

BAYL/01



HILL FARM, BAYLHAM, GIPPING VALLEY, SUFFOLK

Archaeological Evaluation

*commissioned by CgMs Ltd
on behalf of Hill Farm Baylam Ltd*

May 2014

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HA Job no.: BAYL/01
NGR: TM 10887 51089
Parish: Baylham
Local authority: Suffolk Council

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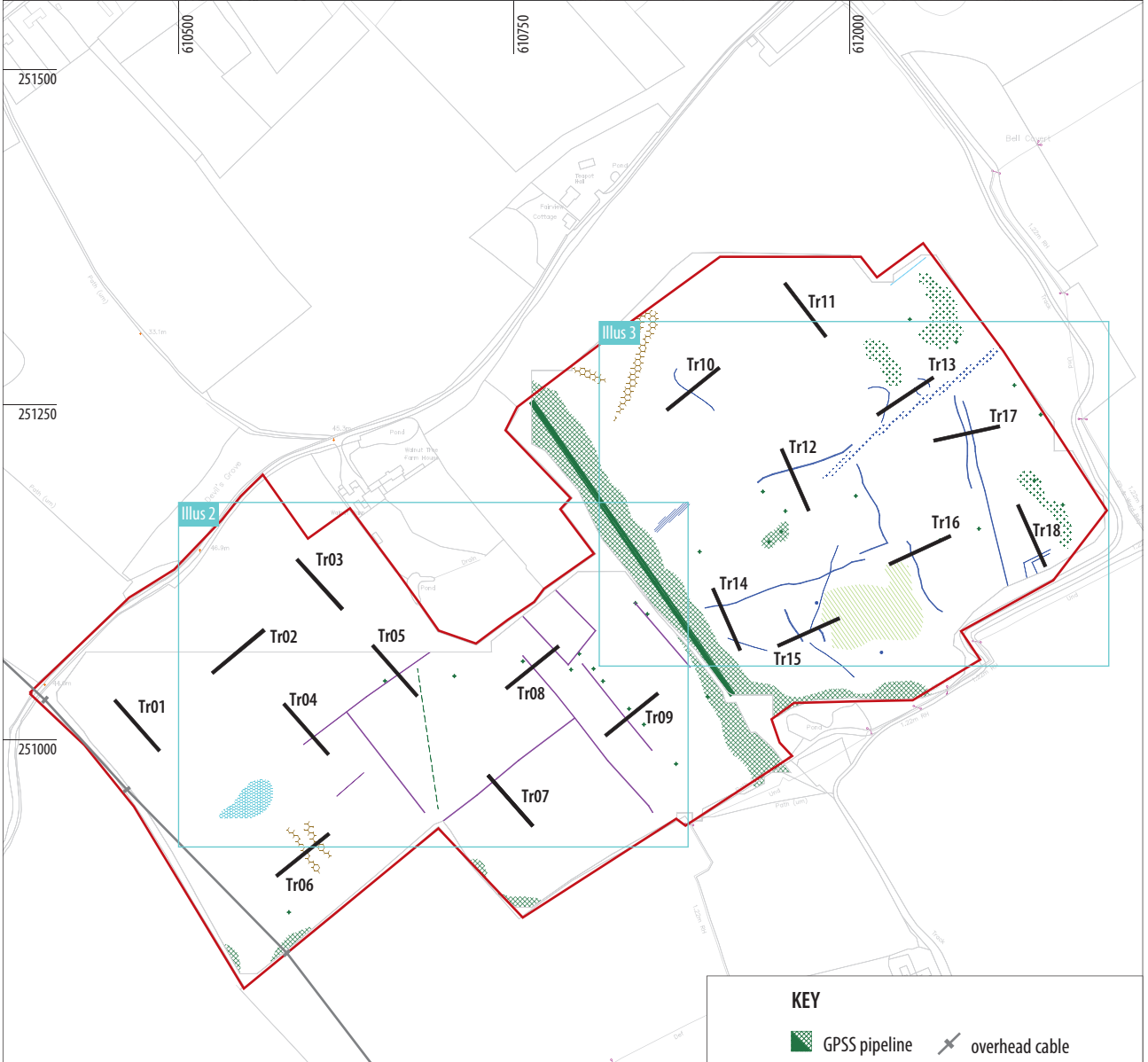
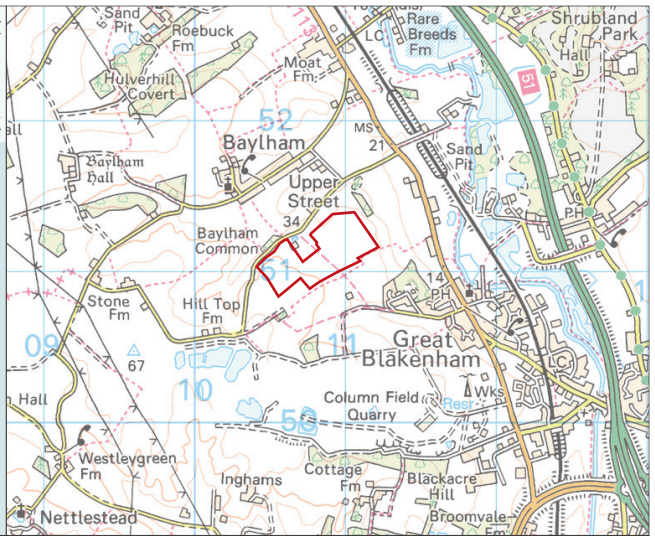
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land at
Bayham
Ipswich
Suffolk



KEY

- GPSS pipeline
- overhead cable

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Illus 1

Site location

HILL FARM, BAYLHAM, GIPPING VALLEY, SUFFOLK

Archaeological Evaluation

Headland Archaeology Ltd conducted a trial-trench archaeological evaluation on land on Hill Farm, Baylham, Suffolk, as part of a programme of archaeological evaluative works carried out in support of a planning application for re-development of the site. This followed a geophysical survey of the site, which noted the presence of a number of positive linear anomalies. Trial trenching revealed evidence for possible prehistoric (late Bronze Age) agricultural activity in the vicinity of two trenches; probable Roman field systems in the eastern part of the DA; and the remains of post-medieval / modern field systems and drainage ditches in the western part of the DA.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning background

Hill Farm Baylam Ltd (the client) are preparing a planning application for ground re-modelling, services, infrastructure and landscaping in connection with the proposed development of a solar park on land at Hill Farm, Baylham, Gipping Valley, Suffolk (NGR TM 10887 51089). This land is henceforth referred to as the Development Area (DA) and covers c.21ha. In support of the planning application, the developer has been required to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site comprising geophysical survey (Stratascan 2013) and a trial trench investigation.

The evaluation was carried out in order to assess the extent, nature and survival of archaeological features within those parts of the site where intrusive development will take place.

To date, desk based assessment has been prepared by Cotswold Archaeology (2012), and a Geophysical Survey undertaken (Stratascan 2013). CgMs Ltd, acting on behalf of the client, commissioned Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd to prepare a WSI for the trenching evaluation (Headland Archaeology 2014), carry out the fieldwork, and produce a report on the results (this document). The WSI was approved by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (ASCT) prior to commencement of fieldwork.

The results will be used by ASCT to determine the significance of any archaeological remains within the DA, as well as the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

1.2 Site description

The DA occupies c.21ha of agricultural land, situated to the south-east of Baylham Village on a small plateau overlooking the Gipping

Valley. The DA occupies a broadly rectangular piece of land around Walnut Tree Farm, bounded by a minor road to the north and west, and by open fields to the south and east. The solid geology consists of Newhaven Chalk Formation. Soils at the site are of the Ludford type, consisting of deep well drained fine loamy, coarse loamy and sandy soils, locally flinty and in places over gravel (Soil Survey of England and Wales).

1.3 Archaeological background

Existing knowledge of the archaeology of the site and the surrounding area is detailed in a desk-based assessment (Cotswold 2012) with further information being gained through the geophysical survey (Stratascan 2013). The conclusions of these are summarised here.

There are indications of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the DA. Most notably, 100m to the north-east are a complex of undated cropmarks (Suffolk HER: BAY034). These include a 'ring ditch' (probably the remains of a burial mound), and a 'trackway and field boundary'. Other individual finds in the area point to prehistoric activity, with later prehistoric pottery and flints being recovered during fieldwalking in Baylham (Suffolk HER: BAY031), and an Iron Age scatter (two coins and a Bronze object) uncovered in Great Blakenham (Suffolk HER: BLG004). These suggest that the area was utilised during the later prehistoric period, although the nature and extent of activity is unclear.

Greater evidence exists for Roman activity in this area. The main Roman road from Caistor to Colchester (BAY 014) is projected to pass within 500m of the DA, and the Roman settlement Combretovium, is only c.1km to the north-east. There are also suggestions that there was a Roman shrine or temple to the south of the DA, based on the discovery of altar remains and high-status pottery and metalwork (Suffolk HER: BLG004). A relatively large quantity of Roman material has been uncovered in the vicinity

of the DA, including a scatter of metalwork in Great Blakenham (Suffolk HER: BLG007); an oval plate brooch (Suffolk HER: BLG Misc); and Roman coins (Suffolk HER: BAY Misc; BLG 003).

There is also evidence for some Anglo-Saxon activity in the area, with a saucer-type brooch (Suffolk HER: BLG 011); bronze hooked tag (Suffolk HER: BLG009); and decorated bronze tweezers (Suffolk HER: BLG007), amongst others, being recorded. The village of Baylham also has Anglo-Saxon origins, as the church and a mill are mentioned in the 1086 Domesday Survey.

During the medieval and post-medieval periods the village at Baylham expanded. It seems likely that the DA remained as broadly open fields, in use for agriculture or similar, as seen on post-medieval maps of the area. Walnut Tree Farm is at least 19th century in date, as seen on the First Edition OS Map (1890).

The recent geophysical survey (Stratascan 2013) noted the presence of 'positive linear anomalies' in the eastern half of the DA, thought to be associated with a field system of unknown date, as well as several positive anomalies which may represent in-filled pits. In the western half of the DA, several NE-SW/NW-SE aligned linear anomalies were detected – these are most likely to relate to modern or post-medieval field boundaries. Indeed, aerial images from 1945 show several hedges which match those anomalies (Google Earth, accessed 27.03.2014). The results of the geophysical survey are shown on **Illus 1**.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Objectives

The general aim of the trenching evaluation was to obtain useful information concerning the presence, character, date, status and level of preservation of surviving archaeological remains. It will also allow the curatorial authority to determine the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource, and to discuss the necessity for the preservation by record and/or the possibilities which may exist (via Masterplanning changes) to preserve certain areas of archaeological remains in-situ if appropriate.

The local and regional research contexts are provided by the Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2: Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown & Glazebrook 2000) and Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region (Medlycott 2011). Any evidence retrieved during the works will be analysed in light of the objectives contained in the relevant period-based framework.

The archaeological investigations will also be carried out in order to:

- assess extent, layout, structure and date of features and deposits of archaeological interest;
- place, where possible, the identified features within their local and regional context;

- place the findings in the context of the results of earlier work around the Gipping Valley.

In addition to these general aims, it was considered that the evaluation may give an opportunity to address the following specific research objectives:

Iron Age

- Settlement types, distribution, density, and dynamics for the period need further study (Medlycott 2011, p.31).
- The nature and extent of manufacturing needs further study; as to how much was on a commercial basis, and how much on produced on the scale of cottage industries (Medlycott 2011, p.30).
- The nature of the agrarian economy needs further study, especially regarding scientific dating for enclosures (Medlycott 2011, p.31).

Roman

- Rural settlements and landscapes. Issues raised include: What forms do farms take; how far can the size and shape of fields be related to agricultural regimes; what is the relationship between urban and rural sites? (Medlycott 2011, p.47).
- Romanisation in the region. What evidence for continuity and what evidence for change? (Medlycott 2011, p.47).
- Roman/Saxon transition: Saxon activity has been identified in the Gipping Valley, is there evidence for activity which spans the Roman/Saxon transition in the vicinity of Baylham? (Medlycott 2011, p.48).

Medieval

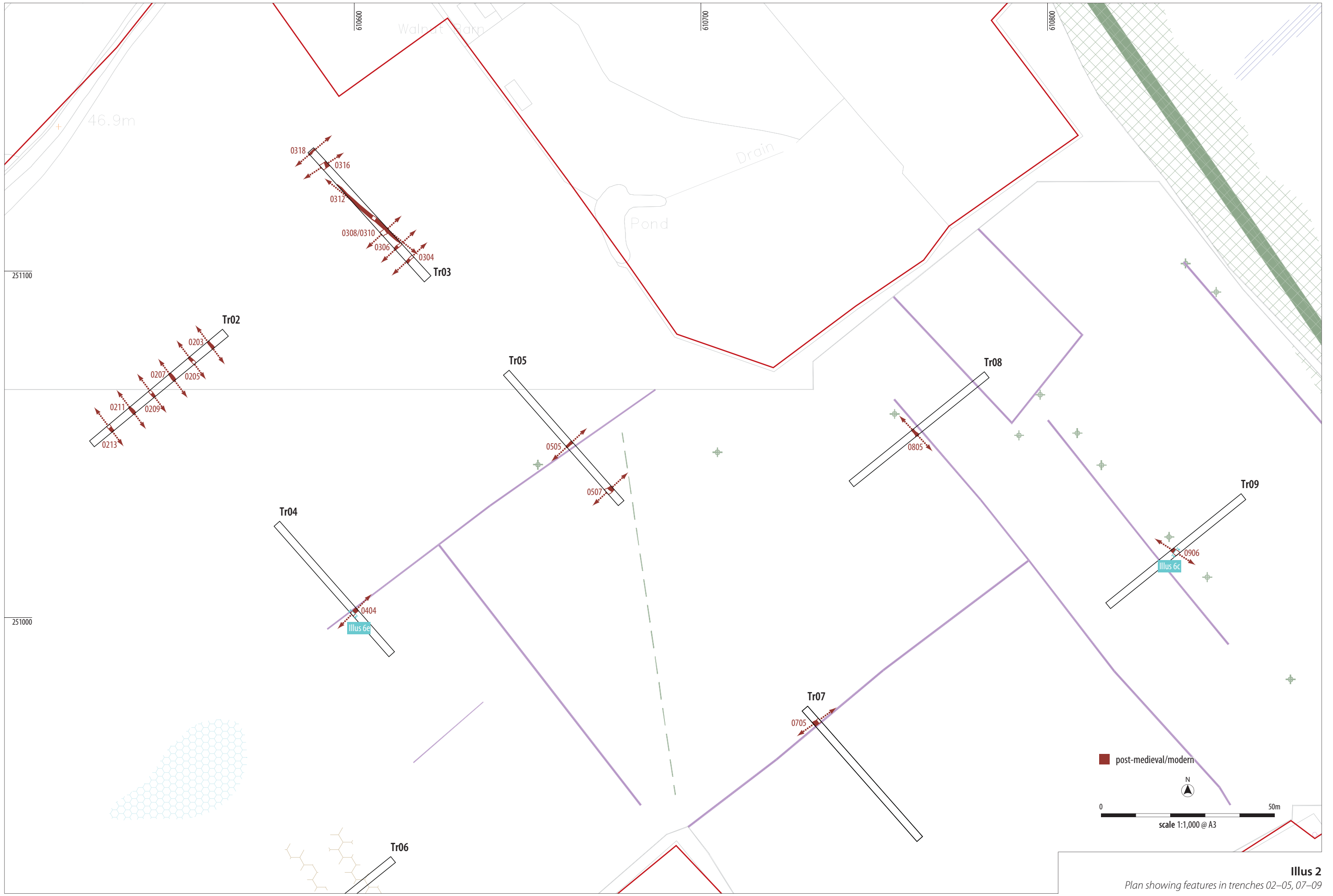
- Rural settlement. The origins and development of different rural settlement types needs further research. What forms do farms take? (Medlycott 2011, p.70).
- Industries. The production and processing of food for urban markets is a key element in understanding the relationship between towns and their rural hinterlands from the Roman periods onwards (Medlycott 2011, p.70).

2.2 Field methodology

Trial trenching was carried out between 8th April and 17th April 2014. A total of 18x50m trenches were excavated across the DA. Trench 05 was moved slightly to the northwest in order to avoid a possible buried utility, and Trench 09 moved slightly to the southwest to avoid a public footpath.

The remit of the archaeological trial trenching programme was outlined by CgMs Ltd and the trench plan was agreed by CgMs with the ASCT. The trench layout was designed to evaluate the DA using a systematic trenching array, to test geophysical survey anomalies and blank areas. All evaluative works were carried out with the agreement of the ASCT.

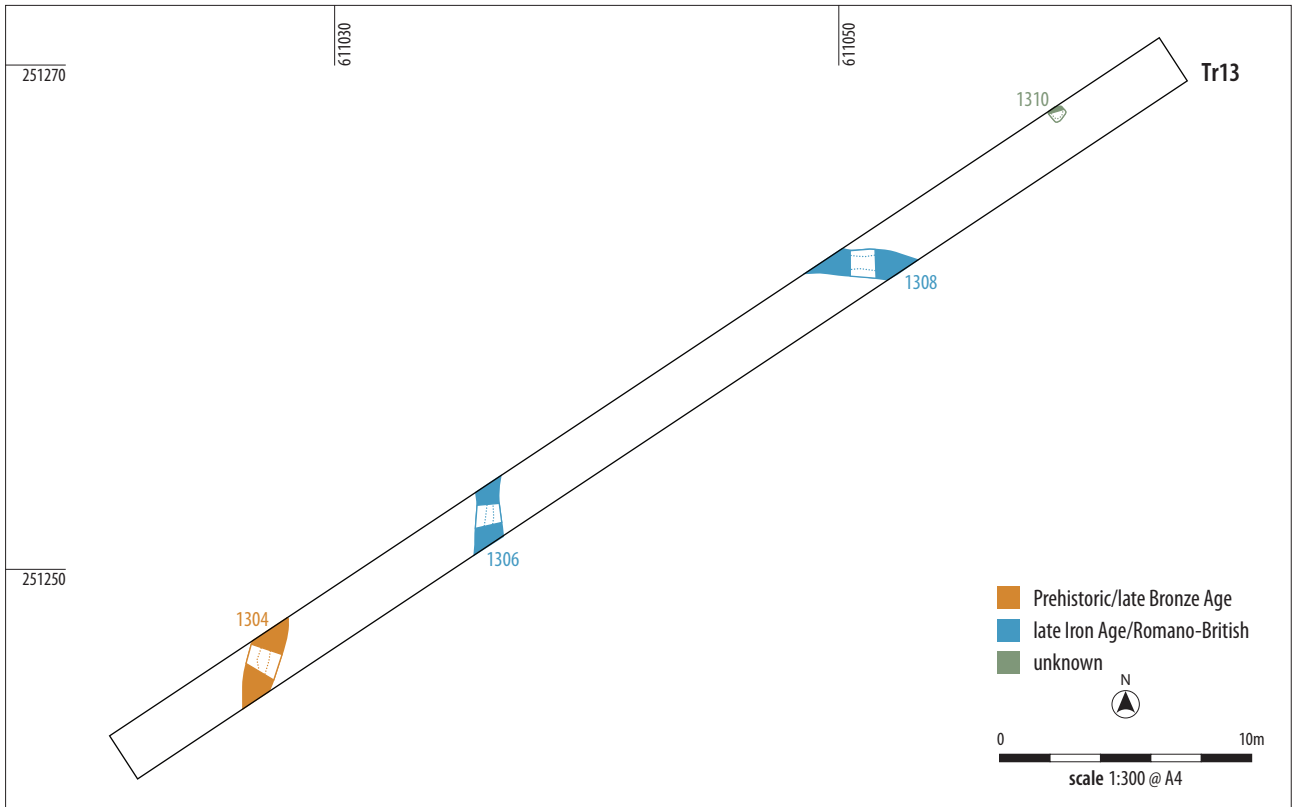
A 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket was used to remove topsoil under direct archaeological control. Excavation continued until clean geological sediments or archaeological deposits were encountered.



Illus 2
 Plan showing features in trenches 02–05, 07–09



Illus 3
Plan showing features in trenches 10,12-15, 17, 18



Illus 4

Close-up plan of Trench 13 and features

Further excavation required to satisfy the objectives of the evaluation was continued by hand. A representative sample, sufficient to meet the objectives of the evaluation, of identified features was investigated by hand and all features were recorded. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded in full.

The presence of assets belonging to the Government Pipeline and Storage System (GPSS) was noted by Headland Archaeology, during the project set up. All work was undertaken in accordance with current guidelines, 'Standard Requirements for Crossing or Working near GPSS Pipelines' (2012). On site advice was sought from a GPSS Wayleave Supervisor as to the positioning of suitable wayleaves around GPSS assets on site. Plant crossed the pipeline at agreed points in line with the wayleave officer's requirements.

2.3 Recording

All recording was in accordance with the code of practice of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) and in line with the approved WSI (Headland Archaeology 2014). All trenches and contexts were given unique numbers. All recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards that conform to accepted archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

An overall site plan at an appropriate scale and relative to the National Grid was recorded by digital survey using a differential GPS.

A full photographic record comprising colour slide and black and white print photographs was taken, supplemented with digital photography. A metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs.

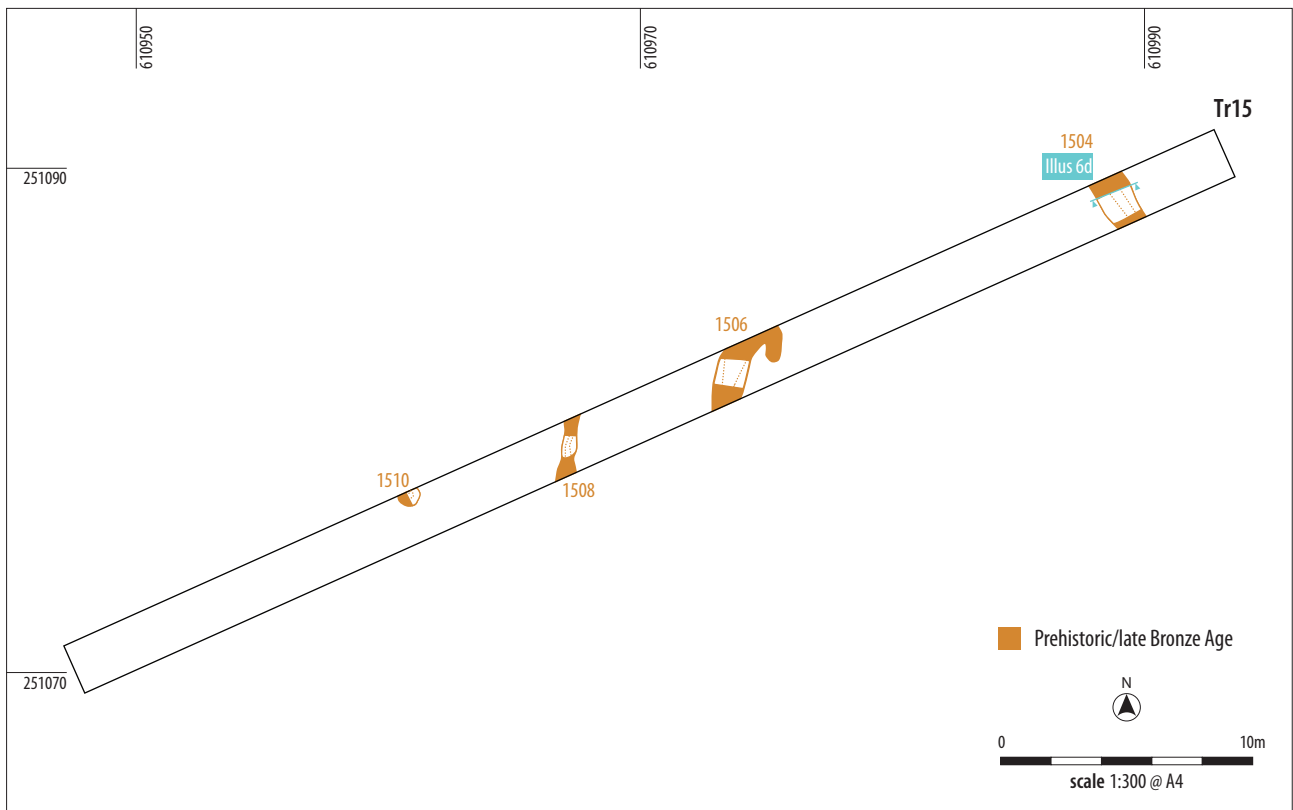
3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

Full trench descriptions, including orientation, length, and depth are presented in Appendix 1.1. Technical details of individual contexts are presented in Appendix 1.2. Contexts are numbered by trench number: i.e. Trench 01 (0101), Trench 02 (0201). Cut features are shown as [0101] whilst their fills are expressed as (0102), for example.

Undisturbed natural deposits comprised chalky sands in the western part of the site, and more mixed deposits of gravels, chalk, and sands in the eastern part. Patches of clay were observed in Trenches 07–10.

The majority of trenches contained deposits of topsoil overlying subsoil. The thickness of the topsoil was fairly even across the DA, largely between 0.3m and 0.45m (apart from Trench 15 where it reached a thickness of 0.6m). Subsoil was not present in Trenches 01, 02, 06, 07 and 15, but otherwise varied in thickness from 0.3m to 0.9m. The subsoil deposit sealed prehistoric and Romano-British activity in the eastern half of the DA, but was cut by post-medieval and modern features in the western half, indicating that it may be a medieval plough horizon. Also given the sloping nature of the land, the subsoil deposit may in part be the result of colluvial action or soil creep, which may explain the differing depths to which it was observed.



Illus 5

Close-up plan of Trench 15 and features

The depth of overburden was generally shallower in the western part of the DA (Trenches 01–04, 06 and 07) which varied from 0.3m to 0.5m in depth. A thicker band of overburden was present in Trenches 05, 08 and 09, reaching up to 0.9m in total. A similar thicker band was present in Trenches 12 and 13, up to 0.75m thick.

Trenches 01, 06, 10, 11 and 16 contained no archaeological remains. The remaining trenches contained evidence of activity likely to be from the prehistoric and Roman periods, as well as post-medieval/modern field systems. The post-medieval features in the western part of the DA were cut through the subsoil deposits, whilst many of the earlier features in the western part of the DA were sealed by it. The relationship of features with the subsoil can therefore provide a very broad indication of date.

3.2 Prehistoric

Trenches 13 and 15, in the eastern part of the DA (Illus 3), contained features which have been dated to the late Bronze Age. These consisted of a series of ditches and a pit, and may represent the remains of a prehistoric field system. Prehistoric lithics were also uncovered more widely across the site, mainly flakes, chunks, and chips, along with some burnt pieces and a retouched tool.

Trench 13 contained the remains of three ditches [1304], [1306] and [1308] (Illus 4). Ditch [1304] was aligned broadly north-south and contained sherds of late Bronze Age coarseware and lithics (Illus 4 and 9). This may have been part of a prehistoric field system, although the ditch was broadly similar to [1306] and [1308], both of which contained Romano-British pottery as well as prehistoric artefacts (Illus 4 and 10). This suggests that the prehistoric material may be residual.

Trench 15 (Illus 5) also contained three ditches [1504], [1506], and [1508] which were broadly north-south orientated, and sealed by the subsoil. Ditches [1504] (Illus 6d and 11) and [1506] (Illus 12) contained fragments of late Bronze Age coarseware and some flintwork; whereas ditch [1508] contained only prehistoric flint. The single pit in this trench [1510] also contained prehistoric flints and may reflect a more densely occupied foci in this location (Illus 13). No Romano-British artefacts were present within the Trench 15 features which would indicate they are more likely to represent true prehistoric occupation than residual activity.

The nature of these features points to agricultural activity in the form of field systems. The presence of the single pit suggests that there may more dense occupation in the vicinity. However, it is also possible it is an isolated feature.

3.3 Roman

The second phase of activity within the DA is dated to the Roman period. Three ditches [1308], and [1705] in the eastern part of the DA are dated to this period, and other sherds of Roman pottery were recovered across the site. This represents a probable Romano-British field system which is unsurprising considering the DA's positioning close to a Roman road and settlement. All of these features were sealed by the subsoil.

Ditch [1306] was aligned north-south and its fills yielded a single sherd of late Bronze Age pottery, flint debitage and a tool broadly datable to the prehistoric period. A sherd of Belgic ware and thirty-one sherds of Romano-British coarseware and greyware were also

present within fills. Similar artefacts were present within the fills of the east-west aligned [1308] which contained sherds of late Bronze Age coarseware and lithics alongside Romano-British pot within its fills. The prehistoric finds are considered to be residual.

Dating from ditch [1705] (Illus 7) comprised a single sherd of Belgic type pottery datable to the mid 1st century BC / 1st century AD. Although undated, given its alignment and morphological character, it is likely that ditch [1708] is also part of this system.

Indeed, geophysical survey indicates that the two ditches form the remains of a possible north-south aligned trackway.

Overall this activity is considered to be agricultural in nature, although the presence of pottery indicates some form of domestic activity. The ditches in Trenches 13 and 17 are broadly along the same north-south/east-west layout, suggesting they are part of a contiguous landscape within the vicinity of Trenches 13 and 17.

3.4 Undated

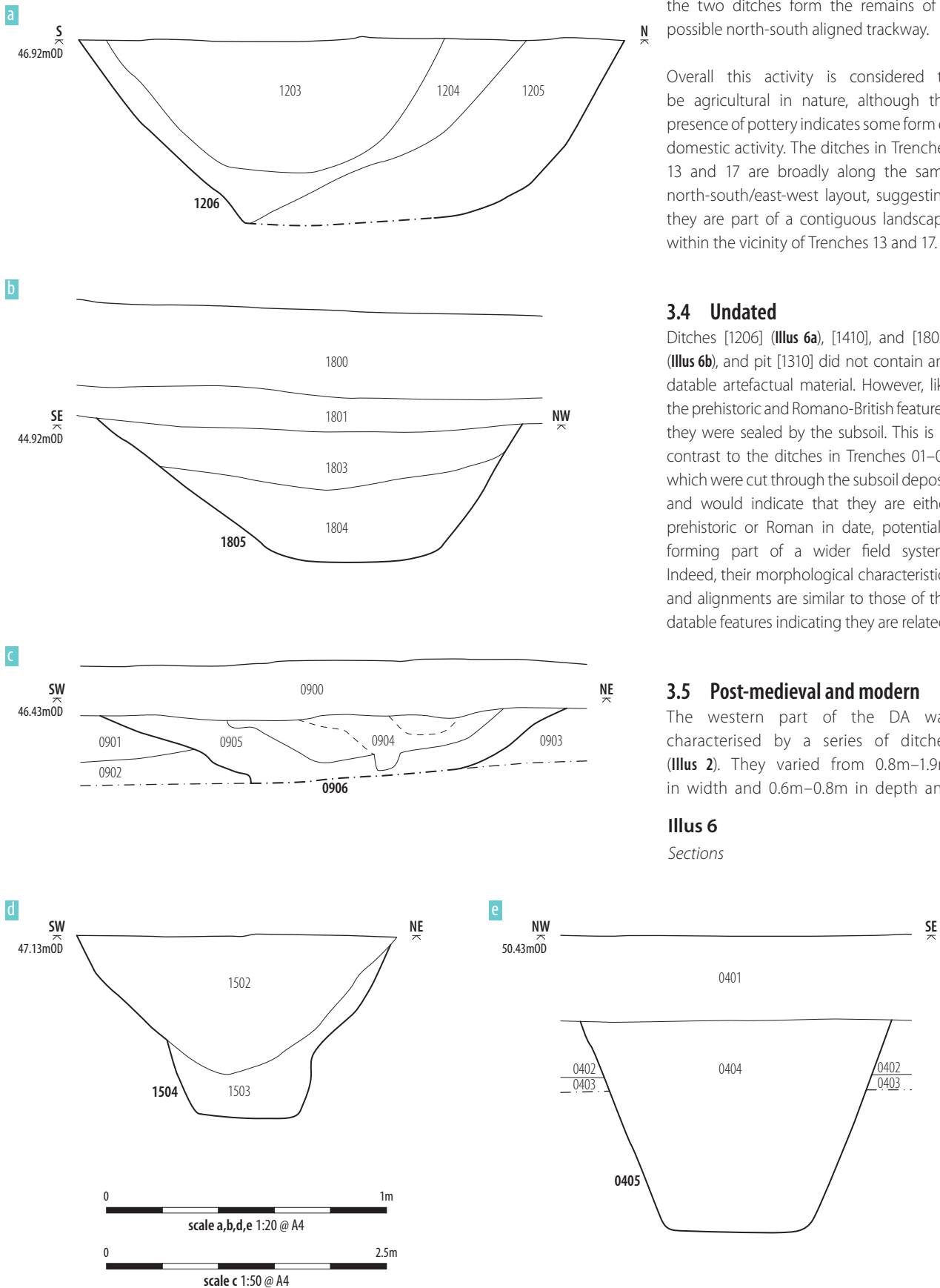
Ditches [1206] (Illus 6a), [1410], and [1805] (Illus 6b), and pit [1310] did not contain any datable artefactual material. However, like the prehistoric and Romano-British features, they were sealed by the subsoil. This is in contrast to the ditches in Trenches 01–09 which were cut through the subsoil deposit and would indicate that they are either prehistoric or Roman in date, potentially forming part of a wider field system. Indeed, their morphological characteristics and alignments are similar to those of the datable features indicating they are related.

3.5 Post-medieval and modern

The western part of the DA was characterised by a series of ditches (Illus 2). They varied from 0.8m–1.9m in width and 0.6m–0.8m in depth and

Illus 6

Sections





Illus 7

S facing section of ditch [1705]



Illus 8

SE facing section of ditch [906]



Illus 9

S facing section of ditch [1304]

were all laid out on a broadly NW-SE/NE-SW alignment (**Illus 2**). Several of them ([0405], [0505], [0705], [0805] and [0906]) broadly corresponded with anomalies revealed by geophysical survey (**Illus 2**). Moreover, these ditches correspond with a now removed field layout shown on the 1885 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and on aerial photographs from 1945. Ditch [0405] (**Illus 6e**) is a continuation of ditch [0505] forming part of a field boundary which separated a large field to the northwest from smaller strip fields to the southeast. Ditch [0507] is parallel to [0505], and is likely to form part of the boundary of the southern side of this field. Ditch [0705] (**Illus 14**) is also parallel, but further to the south, and represents another field boundary of the NW-SW orientated strip fields in this area. Ditches [0805] and [0906] (**Illus 6c and 8**) are orientated NW-SE, and form the eastern and western sides of a NE-SW orientated strip field.

Later historic mapping indicates that this field system largely survived until the late 1980s. The map evidence indicates these boundaries certainly originate prior to 1885 and they are most likely reflect the post-medieval/modern field layout. Stratigraphically, these ditches were all cut through the subsoil, also indicating that they are post-medieval in origin.

A series of shallower and narrower ditches were also revealed in Trenches 02 and 03 ([0203], [0205], [0207], [0209], [0211], [0213], [0304], [0306], [0308], [0316], [0318]). They were regularly spaced and orientated NW-SE (Trench 02) and NE-SW (Trench 03) along the same layout as the ditches in Trenches 04–09. They do not correspond with any features on historic maps, although they are likely to be drainage gullies associated with an area of allotments shown on the 1945 aerial photograph.

Prehistoric lithics and sherds of isolated pottery were found in some of these features. However these are considered to be residual and reflect the presence of activity from those periods in the vicinity and its subsequent erosion via ploughing, probably in the Middle Ages and post-medieval periods. Also the stratigraphic

Illus 10

S facing section of ditch [1306]



Illus 11

SE facing section of ditch [1504]



relationship of these ditches to the subsoil as well as the presence of 18th–19th century pottery within the fills of ditch [705] attests to a more recent date.

3.6 Finds

By Paul Blinkhorn, Julie Lochrie

The assemblage comprised 117 sherds of pottery, 619 pieces of chipped flint, 29 fragments of ceramic building material and two iron objects. A catalogue has been included as an appendix (Appendix 2) and a summary can be found in **Table 1**.

3.6.1 Pottery

The pottery occurrence by number and type per context is shown in **Table 1**. Each date should be regarded as a terminus post quem. Five fabric types belonging to four broad periods were identified and summarised below:

- **F1** Sand and fine flint. Later Bronze Age. Sparse to moderate angular white flint up to 2mm, most 1mm or less. Sparse to moderate sub-rounded quartz sand up to 1mm.
- **F10** 'Belgic'. Mid 1st century BC – 1st century AD. Fine sandy ware with a moderate scatter of fine silver mica.
- **F20** Sandy greyware. Romano-British. Slightly sandy texture, sparse fine voids.
- **F21** Grogged sandy ware. Romano-British. Sparse to moderate fine grog up to 1mm, sparse to moderate sub-rounded quartz up to 1mm.
- **RST** Red stoneware, 18th–19th century.

The prehistoric pottery is very typical of that previously noted at later Bronze Age sites in the Ipswich area (eg. O'Connor 1975).

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

Ceramic building material includes 194g of daub and 2 fragments of brick. The daub was retrieved from Trench 03, contexts (0303), (0305) and (0309). All the daub was of a similar calcareous and grog tempered fabric, no areas of surface or withy impressions were noted, but the similarity of the fabric of all the fragments suggests very strongly that they all came from the same source.

Brick was found in Trench 03 context (0311) and Trench 15 context (1502). These are likely to be medieval to post-medieval in date.

Table 1

Quantification of finds by trench, with spot dating

Trench	Pottery				Lithics	CBM	Iron	Dating
	PH	Belgic	RB	PM-Mod				
U/S	–	2	–	–	13	–	–	–
3	–	–	1	–	40	28	–	RB
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
5	–	–	18	–	1	–	–	RB
7	–	–	–	1	25	–	1	PM-Mod
13	71	1	14	–	332	–	–	RB
15	–	–	–	8	208	1	–	LBA
17	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	Mid 1stC BC–1stC AD
Total	71	4	33	9	619	29	2	–



Illus 12

S facing section of ditch [1506]

Illus 13

SE facing section of pit [1510]

Illus 14

W facing section of ditch [705]

3.6.2 Flint

The chipped flint is of very mixed character and condition. Most of the assemblage is patinated, abraded and fragmentary. The occurrence of chipped stone with Romano-British or later artefacts indicates the flint is not in situ. The disparities between variable reduction quality and technique may suggest a multi-period assemblage. There are certainly indications there are Neolithic or early Bronze Age components, i.e. the unstratified end-scraper on a blade and the well executed trapezoidal sectioned medial blade fragment from (1505). However much of the assemblage looks hastily reduced with most of the tools composing abruptly edge-retouched, irregular flakes. The presence of later Bronze Age pottery in the assemblage suggests some of the assemblage may be of this date.

3.6.3 Iron Finds

Two iron objects were retrieved; a C-shaped object and a strip fragment. The C-shaped object was retrieved from the same context (0704), Trench 07, as post-medieval to modern stoneware which suggests a potential date. The other iron object, from Trench 04 (0404) was found with no artefacts to aid dating.

3.7 Environmental

By Tim Holden

This report presents the results of an assessment of samples taken during the course of evaluation at Baylham, Suffolk. Five samples ranging in volume from 20 to 40 litres were processed for environmental assessment. The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any palaeoenvironmental remains and evaluate their interpretative value.

3.7.1 Method

The samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250 µm sieve and, once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining

in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. This was then sorted and any material of archaeological significance removed. All plant macrofossil samples were analysed using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100 where necessary to aid identification.

3.7.2 Results

Results of the assessment are presented in Appendix 3.1 (retent samples) and 3.2 (flot samples). The hand collected bone recovered from a single context (1203) is quantified in Appendix 3.3. The samples were all dominated by modern roots, and terrestrial snail shell. The latter were primarily burrowing species and, by virtue of their good condition, are thought to be modern in origin. Material suitable for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating is shown in the tables.

3.7.3 Wood charcoal

Wood charcoal was present in small quantities in most flots and retents. Although some of this would be usable for dating purposes any further analysis would offer little value.

3.7.4 Other remains

A single sample (1203) produced hand collected bone comprising a cow metatarsal and several smaller slivers of long bone. Condition of the bone was poor with a powdery surface but the metatarsal was largely (80%) complete. Small fragments of burnt bone were recovered from a number of retents but the size and abundance of these preclude any identification to species.

3.7.5 Discussion

The sparse palaeoenvironmental assemblage provides little information on the nature of the excavated features. The fragments of cow bone indicate the presence of that species although little more can be deduced from such a small and potentially unrepresentative find.

4 CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological remains within the DA can be broadly separated into three categories:

- remains of post-medieval/modern field systems and drainage in the western part of the DA (Trenches 02–05 and 07–09);
- probable Roman-British field systems in the eastern part of the DA (Trenches 12–14, 17 and 18);
- possible prehistoric (late Bronze Age) agricultural activity within the vicinity of Trench 15.

The evidence for late Bronze Age agricultural activity provides information on how the landscape in this area was utilised in this period. No evidence for in situ Bronze Age features has thus far been uncovered in the area (the only evidence for prehistoric activity consisting of individual later prehistoric findspots and nearby cropmarks). The discovery of a possible Bronze Age field system

therefore as the potential to address research topics regarding Bronze Age settlement, agriculture and flint working (Medlycott 2011, pp20–21). These remains are considered to be of local and potentially regional significance.

The evidence for the Roman field system adds to the picture of Roman activity in this area. The presence of activity from this period is unsurprising considering the DA's position close to the Roman road and nearby settlement of Combretovium. This feeds into the research questions concerning Roman rural settlements and landscapes (Medlycott 2011, p.47). These remains are considered to be of local significance.

The general presence of residual prehistoric flint and Romano-British pottery within the fills of later features in the western part of the DA indicates that the general area was used at those times. However, the fact that only reworked rather than in situ material was revealed indicates that any such remains might have been truncated or removed by ploughing in the medieval and post-medieval periods. In the eastern part of the DA, the upper surfaces of the prehistoric and Romano-British features were truncated by the overlying subsoil deposit, also as a result of ploughing. As such, any prehistoric and Romano-British archaeology present within the DA are most likely to represent the basal remains of features.

The layout of post-medieval fields in the western part of the DA strongly corresponds to that observed on historic maps and aerial photographs. The correspondence of remains with geophysical anomalies also indicates that that geophysical survey was largely effective at identifying archaeological remains. These post-medieval field systems are considered to be of local significance.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Site registers

Appendix 1.1 Trench register

Trench	Direction	Description	Length (m)	Depth of overburden (m)	Max depth (m)
01	N-S	Topsoil (0101) directly overlying natural (0102).	50	0.3	0.4
02	E-W	Topsoil (0201) directly overlying natural (0202). Six N-S linear features ([0203], [0205], [0207], [0209], [0211], [0213]) observed running across the trench – all same size, regularly-spaced apart, and sealed by the topsoil. Believed to be post-medieval drainage ditches associated with the allotments seen on mid-20th century aerial photographs.	50	0.4	0.6
03	NW-SE	Topsoil (0300) overlying subsoil (0301) overlying natural (0302). One large ditch ([0312]) orientated WNW-ESE for 23m in length, believed to be a post-medieval field boundary. Series of other ditches running broadly E-W across trench ([0304], [0306], [0310], [0316], [0318]) – possibly post-medieval agricultural drainage ditches, although containing residual Roman and prehistoric finds. One earlier pit [0308] sealed by ditch [0310].	50	0.45	0.65
04	N-S	Topsoil (0401) overlying subsoil (0402) overlying natural (0402). One E-W linear [0405], cutting through the subsoil and believed to be a post-medieval field boundary as seen on historic mapping.	50	0.5	0.7
05	N-S	Topsoil (0501) overlying subsoil (0502) overlying natural (0503). Two east-west linear features ([0505] and [0507]), cutting through the subsoil and believed to be post-medieval field boundaries as seen on historic mapping, although with residual Roman and prehistoric finds.	50	0.6	0.8
06	E-W	Topsoil (0601) directly overlying natural (0602).	50	0.35	-0.5
07	N-S	Topsoil (0701) overlying subsoil (0702) overlying natural (0703). One E-W linear, [0705], cutting through the subsoil and believed to be a post-medieval field boundary as seen on historic mapping.	50	0.5	0.65
08	E-W	Topsoil (0801) overlying subsoil (0802) overlying natural (0803). One N-S linear [0805], cutting through the subsoil and believed to be a post-medieval field boundary as seen on historic mapping.	50	0.9	1.1
09	NW-SW	Topsoil (0900) overlying subsoil (0901) overlying natural (0902) and (0903). One N-S linear [0906], cutting through the subsoil and believed to be a post-medieval field boundary as seen on historic mapping.	50	0.8	1.1
10	E-W	Topsoil (1001) overlying subsoil (1002) overlying natural (1003).	50	0.55	0.75
11	N-S	Topsoil (1101) overlying subsoil (1102) overlying natural (1103).	50	0.5	0.65
12	N-S	Topsoil (1200) overlying subsoil (1201) overlying natural (1202). One NW-SE aligned ditch [1206], with three fills, and at least 0.7m in depth (not fully excavated).	50	0.75	1.1
13	NE-SW	Topsoil (1300) overlying subsoil (1301) overlying natural (1302). Two N-S ditches ([1304], [1306]), one east-west ditch [1308], and one small pit / posthole [1310] were excavated. Finds from [1306] and [1308] were dated to the Roman period, implying the existence of a Roman field system, with those from [1304] dated to the late Bronze Age and indicating possible earlier activity.	50	0.75	0.95
14	NNW-SSE	Topsoil (1400) overlying subsoil (1401) overlying natural (1402). One ditch [1408] is orientated ENE-WSW and cuts through the subsoil and may be a post-medieval boundary ditch. Another ditch [1410] is orientated E-W and is sealed by the topsoil, so may be earlier, although no dating evidence was recovered.	50	0.55	0.85
15	NE-SW	Topsoil (1500) directly overlying natural (1501). Three ditches ([1504], [1506], and [1508]), plus one small pit / posthole [1510] were excavated. Finds from these were generally dated to the late Bronze Age, and so may represent part of a prehistoric field system.	50	0.4	0.5
16	E-W	Topsoil (1600) overlying subsoil (1601) overlying natural (1602).	50	0.55	0.6
17	E-W	Topsoil (1700) overlying subsoil (1701) overlying natural (1702). Two N-S orientated ditches ([1705] and [1708]), both sealed by the subsoil and with two fills. Finds from [1705] dated to the late Iron Age / early Roman, so possibly part of the same Roman field system as observed in Trench 13.	50	0.5	0.55
18	N-S	Topsoil (1800) overlying subsoil (1801) overlying natural (1802). One E-W orientated ditch [1805] sealed by the subsoil – possibly part of the prehistoric or Roman field system, although no dating evidence was recovered.	50	0.5	0.55

Appendix 1.2 Context register

Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions
0101	01	Topsoil: grey brown silty-sand with occasional pebbles, chalk flecks, and root disturbance.	0–0.3m
0102	01	Natural: chalky-sand deposit, with patches of sand.	0.3–0.4m+
0201	02	Topsoil: grey brown silty-sand with pebbles, flints, and root action.	0–0.4m
0202	02	Natural: chalky-sand with sand patches.	0.4–0.6m+
0203	02	Cut of N-S linear. Sealed by topsoil. Not excavated.	0.7m in width, 2m+ length.
0204	02	Fill of linear [0203]. Light brown silty sand with occasional pebbles and flints.	–
0205	02	Cut of north-south linear. Regular sides (c.45°), flat base. Sealed by topsoil.	0.8m in width, 2m+ length, 0.1m depth.
0206	02	Fill of linear [0205]. Mid-light grey-brown silty sand with occasional pebbles and flints.	–
0207	02	Cut of N-S linear. Sealed by topsoil. Not excavated.	0.8m in width, 2m+ length.
0208	02	Fill of linear [0207]. Light grey-brown silty sand with occasional pebbles and flints.	–
0209	02	Cut of N-S linear. Regular sides (45°), flat base. Sealed by topsoil.	0.7m in width, 2m+ length, 0.15m depth.
0210	02	Fill of linear [0209]. Mid-light brown silty sand with pebbles.	–
0211	02	Cut of N-S linear. Sealed by topsoil. Not excavated.	0.8m in width, 2m+ length.
0212	02	Fill of linear [0211]. Mid-light brown silty sand, with pebbles.	–
0213	02	Cut of north-south linear. Regular sides (45°), flat base. Sealed by topsoil.	0.8m in width, 2m+ length, 0.2m depth.
0214	02	Fill of linear [0213]. Mid-brown silty sand with occasional pebbles.	–
0300	03	Topsoil: brown sandy silt with root disturbance, chalk flecks, and small stones.	0–0.4m
0301	03	Subsoil: mid-orange brown silty-sand, with occasional chalk flecks and small stones.	0.4–0.65m
0302	03	Natural: yellow-white chalky sand with small stones.	0.55–0.65m+
0303	03	Fill of ditch [0304]. Mid-brown silty sand with occasional small stones, chalk flecks, and burnt flint. Prehistoric flint flakes and chunks.	–
0304	03	Cut of NE-SW orientated ditch. Irregular sides, concave base. Cuts through the subsoil.	1m length (NE-SW), 1.1m width (NW-SE), 0.45m depth.
0305	03	Fill of ditch [0306]. Mid-orange brown silty sand with occasional chalk flecks, small stones, CBM fragments, and burnt flint. Prehistoric flint flakes and chunks.	–
0306	03	Cut of NE-SW orientated ditch. Irregular sides, concave base. Cuts through the subsoil.	1m length (NE-SW), 0.75m width (NW-SE), 0.5m depth.
0307	03	Fill of pit [0308]. Mid-orange-brown sandy-silt with occasional chalk flecks and small stones. No finds.	–
0308	03	Cut of small sub-circular pit. Regular gradual sides and concave base. Truncated by ditch [0310].	0.35m (NE-SW), by 0.65m (NW-SE), by 0.45m in depth.
0309	03	Fill of ditch [0310]. Dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks, small stones, burnt flint, and CBM fragments. One sherd of Roman pottery, prehistoric flint flakes and chunks.	–
0310	03	Cut of NE-SW orientated ditch. Regular gradual sides and concave base. Truncates pit [0308]. Cut through subsoil.	1m length (NE-SW), 0.4m width (NW-SE), 0.6m depth.
0311	03	Fill of ditch [0312]. Mid-brown orange silty sand with occasional chalk flecks, small stones, and burnt flint. Prehistoric flint flakes and chunks, and medieval – post medieval brick fragment.	–
0312	03	Cut of WNW-ESE orientated ditch. Regular sides and flat base. Cut through subsoil.	2m+ length (WNW-ESE), 0.85m width (NNE-SSE), 0.14m depth.
0313	03	Upper fill of ditch [0316]. Mid-brown orange sand silt with moderate chalk flecks, CBM fragments, burnt flint, and small stones.	0.25m thick
0314	03	Middle fill of ditch [0316]. Dark orange brown sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks, chalk flecks, small stones, burnt flint, and CBM fragments.	0.3m thick
0315	03	Basal fill of ditch [0316]. Mid-brown orange silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, chalk flecks, and small stones.	0.25m thick
0316	03	Cut of E-W orientated ditch. Regular sides. Not bottomed. Three distinct deposits. Cut through subsoil.	2m+ length (E-W), 1.7m width (N-S), 0.8m depth+
0317	03	Fill of ditch [0318]. Dark orange brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks, chalk flecks, small stones, and CBM fragments.	–
0318	03	Cut of N-S orientated ditch. Regular gradual sides and flat base. Cut through subsoil.	2m length (NE-SW), 1.4m width (NW-SE), 0.4m depth.
0401	04	Topsoil: grey brown silty sand with occasional pebbles and root action.	0–0.3m
0402	04	Subsoil: mid-orange brown silty sand with occasional pebbles and chalk flecks.	0.3–0.5m
0403	04	Natural: mix of chalky sand with sand patches.	0.5–0.7m+
0404	04	Fill of ditch [0405]. Dark brown silty sand with occasional pebbles and chalk flecks. One piece of iron recovered.	–

Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions	Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions
0405	04	Cut of E-W orientated ditch. Regular sides (45°) and flat base. Cut through subsoil. Continuation of [0505].	2m+ length, 1.1m width, 0.75m depth.	0901	09	Subsoil: mid-orange brown silty sand with small stones and root disturbance.	0.45–0.85m
0501	05	Topsoil: grey-brown silty sand with occasional pebbles and root action.	0–0.3m	0902	09	Natural: light orange grey sand with small stones.	0.85–1.1m
0502	05	Subsoil: mid-brown-orange silty sand with chalk flecks.	0.3–0.6m	0903	09	Natural: mid-olive yellow clay with chalk and stones.	1.1–1.4m+
0503	05	Natural: mix of chalky sand and sand patches.	0.6–0.8m+	0904	09	Upper fill of ditch [0906]. Light brown orange silty sand with occasional chalk flecks and small stones.	0.5m thick.
0504	05	Fill of ditch [0505]. Dark grey-black silty sand with occasional small pebbles and chalk flecks.		0905	09	Lower fill of ditch [0906]. Dark orange brown silty sand with occasional small stones.	0.3m thick.
0505	05	Cut of E-W orientated ditch. Regular sides (45°). Not excavated. Cuts through subsoil. Continuation of [0405].	2m+ length, 0.8m width, 0.3m+ depth (not bottomed)	0906	09	Cut of NW-SE orientated ditch. Irregular sides and flat base. Cut through subsoil.	2m length, 1.2m width. 0.8m depth.
0506	05	Fill of ditch [0507]. Dark grey-brown silty sand with stones, flint, chalk flecks, and charcoal. Two sherds of Roman pottery and prehistoric flint recovered.	–	1001	10	Topsoil: grey brown silty sand with frequent pebbles, occasional chalk, and root action.	0–0.35m
0507	05	Cut of E-W orientated ditch. Regular sides (45°) and flat base. Cut through subsoil.	2m+ length, 1.9m width, 0.8m depth.	1002	10	Subsoil: mid-light brown silty sand.	0.35–0.55m
0601	06	Topsoil: grey-brown silty sand with occasional pebbles and root action.	0–0.35m	1003	10	Natural: mixture of chalky-sand, sand, and clay patches. Gravelly in places.	0.55–0.65m+
0602	06	Natural: chalky-sand deposit, with patches of sand and some clay patches.	0.35–0.5m+	1101	11	Topsoil: loose grey brown silty sand with occasional stones and root action.	0–0.3m
0701	07	Topsoil: grey brown silty sand with occasional pebbles and chalk flecks.	0–0.3m	1102	11	Subsoil: light brown / orange silty-sand deposit with occasional pebbles.	0.3–0.5m
0702	07	Subsoil: mid-orange brown silty sand with chalk flecks.	0.3–0.5m	1103	11	Natural: mixture of orange-brown gravels, chalk, and sandy deposits.	0.5–0.65m+
0703	07	Natural: mix of sand, chalk, and clay.	0.5–0.65m+	1200	12	Topsoil: dark brown grey sandy silt with small stones, chalk flecks, and root disturbance.	0–0.35m
0704	07	Fill of ditch [0705]. Dark grey-brown silty sand with pebbles, chalk flecks, and flints. One wooden pipe runs E-W along line of ditch, 18th–19th century pottery, prehistoric flints, and one iron object, recovered.	–	1201	12	Subsoil: mid-orange brown silty sand with occasional stones and chalk flecks.	0.35–0.75m
0705	07	Cut of E-W orientated ditch. Regular sides (45°) and flat base. Cut through subsoil.	2m+ length, 1.2m width, 0.75m depth.	1202	12	Natural: bands of yellow brown sand with compact chalk lens and gravel-sand.	0.75–1.1m+
0801	08	Topsoil: grey brown silty-sand with occasional pebbles and root action.	0–0.3m	1203	12	Upper fill of ditch [1206]. Dark orange brown silty sand with occasional small stones and animal bone.	0.68m thick
0802	08	Subsoil: orange-brown silty sand with chalk flecks.	0.3–0.9m	1204	12	Middle fill of ditch [1206]. Light grey yellow silty sand with occasional small stones.	0.85m thick
0803	08	Natural: mix of sand, chalk patches, and clay patches.	0.9–1.1m+	1205	12	Lower fill of ditch [1206]. Dark orange brown silty sand with occasional small stones.	0.87m thick
0804	08	Fill of ditch [0804]. Grey-brown silty sand with occasional pebbles and chalk.	–	1206	12	Cut of NW-SE orientated ditch. Regular sides. Not bottomed. Three distinct deposits. Sealed by subsoil.	2m+ length (NW-SE), 1.95m width (NE-SW), 0.85m+ depth (not bottomed)
0805	08	Cut of N-S orientated ditch. Regular sides (45°). Not bottomed. Cut through subsoil.	2m+ length, 1.2m width, 0.6m+ depth (not bottomed)	1300	13	Topsoil: mid-white grey chalky silt with frequent chalk and stones.	0–0.4m
0900	09	Topsoil: dark brown sandy silt with small stones and root disturbance.	0–0.45m	1301	13	Subsoil: dark brown grey sandy silt with small stones.	0.4–0.75m
				1302	13	Natural / subsoil: mid-grey orange sandy gravel, with patches of silty sand.	0.75–0.95m+

Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions	Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions
1303	13	Fill of ditch [1304]. Dark orange brown silty sand with small stones. Late Bronze Age pottery and prehistoric flints.	—	1502	15	Upper fill of ditch [1504]. Mid-orange brown silty sand with occasional small stones and root disturbance. Late Bronze Age pottery and flints.	0.75m thick
1304	13	Cut of N-S orientated ditch. Regular sides and concave base. Sealed by subsoil.	2m+ length (N-S), 1.1m width (E-W), 0.45m depth.	1503	15	Lower fill of ditch [1504]. Mid-grey orange sand with occasional small stones.	0.6m thick
1305	13	Fill of ditch [1306]. Dark orange brown silty sand, with frequent small stones. Roman pottery and prehistoric flints.	—	1504	15	Cut of NW-SE orientated ditch. Irregular sides and flat base. Two fills. Sealed by subsoil.	2m+ length (NW-SE), 1.15m width (NE-SW), 0.9m depth.
1306	13	Cut of N-S orientated ditch. Irregular sides and concave base (U-shaped profile). Sealed by topsoil.	2m+ length (N-S), 1.05m width (E-W), 0.45m depth.	1505	15	Fill of ditch [1506]. Mid-orange brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and root disturbance. Late Bronze Age pottery and prehistoric flints.	—
1307	13	Fill of ditch [1308]. Mid-orange brown silty sand with small stones. Roman pottery and prehistoric flints.	—	1506	15	Cut of N-S orientated ditch. Regular sides and concave base. Tail end at SE end.	2m+ length (N-S), 1.1m width (E-W), 0.6m depth.
1308	13	Cut of E-W orientated ditch. Irregular sides and flat base. Sealed by topsoil.	2m+ length (E-W), 0.9m width (N-S), 0.55m depth.	1507	15	Fill of ditch [1508]. Mid-orange brown sandy silt with occasional small stones. Prehistoric flints.	—
1309	13	Fill of small pit [1310]. Mid-orange brown silty sand with occasional small stones.	—	1508	15	Cut of N-S orientated ditch. Regular gradual sides and flat base.	2m+ length (N-S), 0.65m width (E-W), 0.43m depth.
1310	13	Cut of sub-circular pit with irregular sides and concave base. Sealed by subsoil.	0.6m (NW-SE), 0.55m (NE-SW), 0.22m depth.	1509	15	Fill of pit [1510]. Dark orange brown sandy silt with some burnt flint. Prehistoric flints.	—
1400	14	Topsoil: dark orange grey sandy silt with occasional stones and chalk flecks.	0–0.3m	1510	15	Cut of sub-circular pit. Regular sides and uneven base.	0.6m+ (NW-SE), 0.6m (NE-SW), 0.3m depth.
1401	14	Subsoil: yellow orange sand with small stones and chalk flecks.	0.3–0.55m	1600	16	Topsoil: dark yellow grey silty with stones, chalk flecks, and root disturbance.	0–0.35m
1402	14	Natural: orange yellow sand with chalk flecks and stones.	0.55–0.85m+	1601	16	Subsoil: mid-yellow grey silty sand with occasional stones and chalk flecks.	0.35–0.55m
1403	14	Natural: compact chalk.	0.85m+	1602	16	Natural: mixed bands of sand.	0.55–0.8m+
1404	14	Natural: pockets of clay.	1.6m+	1700	17	Topsoil: mid-yellow brown silty with chalk flecks, stones, and chert.	0–0.32m
1405	14	Upper fill of ditch [1408]. Mid-orange brown sandy silt with stones and root disturbance.	0.6m thick	1701	17	Subsoil: mid-orange grey silt with occasional small stones.	0.32–0.47m
1406	14	Middle fill of ditch [1408]. Light brown yellow sand with occasional small stones.	0.43m thick	1702	17	Natural: sandy gravel with stones and chert.	0.47–0.55m+
1407	14	Lower fill of ditch [1408]. Mid-orange brown silty sand with small stones.	0.4m thick	1703	17	Upper fill of ditch [1705]. Mid-orange brown sandy silt with occasional small stones.	0.26m thick.
1408	14	Cut of ENE-WSW ditch. Irregular sides. Not bottomed. Truncates subsoil.	2m+ length (ENE-WSW), 4.05m width, 0.95m+ depth.	1704	17	Lower fill of ditch [1705]. Dark orange grey sandy silt with stones. One sherd of late Iron Age/Roman pot.	0.34m thick.
1409	14	Fill of gully [1410]. Mid-orange brown clay sand with small stones.	—	1705	17	Cut of N-S orientated ditch. Irregular sides and concave base. Sealed by subsoil.	2m+ length (N-S), 1.2m width (E-W), 0.6m depth.
1410	14	Cut of E-W orientated gully. Gradual regular sides and flat base. Sealed by subsoil.	2m+ length (E-W), 0.75m width (N-S), 0.14m depth	1706	17	Upper fill of ditch [1708]. Mid-orange brown sandy silt with occasional small stones.	0.18m thick.
1500	15	Topsoil: dark brown sandy silt with moderate small stones and occasional chalk flecks.	0–0.6m	1707	17	Lower fill of ditch [1708]. Dark orange brown silty sand with small stones.	0.25m thick.
1501	15	Natural: mid-grey orange sand with patches of yellow white chalk.	0.6m+				

Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions
1708	17	Cut of N-S orientated ditch. Irregular sides and flat base. Sealed by subsoil.	2m+ length (N-S), 1.4m width (E-W), 0.53m depth.
1800	18	Topsoil: dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks, stones, and root disturbance.	0–0.3m
1801	18	Subsoil: mid-orange brown sandy silt with small stones and root disturbance.	0.3–0.5m
1802	18	Natural: light grey orange gravelly sand.	0.5–0.55m+
1803	18	Upper fill of ditch [1805]. Mid-brown orange silty sand with small stones.	0.15m thick.
1804	18	Lower fill of ditch [1805]. Mid-orange brown silty sand with frequent stones.	0.3m thick.
1805	18	Cut of E-W orientated ditch. Irregular sides and concave base. Sealed by subsoil.	2m+ length (E-W), 1.5m width (N-S), 0.45m depth.

Photo	Colour	B/W	Digital	Direction facing	Description
022	01/31	02/31	396	WSW	ENE facing section of ditch [1408]
023	–	–	397	SW	General shot of ditch [1408]
024	–	–	398	NW	General shot of ditch [1408]
025	01/30	02/30	399	E	W facing section of ditch [1410]
026	–	–	400	SW	Trench 09 general shot
027	–	–	401	NE	Trench 09 general shot
028	01/29	02/29	402	NW	SE facing section of ditch [0906]
029	01/28	02/28	403	NW	SE facing section of ditch [0906]
030	–	–	404	SW	Trench 13 general shot
031	–	–	405	NE	Trench 13 general shot
032	01/27	02/27	406	N	S facing section of ditch [1304]
033	–	–	407	N	S facing section of ditch [1304]
034	01/26	02/26	408	N	S facing section of ditch [1306]
035	01/25	02/25	409	Q	E facing section of ditch [1308]
036	–	–	410	NW	SE facing section of pit [1310]
037	–	–	411	S	Trench 11 general shot
038	–	–	412	N	Trench 11 general shot
039	–	–	413	S	Trench 01 general shot
040	–	–	414	N	Trench 01 general shot
041	–	–	415	E	Trench 06 general shot
042	–	–	416	W	Trench 06 general shot
043	–	–	417	S	Geological linear in trench 10
044	–	–	418	S	Geological linear in trench 10
045	–	–	419	E	Trench 10 general shot
046	–	–	420	W	Trench 10 general shot
047	–	–	421	SW	Trench 15 general shot
048	–	–	422	NE	Trench 15 general shot
049	01/24	02/24	423	NW	SE facing section of ditch [1504]
050	–	–	424	NW	SE facing section of ditch [1504]
051	01/23	02/23	425	N	S facing section of ditch [1506]
052	01/22	02/22	426	N	S facing section of ditch [1508]
053	01/21	02/21	427	SW	NE facing section of pit [1510]
054	01/20	02/20	428	NW	SE facing section of pit [1510]
055	–	–	429	S	Linear [0205]
056	01/19	02/19	430	N	Linear [0209]
057	01/18	02/18	431	N	Linear [0213]
058	–	–	432	S	Linear [0213]

Appendix 1.3 Photographic register

Photo	Colour	B/W	Digital	Direction facing	Description
001	01/36	01/36	375	–	ID shot
002	–	–	376	E	Trench 17 general shot
003	–	–	377	W	Trench 17 general shot
004	–	–	378	N	S facing section of ditch [1705]
005	01/35	02/35	379	N	S facing section of ditch [1705]
006	–	–	380	N	S facing section of ditch [1708]
007	01/34	02/34	381	N	S facing section of ditch [1708]
008	–	–	382	S	Trench 12 general shot
009	–	–	383	N	Trench 12 general shot
010	01/33	02/33	384	NW	SE facing section of ditch [1206]
011	–	–	385	OH	General shot of ditch [1206]
012	–	–	386	S	Trench 12 general shot
013	–	–	387	N	Trench 12 general shot
014	–	–	388	E	Trench 16 general shot
015	–	–	389	W	Trench 16 general shot
016	–	–	390	S	Trench 18 general shot
017	–	–	391	N	Trench 18 general shot
018	01/32	02/32	392	E	W facing section of ditch [1805]
019	–	–	393	ENE	WSW facing section of sondage into natural at NNW end of Trench 14
020	–	–	394	SSE	Trench 14 general shot
021	–	–	395	NNW	Trench 14 general shot

Photo	Colour	B/W	Digital	Direction facing	Description
059	–	–	433	W	Trench 02 general shot
060	–	–	434	E	Trench 02 general shot
061	–	–	435	N	Linear [0203]
062	01/17	02/17	436	W	E facing section of ditch [0404]
063	–	–	437	S	Trench 04 general shot
064	–	–	438	N	Trench 04 general shot
065	–	–	439	W	E facing section of ditch [0404]
066	–	–	440	S	Trench 05 general shot
067	–	–	441	N	Trench 05 general shot
068	–	–	442	S	Trench 07 general shot
069	–	–	443	N	Trench 07 general shot
070	–	–	444	E	Trench 08 general shot
071	–	–	445	W	Trench 08 general shot
072	01/16	02/16	446	NE	SW facing section of ditch [0304]
073	01/15	02/15	447	NE	SW facing section of ditch [0306]
074	01/14	02/14	448	NE	SW facing section of pit [0308] and ditch [0310]
075	01/13	02/13	449	W	E facing section of ditch [0312]
076	01/12	02/12	450	E	W facing section of ditch [0705]
077	–	–	451	E	W facing section of ditch [0705]
078	01/11	02/11	452	N	S facing section of ditch [0805]
079	01/10	02/10	453	W	E facing section of ditch [0505]
080	–	–	454	–	VOID
081	01/09	02/09	455	SW	NE facing section of ditch [0316]
082	01/08	02/08	456	SW	NE facing section of ditch [0318]
083	–	–	457	SE	Trench 03 general shot
084	–	–	458	NW	Trench 03 general shot
085	–	–	459	–	Backfilled trenches
086	–	–	460	–	Backfilled trenches
087	–	–	461	–	Backfilled trenches
088	–	–	462	–	Backfilled trenches
089	–	–	463	–	Backfilled trenches
090	01/07	02/07	464	W	E facing section of ditch [0507]

Appendix 1.4 Sample register

Sample	Context	Description
001	1303	Single fill of ditch [1304] – 40 litres
002	1305	Single fill of ditch [1306] – 40 litres
003	1307	Single fill of ditch [1308] – 40 litres
004	1505	Fill of ditch [1506] – 40 litres
005	1509	Fill of pit [1510] – 20 litres

Appendix 1.5 Drawing register

Drawing	Scale	Description
001	1:10	S facing section of ditch [1705]
002	1:10	S facing section of ditch [1708]
003	1:10	SW facing section of ditch [1206]
004	1:10	W facing section of ditch [1805]
005	1:10	ENE facing section of ditch [1408]
006	1:20	SE facing section of ditch [0906]
007	1:10	SE facing section of ditch [1504]
008	1:10	SW facing section of [0308] and [0310]
009	1:10	W facing section of ditch [0316]
010	1:10	E facing section of ditch [0405]

Appendix 2 Finds catalogue

Trench	Context	Sample	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Fabric code	Object	Description	Period
–	U/S	–	2	4	Pottery (RB)	F20	Sandy Greyware	–	RB
–	U/S	–	13	262	Lithics	–	Debitage and Tool	Flint. Distal end scraper on a blade chunks and flakes. Mixed patination and abrasion.	PH
03	0303	–	4	58	Lithics	–	Debitage	Flint. Flakes and Chunks. Mixed abrasion and patination.	PH
03	0303	–	1	5	CBM	–	Daub	Calcerous and grog tempered.	–
03	0305	–	8	96	Lithics	–	Debitage	Flint. Flakes and a chunk. Mixed patination and abrasion.	PH
03	0305	–	5	12	CBM	–	Daub	Calcerous and grog tempered.	–
03	0309	–	1	4	Pottery (RB)	F20	Sandy Greyware	–	RB
03	0309	–	14	543	Lithics	–	Debitage	Flint. Flakes and chunks. Mixed patination and abrasion, some burnt pieces.	PH
03	0309	–	21	177	CBM	–	Daub	Calcerous and grog tempered.	–
03	0311	–	14	229	Lithics	–	Debitage and Tool	Flint. Two edge retouched pieces, flakes and chunks. Mixed patination and abrasion.	PH
03	0311	–	1	492	CBM	–	Brick	Handmade brick fragment.	Medi-PM
04	0404	–	1	29	Iron	–	Strip	Wide thin strip fragment.	–
05	0506	–	1	5	Pottery (RB)	F21	Grogged Sandy Ware	–	RB
05	0506	–	1	13	Pottery (RB)	F20	Sandy Greyware	–	RB
05	0506	–	1	90	Lithics	–	Tool	Flint. Large flake with invasive right lateral, semi invasive abrupt to semi abrupt retouch.	PH
07	0704	–	1	7	Pottery (PM)	RST	Red Stoneware	–	18th– 19th C; PM-Mod
07	0704	–	1	36	Iron	–	Object	C-shaped fitting with U-shaped section.	–
07	0704	–	25	530	Lithics	–	Core and Debitage	Flint. Irregular platform core, flakes, chunks and chips. Mixed patination and abrasion, some burnt pieces.	PH
13	1303	–	1	7	Pottery (PH)	F1	Coarseware	–	LBA
13	1303	1	18	27	Pottery (PH)	F1	Coarseware	–	LBA
13	1303	1	100	473	Lithics	–	Debitage and Tool	Flint. Edge retouched flake. Flakes, chunks and chips. Mixed patination and abrasion, including some fresh pieces.	PH
13	1303	–	2	24	Lithics	–	Debitage	Flint. Two flakes. Lightly patinated, lightly abraded.	PH
13	1305	–	1	8	Pottery	F10	Belgic	–	Mid 1st C BC – 1st C AD
13	1305	–	1	24	Pottery (PH)	F1	Coarseware	–	LBA
13	1305	2	29	57	Pottery (PH)	F1	Coarseware	–	RB
13	1305	–	1	1	Pottery (RB)	F20	Sandy Greyware	–	RB
13	1305	2	1	2	Pottery (RB)	F20	Sandy Greyware	–	RB
13	1305	–	1	6	Lithics	–	Debitage	Flint. Burnt flake fragment.	PH
13	1305	2	96	710	Lithics	–	Debitage and Tool	Flint. Edge retouched flake. Flakes, chunks and chips. Mixed patination and abrasion, some burnt pieces.	PH
13	1307	3	22	20	Pottery (PH)	F1	Coarseware	–	LBA
13	1307	–	1	5	Pottery (RB)	F20	Sandy Greyware	–	RB

Trench	Context	Sample	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Fabric code	Object	Description	Period
13	1307	3	2	6	Pottery (RB)	F20	Sandy Greyware	—	RB
13	1307	3	133	655	Lithics	—	Debitage and Tool	Flint. Three edge retouched flakes. Flakes, chunks and chips. Mixed patination and abrasion, a few burnt pieces.	PH
15	1502	—	1	4	Pottery (PH)	F1	Coarseware	—	LBA
15	1502	—	1	33	CBM	-	Fragment	Brick or tile of fine sandy fabric with few visible inclusions.	—
15	1505	4	6	3	Pottery (PH)	F1	Coarseware	—	LBA
15	1505	—	1	10	Pottery (PH)	F1	Coarseware	—	LBA
15	1505	—	2	11	Lithics	—	Debitage and Tool	Flint. Edge retouched flake and unretouched flake. Fresh.	PH
15	1505	4	136	307	Lithics	—	Debitage and Tool	Flint. Three small fragments with edge retouch. Medial blade fragment, flakes, chunks and chips. Mixed patination and abrasion, some burnt pieces.	PH
15	1507	—	4	61	Lithics	—	Debitage	Flint. Flakes and a chunk. Patinated and much abraded.	PH
15	1509	—	26	492	Lithics	—	Debitage	Flint. Flakes and chunks. Mixed patination and abrasion, some burnt pieces.	PH
15	1509	5	40	292	Lithics	—	Debitage	Flint. Flakes, chunks and chips. Mixed patination and abrasion, some burnt pieces.	PH
17	1704	—	1	3	Pottery	F10	Belgic	—	Mid 1st C BC – 1st C AD

Appendix 3 Environmental catalogue

Appendix 3.1 Retent sample results

Context	Sample	Feature	Sample vol (l)	Ceramic		Stone	Burnt bone	Unburnt bone	Charred nutshell	Charcoal		Material available for AMS Dating	Comments
				Pottery	CBM (daub)	Lithics	Mammal	Mammal		Qty	Max size (cm)		
1303	1	Single fill of ditch [1304]	40	++	+	+++	-	-	-	+	1.1	Charcoal +	-
1305	2	Single fill of ditch [1306]	40	+++	-	+++	++	-	-	++	1.2	Burnt bone +, charcoal +	Small burnt bone frags <1cm
1307	3	Single fill of ditch [1308]	40	+++	-	+++	+	+	-	+	0.8	Burnt bone +, unburnt bone +, charcoal +	Small burnt bone frags <1cm, unburnt bone fragments are tooth from large herbivore
1505	4	Fill of ditch [1506]	40	++	-	+++	+	-	-	-	-	Burnt bone +	Small burnt bone frags <1cm
1509	5	Fill of pit [1510]	20	-	-	++	-	-	+	+	<0.5	Charred nutshell +	Charcoal not retained

Key: + = rare (0–5), ++ = occasional (6–15), +++ = common (15–50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)
NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

Appendix 3.2 Flotation sample results

Context	Sample	Charcoal qty	Charcoal max size (cm)	Material available for AMS Dating	Comments
1303	1	-	-	N	Modern roots and burrowing snails
1305	2	+	< 1 cm	Y	Modern roots and burrowing snails
1305	4	+	< 1 cm	Y	Modern roots and burrowing snails
1307	3	+	< 1 cm	Y	Modern roots and burrowing snails
1309	5	+	< 1 cm	Y	Modern roots and burrowing snails

Key: + = rare (1–5), ++ = occasional (6–15), +++ = common (16–50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)
NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

Appendix 3.3 Hand-collected animal bone

Context	Sample	Feature	Weight (g)	Large mammal (eg. cow/horse)	Medium sized mammal (eg. pig/sheep/goat)	Small animal (eg. dog/cat/rabbit)	Comments (fragmentation, diversity cut-marks and other observations re. bone type)
1203	-	-	150	4 frags	-	-	One metatarsus of cow (80% complete) with other small long-bone fragments



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