

MELT/01



WOODS LANE, MELTON, SUFFOLK

Archaeological Evaluation

commissioned by Heritage Collective
on behalf of Christchurch Property Ltd

June 2014

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project info

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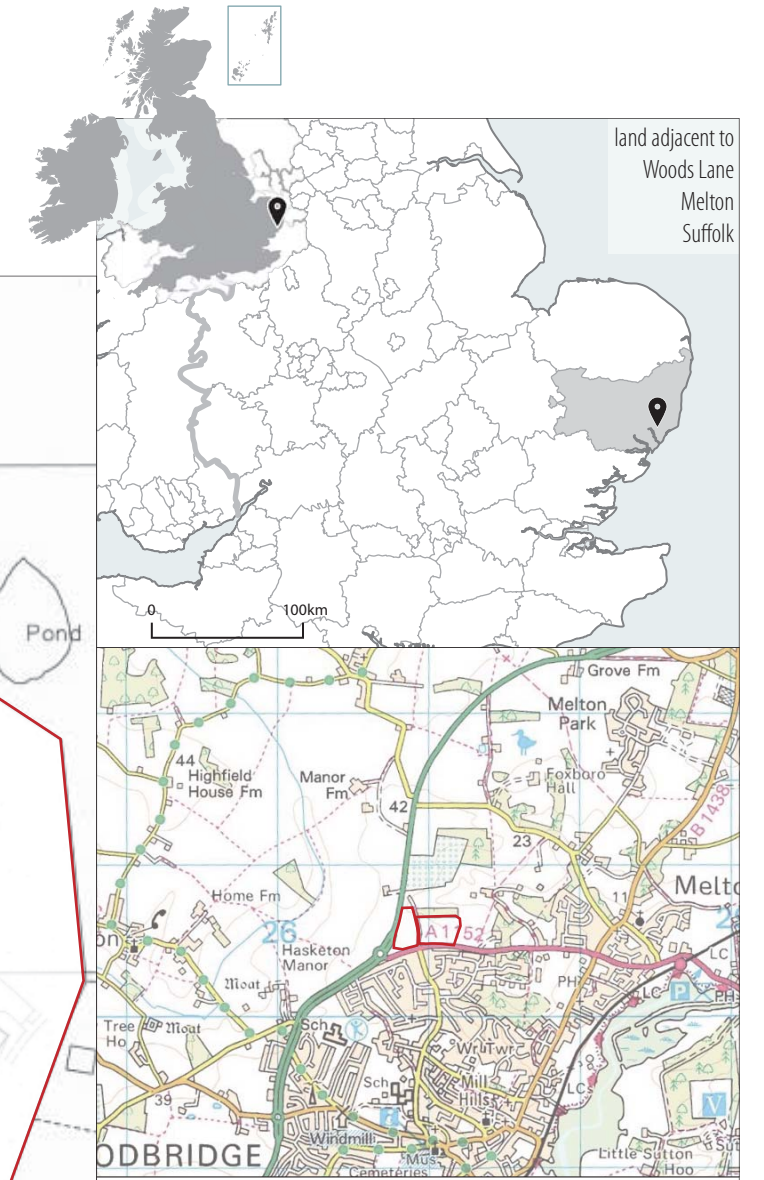
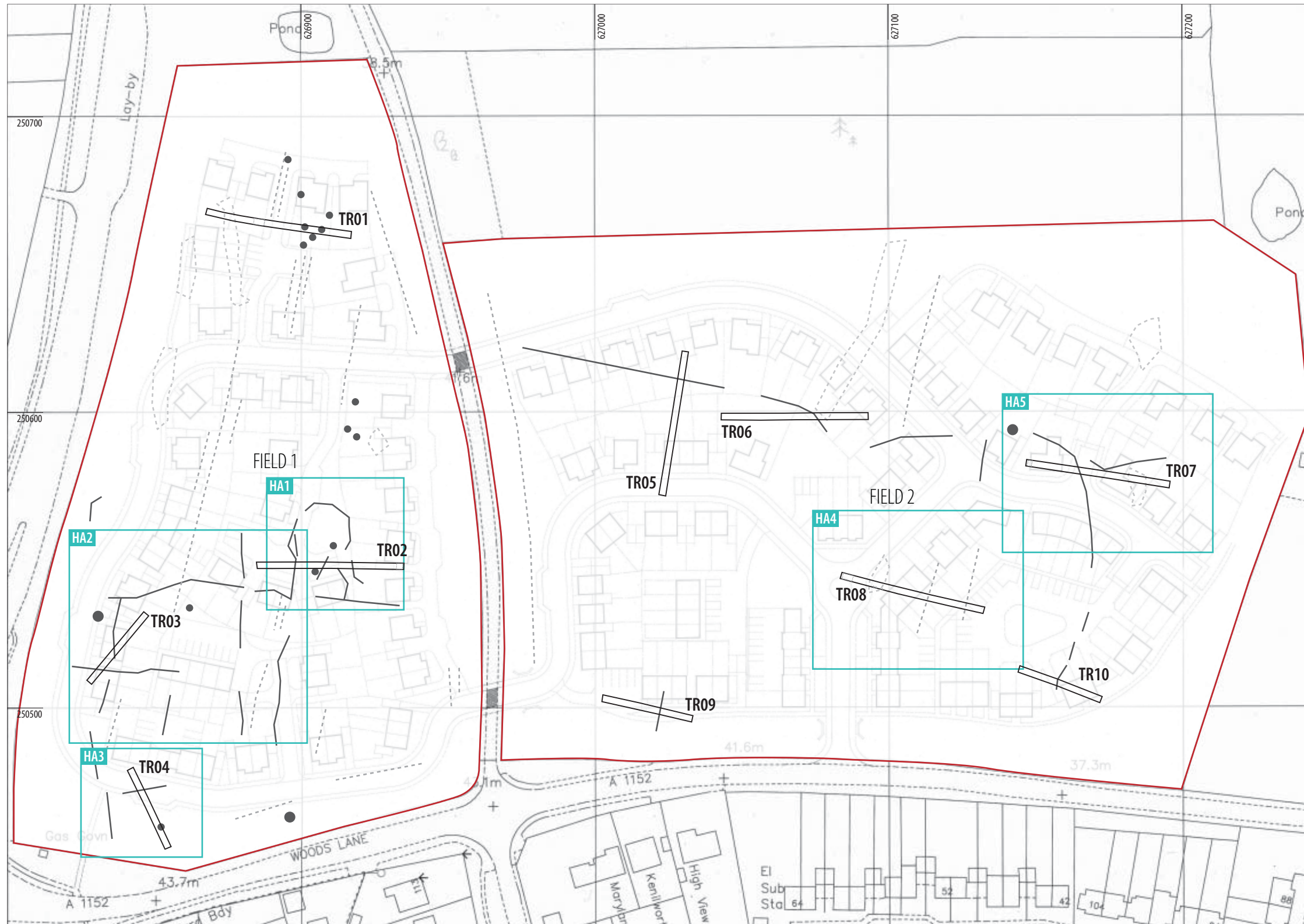


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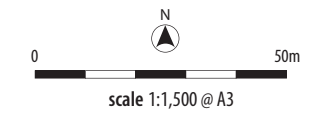
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KEY

- application boundary
- trench
- sondage
- heritage asset (HA)

GEOPHYS

- potential pit
- potential ditch
- cultivation, predominantly ridge and furrow
- predominantly natural



land adjacent to Woods Lane Melton Suffolk

ILLUS 1 Site location

WOODS LANE, MELTON, SUFFOLK

Archaeological Evaluation

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd conducted a trial-trench archaeological evaluation on land at Woods Lane, Melton, 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, which noted the presence of a number of positive linear anomalies. Trial trenching revealed evidence for Romano-British field systems; Saxon activity; and one post-medieval field boundary. Other undated features, including two possible enclosures and a number of pits, may reflect prehistoric activity. The trenching results generally support the results of geophysical survey in some respects, with a number of additional features being identified during the trenching.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 Christchurch Property Company Limited are preparing a planning application in connection with the proposed residential development on land at Woods Lane, Melton, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, NGR TM 269 505. This land is henceforth referred to as the Development Area (DA) and covers c.8.09ha. In support of the planning application, the developer has been required to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site comprising geophysical survey (PCG 2014) and a trial trench investigation (covered by this document).
- 1.1.2 The evaluation is being 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. The results will allow the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (ASCT) to determine the significance of any archaeological remains within the DA.
- 1.1.3 To date, a desk based assessment has been prepared by Heritage Collective (HC 2013), and a Geophysical Survey undertaken (PCG 2014). Heritage Collective, acting on behalf of Christchurch Property Company Limited, has commissioned Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd to carry out the trial trenching evaluation and produce a report on the results. Following completion

of the trial trenching, the ASCT will have all the necessary information with which to determine the significance of any archaeological remains and determine the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource. Decisions on the type and scope of mitigation measures (if required by the ASCT) will be based on the results of field evaluation.

- 1.1.4 The remit of the archaeological trial trenching programme has been outlined by ASCT in a brief (ASCT 2014) and the trench plan has been agreed by Heritage Collective with the ASCT. The trenches evaluated the DA by targeting geophysical survey anomalies as well as 'blank' areas (Illus.1). All evaluative works were carried out with the agreement of the ASCT.

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 1.2.1 The DA occupies c.8.09ha of agricultural land, situated to the north of Woodbridge in the eastern part of the parish of Melton, Suffolk. The DA is composed of two broadly rectangular fields separated by a N-S aligned public bridleway. It is bounded by Woods Lane to the south, the A12 to the west and by field boundaries and a stand of trees to the east and north.
- 1.2.2 The solid geology of the DA consists of sand of the Red Crag formation. This is overlain by superficial deposits mainly comprising Diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation (chalky till, together with outwash sands and gravels,



silts and clays). Sands and gravels of the Kesgrave and Lowestoft formations are also expected to be present in the east and north of the site (Soil Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 6, South East England). The height of the DA varies between c.38.5m OD (at the northern end), rising to 44m OD in the southern and western areas.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

1.3.1 A detailed background for the DA is presented in the DBA (HC 2013). The conclusions of this will be summarised here.

1.3.2 Findspots of prehistoric flints are recorded in the vicinity of the DA (although none within 500m). These include a Palaeolithic hand axe and flint axe 1.4km to the east (MSF3533 and MSF3531), and a scatter of Neolithic flint artefacts 1.8km to the south-east. The later prehistoric period is represented by similar unstratified finds, including a Late Bronze Age copper alloy axe 1.6km to the north (MSF3310), Iron Age coins to the south and north-east (MSF4623 and MSF10515), as well as pottery sherds to the north and south-east (MSF5690, MSF10515, and MSF5690). No evidence for prehistoric settlement or concentrated activity has been uncovered in the vicinity of the DA.

1.3.3 There is further evidence for Roman activity in the vicinity of the DA, with a clay floor uncovered during a watching brief at Woodbridge School c.1km to the south (MSF19070), and a wooden revetment associated with the River Deben 1.6km to the south-east (MSF24925). The site of a Roman tile kiln is also recorded within Melton itself. Evidence for Roman activity closer to the DA includes scatters of pottery (MSF3540, MF291, MSF19526, MSF825, MSF5691, MSF9505, MSF10154, MSF5045m MSF3586) and coins (MSF1584, MSF11185, MSF3550, MSF3552).

1.3.4 Woodbridge is known to be a Saxon settlement, with it first being mentioned in documentary sources in 970, and the name potentially deriving from 'Woden's town'. The famous ship burial at Sutton Hoo is 2.5km to the south-west of the DA. Other evidence for Saxon activity has been uncovered in the vicinity, including a possible skeleton, with a spearhead and piece of bronze, uncovered 950m to the south of the DA in the late 19th century (MSF3589). Unstratified Saxon finds in the area include pottery (MSF292 and MSF3590), a bronze brooch, and a decorated stone (MSF18370).

1.3.5 The medieval settlement of Woodbridge (MSF23410) was listed in the Domesday Book, and was positioned c.1km to the north of the DA. The medieval core of Melton (MSF25767) was also positioned 900m to the east of the DA. Two medieval moated sites (MSF817 and SAM1007673) are located to the east of the DA, suggesting that the areas around Woodbridge and Melton were used as agricultural land in this period. The presence of cropmarks of field boundaries on aerial

photography in these areas (MXS22609 and MXS22610) supports this further. Medieval pottery has also been recovered in various areas around the DA (MSF3523, MSF10723, MSF288, MSF293, MSF9506, MSG10153, MSG10156, MSF10528, MSF20255), alongside a coin (MSG11186), quernstone (MSF10155), and architectural fragments (MSF12491). It therefore seems likely that the land the DA occupies would have been agricultural land on the outskirts of the settlements during the medieval period.

1.3.6 The land the DA occupies comprised agricultural land throughout the post-medieval period. The first detailed map of the area – the 1833 Tithe Map of Melton – shows the DA as located within several fields adjacent to, and divided by, two small roads. Minor changes have been made to the field layout between then and now, however the DA still consists of two fields separated by (today) a bridleway.

1.3.7 Geophysical survey indicated the presence of several positive linear anomalies across both halves of the DA (PCG 2014). Based on their morphology, it is likely that these represent the remains of field systems. Their alignments (WNW-ESE/NNE/SSW) broadly match with the eastern boundary of the DA and several other extant boundaries in the surrounding land including the parish boundary, c.200m to the west. It is possible therefore that they are post-medieval in origin. However, the presence of prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval activity in the vicinity means that they may represent remains from earlier periods.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 OBJECTIVES

2.1.1 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 and thus determine their significance. It also allows 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.

2.1.2 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)). Evidence retrieved during the works was analysed in light of the objectives contained in the relevant period-based framework.



KEY

- application boundary
- trench
- sondage
- ▨ palaeochannel

PHASING

- undated feature
- Roman
- Saxon
- Post-medieval

GEOPHYS

- potential pit
- potential ditch
- - - cultivation, predominantly ridge and furrow
- - - predominantly natural

0 25m
1:750 @ A3

ILLUS 2
Field 1, Trenches 1-4



KEY

- application boundary
- trench
- sondage
- palaeochannel

PHASING

- undated feature
- Roman
- Saxon
- Post-medieval

GEOPHYS

- potential pit
- potential ditch
- cultivation, predominantly ridge and furrow
- predominantly natural

N

0 25m

1:750 @ A3

ILLUS 3
Field 2; Trenches 5–10

- 2.1.3 The archaeological investigations were also 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 in the surrounding area.
- 2.1.4 In addition to these general aims, it was considered that the evaluation may give an opportunity to address the following specific research objectives:

Anglo-Saxon

- There is still a problem in locating and identifying Anglo-Saxon sites (Medlycott 2011, 57).
- Are there regional or landscape related variations in settlement location, density or type (Medlycott 2011, 58).
- The development of Anglo-Saxon landscapes needs further investigation (Medlycott 2011, 58).

Medieval

- Rural settlement. The origins and development of different rural settlement types needs further research. What forms do farms take? A review of dating the origins of greens and green side settlements is needed (Medlycott 2011, 70).

Post-medieval

- The impacts of social change on landscape (Medlycott 2011, 79).

2.2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.2.1 Trial trenching was carried out between 28th April and 9th May 2014. A total of ten trenches were excavated across the DA – three 30m trenches and seven 50m trenches.
- 2.2.2 The remit of the archaeological trial trenching programme was outlined by Heritage Collective and the trench plan was agreed by Heritage Collective 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.
- 2.2.3 A 360 degree 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.
- 2.2.4 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.

2.3 RECORDING

- 2.3.1 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.
- 2.3.2 An overall site plan at an appropriate scale and relative to the National Grid was recorded by digital survey using a differential GPS.
- 2.3.3 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

- 3.1.1 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 1 (0101), Trench 2 (0201). Cut features are shown as [0101] whilst their fills are expressed as (0102), for example.
- 3.1.2 Undisturbed natural deposits comprised a light brown silty-sand, with patches of sandy-clay observed in the trenches in the south-eastern area, containing small flints and some chalk inclusions. This is believed to be Diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation, and was observed between 0.45 and 0.6m beneath the ground-surface, at an average of 0.5m beneath ground-surface.
- 3.1.3 The topsoil, a loose light grey-brown silty-sand with occasional small stones and flints, was observed in all trenches across the DA, and was 0.3m thick. This overlay the subsoil – a loose orange brown silty-sand (more clayey-sand with chalk inclusions in the trenches in the south-eastern area), with occasional small stones and flints. The subsoil deposit was between 0.15 and 0.3m in thickness (averaging 0.2m).
- 3.1.4 Evidence for Romano-British field systems was uncovered across the DA, alongside Saxon activity in the south-western corner, and a post-medieval field boundary. Indications of activity from other periods, potentially



prehistoric, were also uncovered, and took the form of two potential enclosures and a few pits.

3.2 POTENTIAL PREHISTORIC ACTIVITY

3.2.1 No features definitively assigned to prehistory were uncovered within the DA. However, the discovery of a sherd of Bronze Age coarseware in the palaeo-channel (0603), alongside the lithics recovered (including a multi-platform core, three blades, flakes, and chunks), suggest that there was some prehistoric activity in the vicinity.

3.2.2 Some of the undated features uncovered on the DA may pre-date the Romano-British period. For example, the two pits containing burnt material ([0213] and [0504]) may be broadly prehistoric in date, as [0213] was truncated by the Romano-British ditch [0211] (although it should be noted that they could simply be earlier Romano-British in date). Similarly, the enclosures identified on the geophysical survey (represented by ditches [0204], [0206] and [0208]; and [0711] and [0714]) may be prehistoric in date, as are on entirely different alignments from the Romano-British north-south orientated field systems.

3.2.3 Despite these indications of earlier activity, no securely dated prehistoric features were uncovered, and the designation of the above features as prehistoric must remain provisional.

3.3 ROMANO-BRITISH ACTIVITY

3.3.1 Evidence for Romano-British activity, in the form of north-south orientated ditches, was uncovered across the entire excavation area. Based on the pottery found, these features date to the early Romano-British period (1st century AD).

3.3.2 Ditches [0211], [0310], [0808], and [0912] all contained Roman pottery, and are all orientated on the same alignment - broadly north-south. Ditches [0310] and [0808] were of a similar size - between 1.38 and 1.5m in width and 0.37–0.45m in depth; whereas ditches [0211] and [0912] were larger - between 2.37 and 3.5m in width by 0.59–0.64m in depth (**Illus 4**). Pottery recovered from these ditches is dated to the Roman period, with that recovered from [0310] and [0808] being more closely dated to the 1st century AD. Fired clay was also recovered from ditch [0912], some of which was structural, and included a fragment which was distorted and vitrified indicating its proximity to intense heat. This may indicate a nearby kiln or oven structure (Section 3.4.1 - possible saltern).

3.3.3 These ditches represent the remains of a field system dating to the early Roman period, with the larger ditches functioning as field boundaries and the others reflecting smaller subdivisions or drainage ditches. This suggests that land in this area was organised into a series of narrow north-south strip fields. The alignment of this - broadly north-south - fits with a number of the other ditches excavated across the site, including [0104], [0215], [0312],

[0704], [0708], [0804], [0806], [0904], [0906], and [1005]. It is possible that some of these may also be part of the early Romano-British field system, but lack the dating evidence to prove this.

3.3.4 A possible quarry pit, [0810], was dated to the Romano-British period but the dating evidence is less conclusive for this feature.

3.4 SAXON ACTIVITY

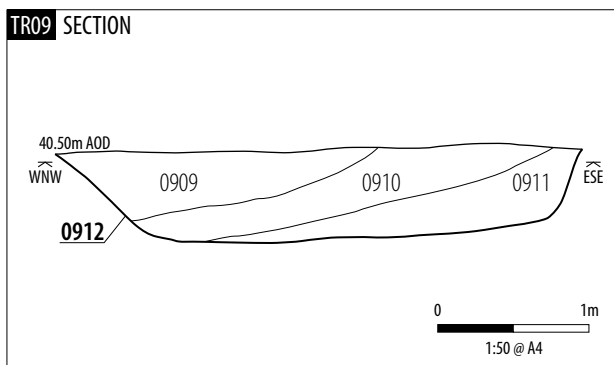
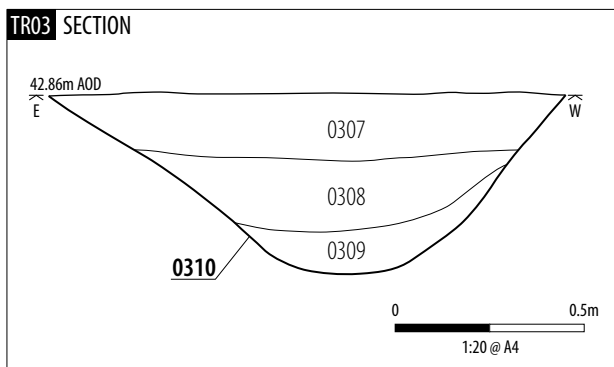
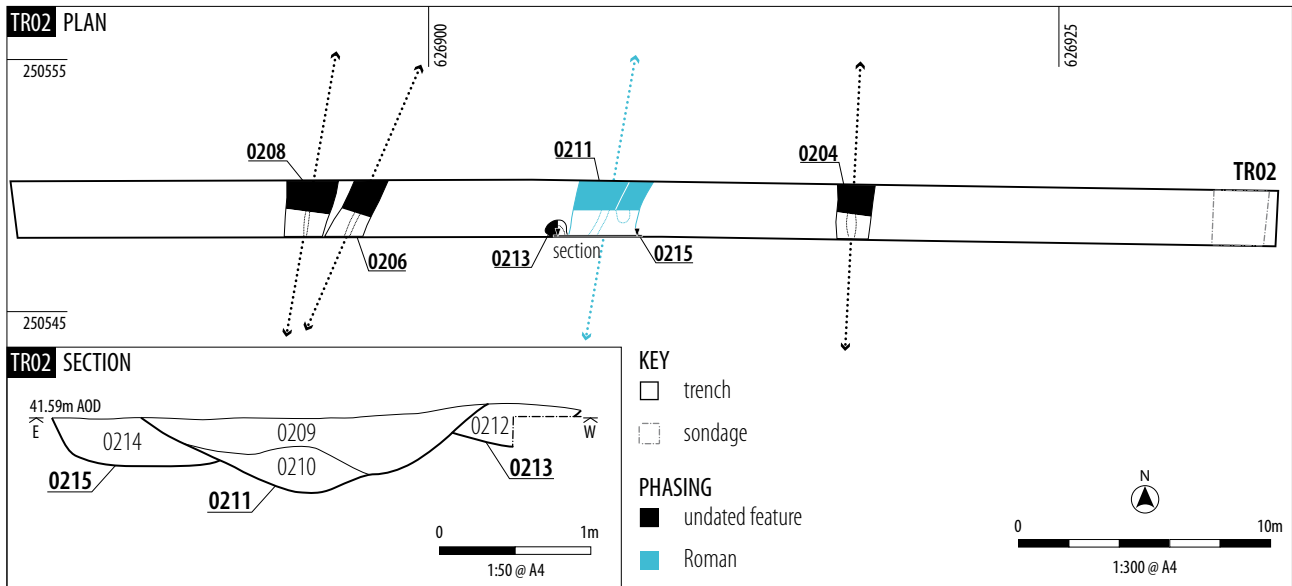
3.4.1 An area of Saxon activity was identified in the south-western corner of the DA, mainly around Trench 4 (**Illus 5**). This consisted of a series of ditches and two large pits. Pottery recovered from these features was mainly dated to the Early Saxon period (5th-8th centuries), with one sherd of Ipswich Ware indicating potential continuity into the Middle Saxon period (8th-9th centuries).

3.4.2 The large sub-rectangular feature, [0420], measured 3.22m in length by 2.1m in width by at least 0.89m in depth. It had regular steep sides and contained six distinct fills. These fills contained pieces of charcoal and daub, alongside numerous pieces of fired clay (33 pieces in context (0415)), occasional flint flakes (including two large chunks and an edge-retouched primary flake), and burnt and unburnt animal bone. Pottery recovered from this feature was dated to the early-mid Saxon period (5th–8th centuries), with one residual piece of Roman greyware. The quantities of charcoal and fired clay may indicate the presence of kiln or oven structures in the vicinity, indicating potential Saxon industrial activity in the area. It may also be the remains of a rubbish pit associated with feature [0413] which is described next

3.4.3 Adjacent to the sub-rectangular feature [0420] was a larger pit [0413]. This was large - 6m in length by 0.25m in depth - and may have functioned as a quarry pit. The single fill of this pit contained flints and seven sherds of 5th-8th century pottery. It should be noted that a similar feature (in deposit character and morphology) was ditch terminal- [0704] in Trench 7, however lacked dating evidence. Nonetheless, it may still have belonged to the same phase of Saxon quarrying activity as pit [0413]. The possibility that this is one corner of a Grubenhaus or Saxon sunken-featured building also needs to be considered. The dimensions do fit within the size range of these structures and the pottery fits within their date range (Tipper 2004).

3.4.4 Three small east-west orientated ditches were excavated in Trench 4 - [0404], [0406], and [0411]. These all measured c.0.46–0.6m in width by 0.1–0.18m in depth, and contained the same grey-brown silty-sand fill. Pottery was recovered from the fill of [0404] suggesting a 5th-8th century date for these ditches. These may have functioned as drainage ditches or field boundaries.

3.4.5 Another small east-west ditch was excavated in Trench 3 - [0304]. This measured 0.49m in width by 0.09m in



ILLUS 4

Plan of Trench 2; section of [0211]; section and photo of [0310]; section and photo of [0912]

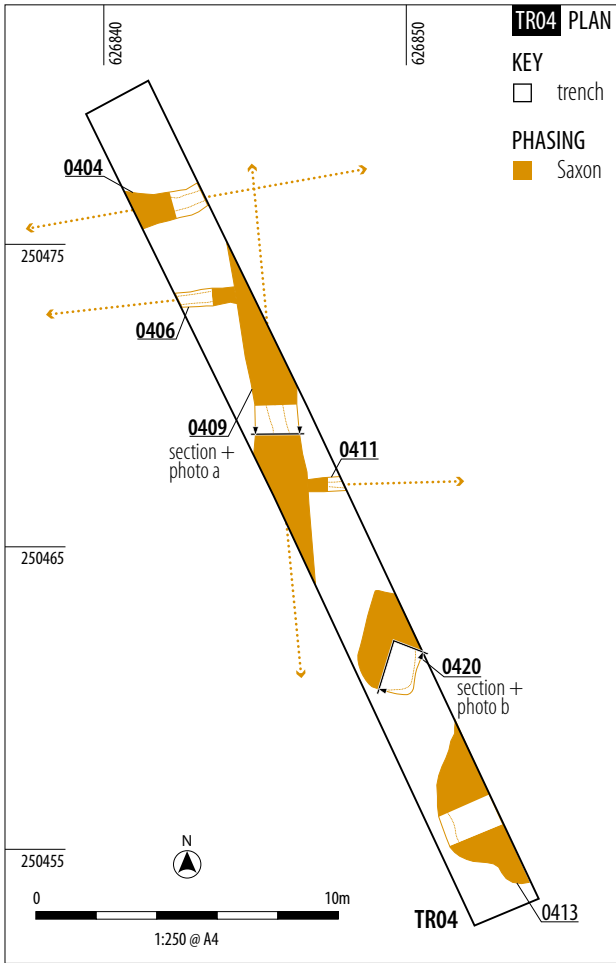
depth, and contained a mid grey-brown silty-sand fill. Seven sherds of 5th–8th century pottery were recovered from this fill. This, combined with the proximity of this ditch to those in Trench 4 and their similar size and orientation, suggests that they were part of the same field system.

in the mid – later Saxon period. Again this would have functioned as a boundary ditch.

Possible saltern/s

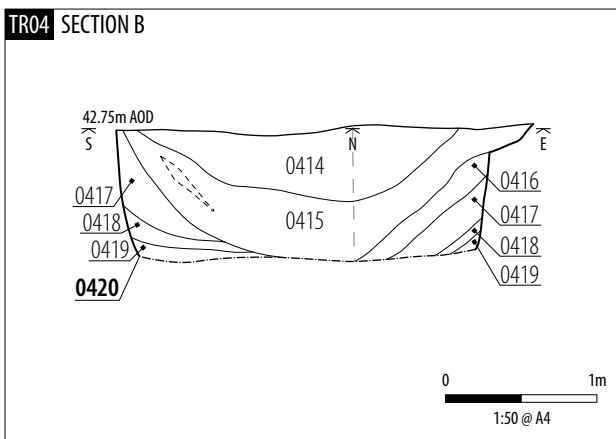
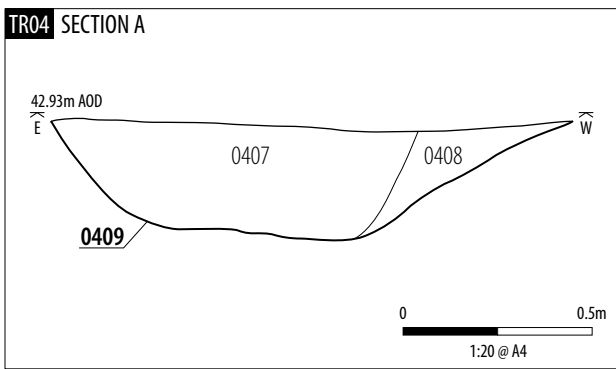
3.4.6 One large north-south orientated ditch [0409] contained a sherd of Ipswich Ware, dated to the 8th–9th centuries and potentially indicating continued use of the area into the mid-later Saxon period. This truncates ditches [0406] and [0411] (thought to be early-mid Saxon in date), suggesting that there was a reorganisation of the land

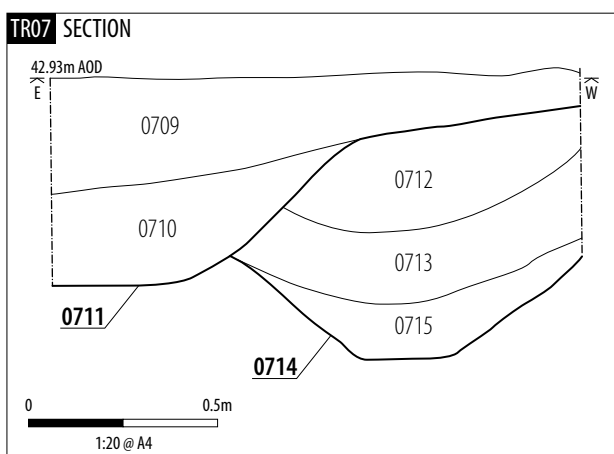
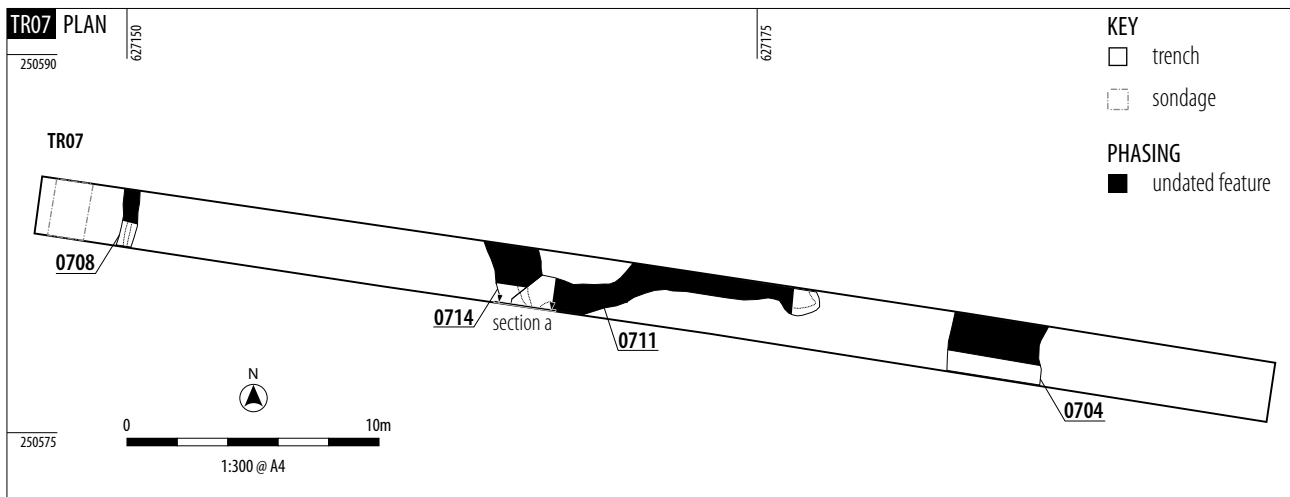
3.4.7 Vitrified material from Ditch [0912] may post-date the Roman period (being present in a disuse fill of a ditch). The assemblage is small and the dating is tentative. However, consideration should be given to the possibility of a saltern (salt-making) facility dating to the Anglo-Saxon period. Currently, there is not enough evidence to clarify this (Section 3.7, Ceramic Building Material). However, salt making was certainly occurring in this area.



ILLUS 5

Plan of Trench 4; section and photo of [0420]; section and photo of [0409]





ILLUS 6

Plan of Trench 7; section and photo of ditches [0711] and [0714]

3.5 POST-MEDIEVAL ACTIVITY

3.5.1 No evidence for any medieval finds or features was recorded with no evidence of the potential ridge and furrow identified in the geophysical survey being found. The next dated feature was a post-medieval ditch – [1007]. This was a substantial ditch, orientated north-south, and measuring 2.3m in width by at least 0.3m in depth (not bottomed). It contained one sherd of 19th century mass-produced white earthenware. No field boundaries are shown in this location on historic mapping, suggesting that it is of a much earlier post-medieval date (i.e. pre-1833 (the Tithe Map of Melton)). It is interesting to note that this is on broadly the same alignment as the Romano-British field systems, showing how the overall arrangement and layout of fields may not have changed that much between different periods. This also raises the point that it cannot be assumed that all of the undated north-south orientated ditches are part of the Romano-British field system.

3.6 UNDATED

3.6.1 The geophysical survey identified two possible enclosures, with the excavated ditches supporting this interpretation. No dating evidence was recovered from these potential

enclosures, although it seems probable that they were of a different date from the Romano-British north-south orientated field system. Ditches [0204], [0206], and [0208] appear to form part of the rounded enclosure shown on the geophysical survey – these ditches were between 1.15 and 1.8m in width, and 0.4–0.55m in depth, and contained a single silty-sand fill (Illus 7). In the western area of the DA, the curvilinear nature of ditch [0711] (terminating in [0706] makes it look like part of an enclosure with ditch [0714] potentially forming part of another enclosure ditch seen on the geophysical survey (Illus 6). No dating was recovered from either of these ditches, although ditch [0711] cuts [0714], implying that they are themselves of different dates. The evidence for these being enclosures is less conclusive than for the features in Trench 2.

3.6.2 A number of ditches lacking datable material were excavated. Many of these were orientated north-south, and may have formed part of the Romano-British (or later) field system, with the ditches functioning as field boundaries and drainage ditches. These include ditches [0104], [0215], [0312], [0704], [0708], [0804], [0806], [0904], [0906], and [1005].

3.6.3 Two small circular pits containing burnt material were excavated – [0213] and [0504] (Illus 8). These both contained



ILLUS 7

Photo of ditches [0206] and [0208]



ILLUS 8

Photo of pit [0213]

makes it impossible to draw stonger conclusions

3.7 FINDS

BY PAUL BLINKHORN, JANET TIMBY AND JULIE LOCHRIE

3.7.1 The finds assemblage comprised 6248g of ceramic building material (CBM), 80 sherds of pottery, a quern stone fragment and 68 pieces of chipped flint. Table 1 provides a summary by trench and a catalogue has been included as Appendix 2.1.

3.7.2 For the purposes of the assessment the pottery assemblages were sorted macroscopically into fabrics in order to ascertain date and quantified by sherd count and weight.

Prehistoric pottery

3.7.3 A single sherd of prehistoric pottery was retrieved from Trench 6, context (0603). It has a flint tempered fabric and is likely to be Bronze Age in date.

Romano-British pottery

3.7.4 The Romano British pottery was recovered from just six features, mainly ditches in Trenches 2, 3, 4, 8 and 9. Some pieces were much abraded with loss of surface finish; others a little fresher but overall very fragmented with an overall average sherd size of just 6.6g.

3.7.5 With the exception of one much abraded sherd of imported South Gaulish samian (Tomber and Dore 1998, LGF SA) from ditch [0808] the group comprises wares of local origin with a mixture of wheel made and handmade vessels. There are only two rim sherds present. The handmade wares include two bodysherds of a grey organic-tempered ware and two sherds of an oxidised grog-tempered ware both from ditch [0310].

3.7.6 A black, moderately hard, thin-walled, wheel-made sandy ware accounts for nearly 75% of the assemblage with at least 28 of these sherds coming from a single necked, carinated bowl from ditch [0310]. The rim of an everted, rolled rim jar came from [0301]. In addition there are single sherds of a very micaceous grey ware, grey,

single fills with dumps of burnt material, suggesting that they were in use as rubbish pits. No dating material was recovered from either of these, however [0213] was truncated by [0211] which was dated to the Roman period. This may mean it is prehistoric in date or, alternatively, earlier Romano-British.

3.6.4 One other small circular pit [0908] was excavated. This contained a single clayey-sand loose fill, thought to be a redeposited natural deposit. No dating evidence was recovered from it, however it was truncated by ditch [0906] which may have been part of the Romano-British field system.

3.6.5 There are therefore strong indicators of activity from other periods on the site. The enclosures appear to be on different alignments from the Romano-British (and post-medieval) field system, with some of the pits being cut by Romano-British ditches. The lack of dating evidence

Trench	Pottery (PH)	Pottery (Rom)	Pottery (Saxon)	Pottery (Mod)	CBM (g)	Lithics	Quern Frag	Dating
02	–	2	–	–	–	21	1	Roman
03	–	45	8	–	6	4	–	Roman/Saxon
04	–	1	18	–	2367	6	–	Roman/Saxon
06	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bronze Age
08	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	Roman
09	–	2	–	–	3875	1	–	Roman
10	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Modern
Total	1	52	26	1	6248	68	1	

TABLE 1

Quantification of finds by trench, with spot dating

orange and brown sandy wares.

site it should be taken into consideration and possibly reassessed.

3.7.7 The black sandy wares along with the samian and handmade wares suggest an early Roman date. These wares were associated with ditches [0310] and linear [0807]. Ditches [0211] and [0912] with just two small non-diagnostic bodysherds each and context (0809) with one very small sherd are less easy to date other than Roman.

3.7.8 The assemblage, although small, suggests, as a minimum, activity dating to the early Roman period which is represented by at least two features: ditch [0310] and [0807]. The paucity of finds from the other features does not allow close dating and there is no guarantee that these are not redeposited finds. Further finds would be required to establish whether this is a chronologically coherent group or whether the site is longer lived. The scarcity of finds might suggest the area investigated is well out in the agricultural landscape away from the centre of settlement.

Ceramic Building Material

3.7.12 Fired clay was recovered from Trenches 3, 4 and 9 with probable fragments of tile and brick from Trench 9. With the exception of context (0911) ditch [0912] there was no overlap with the features producing Roman pottery.

3.7.13 A single small amorphous fragment of fired clay came from Trench 3. A more substantial quantity of material came from Trench 4 comprising some 43 fragments, 2,367g. These appear to derive from a structure of some form. The fired clay had two fabrics: one sandy in character incorporating rounded flint pebbles; the other with a sparse, calcareous (chalk) temper. One fragment had two opposing sides and a thickness of 68mm; one with a bar-like form with a width of 112mm.

3.7.14 Trench 9, ditch [0912], produced 16 lumps of fired clay, 2,740g which similarly appear to be structural. One large block-like fragment of similar dimensions to a house brick at one end was distorted and vitrified at the other indicating its proximity to intense heat.

3.7.15 Also from ditch [0912] are nine fragments which appear to be more tile-like in appearance and one which looks like more recent brick. Two of these slab-like items have a thickness of 13mm; one of 33mm.

3.7.16 This group of material is extremely difficult to date in isolation. The fragments suggest kiln or oven structures in the vicinity of Trenches 4 and 9 where intense heat has been used. The only dating evidence from a context also containing CBM was from [912] which contained two small abraded Roman pot sherds. If these were pottery kilns it might be expected that there would be abundant waster material associated with them. The brick-like nature of some fragments and the thinner tile could even suggest a post-Roman date.

Saxon pottery

3.7.9 The Saxon pottery assemblage is all in reasonably good condition, although many of the slightly under-fired Anglo-Saxon sherds show some signs of abrasion, suggesting that they are largely the product of secondary deposition. The fabrics are typical of contemporary sites in the region.

3.7.10 The Anglo-Saxon hand-built pottery is most likely to be of 5th to early 8th century in date, as such pottery largely ceased to be made in East Anglia after the rise of the Ipswich Ware industry in the early 8th century (Blinkhorn 2012). Two sherds, from context (0417), had traces of linear decoration, meaning they are likely to be of 5th to 6th century date, as the Anglo-Saxon industries largely stopped decorating hand-built pottery after that time (Myres 1977). The presence of the single sherd of Ipswich Ware suggests there may be continuity from the early to middle Anglo-Saxon periods at the site.

3.7.11 No further work is recommended on the assemblage at present although if further work is undertaken at the

3.7.17 An understanding of the fired clay and putative ceramic building material might need to come from the



archaeology of the site. In isolation all that can be said is that they appear to be structural in nature and suggest some form of industrial process.

Lithics and stone finds

- 3.7.18 The stone finds mostly comprise flint (flakes, chunks, cores and blades), numbering 68 pieces, which are not closely datable and in variable condition. The presence within Trench 6 of a piece of prehistoric coarseware certainly indicates prehistoric activity within the area of the site, however its precise date and form is not clear.
- 3.7.19 The only other stone find is a fragment of an abraded disc quern of Niedermendig lava from Trench 2 which is certainly Roman in date

3.8 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

BY LAURA BAILEY AND TIM HOLDEN

- 3.8.1 Nine samples ranging in volume from 10 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. Hand collected animal bone was also received for assessment.
- 3.8.2 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.

Results

- 3.8.3 Results of the assessment are presented in Appendix 3 (Retent samples) and 3.1 (Flot samples) 3.2. The hand collected bone is quantified in Appendix 4. Material suitable for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating is shown in the tables.

Charred plant remains

- 3.8.4 A small number of charred plant remains were recovered from the samples. These included fat hen (*Chenopodium* sp), Brome grass (*Bromus* sp), Cleavers (*Galium aparine*) and docks (*Rumex* sp). The seeds are all indicative of weeds associated with waste land and disturbed ground, and they may have been incidentally collected with fuel.

Wood charcoal

- 3.8.5 Wood charcoal was recovered from both the flots and retents, and was particularly abundant in samples 2, 4 and 5, from the fill (0212) of pit [0213], fill (0309) of ditch

[0310], fill (0415) of [0420] and fill (0503) of pit [0504]. Both oak and non-oak charcoal was present. Many of the charcoal fragments are of a suitable size for AMS dating.

Hazel nutshell

- 3.8.6 A single fragment of hazel nutshell was recovered from the upper fill (0209) of ditch [0211].

Cereal grain

- 3.8.7 A small amount of heavily abraded, broken cereal grain was recovered from three samples (1, 3 and 5), from the upper fill (0209) of ditch [0211], the fill (0403) of linear feature [0404] and the fill (0417) of [0420] respectively. Many of the cereal grains were indeterminate due to their fragmentary, abraded nature. Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) was recovered from samples 1 and 3 and wheat (*Triticum* sp) was recovered from Samples 1 and 5. The abraded and fragmented nature of the grains suggests that their presence is likely to be the result of secondary deposition and that they do not relate to the original function of the features from which they were recovered.

Bone

- 3.8.8 Five samples from the fills (0209 and 0309) of ditches [0211 and 0310], the fills (0415 and 0417) of rectilinear feature [0420] and fills (0415 and 0417) of sub rectangular pit [0420] produced small quantities of highly fragmented burnt bone. Heavily fragmented unburnt bone was also recovered from two (4 and 6) of the samples. The majority of the bone fragments are generally less than 1cm in diameter but some fragments are larger c.3cm. These retain some diagnostic features and therefore might provide a more definitive identification.
- 3.8.9 Five contexts produced small quantities of fairly well preserved, though highly fragmented, hand collected bone. The majority of bone was recovered from the fills (0414, 0415 and 0417) of sub-rectangular feature [0420] and included fragments of tooth enamel, cow molars, jaw bone fragments and large and small ungulate long bone fragments. Many of the bones were vertically split, suggesting that they may have been deliberately split for bone marrow extraction.

- 3.8.10 A single sheep molar was recovered from the fill of linear feature [0406].

Discussion

- 3.8.11 The environmental material recovered is very typical of low-level domestic activity. The material appears to be the result of secondary deposition and therefore gives no indication of the original function of the features from which they were recovered. The fragments of cow and sheep bone indicate the presence of these domestic species although little more can be deduced from such a small assemblage.

3.8.12 No further work is recommended on the assemblage at present. However, if further work is undertaken at the site it should be taken into consideration and possibly reassessed.

3.9 DESCRIPTION OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HERITAGE ASSETS

3.9.1 The local and regional research contexts for the Bronze Age and Iron Age 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).

3.9.2 In Section 2.1 of this document we identified research aims relating to the Anglo-Saxon, Medieval and post-medieval periods. Having completed the fieldwork we have identified the following heritage assets (**Illus 1**).

TABLE 2

Heritage Assets recorded during intrusive evaluation

Description of HA	Trench	Feature	Significance of HA (Low, Medium, High) and of local, regional, national, international interest
HA1 is possible prehistoric enclosure	02	0204, 0206, 0208	Low significance of regional interest
HA2 is Romano-British field system	02 and 03	0211, 0310	Low significance of regional interest
HA3 is Anglo-Saxon settlement activity	03 and 04	0304, 0404, 0406, 0409, 0411, 0413, 0420	Medium significance of regional interest
HA4 is Romano-British field system	08	0808	Low significance of local interest
HA5 is possible prehistoric enclosure	07	0706, 0711, 0714	Low significance of regional interest

3.9.3 The Heritage Assets (HAs) can be divided along the lines of period and function. HA1, HA2, HA4 and HA5 are (likely) of late prehistoric/Romano-British date and have an agricultural function. HA3 is (likely) Anglo-Saxon in date and relates to settlement activity of a type which may have included an element of industrial activity (**Illus 1**).

4 CONCLUSIONS

4.0.1 Archaeological remains within the DA can be broadly separated into four categories: 1/ Remains of Romano-British field systems; 2/ Remains of Saxon (settlement/industrial) activity 3/ A post-medieval field boundary; and 4/ Remains of prehistoric activity. The trenching results support the results of geophysical survey in some respects, although

a number of additional features were identified during the trenching and some picked up on the geophysical survey were not uncovered during trenching.

4.0.2 Evidence for prehistoric activity took the form of pits and two potential enclosures (HA1 and HA5). No dating evidence was recovered from these features, which are dated by morphology and with reference to other better dated examples. One sherd of Bronze Age coarseware and some lithics also reflect the potential prehistoric activity on the DA. However, the nature, extent, or date of this potential prehistoric activity is unknown and, as such, it adds little to research questions, although still has some local significance.

4.0.3 A series of north-south orientated ditches datable to the early Romano-British period (1st century AD) were identified in two areas within the DA (HA2 and HA4). These are thought to be the remains of field systems, with a number of other (undated) north-south ditches also thought to potentially be part of this system. No evidence for settlement was uncovered, with this area presumably being peripheral to settlement. Overall, the discovery of Romano-British field systems adds to the existing knowledge about Roman utilisation of this area, and has the potential to address research topics regarding Roman rural settlements and landscapes (Medlycott 2011, 47). These remains are considered to be of local significance.

4.0.4 The evidence for Saxon activity concentrated in the south-western part of the DA (HA4) and consisted of ditches thought to have been used to subdivide the land, and two pits, the function of which is unclear, but may have been domestic/industrial in character. One of these pits [0420] contained quantities of charcoal and fired clay which may indicate the presence of a kiln or oven structures in the vicinity, this may relate to pottery or salt production. Evidence of similar activity is also evident in material recovered from ditch [0912].

4.0.5 The other pit [0413] may have been used for quarrying, with other similar, but undated, pits, excavated towards the eastern area of excavation. Saxon activity appears to have been concentrated in the early-mid Saxon period (5th–8th centuries), with some evidence for continuation into the mid-later Saxon period (8th–9th century). This feeds into research questions concerning the identification of Anglo-Saxon sites (Medlycott 2011, 57), and gaining an understanding of Saxon industrial practices (Medlycott 2011, 55). These remains are considered to be of local and potentially regional significance.

4.0.6 The most pertinent research aim for this period seems to be:

Anglo-Saxon

- There is still a problem in locating and identifying Anglo-Saxon sites (Medlycott 2011, 57).



- 4.07 Clearly HA 3 offers the chance to augment knowledge while embodying the 'problem' which that research aim suggests – these remains are difficult to locate and firmly characterise.
- 4.08 Limited evidence for later activity was uncovered in the DA. Only one post-medieval field boundary was excavated, which is considered to have limited local significance.

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6 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS

Appendix 1.1 Trench register

Trench	Orientation	Description	Length (m)	Depth of overburden (m)	Max depth (m)
1	E-W	Topsoil (0100) overlying subsoil (0101) over natural (0102). One north-south ditch [0104].	50	0.6	0.75
2	E-W	Topsoil (0200) overlying subsoil (0201) over natural (0202). Five ditches: [0204], [0206], [0208], [0211], and [0215]. One pit [0213].	50	0.5	0.6
3	NE-SW	Topsoil (0300) overlying subsoil (0301) over natural (0302). Four ditches: [0304], [0306], [0310], and [0312].	30	0.5	0.55
4	NW-SE	Topsoil (0400) overlying subsoil (0401) over natural (0402). Four ditches: [0404], [0406], [0409], and [0411]. Two pits [0413] and [0420].	50	0.4	0.5
5	N-S	Topsoil (0500) overlying subsoil (0501) over natural (0502). One pit [0504].	50	0.4	0.6
6	E-W	Topsoil (0600) overlying subsoil (0601) over natural (0602). One palaeo-channel (0603).	50	0.5	0.7
7	E-W	Topsoil (0700) overlying subsoil (0701) over natural (0702). Three ditches: [0708], [0711], and [0714]. Two ditch terminus [0706] and [0704].	50	0.45	0.5
8	E-W	Topsoil (0800) overlying subsoil (0801) over natural (0802). Three ditches: [0804], [0806], and [0808]. Two pits: [0810] and [0812].	50	0.4	0.45
9	E-W	Topsoil (0900) overlying subsoil (0901) over natural (0902). Three ditches: [0904], [0906], and [0912]. One pit [0908].	31.5	0.45	0.5
10	E-W	Topsoil (1000) overlying subsoil (1001) over natural (1002). Two ditches: [1005] and [1007].	30	0.35	0.45

Appendix 1.2 Context register

Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions	Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions
0100	01	Topsoil: light grey brown silty-sand with occasional small stones and flints.	0–0.3m	0203	02	Fill of ditch [0204]. Grey brown silty-sand, with small stones and flints.	2.1m+ X 1.8m X 0.5m
0101	01	Subsoil: mid orange brown silty-sand with occasional small stones and flints.	0.3–0.45m	0204	02	Cut of north-south orientated ditch. Moderate sides with curved base. Possibly part of enclosure. Undated.	2.1m+ X 1.8m X 0.5m
0102	01	Natural: light brown yellow silty-sand with flint nodules and eastern end.	0.45m+	0205	02	Fill of ditch [0206]. Grey brown loose silty-sand, with occasional small stones and flints. One piece of Niedermendig lava quern fragment.	2.5m+ X 1.15m X 0.4m
0103	01	Fill of ditch [0104]. Light red-brown loose silty-sand, with moderate small flints.	2.1m+ X 0.72m X 0.2m	0206	02	Cut of NNE-SSW orientated ditch. Moderated sides with moderately curved base. Possibly part of enclosure. Undated.	2.5m+ X 1.15m X 0.4m
0104	01	Cut of north-south orientated ditch. Moderately steep sides with shallow curved base. Possible field boundary. Undated.	2.1m+ X 0.72m X 0.2m	0207	02	Fill of ditch [0207]. Dark yellow brown loose silty-sand, with occasional small stones.	2.1m+ X 1.8m X 0.55m
0200	02	Topsoil: light brown grey loose silty-sand with occasional small stones.	0–0.35m	0208	02	Cut of north-south orientated ditch. Moderate sides with small sharp curved base. Possibly part of enclosure. Undated.	2.1m X 1.8m X 0.55m
0201	02	Subsoil: light orange brown loose silty-sand with moderate small stones and flints.	0.35–0.55m				
0202	02	Natural: light yellow brown silty-sand with moderate small flints.	0.55m+				



Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions
0209	02	Upper fill of ditch [0211]. Mid grey brown silty-sand, with occasional stones and flints.	2.1m+ X 2.37m X 0.46m
0210	02	Lower fill of ditch [0211]. Light brown orange sand, with occasional small stones. Contains Roman pottery.	2.1m+ X 2.37m X 0.3m
0211	02	Cut of north-south orientated ditch. Gradual sides and concave base. Truncates (0212) and (0214). Romano-British field boundary.	2.1m+ X 2.37m X 0.59m
0212	02	Fill of pit [0213]. Dark orange black sand with frequent charcoal flecks and some burnt stones. Contains some flint cores and debitage.	0.5m+ X 0.8m X 0.29m
0213	02	Cut of sub-circular pit. Irregular sides and concave base. Undated.	0.5m+ X 0.8m X 0.29m
0214	02	Fill of ditch [0215]. Light grey orange sand with occasional small stones.	1m+ X 1.1m X 0.33m
0215	02	Cut of N-S orientated ditch, continuing into the northern section. Irregular sides and concave base. Possibly a ditch terminus. Undated.	1m+ X 1.1m X 0.33m
0300	03	Topsoil: light brown grey loose silty-sand with occasional small stones.	0–0.3m
0301	03	Subsoil: light orange brown loose silty-sand with moderate small stones and flints.	0.3–0.5m
0302	03	Natural: light orange brown silty-sand with areas of mid yellow brown sandy-clay.	0.5m+
0303	03	Fill of ditch [0304]. Mid grey brown loose silty-sand, with occasional small flints. Contains Saxon pottery.	1.55m+ X 0.49m X 0.09m
0304	03	Cut of east-west orientated ditch. Gentle moderate sides and curving base. Small subdivision of land for agricultural purposes in the Saxon period, similar to [0404], [0406], and [0411].	1.5m+ X 0.49m X 0.09m
0305	03	Fill of ditch [0306]. Mid grey brown loose silty-sand, with occasional small flints. Contains fired clay pieces.	1.9m+ X 0.45m X 0.08m
0306	03	Cut of NWW-SEE orientated ditch. Gentle sides and curving base. Small subdivision of land for agricultural purposes. Undated.	1.9m+ X 0.45m X 0.08m
0307	03	Final fill of ditch [0310]. Mid grey brown loose silty-sand with occasional small stones. Contains Roman pottery (and one Saxon sherd).	4.6m+ X 1.38m X 0.19m
0308	03	Secondary fill of ditch [0310]. Light orange brown loose silty-sand with occasional small stones. Contains Roman pottery.	4.6m+ X 1.01m X 0.22m
0309	03	Primary fill of ditch [0310]. Mid brown grey loose silty-sand with occasional small stones and lots of charcoal. Contains Roman pottery.	4.6m+ X 0.72m X 0.27m
0310	03	Cut of NE-SW orientated ditch. Relatively steep sides and curving base. Romano-British field boundary.	4.6m+ X 1.38m X 0.45m
0311	03	Fill of ditch [0312]. Mid grey brown loose silty-sand with occasional small stones.	3.2m+ X 1.45m X 0.23m

Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions
0312	03	Cut of north-south orientated ditch. Gentle sides and curving base. Probable field boundary. Undated.	3.2m+ X 1.45m X 0.23m
0400	04	Topsoil: light grey brown loose silty-sand with occasional small stones.	0–0.3m
0401	04	Subsoil: mid orange brown silty-sand with moderate small stones.	0.3–0.5m
0402	04	Natural: light brown orange silty-sand with moderate small flints.	0.5m+
0403	04	Fill of ditch [0404]. Light brown grey loose silty-sand, with moderate small stones and flints. Contains Saxon pottery.	2.2m+ X 0.85m X 0.18m
0404	04	Cut of east-west orientated ditch. Gentle sides and undulating base. One of a series of three parallel ditches (also [0406] and [0411]). Subdivision for agriculture in Saxon period.	2.2m+ X 0.85m X 0.18m
0405	04	Fill of ditch [0406]. Loose light brown grey silty-sand, with occasional small stones.	1.9m+ X 0.58m X 0.1m
0406	04	Cut of east-west orientated linear. Gentle sides and undulating base. One of a series of three parallel ditches. Subdivision of area for agriculture or field boundary. Undated.	1.9m+ X 0.58m X 0.1m
0407	04	Final fill of ditch [0409]. Mid grey brown loose silty-sand with occasional small stones. Contains Saxon pottery, fired clay, and lithics.	12.5m+ X 0.9m X 0.29m
0408	04	Primary fill of ditch [0409]. Dark brown yellow loose silty-sand with occasional small stones.	12.5m X 0.49m X 0.27m
0409	04	Cut of north-south orientated ditch. Gentle sides and undulating base. Truncates three north-south ditches. Field boundary in Saxon period.	12.5m+ X 1.38m X 0.29m
0410	04	Fill of ditch [0411]. Light grey brown loose silty-sand with occasional small stones.	1.2m+ X 0.46m X 0.18m
0411	04	Cut of east-west orientated ditch. Gentle sides and undulating base. One of a series of three parallel ditches. Subdivision of area for agriculture? Undated.	1.2m+ X 0.46m X 0.18m
0412	04	Fill of pit [0413]. Mid grey brown silty-sand with moderate small stones and flint. Contains Saxon pottery.	6m (NW–SE) X 1.9m+ (NE–SW) X 0.25m
0413	04	Cut of sub-circular pit. Regular gradual sides and flat base. Possible quarry pit or Grubenhau.	6m+ (NW–SE) X 1.9m+ (NE–SW) X 0.25m
0414	04	Upper fill of sub-rectangular feature [0420]. Mid grey brown silty-sand with occasional small stones. Contains Saxon pottery, fired clay, lithics, and animal bone.	3.22m X 2.1m X 0.5m
0415	04	Middle fill of [0420]. Dark orange brown silty-sand with occasional small stones. Contains Saxon pottery (and one Roman sherd), fired clay, and lithics.	3.22m X 2.1m X 0.39m
0416	04	Middle fill of [0420]. Light yellow brown sand with occasional small stones.	3.22m X 2.1m X 0.7m

Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions
0417	04	Middle fill of [0420]. Mid orange brown sand with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Contains Saxon pottery and animal bone.	3.22m X 2.1m X 0.75m
0418	04	Lower middle fill of [0420]. Dark grey black silty-sand with moderate charcoal flecks.	3.22m X 2.1m X 0.2m
0419	04	Lowest fill of [0420]. Mid orange brown sand with occasional small stones. Not fully excavated. 0.13m+	3.22m X 2.1m X 0.1m
0420	04	Cut of sub-rectangular feature, orientated north-south. Regular sharp sides. Not bottomed. Large Saxon pit of industrial function or rubbish pit.	3.22m X 2.1m X 0.89m+
0500	05	Topsoil: light brown grey loose silty-sand with occasional small stones.	0–0.3m
0501	05	Subsoil: mid orange brown loose silty-sand with moderate small stones.	0.3–0.45m
0502	05	Natural: mid brown orange silty-sand with frequent small flints.	0.45m+
0503	05	Fill of pit [0504]. Mid red brown loose silty-sand with frequent small flints and charcoal and a dump of burnt material.	0.65m+ X 0.8m X 0.08m
0504	05	Cut of circular pit. Gentle sides and gently curving base. Undated.	0.65m+ X 0.8m X 0.08m
0600	06	Topsoil: light brown grey loose silty-sand with occasional small stones.	0–0.3m
0601	06	Subsoil: mid orange brown loose silty-sand with moderate small stones.	0.3–0.6m
0602	06	Natural: mid orange brown silty-sand with frequent small flints.	0.6m+
0603	06	Palaeo-channel. Dark orange brown clayey-silty-sand mix, with occasional small flints. One sherd of Bronze Age coarseware.	c.11m (E–W) X 2.1m+ (N–S)
0700	07	Topsoil: mid grey brown loose silty-sand with moderate small stones.	0–0.3m
0701	07	Subsoil: light grey brown loose clayey-sand with occasional small flints and chalk.	0.3–0.5m
0702	07	Natural: light cream brown sandy-clay with frequent chalk flecks and occasional small flints.	0.5m+
0703	07	Fill of ditch [0704]. Light grey brown compact sandy-clay with occasional small stones.	2.1m+ X 3.9m+ X 0.2m+
0704	07	Cut of ditch. Uneven sides. Not bottomed. Quarry pit? Undated.	2.1m+ X 3.9m+ X 0.2m+
0705	07	Fill of ditch terminus [0706]. Light grey brown compact sandy-clay.	1m+ X 1m+ X 0.2m
0706	07	Cut for terminus of ditch. Curvilinear. Gentle sides and curving base. Undated.	1m+ X 1m+ X 0.2m
0707	07	Fill of ditch [0708]. Mid grey brown compact sandy-clay.	2.1m+ X 0.56m X 0.13m
0708	07	Cut of north-south orientated ditch. Gentle sides and curving base. Undated.	2.1m+ X 0.56m X 0.13m

Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions
0709	07	Final fill of ditch [0711]. Mid orange brown loose silty-sand, with occasional small flints.	1.4m+ X 1.22m+ X 0.3m
0710	07	Primary fill of ditch [0711]. Mid grey brown loose chalkey-silty-sand with occasional small stones.	1.4m+ X 0.63m+ X 0.34m
0711	07	Cut of curvilinear ditch. Gentle sides and flat base. Cuts ditch [0714]. Terminates with [0706]. Undated. Part of enclosure?	1.6m+ X 1.22m+ X 0.55m
0712	07	Final fill of ditch [0714]. Dark grey brown compact clayey-silty-sand with occasional small stones.	2.1m+ X 2.2m X 0.42m
0713	07	Secondary fill of ditch [0714]. Light grey brown compact sandy-clay with occasional small stones.	2.1m+ X 2.2m X 0.42m
0714	07	Cut of north-south orientated ditch, with slight indication of it curving to the west. Concave sides and shallow curved base. Truncated by [0711]. Undated. Part of enclosure?	2.1m+ X 2.2m X 0.75m
0715	07	Primary fill of ditch [0714]. Light cream brown sandy-clay with moderate small chalk inclusions.	2.1m+ X 0.9m+ X 0.3m
0800	08	Topsoil: mid grey brown loose silty-sand with occasional small stones.	0–0.3m
0801	08	Subsoil: mid cream brown loose clayey-sand with occasional small stones and chalk.	0.3–0.5m
0802	08	Natural: light cream brown sandy-clay with frequent small chalk flecks.	0.5m+
0803	08	Fill of ditch [0804]. Light orange brown compact clayey-sand with occasional small chalk flecks and small charcoal patches.	2.1m+ X 1.21m X 0.31m
0804	08	Cut of north-south orientated ditch. Moderate sides and curving base. Undated. Field boundary?	2.1m+ X 1.21m X 0.31m
0805	08	Fill of ditch terminus [0806]. Light cream brown loose sandy-silt with occasional small stones.	1.3m+ X 0.84m X 0.32m
0806	08	Cut of NE-SW orientated ditch terminus. Continuing into northern section. Moderately steep sides and curving base. Undated.	1.3m+ X 0.84m X 0.32m
0807	08	Fill of ditch [0808]. Mid orange brown sandy-clay with occasional small stones and chalk flecks. Contains Roman pottery.	2.1m+ X 1.5m X 0.37m
0808	08	Cut of north-south orientated ditch. Irregular sides and flat base. Romano-British field boundary.	2.1m+ X 1.5m X 0.37m
0809	08	Fill of pit [0810]. Mid grey-brown sandy-clay mix, with occasional small stones. Contains Roman pottery.	2.1m+ X 7.5m X unknown.
0810	08	Cut of pit. Irregular sides. Depth and base unknown. Romano-British quarry pit?	2.1m+ X 7.5m X unknown.
0811	08	Fill of pit [0812]. Mid grey-brown sandy-clay mix, with occasional small stones.	2.1m+ X 3.6m X unknown.
0812	08	Cut of pit. Irregular sides and base unknown. Quarry pit? Undated.	2.1m+ X 3.6m X unknown.
0900	09	Topsoil: dark grey brown loose silty-sand with occasional small stones.	0–0.3m



Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions
0901	09	Subsoil: light grey brown loose clayey-sand with occasional small stones and chalk.	0.3–0.5m
0902	09	Natural: light cream brown sandy-clay with frequent small chalk inclusions.	0.5m+
0903	09	Fill of ditch [0904]. Light brown orange loose silty-sand with occasional small stones.	2.1m+ X 1.3m X 0.3m
0904	09	Cut of north-south orientated ditch. Gentle sides and curving base. Undated. Field boundary?	2.1m+ X 1.3m X 0.3m
0905	09	Fill of ditch [0906]. Mid brown grey silty-sand with occasional chalk flecks.	2.1m+ X 0.71m X 0.3m
0906	09	Cut of north-south orientated ditch. Gentle sides and curving concave base. Undated. Field boundary?	2.1m+ X 0.71m X 0.3m
0907	09	Fill of pit [0908]. Dark orange brown loose clayey-sand.	1.5m X 0.5m X 0.3m
0908	09	Cut of circular pit. Moderately steep sides and flat base. Undated. Truncated by ditch [0906].	1.5m X 0.5m X 0.3m
0909	09	Final fill of ditch [0912]. Mid brown orange friable sandy-silt, with occasional small stones.	2.1m+ X 2.15m X 0.46m
0910	09	Middle fill of ditch [0912]. Light yellow brown firm sandy-clay with occasional small stones, moderate chalk flecks. Contains Roman pottery, lithics, and CBM.	2.1m+ X 2.8m X 0.63m
0911	09	Primary fill of ditch [0912]. Mid orange brown friable clay-silt with moderate chalk flecks, occasional small stones. Contains Roman pottery and CBM.	2.1m+ X 2.5m X 0.62m
0912	09	Cut of north-south orientated ditch. Sharp irregular sides and flat base. Romano-British field boundary.	2.1m+ X 3.5m X 0.64m
1000	10	Topsoil: mid grey brown loose silty-sand with occasional small stones.	0–0.3m
1001	10	Subsoil: mid cream brown loose clayey-sand with occasional small stones and chalk.	0.3–0.5m
1002	10	Natural: light cream brown sandy-clay with frequent small chalk flecks.	0.5m+
1003	10	Upper fill of ditch [1005]. Dark orange brown friable clay-silt, with occasional chalk flecks and small stones.	2.5m+ X 1.1m X 0.26m
1004	10	Lower fill of ditch [1005]. Mid brown orange compact sandy-clay with moderate chalk flecks and small stones.	2.5m+ X 1.2m X 0.5m
1005	10	Cut of NW-SE orientated ditch. Irregular sides and concave base. Undated.	2.5m+ X 1.2m X 0.5m
1006	10	Fill of ditch [1007]. Light grey-brown compact sandy-clay with occasional small flints. One sherd of post-medieval pot.	2.1m+ X 2.3m X 0.3m+
1007	10	Cut of north-south orientated ditch. Steep sides. Not bottomed. Post-medieval / modern. Field boundary?	2.1m+ X 2.3m X 0.3m+

Appendix 1.3 Photographic register

Photo	Colour	B/W	Digital	Direction facing	Description
001	2/36	1/1	515	-	ID shot
002	2/35	1/2	516	W	Trench 1 general shot
003	-	-	517	N	Water pipe in trench 1
004	2/34	1/3	518	N	Linear [0104] plan
005	-	-	519	N	Linear [0104] section
006	2/33	1/4	520	SSE	Linear [0204]
007	-	-	521	NNW	Linear [0204]
008	2/32	1/5	522	W	Trench 2 general shot
009	-	-	523	S	Ditches [0206] and [0208]
010	2/31	1/6	524	S	Ditches [0206] and [0208]
011	-	-	525	S	Ditches [0206] and [0208]
012	2/29	1/8	526	NNW	Section shot of ditch [0206]
013	2/30	1/7	527	N	Section shot of ditch [0208]
014	2/28	1/9	528	NE	Trench 3 general shot
015	2/27	1/10	529	N	Trench 5 general shot
016	2/26	1/11	530	E	Trench 6 general shot
017	2/25	1/12	531	E	Trench 7 general shot
018	2/24	1/13	532	E	Trench 10 general shot
019	2/23	1/14	533	NW	Trench 8 general shot
020	2/22	1/15	534	E	Trench 9 general shot
021	2/21	1/16	535	S	Ditch [0904]
022	2/20	1/17	536	S	Ditch [0906] and pit [0908]
023	-	-	537	S	Ditch [0906] and pit [0908]
024	2/19	1/18	538	N	Ditch [0906] and pit [0908]
025	-	-	539	N	Ditch [0906] and pit [0908]
026	2/18	1/19	540	N	Section shot of ditch [0804]
027	2/17	1/20	541	NW	Ditch terminus [0806]
028	-	-	542	NE	Possible post-hole in linear in trench 4
029	-	-	543	NE	Possible post-hole in linear in trench 4
030	2/16	1/21	544	W	Section shot of ditch [0404]
031	-	-	545	W	Section shot of ditch [0404]
032	2/15	1/22	546	E	Section shot of ditch [0406]
033	-	-	547	E	Section shot of ditch [0406]
034	2/14	1/23	548	SW	Section shot of ditch [0409]
035	-	-	549	SW	Section shot of ditch [0409]

Photo	Colour	B/W	Digital	Direction facing	Description
036	–	–	550	E	Section shot of ditch [0411]
037	–	–	551	W	Section shot of ditch [0411]
038	–	–	552	S	Trench 4 general shot
039	–	–	553	S	Trench 4 general shot
040	2/13	1/24	554	NE	Ditches [0211] and [0215] and pit [0213]
041	–	–	555	N	South-facing section of ditches [0211] and [0215] and pit [0213]
042	–	–	556	E	West-facing section of pit [0213]
043	2/12	1/25	557	SE	Northwest-facing section of pit [0413]
044	2/11	1/26	558	E	Ditches [0304] and [0306]
045	–	–	559	E	Ditches [0304] and [0306]
046	–	–	560	W	Ditches [0304] and [0306]
047	–	–	561	SW	Ditch [0304]
048	=	=	562	NW	Ditch [0306]
049	2/10	1/27	563	NW	Ditch [0310]
050	–	–	564	NW	Ditch [0310]
051	–	–	565	N	Trench 3 general shot
052	–	–	566	N	Trench 3 general shot
053	2/9	1/28	567	WNW	General shot of [0420]
054	–	–	568	W	East-facing section of [0420]
055	–	–	569	N	South-facing section of [0420]
056	2/8	1/29	570	S	Section of ditch [0312]
057	–	–	571	S	Section of ditch [0312]
058	–	–	572	N	Trench 4 general shot
059	–	–	573	N	Trench 4 general shot
060	–	–	574	N	Trench 4 general shot
061	–	–	575	?	SFB [0420]
062	–	–	576	?	SFB [0420]
063	–	–	577	?	SFB [0420]
064	–	–	578	?	SFB [0420]
065	–	–	579	?	SFB [0420]
066	–	–	580	SE	Water main in trench 1
067	2/7	1/30	581	N	South-facing section of ditch [0808]
068	–	–	582	W	West-facing shot of ditch [0808]
069	2/6	1/31	583	S	Pit [0504]
070	–	–	584	S	Pit [0504]

Photo	Colour	B/W	Digital	Direction facing	Description
071	2/5	1/32	585	SE	Northwest-facing section of ditch [1005]
072	2/4	1/33	586	N	Ditch [1007]
073	–	–	587	N	Ditch [1007]
074	2/3	1/34	588	S	Ditch [0704]
075	–	–	589	E	Ditch [0704]
076	–	–	590	W	Ditch [0704]
077	2/2	1/35	591	W	Ditch terminus [0706]
078	–	–	592	N	Trench 5 extension
079	–	–	593	E	Pit in trench 5 extension
080	–	–	594	N	Ditch [0708]
081	2/1	1/36	595	S	North-facing section of ditches [0711] and [0714]
082	–	–	596	W	East-facing section of ditches [0711] and [0714]
083	–	–	597	SW	Ditches [0711] and [0714]
084	2/0	1/37	598	N	South-facing section of ditch [0912]

Appendix 1.4 Drawing register

Drawing	Plan	Section	Description
001	–	1:10	North-facing section of ditch [0906] and pit [0908]
002	–	1:10	Southeast-facing section of [0211], [0213], and [0215]
003	–	1:10	North-facing section of ditch [0409]
004	–	1:10	Southeast-facing section of ditch [0310]
005	–	1:10	East and south-facing section of [0410]
006	–	1:10	Northwest-facing section of ditch [1005]
007	–	1:10	South-facing section of ditch [0910]
008	–	–	VOID
009	–	–	VOID
010	–	1:10	Ditch [0711]
011	–	1:10	Ditch [0711] and ditch [0714]

Appendix 1.5 Sample register

Sample	Context	Description
001	0209	Bulk sample - 30litres
002	0212	Bulk sample - 20 litres
003	0403	Bulk sample - 30litres



Sample	Context	Description
004	0309	Bulk sample - 30litres
005	0415	Bulk sample - 40litres
006	0417	Bulk sample - 40litres
007	0503	Bulk sample - 40litres
008	0709	Bulk sample - 40litres
009	0712	Bulk sample - 40litres

APPENDIX 2 FINDS DATA

Appendix 2.1 Finds catalogue

Trench	Context	Sample	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Fabric Type	Description	Spot Date	Period
02	0205	0	1	463	Stone	Quern Frag	-	Niedermendig lava, small disc quern fragment	—	—
02	0209	0	1	4	Pottery (Rom)	—	GYMIC	bodysherd	—	Roman
02	0209	0	1	9	Pottery (Rom)	—	OXFSY	bodysherd	—	Roman
02	0209	0	13	137	Lithics	Core & Debitage	—	Flint, multi-platform core, flakes, blades (2) and chunks.	—	—
02	0212	0	8	119	Lithics	Debitage	—	Flint chunks and flakes	—	—
03	0303	0	7	29	Pottery (Sax)	—	ES1	Slightly sandy fabric, few visible inclusions except for sparse organic voids up to 5mm and sparse fine silver mica	5th-8th CAD	E-M Saxon
03	0305	0	1	6	CBM	Fired Clay	—	—	—	—
03	0307	0	1	5	Pottery (Sax)	—	ES1	Slightly sandy fabric, few visible inclusions except for sparse organic voids up to 5mm and sparse fine silver mica	5th-8th CAD	E-M Saxon
03	0307	0	5	42	Pottery (Rom)	—	GYORG	bodysherd; hm	—	Roman
03	0307	0	9	53	Pottery (Rom)	—	BWSY	bodysherd	—	Roman
03	0307	0	1	4	Lithics	Debitage	-	Flint flake	—	—
03	0308	0	1	8	Pottery (Rom)	—	BWSY	bodysherd	1st C AD	Roman
03	0309	0	28	142	Pottery (Rom)	—	BWSY	carinated necked bowl; wm	1st C AD	Roman
03	0309	0	2	63	Pottery (Rom)	—	OXGR	hm bodysherds	—	Roman
04	0401	0	1	22	CBM	Fired Clay	—	—	—	—
04	0403	0	1	3	Pottery (Sax)	—	ES1	Slightly sandy fabric, few visible inclusions except for sparse organic voids up to 5mm and sparse fine silver mica	5th-8th CAD	E-M Saxon
04	0407	0	1	7	Pottery (Sax)	—	IPS	Slow-wheel made ware, manufactured exclusively in the eponymous Suffolk wic.	AD720-850	M Saxon
04	0407	0	1	77	CBM	Fired Clay	—	—	—	—
04	0407	0	1	3	Lithics	Debitage	—	Flint, proximal fragment of a thin trapezoidal blade, concave right lateral and convex left lateral	—	—
04	0412	0	7	158	Pottery (Sax)	—	ES1	Slightly sandy fabric, few visible inclusions except for sparse organic voids up to 5mm and sparse fine silver mica	5th-8th CAD	E-M Saxon
04	0414	0	1	12	Pottery (Sax)	—	ES1	Slightly sandy fabric, few visible inclusions except for sparse organic voids up to 5mm and sparse fine silver mica	5th-8th CAD	E-M Saxon
04	0414	0	8	2	CBM	Fired Clay	—	—	—	—
04	0414	0	3	369	Lithics	Debitage & Tool	—	Flint, 2 large chunks (poss core frags) and a edge retouched primary flake, abrupt to semi abrupt retouch to right lateral proximal to medial and alternating semi abrupt to abrupt retouch to left lateral, missing distal end	—	—
04	0415	0	1	64	Pottery (Rom)	Greyware	RB	Sandy greyware	—	Roman
04	0415	0	2	25	Pottery (Sax)	—	ES1	Slightly sandy fabric, few visible inclusions except for sparse organic voids up to 5mm and sparse fine silver mica	5th-8th CAD	E-M Saxon
04	0415	0	2	138	Pottery (Sax)	—	ES2	Sandy fabric, rare to sparse to moderate sub-rounded quartz up to 2mm, rare angular flint up to 10mm	5th-8th CAD	E-M Saxon
04	0415	0	1	39	Pottery (Sax)	—	ES3	Slightly sandy fabric, few visible inclusions except for sparse fine silver mica	5th-8th CAD	E-M Saxon



Trench	Context	Sample	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Fabric Type	Description	Spot Date	Period
04	0415	0	1	956	CBM	Fired Clay	-	2 sides, width: 112mm	-	-
04	0415	0	1	640	CBM	Fired Clay	-	Th: 68mm	-	-
04	0415	0	2	55	Lithics	Debitage	-	Flint flake and chunk	-	-
04	0415	0	31	670	CBM	Fired Clay	-	-	-	-
04	0417	0	3	31	Pottery (Sax)	-	ES1	Slightly sandy fabric, few visible inclusions except for sparse organic voids up to 5mm and sparse fine silver mica	5th-8th C AD	E-M Saxon
06	0603	0	1	1	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	BA	Sparse to moderate angular white flint up to 2mm	?Bronze Age	PH
08	0807	0	1	1	Pottery (Rom)	-	LGF SA	abraded bodysherd	1st C AD	Roman
08	0809	0	1	2	Pottery (Rom)	-	GYMIC	bodysherd	-	Roman
09	0910	0	1	4	Pottery (Rom)	-	GYSY	bodysherd	-	Roman
09	0910	0	1	405	CBM	?Brick	-	Th: 54mm, semi vitrified, block-like...?brick	-	-
09	0910	0	3	92	CBM	-	-	-	-	-
09	0910	0	3	83	CBM	?Tile	-	Th: 13mm	-	-
09	0910	0	1	57	Lithics	Core	-	Flint, Single Platform Core	-	-
09	0910	0	12	2243	CBM	-	-	Th: 50mm	-	-
09	0911	0	1	8	Pottery (Rom)	-	BWNSY	bodysherd	-	Roman
09	0911	0	1	582	CBM	-	-	Th: 33mm	-	-
09	0911	0	2	393	CBM	-	-	1 flat surface	-	-
09	0911	0	2	64	CBM	Tile	-	Th: 13mm	-	-
09	0911	0	1	13	CBM	Brick	-	-	-	-
10	1006	0	1	2	Pottery (Mod)	-	19thC	Mass-produced white earthenwares, stonewares etc.	19th and 20th C AD	Modern

APPENDIX 3 ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Appendix 3.1 Retent sample results

Context	Sample	Pottery	Ceramic			Industrial Waste		Burnt bone	Unburnt bone	Charred nutshell	Charcoal		Material available for AMS Dating	Cinders	Coal	Comments
			CBM	Stone	Glass	Fe slag	Mag res	Mammal	Mammal		Qty	Max Size (cm)				
0209	001	-	+	+++	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	0.8	Burnt Bone +, Nutshell +, Charcoal +	-	-	Hazelnut shell <1g (1 small fragment)
0212	002	+	-	+++	-	-	++++	-	-	-	+++	3.0	Charcoal +++	-	+	Charcoal oak, Coal not retained
0403	003	++	+++	+++	+	++	++++	++	-	-	++	0.5	Burnt Bone ++	-	-	-
0309	004	+++	-	+++	-	-	-	+++	+	-	+++	1.8	Burnt Bone +, Unburnt Bone +, Charcoal +	-	-	Charcoal non-oak
0415	005	++	+++	+++	-	-	++++	++	-	-	+++	1.5	Burnt Bone +, Charcoal ++	-	-	Charcoal non-oak
0417	006	+++	-	+++	-	-	-	++	++	-	++	1.3	Burnt Bone +, Charcoal ++, Unburnt Bone +	+	-	Charcoal non-oak, Cinder not retained
0503	007	-	-	+++	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	1.6	Charcoal +	-	-	Charcoal oak
0709	008	+	-	+++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	Cinder and Coal not retained
0712	009	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix 3.2 Flotation sample results

Context	Sample	Cereal grain				Charred plant remains	Charcoal		Material available for AMS	Comments
		Avena sp.	Hordeum vulgare	Triticum sp.	Cerealia indet.		Qty	Max size (cm)		
209	1	-	+	+	++	Chenopodium sp +, Bromus sp +	+	1.5	Charcoal +	Charcoal oak, Contains 11 heavily fragmented indeterminate cereal grains, 1 barley and 3 wheat grains, also contains a burnt bone fragment
212	2	-	-	-	-	-	++++	1	Charcoal ++	Charcoal oak
403	3	-	+	-	-	Chenopodium sp +	++	<0.1	-	Charcoal non oak. Contains 2 barley grains.
309	4	-	-	-	-	Galium aparine +	+	<0.1	-	-
415	5	-	-	+	+	Rumex sp +, Chenopodium sp +	++	<0.1	-	Also contains snail shell (+), 2 indet Cereal grains very heavily abraded and 1 heavily abraded bread wheat
417	6	-	-	-	-	-	+	<0.1	-	-
503	7	-	-	-	-	-	++++	1	Charcoal +	Charcoal oak
709	8	-	-	-	-	Chenopodium sp +	-	<0.1	Charcoal +	Charcoal oak. Contains modern roots.
712	9	-	-	-	-	Chenopodium sp +	+	<0.1	-	Contains modern roots



APPENDIX 4 OSTEOLOGICAL DATA

Appendix 4.1 Animal bone

Context	Condition	Weight	Large Mammal (e.g. cow/horse)	Medium sized mammal (e.g. pig/sheep/goat)	Small animal (eg. /dog/ cat/ rabbit)	Comments (fragmentation, diversity cutmarks and other observations re. bone type)
406	Fair	8		+		1 Sheep molar
407	Fair	20		++		12 heavily fragmented, vertically split, long bone fragments
414	Fair	2	+			Fragments of tooth enamel
415	Fair	61	++	+		Jaw bone fragments from large mammal- heavily fragmented and poorly preserved. 2 cow molars. 1 longbone fragment from small ungulate.
417	Fair	50	++			Cow Long bone fragment- vertically split, epiphesis unfused, 1 mandible fragment- large ungulate



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