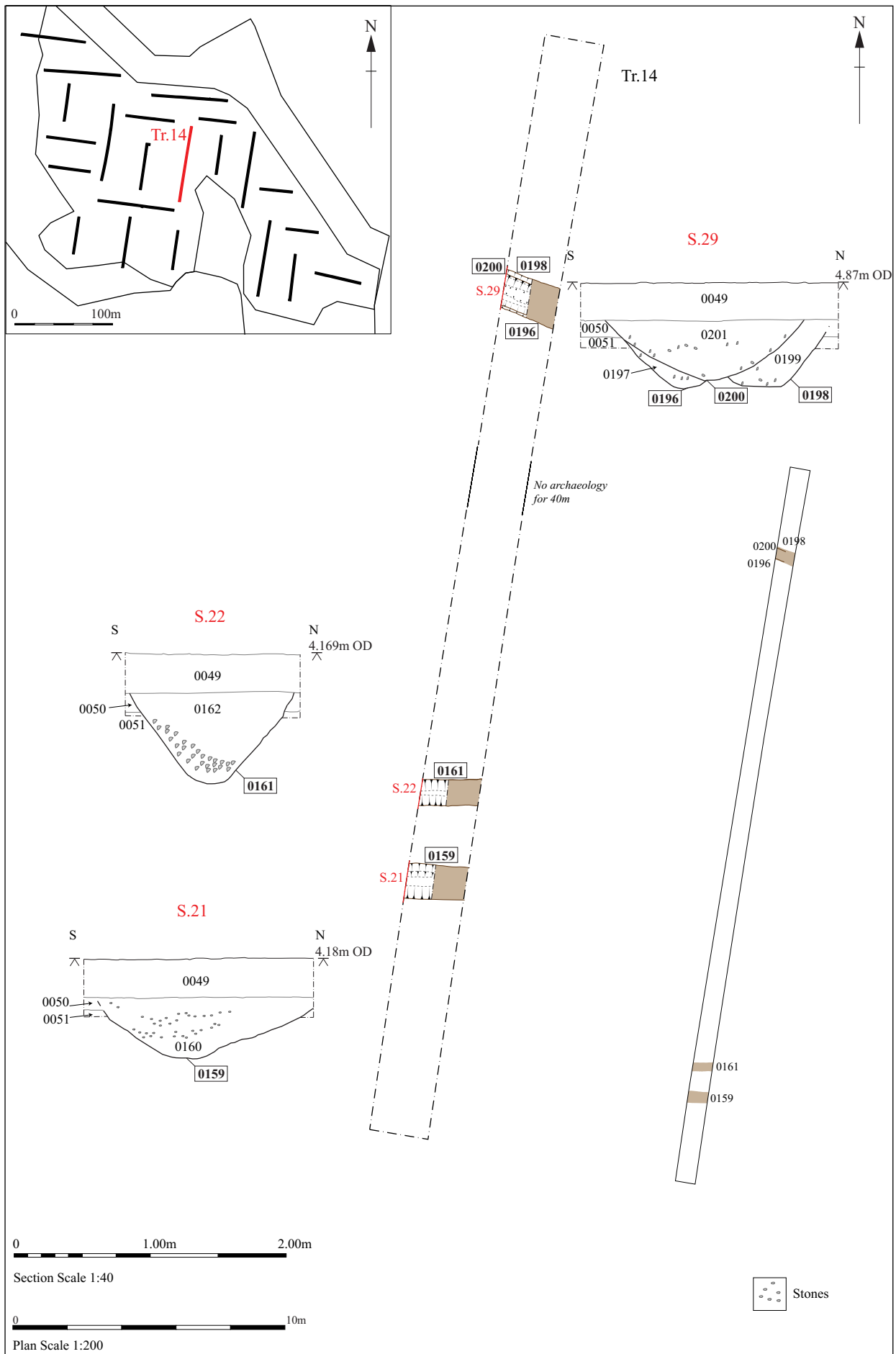


Figure 18. Trench 14, plan and sections

0050. Fill 0162 was mid orange brown silty sand with very frequent rounded flints, a distinctive stony tip-line along the southern edge of this feature suggests that the ditch was filled from this side. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch 0159 (Section 21). At c.9m from the southern end of the trench was this east to west running ditch. It had a gradual break of slope at the top (where it cut subsoil layer 0050) with the sides becoming steeper and lightly concave with an imperceptible transition to a slightly rounded base. Fill 0160 was mid brown slightly clay silty sand with frequent rounded flints, indicating tip lines coming from the south side. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 15 (Fig. 19)

This was an approximately east to west trench of 39m length, located close to the northern edge of the site, south of Trench 8. The sandy loam topsoil 0052 was of 0.3m thickness and the stony silty sand subsoil 0053 was 0.25m thick and the natural 0054 consisted of mixed sand and gravel. Features will be considered starting from the east end.

Ditch 0266. At c.17m from the eastern end of the trench was a north to south running feature with a width of c.0.7m. This ditch was unexcavated and is the continuation of 0175 recorded in Trench 16.

Ditch 0128. Roughly central to the trench was a large north to south ditch with a width of c.3m. This was the continuation of ditch 0124 in Trench 8 and was not excavated. It contained a dark humic loam fill (0129) and broken glass belonging to a probable nineteenth century wine bottle which dates this ditch to the post-medieval or early modern period.

Ditch 0126. At c.13m from the western end of the trench was a north to south running ditch with a width of 1.1m. This was the continuation of 0117 from Trench 8 and was not excavated.

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Figure 19. Trench 15, plan

Trench 16 (Fig. 20)

This was an approximately north to south trench of 42m length, located centrally, south of Trench 15. The sandy loam topsoil 0055 was of 0.35m thickness and the silty sand subsoil 0056 was 0.15m thick. The natural 0057 consisted of mixed gravelly sand. A single feature was recognised in this trench.

Ditch 0175 (Section 23). Crossing the northern 10m of the trench was a north / north-north-west to south / south-south-west running ditch. This ditch continues as 0266 in Trench 15. This small feature had gently sloping sides and a slightly rounded base with a width of 0.75m and a depth of 0.18m. Fill 0176 was mid to dark orange brown silty sand. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 17

This was an approximately north to south trench of 79.5m length, located along the northern edge of the eastern field. The sandy loam topsoil 0058 was of 0.3m thickness and the silty sand subsoil 0059 was 0.15m thick. The natural 0060 consisted of mixed sand and gravel at the north end becoming far stonier to the south. A number of potential features were tested in this trench but all were dismissed as of natural origin. No features were recognised and no finds were recovered.

Trench 18 (Fig. 21)

This was an approximately east to west trench of 34m length, located close to the north-eastern edge of the site, east of Trench 17. The sandy loam topsoil 0061 was of 0.35m thickness and the silty sand subsoil 0062 was 0.1m thick and the natural 0063 consisted of mixed sand and gravel, becoming very stony to the western end. Features will be considered starting from the east end.

Ditch butt-end 0214 (Section 36). At the extreme eastern end of the trench was the small north to south running, butt-ending ditch 0214. This feature had a width of 0.55m and a depth of 0.2m with gently curving sides and a slightly rounded base. Fill 0215 was light to mid brown silty sandy clay. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch 0216 (Section 27). At c.13m from the western end of the trench was a medium sized north-east to south west running ditch with a width of 1.45m and a depth of 0.38m. This feature had fairly steep concave sides leading to a rounded base. The central fill

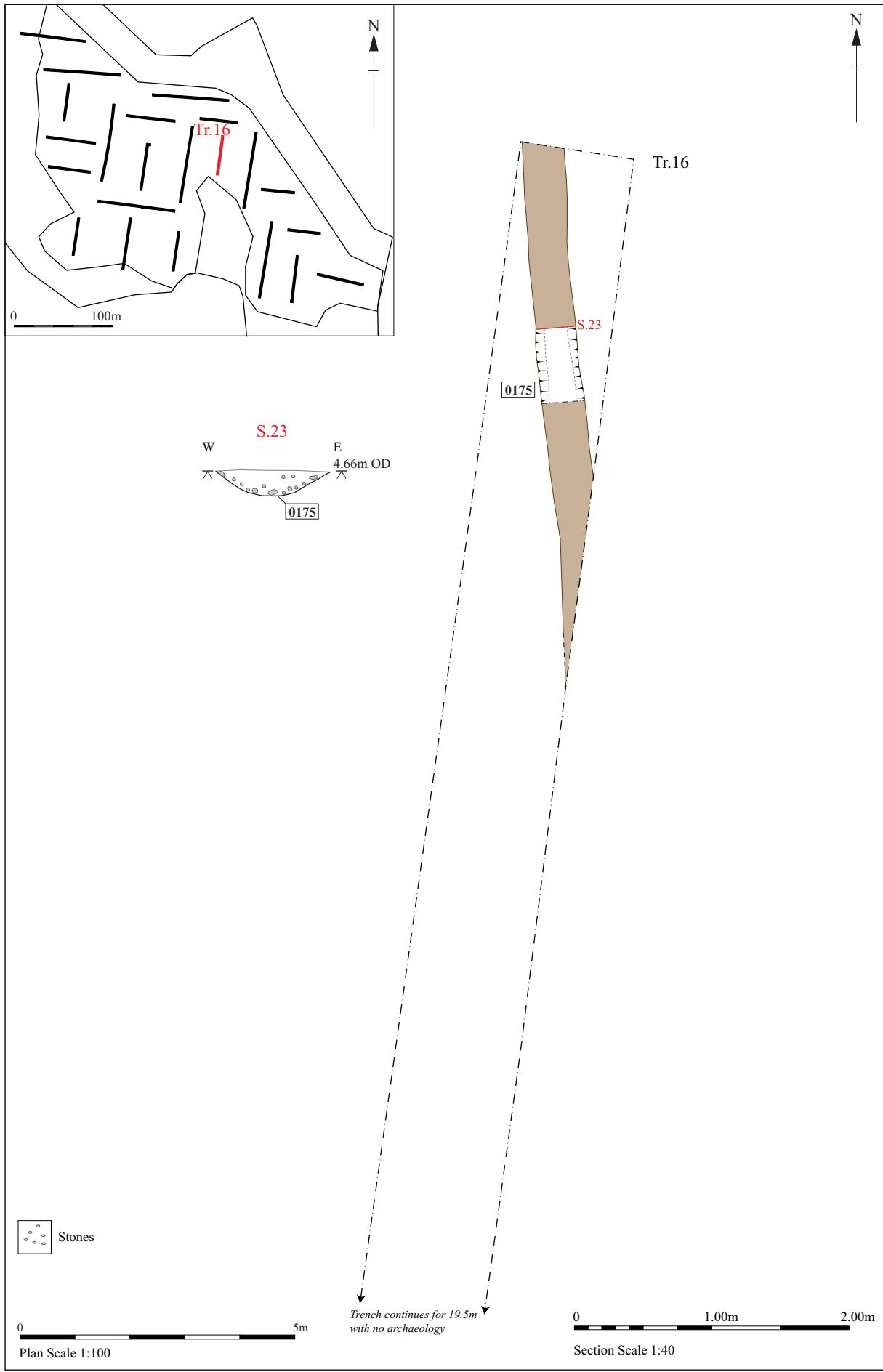


Figure 20. Trench 16, plan and section

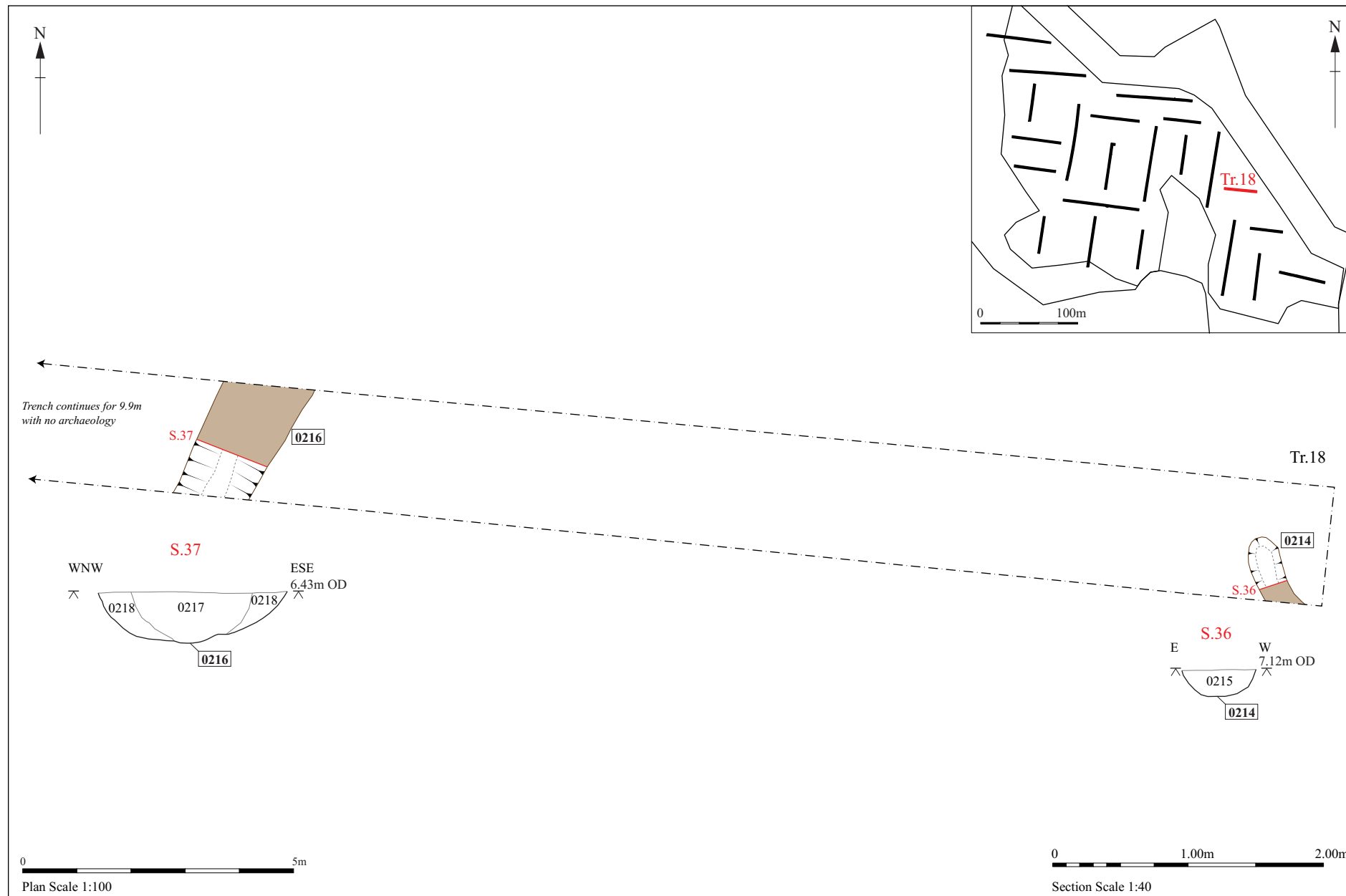


Figure 21. Trench 18, plan and sections

0217 was dark brown silty sandy clay. The outer fill 0218 was mottled mid brown and orange brown silty clay sand with frequent small stones. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 19 (Fig. 22)

This was an approximately north to south trench of 79m length, located towards the southern edge of the eastern field. The stony loam topsoil 0064 was of 0.35m thickness and had direct and sharp contact with the natural underneath, suggesting severe truncation. The natural 0066 was mottled yellow and brown very stony and compacted sandy gravel. The only recognised feature was at the extreme southern end of the trench.

Ditch 0260. This was the unexcavated east to west running continuation of ditch 0227 from Trench 20. Of c.0.85m in width, this linear feature contained fill 0261 which was dark grey brown stony loam. Like ditch 0227, this ditch is likely to be of post-medieval date.

Trench 20 (Fig. 23)

This was an approximately north to south trench of 48.5m length, located towards the southern edge of the eastern field. The deposits in this trench were similar to those in Trench 19 except for a thin subsoil. The stony loam topsoil 0067 was of 0.32m in thickness and overlay 0.1m of subsoil 0068 which was pale brown sandy gravel. The natural 0069 was mottled yellow and brown very stony and compacted sandy gravel. The only recognised feature was at the southern end of the trench.

Ditch 0227 (Section 41). At c.3m from the southern end was an east to west running ditch with a width of 1.35m and a depth of 0.45m. This feature had quite steep, slightly concave sides and a slightly rounded base. Fill 0228 was dark brown sandy loam. This ditch continued as 0260 in Trench 19. No datable finds were recovered from this feature but the dark, loamy fill and its parallel alignment with the current field boundary suggest that it maybe of post-medieval or modern origin.

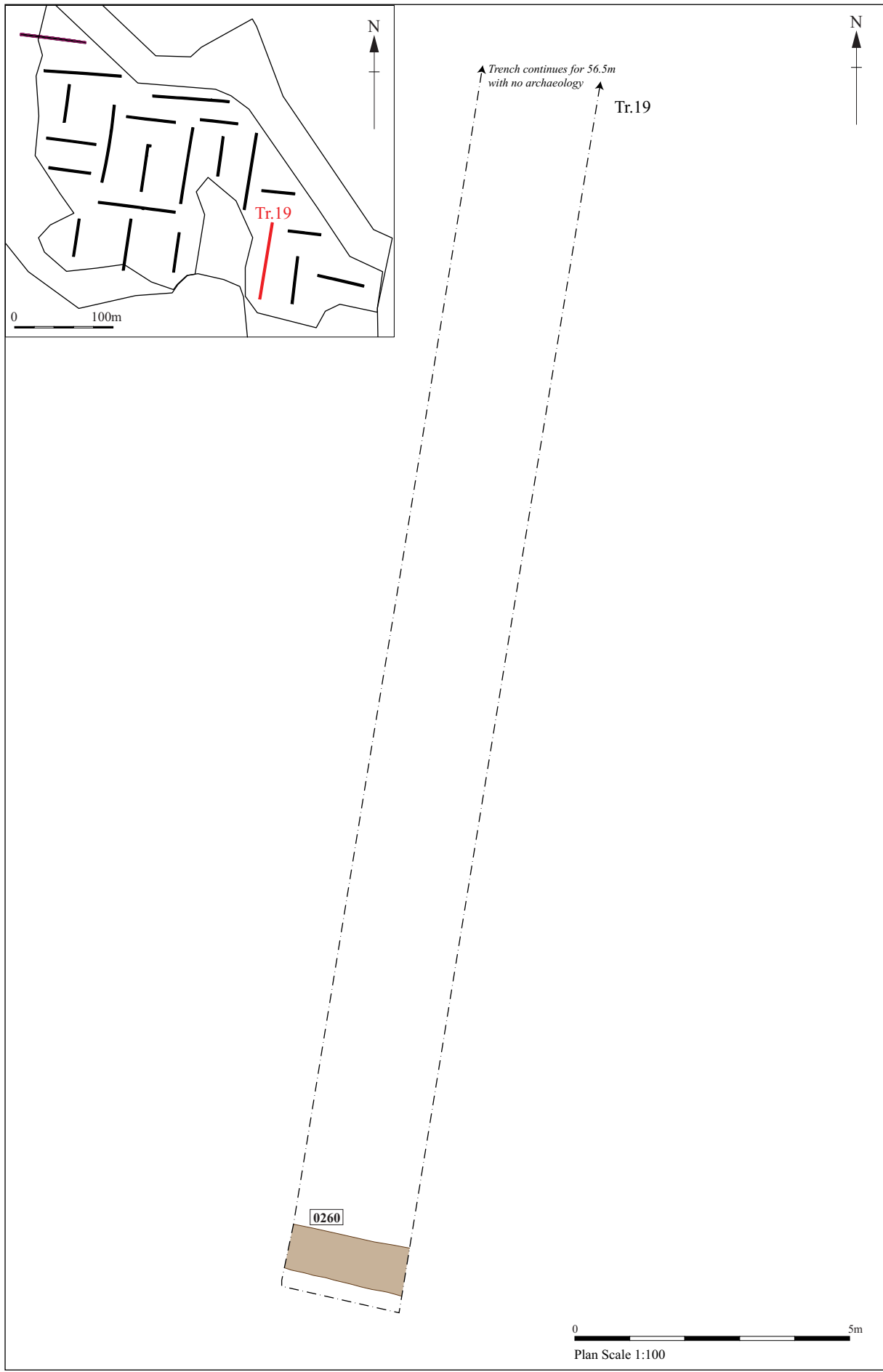


Figure 22. Trench 19, plan

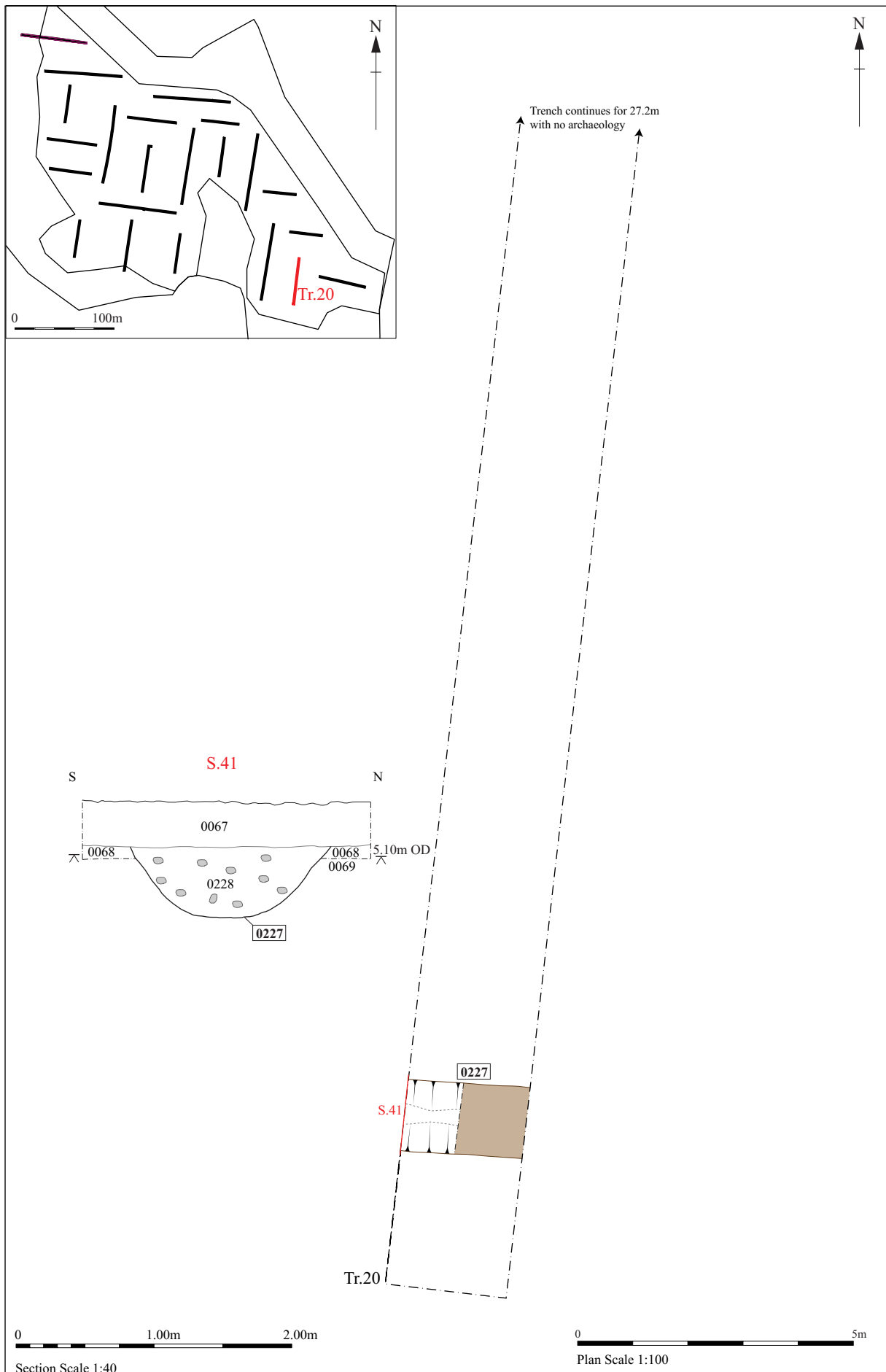


Figure 23. Trench 20, plan and section

Trench 21 (Fig. 24)

This was an approximately east to west trench of 48.5m length, located at the eastern end of the site, east of Trench 20. The sandy loam topsoil 0070 was of 0.35m thickness and the silty sand subsoil 0071 was between 0.1m and 0.15m thickness. The natural 0072 was yellow brown sand with stony and clay patches. Features will be considered starting from the east end.

Ditch 0219 (Section 38). This fairly small north to south running ditch was located c.17m from the western end of the trench and had a width of 1m and a depth of 0.55m. This feature cut the subsoil layer 0071 and had straight sides and a narrow rounded base. The upper fill 0220 was very dark grey, charcoal rich, silty sand with frequent heat-altered and shattered flints. Middle fill 0221 was light yellowy brown silty sand and the primary fill 0222 was light grey brown silty sand.

Ditch 0225 (Section 40, Plate 3). West of, and running parallel with, ditch 0219 was a medium sized feature at c.13m from the western end of the trench. This ditch, which cut the subsoil layer 0071, had gradual sloping sides and a narrow rounded base and was 1.65m wide and 0.6m deep. The upper fill 0226 was light brown silty sand in contrast to the middle fill 0029 which was dark grey, charcoal rich, silty sand with frequent heat altered flints. Environmental sample 03 taken from this deposit only produced wood charcoal. The primary fill 0230 was light brownish yellow silty sand. A single pottery sherd from fill 0226 dates this feature to the medieval period. The asymmetrical fills, appearing to slump in from the eastern edge, suggest that a bank might have run along this side.

Ditch 0208 (Section 34). Running across the western end of the trench for c.10m was this west-north-west to east-south-east running feature. This fairly small ditch had gradually sloping sides and a rounded base and a width of 0.85m and a depth of 0.27m. This ditch appeared to cut layer 0213 which was restricted to the southern side of this feature. Fill 0209 was mid orange brown silty sand. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

Layer 0213 (Section 34). Cut by ditch 0208 and restricted to the south side of this feature, this layer appeared to be between the subsoil 0071 and the natural 0072. Undulating but with a maximum thickness of 0.2m, this deposit was light brown fine sand with small pockets of light brownish yellow sand. This deposit is likely to be of natural origin as it blended gradually with the natural layer 0072 below. No datable finds were recovered from this layer.



Plate 3. Trench 21, ditch 0225, looking N

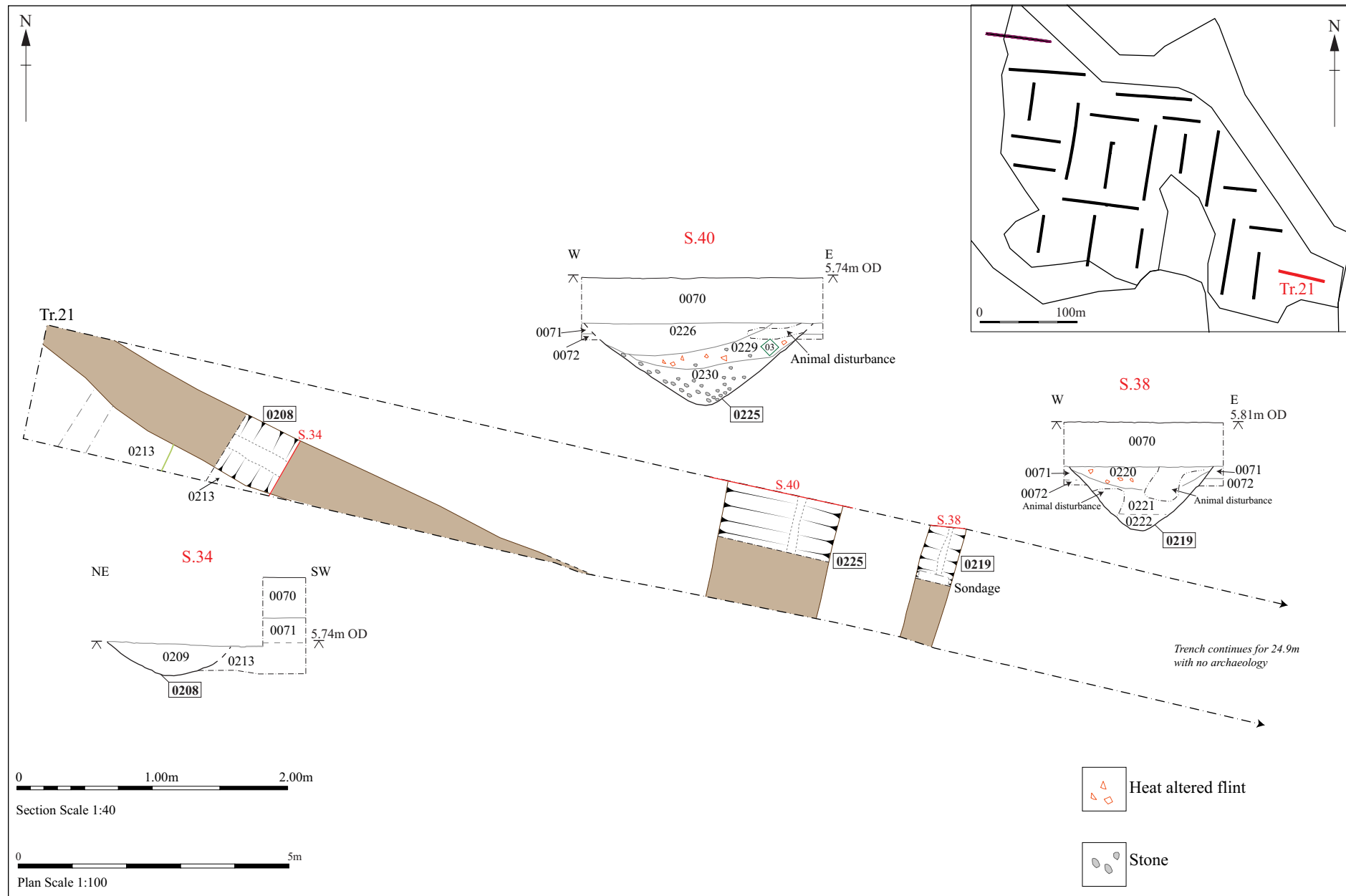


Figure 24. Trench 21, plan and sections

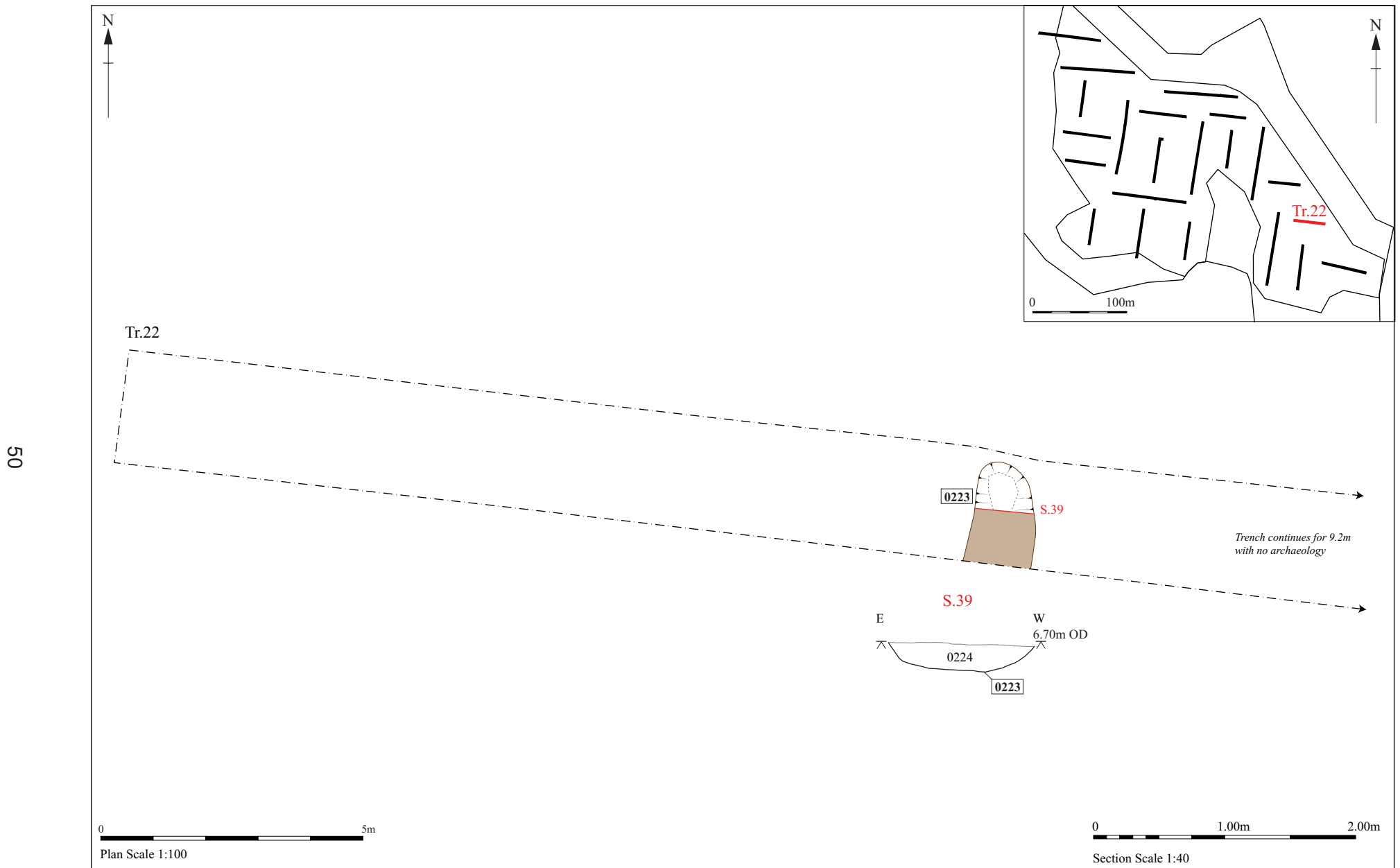


Figure 25. Trench 22, plan and section

Trench 22 (Fig. 25)

This was an approximately east to west trench of 34m length, located at the eastern end of the site, north of Trenches 20 and 21. The sandy loam topsoil 0073 was of 0.35m thickness and the silty sand subsoil 0074 was 0.1m thick. The natural 0075 was orange sand with patches of gravel. A single feature was located at the mid point of the trench.

Ditch butt-ending 0223 (Section 39). This was a shallow northern butt-end of a north to south running ditch with a width of 1.1m and a depth of 0.2m. This feature had gently sloping concave sides with an almost flat base. Fill 0224 was mid orange brown sandy clay with frequent rounded flints. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.



Plate 4. Trench 1 waterlogged, looking south over Hen reed beds

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Cathy Tester

6.1 Introduction

Table 2 shows the quantities of finds collected during the evaluation. A full quantification by context is included in Appendix 3.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	166	2503
CBM	3	309
Fired clay	3	15
Worked flint	24	485
Heat-altered flint	33	256
Heat-altered flint/stone	–	2430
Iron	2	37
Charcoal	3	1

Table 2. Finds quantities

6.2 Pottery

Introduction and methodology

A total of 166 sherds of pottery weighing 2503g was collected during evaluation trenching. The assemblage contained prehistoric and medieval material. The majority of it by weight was prehistoric, but the medieval pottery was recovered from a larger number of features and trenches.

The pottery was quantified by count and weight and details of fabric, form and form element, decoration, surface treatment and condition of the sherds were recorded. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification). Hand-made prehistoric wares were divided into fabric groups based on the visible inclusions. Medieval fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk Post-Roman fabric series and the pottery was classified using broad form types identified by Jennings (1981). Each sherd family was given a separate entry in the database table and an individual spotdate when possible. The pottery quantities by period are summarised in Table 3 and the full catalogue by context is in Appendix 4.

Period	No	% No	Wt	% Wt
Neolithic	19	11.4	82	3.3
Bronze Age	79	47.6	1628	65.0
Iron Age	1	0.6	13	0.5
Medieval	67	40.4	780	31.2
Total	166	100.0	2503	100.0

Table 3. Pottery quantities by period

Prehistoric pottery

Prehistoric pottery of Neolithic, Bronze Age and later Iron Age date was recovered from three contexts in three evaluation trenches.

Neolithic

Nineteen sherds of earlier Neolithic pottery weighing 82g were recovered from pit 0100 (0101) in Trench 1. They represent a rim and bodysherds from a single vessel, a plain bowl with an out-turned rim. The vessel is very fragmented and it would be difficult to reconstruct the form. It is made in flint tempered fabric F1, containing common white angular flint up to 11mm.

Middle Bronze Age

Sherds representing at least two vessels of the Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury style were recovered from the fill of pit 0111 (0110) in Trench 10. Both are made of grog tempered fabric G1, blocky textured, with common small to medium sub-angular grog and wet hand wiped closed surfaces.

Vessel 1 is a straight-sided undecorated urn with a simple rounded rim (diameter c.280mm) and vertical finger wiping from the rim downwards. Vessel wall thickness is 18mm and joining sherds allow the vessel to be reconstructed to a height of c. 240mm.

Vessel 2 is a decorated urn with a simple rounded rim. Vessel wall thickness is 17mm and joining sherds allow it to be reconstructed to a height of c. 200mm from the rim downwards. Fingertip-impressed decoration begins c. 25mm below the rim and covers the entire reconstructed surface area in an irregular 'panel' arrangement, the extent of which is not clear due to the limited area of surface present. The other fingertip-impressed bodysherds are probably from the same vessel but do not join.

A simple base with wet hand wiped surfaces is also present. This, and the remainder of the assemblage which comprises undecorated body sherds, could belong to Vessel 1 or come from an undecorated zone on Vessel 2.

The fabric and form of both of these vessels would fit within the assemblage of Middle Bronze Age cremation urns found less than 400m to the north at WNF 023 (Percival 2010) but as they have been redeposited, the original function of these sherds, domestic or funerary, is unknown. The size of the original sherds suggests that they

have been deliberately placed within a cut feature rather than accidentally incorporated into its fill.

Later Iron Age

A single sherd of hand-made later Iron Age pottery was recovered from ditch 0132 (0133) in Trench 4. The sherd is sand-tempered fabric Q1 which contains common medium quartz sand and it comes from a cordoned jar or bowl of possible 1st century BC date.

Medieval pottery

Richenda Goffin

Sixty-seven sherds of medieval pottery weighing 780g were collected from twelve contexts in seven trenches. The fabrics are summarised in Table 4.

Fabric name	Code	No	% No	Wt/g	%Wt
Hollesley-type wares	HOLL	1	1.5	4	0.5
Medieval coarsewares	MCW	64	95.5	766	98.2
Medieval coarsewares(gritty)	MCWG	1	1.5	4	0.5
Unprovenanced glazed wares	UPG	1	1.5	6	0.8
Total		67	100.0	780	100.0

Table 4. Medieval pottery fabric quantities

The majority of the sherds were identified as medieval coarsewares (MCW and MCWG) which broadly date from the late 12th to 14th century. Forms identified are several cooking pots/jars which include pieces with well-developed square rims and sagging bases and three jugs. Single sherds of Hollesley-type ware (HOLL) and Unprovenanced glazed wares (UPG) are also present. Some sherds are sooted.

Deposition

Most medieval pottery was found in trenches, often adjacent, in the central and north-west part of the area that was evaluated. There is a concentration of contexts containing medieval pottery in Trench 9, where it was collected from five features, the topsoil layer, a pit, a post-hole and two ditches. The other six trenches had one context each producing medieval pottery. The largest group, 34 sherds (424g) representing four or more vessels, came from the fill of ditch 0177 (0178) in Trench 6. A single sherd was recovered from ditch 0225 (0226) in Trench 21 in the lower south-east corner of the site.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and fired clay

CBM

A fragment of Roman brick or tile (116g), made in a red-orange medium sandy fabric with occasional flint was collected from the subsoil layer (0041) in Trench 11. The piece is 20mm thick but very abraded and cannot be identified to form.

Two very abraded fragments of CBM weighing 193g were collected from two contexts in Trench 1, the topsoil (0010) and layer/spread 0202 (0203). Both are made in a medium sandy fabric with red clay pellets and are probably of late medieval or early post-medieval date.

Fired clay

Three small fragments of fired clay (15g) were recovered from three contexts: pit 0183 (0184) in Trench 9, ditches 0132 (0133) and 0225 (0229) in Trenches 4 and 21 respectively. All are small and abraded, undatable and function unknown.

6.4 Flint

Colin Pendleton

Introduction and methodology

Twenty-four pieces of struck flint were collected from fourteen contexts. All of the pieces are unpatinated and most of the flint is dark grey or black and cortex when present is a creamy off-white. Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context. The material was classified by type and quantified by count. Descriptive comments about appearance, condition and technology were noted and a date suggested. The flint types are summarised in the table below and descriptions by context are shown in Appendix 5.

Type	No
Flake core	2
Flake	5
Blade	1
Scraper	3
End scraper	1
Side scraper	1
Notched flake	2
Notched flake/blade	1
Retouched flake	4
Retouched flake/blade	2
Retouched blade	2
Total	24

Table 5. Flint types

The assemblage

The flints from the evaluation include two flake cores made from large irregular flakes, five unmodified flakes and a blade. About two-thirds of the assemblage consists of various retouched pieces which include retouched flakes, blades and flake/blades. Amongst them are several notched pieces and five scrapers.

The majority of these flints came from the topsoil layers in eight evaluation trenches, two came from ditches and one was unstratified. This suggests that most of it is residual and as a consequence of a long deposition cycle and most of the flint is abraded or damaged.

In dating terms, this could be a cohesive group from a single phase. It certainly includes a significant 'blade' element, notably, those from Trench 8 topsoil layer 0031. Although there are more longer flakes and the blades are relatively thick, they nevertheless suggest a Neolithic date for the assemblage. Dating of the group of flakes is difficult, but they too are more likely to be Neolithic and contemporary with the blades/long flakes. The majority of the flakes are predominantly larger flakes which would be unusual in later assemblages. They are also relatively well-manufactured and include several scrapers.

The presence of cortex on a fair proportion of pieces indicates local collection of the flint as a raw material.

6.5 Heat-altered flint and stone

Thirty-three small fragments of heat-altered flint with an average fragment weight of 8g were collected from four contexts. The pieces from post-hole 0135 in Trench 10, topsoil layer 0043 in Trench 12, and ditch 0219 in Trench 21 probably represent the remains of pot-boiler debris which is usually an indication of prehistoric occupation.

In addition to these, 2305g of heat-altered flint and other stone gravel were present in the non-floating residues of the environmental sample (Sample 03) collected from the fill of ditch 0225 (0229) in Trench 21. Too numerous to count, they ranged in weight from <1g to 20g. The stone is uniformly fire-cracked and fragmented but does not resemble pot boiler debris and has perhaps been altered while in close proximity to an industrial process involving very high temperatures. There were no associated datable finds, but another fill of ditch 0225 contained a sherd of medieval pottery. A similar group of mixed fire-cracked flint and other stone (125g), also found with associated medieval pottery

was recovered in the non-floating residues of the environmental sample (Sample 02) from spread 0202 (0203) in Trench 1.

6.6 Iron nails

Iron nails were recovered from two contexts in Trench 9, a shaft fragment from post-hole 0190 (0189) and a large complete square headed nail from ditch 0246 (0247). Both were found in association with medieval coarseware pottery.

6.7 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Rachel Fosberry

Introduction and Methods

Bulk samples for the retrieval of plant macrofossils were taken from four medieval or possible medieval features and submitted for assessment to evaluate the content and preservation of plant remains.

The samples were processed by SCCAS staff and the flot was obtained by manual flotation of the bulk sample using a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the plant macrofossils noted are summarised in Table 6. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al, 2006) and the author's own reference collection. The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

Note on quantification

For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded according to the following categories: x = 1-10 specimens, xx = 11-50 specimens and xxx = 51+ specimens. Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal have been scored for abundance: + = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant.

Results

The results are recorded in Table 6.

SS No	Identifier	Tr No	Ctxt	Feature	Flot Contents
01	pit	9	0184	0183	Charcoal +++, charred grain x
02	layer	1	0203	0202	Charcoal +++, charred grain xxx, charred seeds x
03	ditch	21	0229	0225	Charcoal +++
04	layer	3	0258	0259	Charcoal +

Table 6. Plant macrofossils

Key: + = rare, +++ = abundant. x = 1-10 specimens, xxx = 51+ specimens

Preservation is by charring and is generally poor to moderate. Charcoal is present in all of the samples and includes wood charcoal and some scrub plant elements. Modern contaminants in the form of rootlets and straw are present in most of the samples in varying quantities. The most abundant charred plant assemblage is present in Sample 02. Sample 1 contains charcoal and a single charred grain. Samples 03 and 04 contain charcoal only.

Sample 02 from fill 203 of layer 0202 produced a charcoal-rich flot containing charred cereal grains and occasional weed seeds. The charred grains have been tentatively identified as wheat (*Triticum sp.*) based on their morphology as no diagnostic chaff elements were present. Approximately sixty grains were noted. Charred weed seeds include individual specimens of apple (*Malus sp.*), corn marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*), Common Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*) and strapwort (*Corrigiola litoralis*).

Discussion

The cereal grains from Sample 02 are from a medieval layer suggesting a spread of hearth material rather than a discrete purposeful deposit. The lack of chaff elements suggests that the cereal grains were imported as cleaned grain but the weed seed assemblage of corn marigold and knapweed is consistent with what one would generally expect to find amongst cereal crops growing on cultivated land. This may suggest that they derive from the final stage of crop processing which involved sieving and picking out contaminants by hand and possibly discarding them onto the fire/hearth. Strapwort is a plant that grows on sandy or gravelly banks near rivers and lakes and may have been growing locally or have been imported accidentally. It must be noted that the weed seeds were recovered as single specimens and may have limited significance.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The low diversity of charred plant macrofossils in this assemblage limits interpretation of the features sampled. Full analysis or further work is not recommended as it would add little to the data already included within this assessment. However, as these results show that there is potential for the recovery of plant macrofossils within the archaeological horizon, a programme of environmental sampling should be implemented if further work is planned in this area.

6.8 Charcoal

Three fragments of charcoal were found in the fill of pit 0100 (0101) in Trench 1.

6.9 Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence

Evaluation trenching in the proposed southern extension to Wangford Quarry produced a small assemblage of finds which indicate occupation of this site during the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods. The periods represented are comparable to the assemblages from previous excavations at WNF 023 just to the north.

Finds were collected from twelve trenches. The prehistoric material includes Neolithic pottery and worked flint, Middle Bronze Age pottery and later Iron Age pottery. A single fragment of Roman tile was recovered from the subsoil layer. Medieval coarseware pottery was recovered from seven trenches and fragments of late medieval or early post-medieval tile were also present.

Although sparse, the plant macrofossil assemblages demonstrate the presence of charred plant remains within the archaeological horizon.

7. Discussion

The results from the evaluation afford a certain degree of characterisation, although definitive interpretation of many of the linear ditches is more problematic due to the very limited and tentative dating evidence encountered. A common axial north-south/east-west alignment is shared by many of these features and suggests that they could be broadly contemporary, although this is by no means certain. Interpretation is further complicated by the site boundary configuration and the presence of the tree belt which separates the previous area of investigation (WNF 023) to the north from the current evaluation area. An interpretive plan has been produced (Fig. 26) but it should be noted that, in the interests of accurate representation, only those ditch segments which it is genuinely felt can be associated (between trenches and between the two sites) have been linked. The phasing is to some degree conjectural due to the lack of secure dating evidence. Results, in period order, can be noted as follows:

- A small Early Neolithic pit was encountered at the northern end of Trench 1. This coincides with a wide scatter of unstratified flintwork across Trenches 1, 4, 6 -10 and 14, much of it exhibiting skilful manufacture suggestive of a Neolithic origin. Early Neolithic features (mainly shallow pits) were found in a small concentration on the eastern boundary of the Currently Permitted Area (towards the south end of the eastern bund) and it is therefore possible that similar activity extends into the current site.
- An intriguing Middle Bronze Age feature was encountered in Trench 10. This initially appeared to be a post-hole as it had been packed with large sherds from at least two different pottery vessels but on excavation it was seen to be a small pit. The pottery is similar to the urns excavated in 2010 from the cremation cemetery recognised c.370m to the north-north-east. No cremation however was associated with the sherds and no other features or deposits of similar date were noted in the surrounding trenches.
- A sherd of Late Iron Age pottery recovered from ditch 0132 in Trench 4; however this is thought likely to be residual due to the lack of any other contemporary material from the evaluation.

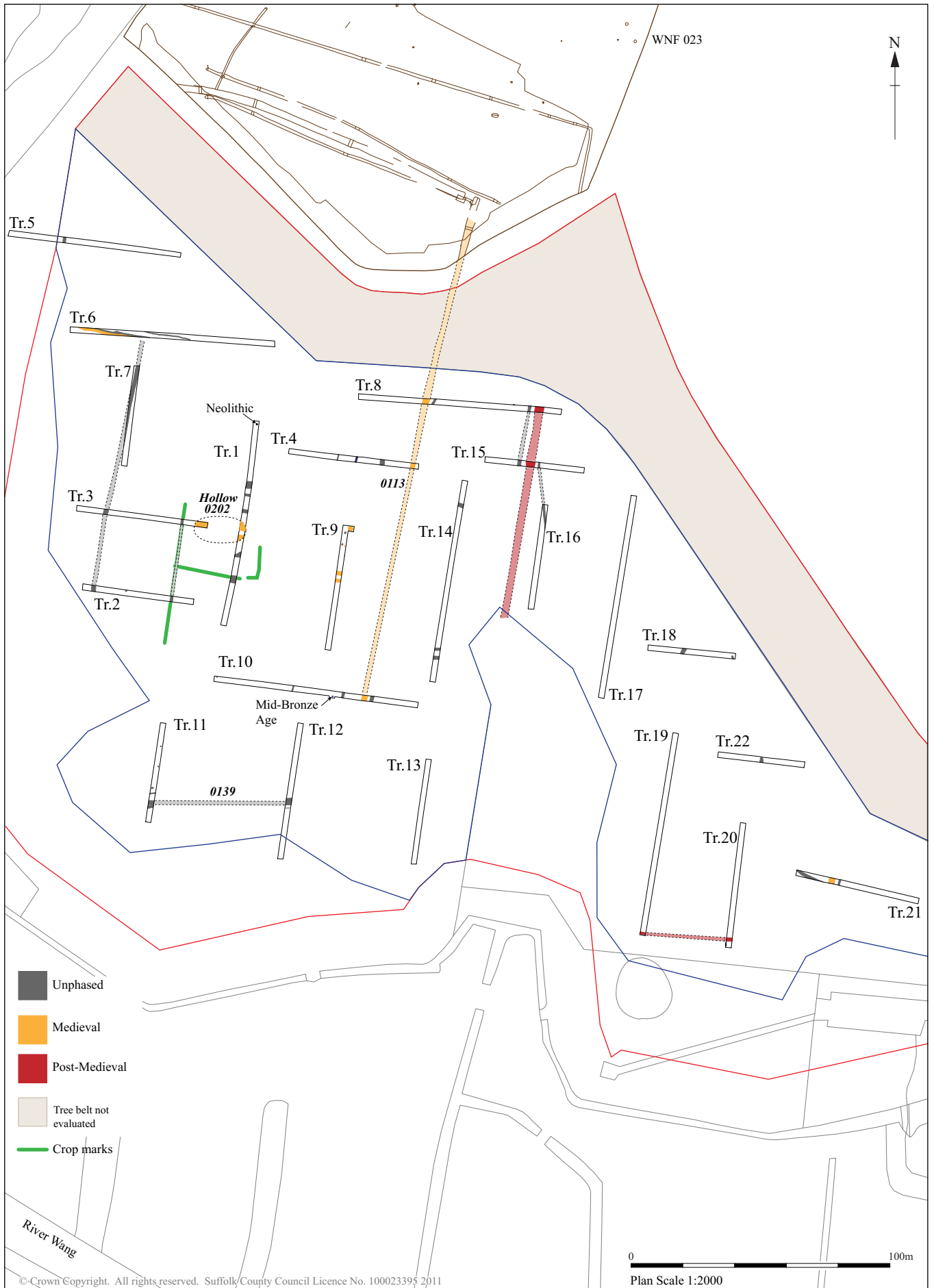


Figure 26. Interpretive plan, showing some possible ditch alignments and phasing

- The only identifiable Roman artefact was a small piece of tile observed in the hillwash (colluvial) deposits encountered at the north end of Trench 11.
- Linear cropmarks recognised from aerial photographs appear to directly correspond to ditches observed in Evaluation Trenches 1, 2 and 3 (Trench 1 – 0252/0248, Trench 2 – 0235 and Trench 3 – 0262). Although undated they do appear to partly enclose a silty hollow or possible pond (Trench 1 – 0202 and Trench 3 – 0259). Minimal dating evidence of this feature (0202: late medieval / post-medieval tile fragment and 0259: one medieval sherd) suggests a medieval origin. Medieval features were also located nearby in Trench 9. The pond-like feature lay directly under topsoil and was thus not 'sealed' so that this dating can only be very tentative. Water sources had high symbolic value in antiquity and could be associated with 'ritual' deposition, particularly in later prehistory and the Roman period. The area of clay subsoil recorded in Trenches 1-4, 7 and 9 could have relevancy, particularly as the landowner has advised of the presence of intermittent natural springs occurring here. Thus, whilst a ritual function cannot be entirely ruled out, a more prosaic interpretation (water collection / storage for stock or domestic use) seems more likely.
- A small concentration of medieval features, including a large pit and a cluster of post-holes, was found at the northern end of Trench 9. This group of features is likely to represent habitation and maybe associated with the nearby ditches / enclosures / ?pond. To the north-west of this another small focus may exist since the east to west running ditch 0117 in Trench 6 also contained a significant deposit of medieval pottery.
- The northern sector of a putative large rectilinear ?double ditched enclosure has previously been recorded immediately to the north in WNF 023 where scant dating evidence suggested a possible Roman date. The main part of this feature was thus expected to lie in the western sector of the evaluation site. Apparently marking the eastern edge of the enclosure, ditch 0113 (running through Trenches 4, 8 and 10) was noted lying in direct alignment with a ditch from site WNF 023 to the north; sections across 0113 produced only a single piece of medieval pottery. In trenches 8 and 15 another ditch (0117) was also noted on the same alignment

as a ditch marking the outer eastern edge of the enclosure in WNF 023; however it was not felt with any degree of confidence that these could be linked. A potential southern boundary to the enclosure lay in Trenches 11 and 12, where the same east to west ditch (0139) was sectioned and found to consist of at least two phases. A north to south running ditch across Trenches 2 and 3, and along Trench 7, could represent part of the western boundary of the enclosure but since no corners were noted at the western end of the ditches in WNF 023 it is uncertain if a western boundary ever existed. Topographically the western margin of the site is marked by low lying marshy ground and as such a defining western boundary may not have been necessary. Also, given that ditch 0237 was absent from Trench 5, this section of ditch could represent an internal subdivision

- It is possible that if the external boundaries relate to a single enclosure it would have been very substantial, being c. 260m from north to south. It should be noted, however that on the available evidence the various features could represent a palimpsest of different periods of activity. In terms of function these features could theoretically represent separate elements of prehistoric / Roman 'ritual / votive' origin and/ or medieval landuse, e.g. occupation / stock management. Since there is, however, a complete lack of Late Pre-Roman Iron Age / Roman material from the entire evaluation area and, since most of the dateable activity in the immediate vicinity appears to be of medieval date, this suggests that the entire focus maybe of this date. The sparse dating evidence tends to support this view. It should be emphasised however, that there is no conclusive evidence for this since the eastern enclosure boundary (if such it is) is only dated by a single medieval sherd, whilst the northern boundary (in WNF 023) produced several Roman sherds. In support of the focus being of 'later', i.e. medieval date, it is also perhaps noteworthy that the post-medieval ditch 0124 (seen in Trenches 8 and 15) and which clearly separated the eastern and western fields is on a similar axial north to south alignment to many of the ditches.
- A small group of features, dated only by a single sherd of medieval pottery, was recorded at the eastern margin of the site in Trench 21. Here three ditches, two containing considerable quantities of heat-altered flint, were encountered. The heat-altered flint could either be a product of some form of non-domestic

processing (in the medieval period) or is residual from earlier prehistoric activity for which this class of find is often indicative. Further to the north, medieval features were found closely associated with Mardle Road (Fig. 1) which runs along the eastern edge of the proposed new extension and is likely to be an ancient lane. The topographic location, i.e at the bottom of a slope overlooking a water source, suggests that the material could be residual from disturbed prehistoric features or deposits e.g. a 'burnt mound', of which this class of find is often indicative. The presence of demonstrable Bronze Age activity in the locality would support this latter interpretation.

- In nearly all cases, features either cut the subsoil or the cutting relationship was uncertain. One of the rare instances when this was not observed was with the Middle Bronze Age feature 0111. The fill of 0111 was clearly sealed by the subsoil 0038, suggesting that this feature belonged to an earlier phase than the majority of the ditches. The exceptions to this were the ditches at the south end of Trench 11. These appeared to be sealed by a deposit (layer 0041 - up to 300mm thickness at the north end of the trench). It appeared on the ground that the northern end of the trench was in a slight depression and it is probable that this hollow had filled with hill-wash (colluvial) deposits and had subsequently sealed the fills of the ditches at the southern end of the trench. These deposits were likely to have formed as a result of farming practices after the abandonment of the ditches. A single, presumed residual, Roman tile fragment was recovered from layer 0041.
- A thorough metal detector search of all the features within the trenches and of the ploughsoil above the pond / hollow 0202 (between Trenches 1 and 3) revealed very few artefacts. None were of archaeological interest apart from two iron nails recovered from medieval features in Trench 9. A concentrated scan of deposits across the centre of the putative enclosure revealed no evidence for any possible 'ritual / votive' metalwork or hoards.
- Environmental sampling from key deposits has revealed little evidence for past agricultural activity. Carbonised grain has been recovered from deposits from the hollow 0202 but these are likely to be the remains of hearth waste rather than of grain processing on site.

- Either side of the pronounced central dip, Trenches 13 and 19 showed clear signs of severe truncation. Both had very stony topsoils and with a sharp contrast between topsoil and natural. Plough action had clearly cut into the natural gravels here, accelerated presumably by colluvial processes filling the channel below. None but the very deepest archaeological features or deposits are likely to have survived here.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

Across much of the western field significant numbers of east to west and north to south ditches of varying sizes were revealed. These appear to include the major part of a putative enclosure, first seen to the north in site WNF 023. If the bounding ditches encountered in the evaluation are part of the same system then an enclosure of at least 260m length north to south is possible. Although a reasonably convincing inner eastern line can be argued the outer limit is more tenuous. No obvious western boundary has been identified and it is difficult to see how this could be present within the evaluated area unless it was discontinuous. It is possible that the western edge is outside the evaluated area and it could coincide with the present field boundary; alternatively it could be represented by the deep cleft hereabouts with its wet areas and ponds beyond. A possible southern boundary consisting of at least two phases is also present. It should be noted however, that more than one enclosure might be represented here or that the whole might represent a system of ditches, approximately aligned to the cardinal points and parallel to the present east and west field boundaries. Such a system might be broadly contemporary or might relate to different periods of landuse ranging in date from the later prehistoric to the medieval periods.

Dating of all but one of these ditches is problematic since only ditch 0177 in Trench 6 produced sufficient material to assign a convincing (medieval) date. Unfortunately this feature does not form part of the putative inner or outer encompassing ditches and the same is true of the only other datable ditch which produced four medieval sherds (Ditch 0194, Trench 9). In site WNF 023 to the north, finds from the ditches have been provisionally dated to the Roman period. In the area under present consideration, the eastern boundary ditch 0117 (Trenches 4, 8 and 10) produced a single medieval sherd. There is no secure dating for any other linear features on the site although it could be argued that those in Trench 1 (and thus the cropmarks) are likely to be medieval due to their proximity to the small medieval focus identified in Trench 9 to the east. The same argument can also be proposed for the central 'ponded' hollow. On balance it is felt that the putative enclosure/ditch system(s) is likely to be of probable medieval origin.

A small focus of medieval activity may also be present towards the eastern boundary of the site, where it might be associated with Mardle Road (Fig. 1). The profusion of heat-altered flint associated with possible medieval ditches in this area may derive from some

form of contemporary non-domestic processing. Alternatively however, and perhaps more likely, it may be derived from later prehistoric activity e.g. a 'burnt mound' in the immediate area. If the latter, no other features of this earlier period were encountered in the trenches.

Previous results to the north have demonstrated that this south-facing slope overlooking the river Wang is likely to have been a favoured throughout antiquity. The presence of a Neolithic pit, a scatter of prehistoric flintwork, a Middle Bronze Age feature and a possible burnt mound are entirely consistent with these. The distribution of these features may suggest an association with the lighter, sandier soils of the site.

Five other points are worthy of note; these are as follows:

- Given the known occurrence from the previous works of features dating from the Roman period to the north and north-east, the potential absence of any demonstrable Roman element is of interest as it would suggest that the principal activity at this time lies towards the northern end of the Currently Permitted Area.
- Post-holes were recorded in several locations across the evaluation area so that some structures may have been present. No hearth-type features, however, were present so that occupation, whilst possible, is not certain.
- Re-cuts of some of the ditches were present indicating more than one phase to a number of these.
- Several additional trenches were proposed towards the end of the evaluation to try to clarify some of the ditch configurations (between Trenches 1 and 7, 9 and 14, 12 and 13) and to further investigate the area immediately adjacent to the Mardle Road in case of a bund extension (east of Trench 21). However the cutting of these was cancelled due to very poor and deteriorating ground conditions. In view of the results of the evaluation it is thought that the archaeology across the site would now be most easily understood in an open area strip and that additional trenching is unlikely to significantly assist with site characterisation or function.

- It has not been possible to evaluate the tree belt lying across the north of the proposed extension area. Although this constitutes c.24% of the total footprint there are suggestions, given the negative results in the western sector (both to the north and south of the tree belt), that significant archaeology here is likely to be restricted or absent. Similarly, although linears may be present in the eastern sector (i.e. ditch continuations from Trenches 18, 21 and 22), there is no evidence from the evaluation to suggest significant archaeology will be present there. Evidence to the north from the Currently Permitted Area (excavated southern sector of the eastern bund), has revealed only small clusters of significant features and that in general the archaeology reduces southwards, towards the proposed extension. Given all of these factors, whilst the evaluation of the tree belt is clearly desirable, it seems unlikely that it will significantly add to the assessment of the site.

In conclusion a strip, map, sample and excavate methodology, as has been successfully undertaken to date on the Currently Permitted Area would seem the most appropriate form of mitigation should an approval be forthcoming. This approach would be unlikely to damage deposits or features by 'keyholing', as could happen with further trenching, although the potential for complex deposits is seen as low. Overall it is felt that the debate over the character, function and relationship of the various ditches will only be resolved in an area strip. The only problematic area is seen as the removal of the tree belt and a clear strategy would need to be agreed to deal with this.

9. Archive deposition

Paper, photographic and digital archive: SCCAS Ipswich –
St Edmund House, Rope Walk, Ipswich, Suffolk IP4 1LZ

Finds archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds –
8-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 2AR
Main store: K/128/4

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Edward Martin (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team) was the curatorial officer in charge and issued the Brief and Specification for this project. Adrian Havercroft (Guildhouse Consultancy) was the archaeological consultant and helped with the liaison with CEMEX and ensured the smooth running of the project. Brian Beales, manager of Wangford Quarry, kindly provided a 360° digger and a very

competent driver in the shape of Gordon. Peter Stammers, the landowner, kindly provided the use of welfare facilities and rescued team transport during adverse weather conditions.

Stuart Boulter managed the project, produced the initial Written Scheme of Investigation and worked in close collaboration with Edward Martin and Adrian Havercroft. Jez Meredith directed the fieldwork and was assisted by Phil Camps, Tony Fisher and Roy Damant (metal detectorist). Andy Beverton laid out the trenches and conducted subsequent GPS surveys. Thanks are due to the diligence of staff working in wet and cold conditions, particularly when trenches were flooded and features had to be bailed out in near freezing temperatures.

Crane Begg managed the production of the graphics materials from on-site records and the GPS survey. Ellie Hillen produced all twenty-six figures; particular thanks are due to her helpfulness and patience during the preparation of this report.

Finds were processed by Jonathan van Jennians. Environmental samples were processed by Anna West, assisted by Tim Browne. The flots were analysed by Rachel Fosberry, Environmental Supervisor at Oxford Archaeology East. Finds and post excavation management was conducted by Richenda Goffin. The specialist finds report was written and compiled by Cathy Tester with further specialist advice and identification from Colin Pendleton and Richenda Goffin.

Earlier drafts of this report were commented on by Stuart Boulter, Richenda Goffin and Adrian Havercroft.

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of SCCAS Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors will determine the need for further work 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

Economy, Skills and Environment

Brief and specification for an archaeological evaluation

PROPOSED EXTENSION TO WANGFORD QUARRY, HILL ROAD, WANGFORD TM 468 773

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

1. **The nature of the development and archaeological requirements**
 - 1.1 A proposal for an extension to Wangford Quarry is being prepared by Cemex UK Material Ltd, which needs to include a consideration of the archaeological potential.
 - 1.2 The existing quarry area to the north was the subject of a Desk-based Archaeological Assessment by the Guildhouse Consultancy in 2004. This showed that there were cropmarks in and adjacent to the application area that were indicative of prehistoric settlement and/or funerary activity in the area (Suffolk historic Environment Record nos. WNF 015 and 022). Subsequent archaeological investigations in advance of quarry works have confirmed the presence of prehistoric settlement and cemetery activity, Roman ditch systems, medieval buildings and post-medieval ditches. Of particular significance for this proposed extension are the series of Roman enclosure ditches at the southern end of the current area that are likely to extend into the proposed extension, where cropmarks suggest they may enclose a smaller ditched enclosure. The proposed extension area is therefore likely to contain sites or deposits of archaeological importance.
 - 1.3 In order to inform an archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work will be required:
 - **A linear trenched evaluation is required of the proposed extension area.**
 - 1.4 **The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any further mitigation measures, 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 specification.**
 - 1.5 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.
 - 1.6 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.
 - 1.7 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) 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 commissioning body, 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.

The WSI should be compiled with a knowledge of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'; Occasional Paper 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'; and the Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region, 2008, available online at <http://www.eaareports.org.uk/>, sub ALGOA East).*

- 1.8 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the commissioning body 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.
- 1.9 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.
- 1.10 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 commissioning body or their 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 The area to be evaluated will exclude the flood-risk area and the existing tree belt separating the existing quarry land from the proposed extension, giving an evaluation area of c.5.4ha (**please contact the applicants for a recent and accurate plan of the site**). The tree belt will have to be assessed separately if and when its removal is postulated.

Linear trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% of this area. In the first instance, a trenching plan needs to be prepared that will provide for an evaluation that will amount in total to 4% of this area, with the trenches making up the final 1% being excavated to provide for any perceived need for additional information. The evaluation may be terminated at any time by the commissioning body, but this may impact on the extent to which this can be regarded as an adequate evaluation for planning purposes.

3.2 If excavation is mechanised, a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.80m 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 the 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 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 fulfil the Brief.
- 4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.6 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the 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) and the *Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region*, 2008, available online at <http://www.eaareports.org.uk/>, sub ALGOA East).
- 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 six 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 An unbound copy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

Following acceptance, two copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.

- 5.18 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.
- 5.19 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.
- 5.20 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: Edward Martin

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Date: 22 October 2010

Reference: SpecEval(EM)_Wangford_Quarry_Ext_pre_2010

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

OPNO	Cnxt	Group	Identifier	Description
0001			finds	Unstrat. finds, whole site
0002	0002		layer	Topsoil, whole site
0003	0003		layer	Subsoil / other overburden, whole site
0004	0004		layer	Natural, whole site
0005				Nos 0005 -0009 not issued
0010	0010		layer	Tr 1. Topsoil. Mid to dark brown, clay loam. 300mm.
0011	0011		layer	Tr 1. Subsoil. Mid to pale yellow / brown, mixed sandy clay. 120mm.
0012	0012		layer	Tr 1. Natural. Orangey yellow/ brown clay with frequent sandy pockets.
0013	0013		layer	Tr 2. Topsoil. Dark brown clay loam. 350 mm.
0014	0014		layer	Tr 2. Subsoil. Mixed, mid to pale brown sand and clay. 100mm.
0015	0015		layer	Tr 2. Natural. Mid to pale yellow / brown, clay sand.
0016	0016		layer	Tr 3. Topsoil. Mid to dark brown, clay loam. 260mm.
0017	0017		layer	Tr 3. Subsoil. Pale, mottled, grey and yellow / brown clay and sand. 60mm.
0018	0018		layer	Tr 3. Natural. Yellow and grey flecked clay with sandy pockets.
0019	0019		layer	Tr 4. Topsoil. Dark brown, sandy clay loam. 350mm.
0020	0020		layer	Tr 4. Subsoil. Mid to pale brown, clay sand. 100 mm.
0021	0021		layer	Tr 4. Natural. Yellow sand, clay and sandy clay.
0022	0022		layer	Tr 5. Topsoil. Dark brown stony, clay loam. 250mm.

OPNO	Cnxt	Group	Identifier	Description
0023	0023		layer	Tr 5. Subsoil. Mid to pale yellow/ brown, clay sand. 70mm.
0024	0024		layer	Tr 5. Natural. Yellow/ brown sandy clay and pockets of sand/gravel.
0025	0025		layer	Tr 6. Topsoil. Dark brown sandy, clay loam. 300mm.
0026	0026		layer	Tr 6. Subsoil. Pale to mid yellow / brown sand. 80mm.
0027	0027		layer	Tr 6. Natural. Yellow/ brown sand with gravel and clay pockets.
0028	0028		layer	Tr 7. Topsoil. Mid brown, silty, sandy clay with occ. Stones. 320mm.
0029	0029		layer	Tr 7. Subsoil. Light brown slightly silty, sandy clay with occ. Stones. 130mm.
0030	0030		layer	Tr 7. Natural. Light orangey/ brown clay.
0031	0031		layer	Tr 8. Topsoil. Mid grey/ brown silty sand. 250mm.
0032	0032		layer	Tr 8. Subsoil. Mid to light brown sand. 150mm.
0033	0033		layer	Tr 8. Natural. Orange sand and gravel.
0034	0034		layer	Tr 9. Topsoil. Mid grey/ brown, clayey, silty sand. 300mm.
0035	0035		layer	Tr 9. Subsoil. Pale brown, clayey sand. 100mm.
0036	0036		layer	Tr 9. Natural. Pale yellow/ brown clay.
0037	0037		layer	Tr 10. Topsoil. Dark brown, humic, clay loam. 300mm
0038	0038		layer	Tr 10. Subsoil. Mid orange brown clay sand, moderate rounded flint. 140mm.
0039	0039		layer	Tr 10. Natural. Mixed gravel and sand, clay pockets W end, V stony E end.
0040	0040		layer	Tr 11. Topsoil. Mid brown silty, sandy clay loam. 300mm.
0041	0041		layer	Tr 11. Subsoil. Orange / brown, slightly silty, sandy clay. 70mm.
0042	0042		layer	Tr 11. Natural. Orange / yellow sand, clayey towards N end.
0043	0043		layer	Tr 12. Topsoil. Mid grey / brown silty sand. 270mm
0044	0044		layer	Tr 12. Subsoil. Pale orangey brown silty sand. 140mm.
0045	0045		layer	Tr 12. Natural. Pale orange sand and gravels.
0046	0046		layer	Tr 13. Topsoil. Dark brown sandy loam, v frequent rounded flint, sharp contact with natural below - truncation. 300mm.
0047	0047		layer	Tr 13. No subsoil.

OPNO	Cnxt	Group	Identifier	Description
0048	0048		layer	Tr 13. Natural. Yellow/ brown, purple/black, gravel, heavily mineral stained. Sandy pockets.
0049	0049		layer	Tr 14. Topsoil. Mid brown, humic, very stony, clayey sand. 300 mm.
0050	0050		layer	Tr 14. Subsoil. Mid orange / brown, very stony, slightly clayey sand. 60mm.
0051	0051		layer	Tr 14. Natural. Mixed orange /yellow sands with clay and stone pockets. S. third of trench becomes dense stone in mainly orange sand.
0052	0052		layer	Tr 15. Topsoil. Mid grey / brown silty sand. 300mm.
0053	0053		layer	Tr 15. Subsoil. Stony, mid brown, silty sand. 250mm.
0054	0054		layer	Tr 15. Natural. Orange / yellow sand and gravel.
0055	0055		layer	Tr 16. Topsoil. Dark brown sandy loam. 350mm.
0056	0056		layer	Tr 16. Subsoil. Mid orange brown, silty, sand. 150mm.
0057	0057		layer	Tr 16. Natural. Orange brown, gravelly sand.
0058	0058		layer	Tr 17. Topsoil. Dark brown, sandy loam. 300mm.
0059	0059		layer	Tr 17. Subsoil. Mid orange / brown silty sand, mod. Stone. 150mm.
0060	0060		layer	Tr 17. Natural. N end, sand and S end loose gravel.
0061	0061		layer	Tr 18. Topsoil. Dark brown sandy loam. 350mm.
0062	0062		layer	Tr 18. Subsoil. Mid orange brown, silty sand. 100mm.
0063	0063		layer	Tr 18. Natural. Sand and gravel, becoming very stony at W end.
0064	0064		layer	Tr 19. Topsoil. Dark brown, stony loam 350mm.
0065	0065		layer	Tr 19. Subsoil. None - sharp contact between 0064 and 0066.
0066	0066		layer	Tr 19. Natural. Mottled, yellow and brown, sandy gravel.
0067	0067		layer	Tr 20. Topsoil. Dark brown, stony loam. 350mm.
0068	0068		layer	Tr 20. Subsoil. Pale brown sandy gravel, 100mm.
0069	0069		layer	Tr 20. Natural. Mottled, yellow and brown, sandy gravel.
0070	0070		layer	Tr 21. Topsoil. Dark brown sandy loam. 350mm.
0071	0071		layer	Tr 21. Subsoil. Mid orange / brown silty sand. 100 - 150mm.
0072	0072		layer	Tr 21. Natural. Yellow / brown sand with stony and clay pockets which are more frequent at E end.

OPNO	Cnxt	Group	Identifier	Description
0073	0073		layer	Tr 22. Topsoil. Dark brown sandy loam. 350mm.
0074	0074		layer	Tr 22. Subsoil. Mid to dark orange / brown silty sand. 100 mm.
0075	0075		layer	Tr 22. Natural. Orange sand with pockets of gravel.
0076				Nos 0076 - 0099 not issued
0100	0100		Pit cut	TR1. Shallow circular pit, fairly gentle bos top, gently sloping sides with imperceptible bos to flat, slightly undulating base. Diameter 550mm., depth 100mm. Considerable animal disturbance along NW edge.
0101	0100		Pit fill	TR1. Mottled, pale to mid brown, friable sand, with occasional small flecks of charcoal. Occasional small to medium rounded flints.
0102	0102		Ditch cut	TR1. Large E - W running ditch, c. 3m. wide, 0.65m deep. Fairly sharp bos top, slightly concave edges with imperceptible bos to wide flat base.
0103	0102		Ditch fill	TR1. Top fill of ditch. Mid to dark brown, silty clay sand with occ patches of yellow brown clay and ill sorted medium rounded flints.
0104	0102		Ditch fill	TR1. 2nd down fill of ditch. Pale to mid yellow/brown firm clay with occ charcoal flecks and small rounded flints. Becoming, to N, mixed mid brown, silty, sandy clay with frequent patches of yellow brown clay and ill sorted medium rounded flints.
0105	0102		Ditch fill	TR1. 3rd down fill of ditch. Mid to dark grey/brown, silty, clay sand with moderate small to medium rounded flints and occ small charcoal flecks.
0106	0102		Ditch fill	TR1. 4th down fill of ditch. Similar to 0104, Yellow brown clay to S, becoming mixed with frequent clay patches to N.
0107	0102		Ditch fill	TR1. 5th down fill of ditch. Pale to mid yellow brown clay sand with moderate small to medium rounded flints. Redeposited natural slump along edge.
0108	0102		Ditch fill	TR1. 6th down fill of ditch. Very similar to 0105.
0109	0102		Ditch fill	TR1. Primary fill of ditch. Pale to mid yellow/brown sandy clay/clay with occ small to medium rounded flints.
0110	0111		Pot sherds	TR10 .Very fragmented (BA?) pot seen in S edge of trench. Large sherds with bases and rims at high and low level. Appears to be more than one pot, both decorated and plain. May have been used as packers in Post hole
0111	0111		Post hole cut	TR10. Sub-circular post hole in edge of trench, 400mm wide and 440mm deep, sealed by subsoil layer 0038. Sharp bos at top, with steep sides leading to sharp bos to almost flat base.
0112	0111		Post hole fill	TR10. Light to mid brown, slightly clayey, silty sand, becoming greyer towards base. Occ small rounded stones. No trace of calcined bone or charcoal.
0113	0113	0113	Ditch cut	TR8. N-S running, straight sided ditch, 1.7m wide and 0.90m deep. Sharp bos E top, less so on W, Steep convex sides leading to rounded base.
0114	0113	0113	Ditch fill	TR8. Mid brown, friable, silty sand with frequent small to medium rounded flints.
0115	0115		Ditch cut	TR8. NE-SW running ditch. Parallel with 0113. Gentle bos at top, shallow concave sides with imperceptible bos leading to gently rounded base.
0116	0115		Ditch fill	TR8. Mid brown friable, silty sand. Occ small subrounded flints.
0117	0117	0117	Ditch cut	TR8. N-S running, straight sided ditch, 1.10m wide and 0.25m deep. Shallow concave sides and slightly rounded base
0118	0117	0117	Ditch fill	TR8. Mid brown/grey silty sand, abundant small to medium sub-rounded flints.

OPNO	Cnxt	Group	Identifier	Description
0119	0119		Ditch cut	TR1. Straight sided, E-W running ditch, width 1.50m, depth 0.60m. Gradual bos top, initially gently sloping then fairly steep, convex sides with imperceptible bos to narrow rounded base.. Cuts subsoil layer 0011
0120	0119		Ditch fill	TR1. Top fill of ditch. Mid to dark brown, firm silty clay with occ small to medium rounded flints.
0121	0119		Ditch fill	TR1. Lower fill of ditch. Mid orange brown, stiff sandy clay with occ small to medium rounded flints becoming moderate in frequency and larger towards centre of top of fill.
0122	0122		Ditch cut	TR10. N-S running narrow, straight sided, shallow ditch, 450mm wide and 160mm deep. Open U shaped . Appears to cut subsoil 0038
0123	0122		Ditch fill	TR10. Mid orangey brown friable, clayey sand. Occ charcoal flecks and small stones.
0124	0124	0124	Ditch cut	TR8. N-S running, unexcavated, large, modern ditch. 3m wide. .
0125	0124	0124	Ditch fill	TR8 . Mid brown/grey, silty sand. Surface only.
0126	0126	0117	Ditch cut	TR15. N-S running, unexcavated, ditch. 1.1m wide. Same as 0117
0127	0126	0117	Ditch fill	TR15. Same as 0117
0128	0128	0124	Ditch cut	TR15. N-S running ,modern, unexcavated, ditch, 3m wide. Same as 0124.
0129	0128	0124	Ditch fill	TR15. Same as 0125.
0130	0130		Ditch cut	TR4. N-S running, straight sided, ditch, 1.55m wide and 0.45m deep. Gentle top bos to steep concave side leading to imperceptible bos with rounded base on S side. On W side, sharp bos to steep concave side becoming gentle before a moderate bos to meet rounded base.
0131	0130		Ditch fill	TR4. Mid brown, soft, silty sand. Occ Small subrounded flints.
0132	0132		Ditch cut	TR4. N-S running, straight sided ditch, 550mm wide and 150mm deep. Open U shaped
0133	0132		Ditch fill	TR4. Mid brown, soft silty sand. Almost stoneless.
0134	0134	0113	Ditch cut	TR4. N-S running, straight sided, unexcavated ditch. Same as 0113.
0135	0135		Post hole cut	TR10. Circular post hole, 230mm wide and 160 mm deep., almost vertical sides with rounded base. May have been sealed by subsoil 0038.
0136	0135		Post hole fill	TR10. Mid grey/brown, clayey, silty sand with small pockets of orange brown clay. Almost stoneless with occ small charcoal lumps.
0137	0137		Ditch cut	TR11. E-W running, straight sided ditch 1.00m wide and 0.38m deep, gently sloping concave sides and rounded base, Relationship with ditch 0139 is unclear.
0138	0137		Ditch fill	TR11. Light browny orange, soft, silty sand, with occ rounded, small to medium, rounded stones.
0139	0139	0139	Ditch cut	TR11. E-W running, straight sided ditch, 1.40m wide and 0.55m deep. Additional bos on N side may indicate recut, otherwise 45' sides with small rounded base.
0140	0139	0139	Ditch fill	TR11. Upper fill of ditch. Mid brown silty sand, with occ small to medium rounded stones.

OPNO	Cnxt	Group	Identifier	Description
0141	0139	0139	Ditch fill	TR11. Lower fill of ditch. Light orangey brown silty sand. Occ small to medium rounded stones.
0142	0142		Ditch cut	TR11. E-W running, straight sided gully, 400mm wide and 100mm deep with gently sloping sides and rounded base.
0143	0142		Ditch fill	TR11. Light orangey brown silty sand, almost stoneless.
0144	0144		Pit cut	TR11. Oval pit, with gentle concave slope on E side, steeper on W, leading to slightly rounded base. Max. 800mm x 500mm.
0145	0144		Pit fill	TR11. Mid brown, silty, stony sand.
0146	0146		Post hole cut	TR11. Round post hole, 240mm wide and 120mm deep with very steep sides and rounded base.
0147	0146		Post hole fill	TR11. Light brown silty sand, occ small rounded flints.
0148	0148		Post hole cut	TR11. Round post hole 320mm wide, 180mm deep with very steep sides and rounded base.
0149	0148		Post hole fill	TR11. Light brown, very silty sand, occ small rounded stones.
0150	0134	0113	Ditch fill	TR4. Same as 0114
0151	0151		Ditch cut	TR4. N-S running, straight sided ditch, 600mm wide and 220mm deep. Gradual top bos, leading to shallow concave side and imperceptible bos to rounded base.
0152	0151		Ditch fill	TR4. Light brown, friable, silty, clay with rare small subrounded flints.
0153	0153		Ditch cut	TR10. N-S running, straight sided ditch. 1.60m wide and 0.30m deep. Gradual top bos, gently concave sloping side on E edge, steeper on W, imperceptible bos to slightly rounded base.
0154	0153		Ditch fill	TR10. Mid brown, silty sand, with frequent subrounded flints in east. Appears to have filled from the W side.
0155	0155	0113	Ditch cut	TR10. N-S running, straight sided ditch. 2.00m wide and 0.55m deep. Imperceptible top bos, gentle convex sides, gradual bos to rounded base.
0156	0155	0113	Ditch fill	TR10. Middle fill. Mid grey/brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecks and very occ rounded stones.
0157	0157		Ditch cut	TR10. N-S running, straight sided ditch, 950mm wide and 320mm deep. Gradual top bos, gently sloping concave sides with imperceptible bos to rounded base. Appears to cut subsoil 0038.
0158	0157		Ditch fill	TR10. Mid orangey brown, friable, clayey, silty sand. Very occ charcoal flecks. Tip lines of small to medium sub-rounded stones initially from E at base but then from W higher in fill.
0159	0159		Ditch cut	TR14. W-E running straight sided ditch 1.60m wide and 0.45m deep. Gradual top bos on S edge with fairly steep, slightly concave side. W top bos is imperceptible with an almost flat, slightly sloping side. Both sides have an imperceptible bos to a slightly rounded base. Appears to cut subsoil 0050.
0160	0159		Ditch fill	TR14. Mid brown, slightly clayey, silty sand. Very stony generally, small to medium sub-rounded. Dense stone tip lines in S side and an almost stoneless silty sand, primary tip from the N edge.
0161	0161		Ditch cut	TR14. W-E running, straight sided ditch, 1.15m wide and 0.70m deep. Steep straight sides with rounded base. Cuts subsoil 0050.

OPNO	Cnxt	Group	Identifier	Description
0162	0161		Ditch fill	TR14. Mid orangey brown, silty sand. Very frequent stones. Dense tip line of small to medium stones S down to N over a shallow basal fill of comparatively silty sand.
0163	0155		Ditch fill	TR14. Upper fill of ditch. Mid brown, silty sand. Occ small flint.
0164	0155		Ditch fill	TR14. Lower fill of ditch. Mid brown silty sand with frequent sub rounded flints.
0165	0165		Ditch cut	TR12. W-E running ditch, 1.10m wide and approx 0.25m deep. Situated on N edge of ditch 0167, relationship unclear. Also situated on S edge of ditch 0173 and cut by it.
0166	0165		Ditch fill	TR12. Light brown, silty sand.
0167	0167	0139	Ditch cut	TR12. E-W running ditch, 1.60m wide and 0.55m deep. Cuts subsoil 0044. Gently sloping S side with bos to steeper lower level leading to rounded base. N side has an unclear relationship with ditch 0165.
0168	0167	0139	Ditch fill	TR12. Lower fill of ditch. Light brown/yellow, silty sand.
0169	0167	0139	Ditch fill	TR12. Middle fill of ditch. 20mm deep tipping lens, S down to N, of light grey silty sand. Sharp horizon.
0170	0167	0139	Ditch fill	TR12. Upper fill of ditch. Light to mid brown, silty sand.
0171	0171		Ditch cut	TR5. N-S running, straight sided ditch, 1.00m wide and 0.42m deep. 45°, slightly convex sides leading to rounded base.
0172	0171		Ditch fill	TR5. Light orangey brown mixed, silty sand and clay. Occ sub-rounded stones, 10-20mm.
0173	0173		Ditch cut	TR12. W-E running ditch, 1.50m wide and 0.35m deep. Machined away and visible only in baulk edge of trench. Cuts ditch 0165 and subsoil 0044. Gradual sloping sides leading to almost flat base.
0174	0173		Ditch fill	TR12. Light to mid brown silty sand.
0175	0175	0175	Ditch cut	TR16. N-S running, straight sided ditch 0.75m wide and 0.18m deep. Fairly gradual bos top, with gently sloping, slightly concave edges, with imperceptible bos to rounded base. See 0266, Tr 8
0176	0175	0175	Ditch fill	TR16. Mid to dark orange/brown, friable, silty sand with moderate, small to medium, rounded flints, larger and more frequent to base.
0177	0177	0179	Ditch cut	TR6. NW-SE running ditch. NE side excavated to recover pot from fill 0178. No section drawing. Full section, 2.5m to W., cut number 0179
0178	0177	0179	Ditch fill	TR6. Mid brown, silty, sandy clay. Occ common small rounded stones.
0179	0179	0179	Ditch cut	TR6. NW-SE running, straight sided ditch of unknown width and 0.52m deep. Gradual straight slope to NNE side leading to open V shaped base. SSW side cut by ditch 0181.
0180	0179	0179	Ditch fill	TR6. Same as 0178
0181	0181	0181	Ditch cut	TR6. NW-SE running, straight sided ditch, 0.9m wide and 0.45 deep. Gradual straight slope to SW side steep concave to NE. Cuts ditch 0179.
0182	0181	0181	Ditch fill.	TR6. Light brownly orange silty clay, occ clay lumps. Occ common small to medium rounded stones.
0183	0183		Pit cut	TR9. Large, sub square pit, max 2.0m, min 1.7m wide and 1.2m deep. Steep, almost vertical sides and flat base. Probable clay extraction pit.

OPNO	Cnxt	Group	Identifier	Description
0184	0183		Pit fill	TR9. Yellow, silty, firm, clay, confined to E side of Base.
0185	0185		Pit/Post hole	TR9. Circular, shallow, steep sided, flat bottomed feature, 700mm wide and 100mm deep.
0186	0185		Pit/post hole	TR9. Light brown silty clay.
0187	0187		Pit/post hole	TR9. Circular, gradual sloped, round bottomed feature. 550mm wide and 150mm deep.
0188	0187		Pit/ post	TR9. Mid brown silty clay.
0189	0189		Post hole cut	TR9. Circular post hole, 300mm wide and 300mm deep. Almost vertical sides and rounded base.
0190	0189		Post hole fill	TR9. Light brown, silty, clay
0191	0183		Pit fill	TR9. Lower fill, mostly over base, partly over 0184, mid brown grey, sandy clay
0192	0183		Pit fill	TR9. 2nd down fill. Mid grey/brown firm sandy clay with lenses of yellow clay
0193	0183		Pit fill	TR9. Upper pit fill. Mid brown clay silt.
0194	0194		Ditch cut	TR9. E-W running, straight sided ditch, 1.6m wide and 0.55m deep. Gently convex sloping S side and concave N side leading to narrow rounded base.
0195	0194		Ditch fill	TR9. Mottled, mid brown and light brown yellow, firm, silty clay.
0196	0196		Ditch cut	TR14. E-W running ditch, 430mm deep and vis. width 600mm. Only S edge vis. as is cut by ditch 0200. S edge slopes straight at about 45' leading to slightly rounded base
0197	0196		Ditch fill	TR14. Light brown clayey, silty sand mottled with light brownish yellow pockets of clayey sand. Generally paler than 0199
0198	0198		Ditch cut	TR14. E-W running, straight sided ditch, 0.60m wide and 0.40m deep. Cut by ditch 0200 so only N side, base and part of S side vis. N side has gentle bos initially at top, becomes steeper, leading to almost flat base, S side rises from base at about 45' for a short distance before being cut.
0199	0198		Ditch fill	TR14. Mid to light brown, clayey, silty sand. Occ small stones.
0200	0200		Ditch cut	TR14. E-W running, straight sided ditch. Cuts both ditches 0196 and 0198, probable recut of both. Relationship between 0196 and 0198 cut away by 0200. S edge gently slopes and N edge steeper, with rounded base. Cuts to topsoil
0201	0200		Ditch fill	TR14. Mid brown, slightly clayey, silty sand. Lenses of reddish brown, clayey sand and yellow/orange, sandy clay.
0202	0202		Layer/cut	TR1. Possible cut and or comp. for large spread, extending c.8m N-S in TR1 and possibly up to 20m W to TR3. At least 250mm deep where seen in machine cut sondage in TR1. See also 2259.
0203	0202		Layer	TR1. Large spread/layer, central of TR1 and probably extends W to TR3. Mottled dark gret brown to pale grey and yellow firm clay silt. Frequent flecks and small pieces of charcoal. Moderate small to medium rounded flints. Directly under topsoil 0010. Fill of pond/wet area?
0204	0204	0204	Gully cut	TR6. NE-SW running generally straight, shallow, round bottomed gully with undulating base. Although recorded on context sheet as butt ending, did not appear so when machined. (Possible run off gully but is parallel to Ditch 0177/0179) See also 0206.
0205	0204	0204	Gully fill	TR6. Mid brown, silty clayey sand, common small stones.

OPNO	Cnxt	Group	Identifier	Description
0206	0206	0204	Gully cut	TR6. As 0204.
0207	0206	0204	Gully fill	TR6. As 0205.
0208	0208		Ditch cut	TR21. True NW-SE running, straight sided ditch, 0.85m wide and 0.27m deep. It runs diagonally across W end of trench. 45', slight convex N edge and gently sloping, slightly concave S edge. Rounded base. Appears to cut layer 0213.
0209	0208		Ditch fill	TR21. Mid orangey brown, silty sand. Occ small to medium stones and charcoal flecks.
0210	0210		Ditch cut	TR1. E-W running ditch, 1.7m wide and 0.60m deep. Gentle bos top, sides becoming steeper and convex with imperceptible bos to rounded, slightly flattened base. Cuts subsoil 0011
0211	0210		Ditch fill	TR1. Upper fill. Mid orange brown, silty clay with small to medium rounded to sub-angular flints.
0212	0210		Ditch fill	TR1. Lower fill. Similar to 0211 but with flecks and occ. Lenses of pale grey silty clay. Larger rounded flints present from top to base but mainly on N
0213	0213		Layer	TR21. Layer on S side only of ditch 0208. Undulates, max depth 200mm. Light brown, fine sand, mottled with small pockets of light brown/yellow sand. Occ small to med rounded stones at base. N. edge of 0208 is natural stony yellow sandy clay, but 0213 still appears to be natural.
0214	0214		Ditch cut	TR18. N Butt end of N-S running, slightly E curving ditch, 550mm wide and 200mm deep. 45' concave sides with rounded base.
0215	0214		Ditch fill	TR18. Light to mid brown, silty, sandy clay. Occ. small rounded stones.
0216	0216		Ditch cut	TR18. NE-SW running, straight sided ditch, 1.45m wide and 0.38m deep. Quite steep concave WNW edge leading to rounded base, ESE edge less steep and concave, flattening towards base with an additional bos to short concave slope to base. May indicate a recut with fill restricted to 0217.
0217	0216		Ditch fill	TR18. Upper fill of ditch. Dark brown, silty, sandy clay, with occ small rounded stones.
0218	0216		Ditch fill	TR18. Lower fill of ditch. Mid brown mottled with orangey brown, silty, clayey sand. Frequent small stones.
0219	0219		Ditch cut	TR21. N-S running, straight sided ditch, 1.0m wide and 0.55m deep. Gradually sloping sides leading to narrow rounded base. Parallel to and similar profile to adjacent ditch 0225. Has similar fills.
0220	0219		Ditch fill	TR21. Upper fill of ditch, Very dark grey, charcoal rich, silty sand. Frequent heat altered stones. Considerable small animal dist., E side of section almost obliterated.
0221	0219		Ditch fill	TR21. Middle fill of ditch. Light yellowy brown, slightly silty sand. Occ small stones and considerable small animal disturbance.
0222	0219		Ditch fill	TR21. Lower ditch fill. Light grey brown. Very silty, fine sand. Occ. Small to medium rounded stones.
0223	0223		Ditch cut	TR22.. N butt end of N-S running, straight sided ditch, 1.10m wide and 0.20m deep. Gently sloping concave sides with almost flat base.
0224	0223		Ditch fill	TR22. Mid orangey brown, silty sandy clay. Frequent, mainly rounded, 10mm-25mm stones. Occ. charcoal flecks.
0225	0225		Ditch cut	TR21. N-S running, straight sided ditch, 1.65m wide and 0.6m deep. Gradually sloping sides and narrow rounded base. Parallel to and of similar profile to Ditch 0219. Has similar fills.
0226	0225		Ditch fill	TR21. Upper fill. Light brown silty sand, occ. Small to medium rounded stones. Occ charcoal flecks. Under topsoil 0070.

OPNO	Cnxt	Group	Identifier	Description
0227	0227	0227	Ditch cut	TR20. E-W running straight sided ditch, 1.35m wide and 0.45m deep. 45', slightly concave, sloping sides with rounded base. Cuts subsoil 0068.
0228	0227	0227	Ditch fill	TR20. Dark brown, silty sand. Frequent 10mm-30mm rounded stones. Comparatively loose.
0229	0225		Ditch fill	TR21. Middle fill of ditch. Dark grey, charcoal rich, silty sand. Frequent heat altered stones. Occ rounded unaltered stones. Occ small reddened cl lumps. Fill tips E downwards towards W. Stones are not heavily fire cracked nor whitened - industrial?
0230	0225		Ditch fill	TR21. Lower fill of ditch. Light brown /yellow slightly silty sand Frequent small to medium rounded stones becoming very frequent at base. Central V shape of slightly darker material.
0231	0231		Layer	TR1. Mottled mid to dark brown/grey, silty clay with occ small to moderate charcoal flecks and occ chunks. Occ small to medium rounded flints, becoming more moderate to base of deposit. 200- 250mm thickness above feature 0232.
0232	0232		Ditch/pit cut	TR1. Thought to be E-W running ditch but bulge on N edge suggests may be an irregular pit, max width 2.25m. And depth under layer 0231 is 0.40m. Fairly gentle bos top, gently sloping sides with imperceptible bos to flat base.
0233	0232		Ditch/pit fill	TR1. Upper fill. Mottled, mid to pale grey and yellow/brown, silty clay with occ. To med. Small to med. Rounded flints. Occ. Small charcoal flecks.
0234	0232		Ditch/pit fill	TR1. Bottom fill. Mottled grey plus yellow/brown, slightly silty clay with occ. Medium to large, rounded flints
0235	0235	0235	Ditch cut	TR2. N-S running, straight sided ditch, 1.00m wide and 0.40m deep. Gradually, straight sloping, 35'-40', sides leading to slightly rounded base. Cuts subsoil 0014
0236	0235	0235	Ditch fill	TR2. Mid brown mottled with orangey brown, silty, sandy clay. Very occ small stones.
0237	0237	0237	Ditch cut	TR2. N-S running, straight edged, ditch, visible width 600mm and 25mm deep Possibly recut at higher level by ditch 0244. Straight steep sides leading to a rounded base, remaining below 0244. Fills of both are similar so cut not obvious, mainly deducted from cuts shapes.
0238	0237	0237	Ditch fill	TR2. Mid brown, mottled with orangey brown, silty sandy clay, very occ. small stones and occ charcoal flecks.
0239	0239		Pit cut	TR2. Circular, with steep sides and slightly rounded base. 500mm wide and 280mm deep.
0240	0239		Pit fill	TR2. Mid brown mottled with orangey brown, silty, sandy clay. Very occ. Small stones.
0241	0241	0237	Ditch cut	TR7. NNE-SSW running, straight sided ditch, width 1.2m and depth 0.55m. Runs at slight angle to trench for approx 3/4 of its length. Steep straight sides with rounded base. Small shallower angle at top of W edge suggest possible recut, not seen in fills. Alignment suggests same as ditch at W end of TR2 and TR3.
0242	0241	0237	Ditch fill	TR7. Upper fill of ditch. Mid brown, silty, sandy clay. Stony area W of centre, almost top to bottom of this fill. Generally occ small to medium stones, except denser at base. Occ charcoal flecks.
0243	0241	0237	Ditch fill	TR7. Lower fill of ditch. Light orangey brown, slightly silty, sandy clay, mottled with small pockets of mid brown and orangey yellow sandy clay. Very occ. Small stones.
0244	0244	0237	Ditch cut	TR2. N-S running, straight sided possible recut of 0237. See 0237 and Section 44. Photo also.
0245	0244	0237	Ditch fill	TR2. Same as 0238.
0246	0246		Ditch cut	TR9. W-E running, straight sided ditch, 1.5m wide and 0.4m deep. Gradual convex slope to N and less so to S, with gently rounded base.

OPNO	Cnxt	Group	Identifier	Description
0247	0246		Ditch fill	TR9. Light brown/yellow, silty clay. Very occ charcoal flecks
0248	0248		Ditch cut	TR1. E-W running, straight sided ditch, width (under topsoil) 1.90m and 0.52m deep. Fairly gradual bos top with fairly steep, slightly convex sides with imperceptible bos to almost flat base. Cuts 0253, top fill of Ditch 0252.
0249	0248		Ditch fill	TR1. Upper fill of ditch. Dark brown clay loam with moderate small to medium rounded flints and moderate charcoal flecks and small pieces.
0250	0248		Ditch fill	TR1. Middle fill of ditch. Pale to mid yellow/brown sandy clay. Occ. Small to medium, rounded flints.
0251	0248		Ditch fill	TR1. Lower fill of ditch. Mottled mid to dark, grey/brown, sandy clay with occ. Small to medium, rounded flints. Very occ. Larger flints towards base. Occ. to moderate charcoal flecks.
0252	0252		Ditch cut	TR1. Large, E-W running, straight sided ditch, 2.80m wide and 0.95m deep. Gradual bos top with fairly gentle concave sides and imperceptible bos to rounded base.
0253	0252		Ditch fill	TR1. Upper fill of ditch. Sandy mottled mid grey/brown, silty, sandy clay. Occ. Small to medium rounded flints and occ. charcoal flecks
0254	0252		Ditch fill	TR1. Middle fill of ditch. Similar to 0253 but slightly paler with more clay content. Occ. larger rounded flints, particularly towards base of deposit.
0255	0252		Ditch fill	TR1. Lower fill of ditch. Mottled pale yellow/brown clay and grey clay with small grey sand pockets. Occ medium to larger, rounded flints, particularly towards base.
0256	0256		Post hole cut	TR3. Small, sub-round, shallow, 300mm wide and 50mm deep with gently sloping sides and slightly rounded base.
0257	0256		Post hole fill	TR3. Dark brown/grey silty, sandy clay. Frequent charcoal flecks and fragments.
0258	0259	0202	Layer	TR3. Same as 0203
0259	0259	0202	Layer/cut	TR3. Same as 0202 Extends 4.5m from E end of trench. Cut by Post hole 0256.
0260	0260	0227	Ditch cut	TR19. E-W running, straight sided ditch, 0.85m wide, not excavated. Probable continuation 0227 in TR20.
0261	0260	0227	Ditch fill	TR19. Not excavated but surface similar to 0228.
0262	0262	0235	Ditch cut	TR3. N-S running, straight sided ditch, 1.00m wide. Not excavated. Continuation of ditch 0235 in TR2.
0263	0262	0235	Ditch fill	TR3. Not excavated but surface similar to 0236.
0264	0264	0237	Ditch cut	TR3. N-S running, straight sided, ditch, 1.70m deep, not excavated.
0265	0264	0237	Ditch fill	TR3. Similar to 0245 ditch. 0237/0244
0266	0266	0175	Ditch cut	TR15. Continuation of 0175 from Tr 16, not excavated or planned, just on GPS plan
0267	0266	0175	Ditch fill	TR15. Not excavated, see 0176
0268	0155	0113	Ditch fill	TR10. Third fill ditch 0155, indistinguishable from subsoil layer 0038, filling from W edge
0269	0153		Ditch fill	TR10. Primary fill of ditch 0153, indistinguishable from subsoil layer 0038, filling from W edge

Appendix 3. Bulk finds quantities

Context	Pottery		Flint		Heat-altered Flint		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0001			1	88				
0010			2	26			CBM 1-114g	(LMed/PMed)
0019			1	30				
0025			3	60				
0028	1	6	1	15				Med
0031			3	47				
0034	2	13	2	25				Med
0037			4	51				
0041							CBM 1-116g	
0043					7	102		
0049			1	30				
0101	19	82	1	2			Charcoal 3-1g	NEO
0110	79	1628						MBA
0114	1	9						Med
0133	1	13					Fired clay 1-10g	Later IA
0136					1	13		
0158			1	69				
0178	34	424						Med
0184	6	15					Fired clay 1-4g	Med
0190	3	34					Iron 1-1g	Med
0193	4	23						Med
0195	4	140						Med
0203			2	16			CBM 1-79; Bt St 20-125g	(LMed/PMed)
0220					15	118		
0226	1	7						Med
0229					0	2305	Fired clay 1-1g	
0231	8	76	1	13				Med
0242			1	13				
0247	2	29					Iron 1 36g	Med
0258	1	4			10	23		Med

Appendix 4. Pottery catalogue

Ctxt	Per	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt	Form	Notes	Spotdate
0028	Med	UPG	b	1	6		Oxidised ext margin w spots lead glaze, reduced otherwise. Abraded	L12-14th C
0034	Med	MCW	b	1	10		Reduced. Abraded	L12-14th C
	Med	MCW	b	1	3			
0101	Preh	F1	r	19	82	Bowl	Out-turned rim. single vessel.	Neolithic
0110	Preh	G1	rb	22	659	Urn	Joining sherds = c. 240mm survives below rim. Undecorated vessel .. Simple rounded rim (c.280mm 15%) , straight sided. Wall thickness 18mm Wet hand wiped (Vess.1)	MBA
	Preh	G1	rb	12	383	Urn	Simple rounded rim. SV (joining sherds) c. 200mm from rim survives. Vessel wall thickness = 17-18mm. Multiple FTI dec. begins c 25mm from rim irreg but c.20 rows. (Vessel 2)	MBA
	Preh	G1	bba	8	222	Urn	Simple base Floor thickness = c.20mm (all joining sherds) plain sherds (Vessel 1 or 2)	MBA
	Preh	G1	b	8	129	Urn	FTI dec b/s (prob Vessel. 2)	MBA
	Preh	G1	b	4	113	Urn	4 joining sherds plain w 2 FTI in one corner (Vessel 1 or 2)	MBA
	Preh	G1	b	24	92	Urn	Very small bodysherds (Vessel 1 or 2)	MBA
Preh	G1	b	1	30	Urn	Plain bodysherd		
0114	Med	MCW	b	1	9		Dark brown/grey, abraded	L12-14th C
0133	Preh	Q1	b	1	13	Jar	Double cordon. burnished surf	Later IA
0178	Med	MCW	b	1	14		Oxidised sandy. Sooted Many frags w slight collared rim & spirally twisted rod handle, Thumbled dec. poss more than 1 vests. (Jennings 49, Fig 17 No 318)	L12-14th C 13-14th C
	Med	MCW	rb	21	240	Jug		
	Med	MCW	b	4	40			
	Med	MCW	b	8	130		Several globular body/base sherds. Sooted	L12-14th C
0184	Med	MCW	b	6	15		Reddish brown fabric similar to Essex. From Sample < 1 >. Sooted abraded	L12-14th C
0190	Med	MCW	ba	3	34	Cp/jar	Sagging base of cp/jar. Reddish brown fabric, micaceous sandy. Sooted	L12-14th C
0193	Med	MCW	rbba	4	23	Cp/jar	Fully developed squared rim, thumbled base sherd. Sooted	13-14th C
0195	Med	MCW	r	1	39	Cp/jar	Well developed square rim, good e.g. Sooted	13-14th C
	Med	MCW	b	2	34		Partially oxidised ext margin. Sooted	L12-14th C
	Med	MCW	h	1	67	Jug	Fragment of rod handle with ribbed profile	L13-14th C
0226	Med	MCW	b	1	7		Base- reddish brown. Sooted, abraded	L12-14th C
0231	Med	MCW	b	4	25		Large rim sherd, sandy coarseware, slightly earlier Includes 1 base sherd. Sooted, abraded abraded base	12-13th C
	Med	MCW	r	1	32	Cp/jar		
	Med	MCW	bba	2	15			
	Med	MCWG	b	1	4			
0247	Med	MCW	h	2	29	Jug	Frag of strap handle from jug, oxid ext margins, grey interior, abraded	L12-14th C
0258	Med	HOLL	b	1	4		Finer, more like Hollesley-type. From SS< 4 >	L13-14th C

Key: Cp/jar = cooking pot or jar. r= rim sherd, b = bodysherd, ba = base sherd, h = handle.
FTI = fingertip-impressed decoration. MBA = Middle Bronze age.

Appendix 5. Flint catalogue

Ctxt	Type	No	Notes	Date
0001	flake core	1	Large v irregular flake subsequently used as core(=flake core made from a big flake)	BA+
0010	scraper flake	1 1	Small irregular oval scraper, mainly cortical on dorsal face Oval flake w Hinge fracture, limited edge retouch includes slight notch. Parallel flake scars on dorsal face. well-worked	BA E or MBA
0019	flake	1	Flake with limited edge retouch, sub-triangular x-section. Struck from a pecked object, poss. a quern	BA
0025	flake flake	1 1	Largish thick flake w 'arc' of cortex on distal end, snapped Squat flake w hinge fracture, natural striking platform, Parallel 'hinged' flake scars on dorsal face	BA BA
0028	side scraper	1	Snapped side scraper made from hinge-fractured flake. Some cortex	BA
0031	flake/blade flake/blade long flake/blade	1 1 1	Large long flake/blade w limited crude edge retouch inc. a large notch. Parallel long flake/blade scars on dorsal face Small snapped long flake or blade. Parallel flake/blade scars on dorsal face Long flake w limited retouch. sub-triangular x-section, long flake/blade scars on dorsal face	NEO NEO NEO
0034	flake flake core	1 1	snapped small thin flake w parallel flake scars on dorsal face small flake core made from a large thick flake	NEO or EBA BA
0037	flake blade flake scraper	1 1 1 1	Small squat flake. limited retouch Largish snapped blade sub-triangular x-sect., parallel blade scars on dorsal face. limited retouch Small flake Oval scraper s steep edge retouch, several ICP's	LBA NEO Later Preh BA
0049	blade flake	1 1	(thick and chunky but blade-y) Long flake w thick sub-triangular x-section. Limited retouch inc 2 shallow notches. Cortical distal end, parallel flake scars on dorsal face	Neo or EBA Later Preh
0101	blade	1	Small blade w small area of retouch. Parallel flake scars on dorsal face. 1 cortical edge, sub-triangular x-sect.	NEO
0158	scraper	1	Large oval scraper, regular. Mottled grey flint	NEO
0203	flake flake	1 1	Small hinge-fractured flake. Dorsal face = ½ cortex. Snapped triangular section flake Brown, poss. stained flake	Later Preh Preh
0231	flake	1	Largish snapped flake. limited edge retouch or use-wear. Some thin cortex	Later Preh
0242	end scraper	1	Oval end scraper on a flake w thick sub-triangular section	Later Preh