LELW18

Land East of Loraine Way, Bramford, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

BRF 159

Prepared on behalf of Archaeology Collective for CEMEX UK

HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

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BRF 159

Client: Archaeology Collective on behalf of CEMEX UK

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Schedule
Fieldwork dates: 01/05/2018 – 01/06/2018
Report date: August 2018

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

TABLES

GRAPHS

ILLUSTRATIONS

Summary
Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation on land east of Loraine Way, Bramford, Suffolk, HER No. BRF 159, between 1st May 2018 and 1st of June 2018. A geoarchaeological assessment of the site was completed during the evaluation. The work was commissioned by Archaeology Collective on behalf of CEMEX UK, in advance of a residential development with associated informal open space, infrastructure and buffer planting. The evaluation identified a possible Bronze Age ring-ditch along with some pits and ditches that may have been associated with early Saxon settlement within the site boundary in an area that was not evaluated. A field system of possible Saxon/medieval date was also identified. Much of the archaeological material at the site was sealed by thick deposit of colluvium which derived from agricultural activity on the site since the post-Roman period. Modern field boundaries and allotments were also evident in the archaeological record.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning background

Headland Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Archaeology Collective on behalf of CEMEX UK to complete a programme of archaeological evaluation on land east of Loraine Way, Bramford, Suffolk (Illus. 1).

The evaluation was undertaken in support of an application for pre-determination work for a residential development with associated informal open space, infrastructure and buffer planting.

This work followed the compilation of a desk-based assessment (Johnson 2017) and geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology 2017). The desk-based assessment highlighted archaeological and historical assets within and surrounding the proposed development area. Historical linear and modern discrete anomalies were identified by geophysical survey.

A brief was prepared by Rachael Abraham, Senior Archaeological Officer (SAOSCC) (Suffolk County Council (SCC) 13/10/2017) outlining the required archaeological works. Archaeology Collective then prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) on behalf of CEMEX UK (Emms 2018) which set out the proposed strategy for an archaeological evaluation with a 5% trenching strategy.

The WSI was submitted to and agreed with the SAOSCC and this report details the results of the work.

1.2 Site description

The site is located c.5.5km northwest of historic Ipswich, 0.5km northwest of the village of Bramford and east of the B1113 Lorraine Way, NGR: TM 12052 47463 (illus. 1). Most of the site is situated in a large arable field. The remainder of the site is situated in fallow wetland and floodplains to the east. The two fields are divided by hedgerows. A section of the site which underlay high voltage powerlines and an associated buffer zone of 20m was scoped out of the area for evaluation (illus. 3).

The site is bounded by Lorraine Way to the west. A small tributary stream and bank delimits the north and northeast of the site. This flows to the River Gipping, the banks of which form the south-eastern site boundary. A ditch forms the southern boundary. A footpath open to public use circles the eastern field, following the hedgerow and riverbank boundary of the fallow floodplain.

The site measures c.13ha. The centre of the site is located at c10m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and slopes down towards the tributary stream to the north, to height of c. 8m aOD. It slopes down to the River Gipping to the east, to a height of c.7m aOD and down to c.6m aOD to the south.

British Geological Survey mapping of the site indicates that the main field is underlain by sands and gravels of the Lowestoft Formation, with a band of River Terrace Deposits (undifferentiated) fringed by Holocene alluvium in the north and eastern floodplain. The solid underlying geology of the site is the sedimentary bedrock, Newhaven Chalk Formation (http://www.bgs.ac.uk).

1.3 Archaeological background

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken by Archaeology Collective (Johnson 2017). The assessment considered archaeological investigations, finds and sites within a 1km search area around the site. The assessment collated data from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), maps and documents held by the Suffolk Record Office, as well as other documentary sources (Johnson 2017). Investigation of cropmark morphology identified discrete features, enclosures, linear features and ring-ditches within the site. These were thought to represent the remains of Bronze Age round barrows and field systems of Iron Age, Roman and Medieval date (Emms 2018, 5).

The largest cropmarks within the site boundary comprised two concentric circles and were located on a promontory at the north of the central area of the site. These were originally interpreted as Bronze Age round barrows (Emms 2018, 7) (illus. 3). This section of the site lay upon a natural promontory with wide ranging views of the surrounding landscape and which is likely to have represented a focus for settlement and activity over a long period of time. These cropmarks were within a 20m buffer zone situated along high voltage overhead power lines which crossed the site, and which was excluded from the evaluation for health and safety reasons.

1.3.1 **Archaeology within the study area of the Desk Based Assessment (DBA)**

Prehistoric (50,000BC-750BC)
Desk based assessment found no record of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic assets within the 1km study area and no Neolithic assets within the site, however lithic find spots were recorded within the study area (illus. 2.) (BRF 013 & BRF MISC) (Emms 2018, 5).

The National Mapping Programme (NMP) identified ring-ditches and linear features in the site from cropmark morphology studies (BRF 008; BRF 003 & BRF 095). Similar cropmarks identified within the study area were interpreted as a small roundhouse (BRF 006) and ring-ditches. A cinerary urn find spot (BRF 010) was located within the study area (Emms 2018).

Iron Age & Roman (750BC-AD410)
A middle Bronze Age to Iron Age field system (BRF 123) was recorded from trial trenching c.200m to the south of the site (Slater 2015). Desk based assessment found records of find spots within the study area (Emms 2018, 5). These were coins and pottery (BRF 017 and a stater coin (BRF 029). Desk based assessment found no recorded assets of Roman date within the site. Possible road metalling evidence (BRF 108) and a pottery find spot (BRF 115) was recorded during the monitoring of a gas pipeline in the study area. Other finds within the study area include an artefact scatter (BRF 017), a pottery scatter (BRF 085), a scatter of metalwork (BRF 104) and two find spots, a coin (BRF MISC) and a brooch fragment (BRF 034) (Emms 2018, 6).

Medieval
Desk based assessment found that early medieval activity (AD 410 - AD 1066) within the study area was limited. Findspots included pottery sherds (BRF 115), a coin (BRF MISC), an urn (BRF MISC) and brooches (BRF 017; BRF 030 & BRF 033) (Emms 2018, 6).

Along with the archaeological remains in the adjacent field (BRF 123) further findspots of medieval material (pottery sherds and 3 metal detector finds) (BRF 013; BRF 005; BRF 021; BRF MISC; BRF 033; BRF 112; BRF 017; BRF 040; BRF 104; BRF 090; BRF 112; BRF 123 & BRF 124) and material which was identified during a watching brief (BRF 124) were listed by the Suffolk HER records within an area of 1km from the site. Find spot (BRF 021) extended into the north of the site (Emms 2018, 6-7). An archaeological evaluation of land to the south of the site by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Slater, M-A 2015) identified a field system which was attributed a provisional medieval date. Subsequent excavation at the site revealed evidence of high medieval road frontage occupation which included buildings and ovens (R. Abraham *pers comm*).

Post-medieval to Modern
Post medieval (AD 1486 - AD 1800) assets were recorded by the HER within the study area. The 17th century Bramford Hall (BRF 038) is located in the south west of the study area. Post-medieval lime kilns (BRF 079 & BRF MISC) and an 18th century granary and farm buildings (BRF 078) were also recorded

(Emms 2018). Modern assets (AD 1800 - Present) included a fertilizer works (the Old Fisons Site, Paper Mill Lane, BRF 089), the 1846 Ipswich to Bury St Edmunds railway line (SUF069), the (removed) railway line leading to Bramford Chalk Pit (BRF 070), a former temporary wartime army camp near to Bramford Hall (BRF 099), and a former pillbox location (BRF 102) that was demolished by 1955 (Emms 2018).

The 1848 Bramford Tithe Map represented the site as undeveloped agricultural fields bordered to the east by the River Gipping and to the west by a road. A cottage and garden were present on the northeast promontory below where the overhead powerlines now stand (Emms 2018, Appendix 4.3). The 1880 Ordnance Survey (OS) map showed a pair of cottages and gardens (in place of the single cottage and garden) linked by a trackway to the main road. The fields in the north were bounded by drainage ditches which drained to the tributary stream and River Gipping. A boathouse was shown in the north east of the site, close to the confluence of the river and tributary stream (Emms 2018, Appendix 4.5).

By the time of production of the 1902 OS map the boathouse had been removed (Emms 2018, Appendix 4.6). The 1926 OS map evidenced the installation of allotment gardens, oriented E-W across the centre of the main field (Emms 2018, Appendix 4.7). Some of the eastern allotments had been removed by the time the 1963 OS map was produced, along with the promontory cottages and some field boundaries (Emms 2018, Appendix 4.9). By the time of the 1994 OS the allotment gardens had been reduced to a small area in the west of the site (Emms 2018, Appendix 4.10).

1.3.2 **Archaeological potential of the site and evaluation results**

The site was considered to have high potential for human burials, artefacts and structural remains relating to later prehistoric burial mounds (of high significance) as well as the medium potential for prehistoric and/or medieval field systems (of high significance if Saxon or earlier, of medium significance if medieval). It was concluded there was a low potential for all other periods. The potential for identifying the remains of the post-medieval cottages in the north eastern part of the site was also noted.

A geophysical survey was conducted across the site by Headland Archaeology (2017). An elevated magnetic background considered to be a result of the spreading of organic waste, resulted in no anomalies of potential archaeological origin being detected within the main part of the site. Linear anomalies that respected boundaries indicated by historic mapping were tentatively identified, e.g. modern field boundaries and the cottage trackway. Further anomalies were detected in the eastern floodplain. These were interpreted as modern in origin. The geophysical survey report concluded that any archaeological potential of the site was better represented by aerial photo and cropmark analysis (Headland Archaeology 2017; illus. 3).

In general, the evaluation identified the above anomalies and field boundaries on slightly modified orientations and alignments and in some cases the trenches picked up additional remains (which is not uncommon). The archaeology identified at the site can be posited as dating from the Bronze Age and Saxon/medieval periods with ample evidence for the late post-medieval and modern use of the site (Section 4).

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 General

The methodology followed was outlined in the WSI (Emms 2018) and designed to meet the requirements of the project brief (Suffolk County Council 13/10/2017).

Archaeological aims

- Assess the extent, structure and date of any archaeological features and deposits of archaeological interest;
- Place, where possible, the archaeological features within their local and regional context;
- Assess the significance, on both a local and regional level, of any archaeological features identified during the evaluation.

- Establish any constraints to further fieldwork (e.g. services) and factors concerning the survival of archaeological remains (e.g. natural and human disturbance)

Geoarchaeological aims

The aims of the geoarchaeological site visit were therefore to:

- Determine the nature of the deposits of the site;
- Advise on appropriate geoarchaeological sampling strategies;

To achieve these aims, the following objectives were set for the site visit:

- To examine and record the different sediment types present at the site;
- To excavate deep sondages in some trenches to facilitate examination of colluvial and alluvial sediments;
- Collect samples of colluvial and alluvial deposits;
- Where necessary, collect specialist samples (e.g. monoliths)

2.2 Specific

More specific local and regional research objectives are drawn from the Research Framework for the East of England (Medleycott 2011). The following research questions and topics are considered relevant to the site:

Source	Research aim
	Palaeolithic and Mesolithic
Medleycott 2011, 16	An understanding of the chronological framework of quaternary geology
	Bronze Age
Medleycott 2011, 29	The possibility that significant sites remain hidden under colluviation requires further study.
	Iron Age/Roman Transition
Medleycott 2011, 31	Study palaeoenvironmental and faunal data…of buried soils and alluvial/colluvial deposits.
	Roman
Medleycott 2011, 48	Characterising the actual nature of settlement forms and patterns, material culture and so on for the 4th and 5th centuries
	Anglo-Saxon
Medleycott 2011, 58	The development of Anglo-Saxon fieldscapes needs further investigation.
	Medieval
Medleycott 2011, 70	Further research into topics such as field systems, enclosures, or roads and trackways, in particular utilising historic maps and documents.

Table 1 – Relevant research questions and topics

The resulting archive will be organised and deposited in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (BRF 159) to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit (CIfA 2014a). An online OASIS form has been completed and will be ultimately submitted with the approved version of the report (OASIS ID: headland4-320515)

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Trial trenches

Trial trenching was carried out between the 1st May 2017 and 1st June 2018. A total of 83 trenches was excavated within the development area (DA) (illus. 3). The trenches were set out in accordance with the agreed WSI trench layout plan using a Trimble GNSS device.

After consultation with the SAOSCC it was agreed that a number of trenches would be modified or remain unexcavated in response to constraints on site. Three trenches in the eastern floodplain were

not excavated and Trenches 10,11,12,33, 35 and 40 were shortened due to their location on, and adjacent to, a public access route through the site. A single trench in the southeast corner of the site was not excavated due to its proximity to a pressurised gas main. Trenches 76, 80 and 81 were shortened to avoid trees and Trench 52 was shortened because it was located near overhead powerlines on the southern field boundary.

A mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket was used to remove the overburden under direct archaeological supervision. Potential archaeological features were excavated by hand. Investigation of archaeological remains was undertaken through hand excavation. A representative sample, sufficient to meet the objectives of the evaluation, of identified archaeological or potentially archaeological remains were investigated and recorded. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded in full. Excavated slots in features that contained no archaeological finds were extended within the trenches to search for datable finds at the request of Suffolk County Council.

3.2 Sondages/Test pits in the colluvial deposits

Colluvium deposits found in trenches to the immediate north and to the south east of the 20m exclusion zone imposed by the powerlines were investigated to establish any potential for agricultural disturbance of archaeological features within the area beneath the power lines. Sondages were also dug by machine to examine the potential for archaeological features underlying colluvium deposits.

Sondages were made by the mechanical excavator in 13 Trenches; Trenches 4, 19, 21, 39, 40, 42, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 60 and 63. Sondages were placed in Trenches 1, 4, 39 and 40 to ascertain colluvial and/or alluvial stratigraphy. The other trenches were deepened to ascertain colluvium depths. Trenches 10, 12 and 14 were also excavated to depths below 1.00m Below Ground Level (BGL).

The loose compaction of the soils at the site meant that the sondage edges were prone to collapse and because of their depth (1m – 1.8m) safety was a primary concern during the excavation and recordings of these pits. The sondages were photographed directly after opening. The colluvial deposit(s) and underlying geological sands and/or gravel levels were quickly and carefully recorded by survey. Sketches were made on trench sheets with measurements quickly taken from one side of the trench baulk from the surface by tape measure and the sondages were immediately backfilled. A representative sample of colluvial soils was taken from trenches evidencing spreads of archaeological finds.

3.3 Geoarchaeological assessment methodology

A geoarchaeological assessment of the site was undertaken by Phil Stastney, Senior Geoarchaeologist, MOLA. A walkover survey of trenches in the site with geoarchaeological interest was conducted. During the walkover qualitative notes were made of deposits and the site topography. Sedimentary sequences of key trenches were then defined and recorded in detail according to geoarchaeological criteria. Four deep sondages were made in key trenches (Trenches 1, 19, 21 and 42) to enable further recording of deposits and depths (Stastney 2018, 4; Appendix VIII).

3.4 Metal detecting methodology

Metal detector searches took place at all stages of the evaluation including before trenches were stripped, and within trench bases and spoil heaps once the trenches had been stripped. These searches were undertaken by Trevor Southgate, an experienced local metal detectorist.

3.5 Recording

All recording followed the guidance laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b) and was in line with the approved WSI (Archaeology Collective 2017). All trenches and contexts were given a unique number. All recording was undertaken on pro forma recording sheets which conform to archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

A plan of the trenches and features across the entire site was recorded digitally using a GNSS device. A full photographic record was taken using digital photography. A metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

Full context descriptions and trench descriptions, including dimensions, depths and orientations, are presented in Appendix I. Contexts are identified numerically by trench (i.e. Trench 01: (0101), Trench 02: (0201)) with cuts indicated by square brackets and deposits by rounded brackets. Selected technical detail is utilised below in order to describe the remains found and to inform the interpretation and dating which has been completed and presented in this report.

Archaeological features were uncovered in 24 of the 83 trenches excavated at the site with a clear concentration of remains on a broad north-south axis located east of the central area of the site. The features could be provisionally dated to the prehistoric, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. The excavated remains represent a posited prehistoric (Bronze Age) ring ditch and an area of early Anglo-Saxon settlement and associated field system. The field system appeared to have remained in use until the medieval period. Artefacts with a broad date range were found during the excavation and metal detecting on the site and these were dated from the late Mesolithic through to the post-medieval and modern periods.

4.2 Geoarchaeological assessment

During the evaluation a significant level of variability in the natural deposits of the DA was observed. A geoarchaeological assessment was undertaken when all the trenches had been opened. The assessment established that post-Roman to modern cultivation led to the widespread deposition of thick colluvium at the centre, northeast and east of the site. The colluvial deposits overlay a very undulating geological topography across the site (Stastney 2018, 7: Appendix VII). No deposits of high palaeoenvironmental potential were observed at the site (e.g. Holocene channel fills, peats etc.).

Three phases of colluvium deposition were identified in the site. Colluviation and alluviation from the Roman period onwards was identified in the floodplain at the northeast of the site (Illus. 47). In the east of the DA, south of the cropmarks located under the power lines, buried colluvium deposits were identified as post-Saxon in origin and these sealed underlying archaeological features of Saxon date. These were overlain by later (medieval/post-medieval to late 20th century) colluvium deposits distributed by agricultural activity across the east of the site. Finds of pottery, metal and bone with dates ranging from the Roman to modern periods were recovered from colluvial deposits. Significant finds are discussed within the results and further information on the artefacts recovered from the colluvium can be found in Section 2.4 and Appendices III-VI.

A series of sondages were excavated in the colluvium in the trenches which contained, or had the potential to contain, archaeological features. Data from these sondages has been described and mapped as a series of three transects (Illus. 47: Appendix VIII) which indicate the relative depths of the colluvium and archaeological features in the trenches.

4.3 Phased Evaluation Results

4.3.1 **Possible Bronze Age/later prehistoric**

In Trench 57 (Appendix 1; illus. 31) a possible **ring-ditch [5704]** (illus. 33 and 34), and small two small pits 5707, 5710] were investigated (illus. 35 to 37). This trench was excavated over a section of curving ditch from a circular features of c. 25m in diameter that was identified during the DBA (Johnson 2017). Heavy bioturbation was evident in all fills within the trench which may have resulted in the displacement of artefacts and ecofacts between deposits.

The **ditch slot** [5704] was 2.05m wide and 0.44m deep and a further slot [5712] was 3.10m wide and 0.40m deep. The cut of the ditch in both slots had moderately sloping sides and concave bases and their fills, (5705) and (5711), were of a similar composition. Excavation of (5705) produced an iron fragment of unknown date (SF067). SF154, a lead wire object of unknown date, was recovered from ring-ditch fill (5711).

The location of the ring-ditch sloped south-west to north east and this resulted in noticeable differences in depth at which the possible ring ditch was identified. Cleaning of the trench faces to examine evidence for an external bank proved inconclusive (illus. 34 and 51).

A pit [5710] was situated within the ring-ditch fill (5705) towards the southwest of the trench. It was 0.57m in diameter and 0.12m in depth with a single fill (5709). A lithic assemblage of 3 blades, 14 flakes and 12 chips was recovered from (5709) along with magnetised gravels. No date could be established for the finds recovered from the fill.

A pit [5707] (which was originally thought to be a possible cremation burial) appeared to cut the ring-ditch on its north-eastern edge. This was 0.48m in diameter and 0.12m in depth with a single fill (5708). A lithic assemblage of unknown date which comprised 254 flakes and chips, along with magnetised gravels and Ceramic Building Material (CBM) were recovered from the fill. It is possible that some of this fill had been mixed with the overlying colluvial deposit.

The geological gravels (5703) present in Trench 57 were loose and inconsistent in colour in both the exterior and interior of the ring-ditch. A box slot [5713] dug into the ring-ditch interior found no conclusive evidence for re-deposited natural forming an interior bank (illus. 38). An assemblage of 74 lithics (2 notched pieces, 2 chunks, 34 flakes and 36 chips) predominantly derived from two nodules (interpreted as in-situ knapping) was recovered from the overlying colluvium deposit. Further material from this deposit included magnetised gravels indicative of burning activity and animal bone. Ploughing activity may have disturbed any pre-existing bank or interior mound and incorporated the fill into the colluvial soil (5706) which was present from a depth of 0.36cm.

No clear date for the possible ring ditch could be established. Based on size and morphology it is similar to Bronze Age ring ditches identified elsewhere in the local area (Section 1.3 and Johnson 2017) and the recovery of lithic material in proximity to the ring ditch may offer further evidence for a prehistoric date. Finds of the later date in the overlying colluvium may be originated from a Saxon/medieval field system which traversed, and possibly cut, the area of the ring ditch.

4.3.2 **Saxon**

The majority of the archaeological remains on the site could be provisionally dated to the Saxon period. Features of this date were more concentrated in the area immediately south of the cropmarks within the power line buffer zone (illus. 3) where they may have represented outlying boundaries and features associated with Saxon activity on the promontory to the north. The features in this area comprised a small number of pits and ditches. Finds of animal bone and domestic pottery from these features may be indicative of settlement in this area.

The ditches in this section of the site appeared to be more concentrated, and enclosing small areas, than those indicated by the evidence towards the south of the site. Over, these ditches were interpreted as a possible Saxon field system which continued in use until the medieval period. The field comprised a series ditches set on a broad north northwest-south southeast axis. An archaeological evaluation of land to the south of the site by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Slater, M-A 2015) identified a field system on a similar axis which was attributed a provisional medieval date. Artefacts recovered from the possible field system within the current site may date the overall system to the Saxon period and it possibly continued in use into the high medieval period. Subsequent excavation at the site immediately to the south revealed evidence of high medieval road frontage occupation which included buildings and ovens (R. Abraham *pers comm*).

Multiple small finds were recovered from the topsoil in the east of the main field and south of the cropmarks in the power line exclusion zone. Artefacts from the topsoil which could be securely dated to the Anglo-Saxon period included a Saxon Sceat (spot dated to the 695-740AD) and a 6th-century Saxon brooch fragment (Section 4.4).

In the west of Trench 30 (Appendix 1; illus. 10) a partially-exposed **pit [3010]** was investigated (illus. 12). The feature was recorded beneath colluvium deposit (3004). Pit [3010] was visible for 2.70m in length and extended 1.10m in width from the northern face. It contained a single fill (3009) from which early Saxon pottery and a wide range of domesticated animal bone (Appendix VI) was recovered. Early

Saxon pottery, domesticated animal bone and daub were recovered from the overlying layer (3004) which was interpreted as post-Saxon colluvium deposit containing finds from underlying features.

In Trench 75 (Appendix 1; illus. 45) a **pit [7504]** was investigated in the south of the trench (illus. 46). This was 0.5m in exposed width and had gentle to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Early Anglo-Saxon pottery and magnetised gravels were recovered from the secondary fill (7506). Both pits may be related to rubbish disposal associated with Saxon settlement or activity in the area of the cropmarks.

Ditch [3006, 3106] was exposed in Trenches 30 and 31 (Appendix 1; illus. 10). This was orientated north northwest-south southeast and in Trench 30 it was recorded beneath modern colluvium deposit (3004). The ditch was 0.95m wide and 0.30m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base (illus. 11). It contained a single fill (3005) from which undated Saxon pottery, sheep and goat bone, and lithics (a flake fragment and chip) were recovered. In the west of Trench 31 this ditch was identified beneath a modern colluvium deposit (3104) where it was 0.66m wide.

A **tree bowl [3008]** investigated in the centre of Trench 30 also contained early Saxon pottery and cow bone (see 4.3.6). The feature may relate tree clearance associated with early Saxon settlement and agriculture on the site.

In Trench 35 (Appendix 1; illus. 13) in the eastern floodplain, a north northwest-south southeast **ditch [3505]** was investigated (illus. 14). No subsoil was present in Trench 35. The ditch was 1.09m wide and 0.45m deep with a v-shaped base. The east face of the ditch was steep. The west face sloped moderately with one break of slope. It contained a single fill (3504) from which Saxon pottery including late Saxon Thetford type ware, small abraded fragments of fired clay, lithics (8 chips) and magnetised gravels were recovered.

In Trench 36 (Appendix 1; illus. 13) in the eastern floodplain, an east northeast-west southwest **ditch [3607]** was investigated (illus. 15). This was 1.84m wide and 0.54m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It cut into gravel deposit (3603) and bore no stratigraphic relationship with the colluvium which was deposited in the south of the trench. The ditch contained a single fill (3606) from which oyster shell, sheep and goat horn cores, Saxon and Medieval pottery, small abraded fragments of fired clay and magnetised gravels were recovered. It is possible that this ditch relates to a field boundary from the Saxon period which was re-cut and reused into the medieval period on the site.

In Trench 44 (Appendix 1; illus. 18) at the east of the main field, a north north-west-south southeast **ditch [4404]** was investigated (illus. 20). This was 1.06m wide and 0.50m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (4405) from which wild animal bone (shrew) and industrial waste (possible hammerscale) was recovered. The morphology of this ditch, along with its location on site and axis suggested that it was also of Saxon date and part of a contemporary field system

In Trench 47 north northwest-south south-east **ditch [4707]** was 1.11m wide and 0.30m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (illus. 18, 22 & 25). The ditch contained a single fill (4706) from which early Anglo-Saxon pottery, magnetised gravels, residual Neolithic lithics, freshwater snails, domesticated and wild animal bone and fish bones were recovered.

Possible ditch [4905] in Trench 49 (Appendix 1; illus. 23) was interpreted as an L-shaped feature by geophysical analysis (Headland Archaeology 2017). It was on the same axis as the ditches described in the previous trenches and was 1.25m wide and 0.18m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (illus. 26). The contained a single fill (4904) from which Saxon pottery, magnetised gravels and two lithic chips were recovered.

In Trench 59 (Appendix 1; illus. 17) two parallel **ditches [5904 & 5906]** orientated east northeast- south southwest were investigated. The southernmost **ditch [5904]** was 1.20m wide and 0.25m deep with a single fill and a concave base (illus. 39). The north face was moderately sloping with a single break of slope. The south face was steep to moderately sloping with two breaks of slope (illus. 43 and 44). Finds retrieved from fill (5905) were magnetised gravels, a pig tooth, lithics (2 flakes and 3 chips) and small abraded fragments of fired clay. The northernmost **ditch [5906]** was 0.8m wide and 0.29m deep with a single fill and a concave base (illus. 40). The north face was moderately sloping with a single break of slope. The south face was steep with no break of slope (illus. 43 and 45). Finds retrieved from fill (5907)

were magnetised gravels and lithics (2 chips). Ditches [5904 and 5906] are parallel in plan and share characteristics in profile and artefacts. They were interpreted as part of the Anglo-Saxon field system noted elsewhere on site (see above) and to the south of the DA (Slater, M-A 2015).

In Trench 55 (Appendix 1; illus. 31) a north northeast-south southwest orientated **ditch [5505]** was investigated in the centre of the trench (illus. 32). It was 2.05m wide and 0.44m deep, had gently sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (5504) from which magnetised gravels and small abraded fragments of fired clay were recovered. As this ditch traversed the earlier ring-ditch and respected the line of the later field system it may be interpreted as a ditch from the north northwest-south southeast orientated Saxon/medieval field system identified in this field and the adjacent site to the south (Slater 2015).

In Trench 53 and 54 (Appendix 1; illus. 27) **three ditches [5307, 5304 & 5404]** which overlay linear features identified during the geophysical survey were investigated. Ditch [5307], orientated northwest-southeast in Trench 53 and ditch [5404], orientated E-W, in Trench 54 were of a similar width and depth but with differing profiles and it is likely that they are represented different sections of the same ditch apparent in the geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology 2017).

Ditch [5307] was 3m wide and 0.68m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base (illus. 29). It had two fills suggestive of natural infilling. No archaeological finds were recovered from the ditch slot which was extended to 2.2m (the width of the trench) to aid artefact retrieval

Ditch [5304] was 3m wide and 0.66m deep with two fills, moderately sloping sides and a regular, symmetrical profile (illus. 28). The primary fill (5305) was confined to the north-eastern face and may represent natural slumping of a bank situated to the north-east. The secondary fill (5306) contained Saxon pottery, a single domesticated mammal rib and wild animal bone, fired clay, magnetised gravels and lithics (2 chips and 2 flakes).

Ditch [5404] was 2.90m wide and 1.15m deep with a steep to moderately sloping southern face with three breaks of slope. The northern face was moderately sloped, and the base was concave (illus. 30). It had four fills and the basal fill (5405) evidenced slumping on the northern face. This may represent evidence of a bank which was located to the north of the ditch. Secondary fill (5406) contained lithics (3 flakes and 5 chips), magnetised gravels, oyster shell and small abraded fragments of fired clay.

Ditches [5307, 5404, 5304] and [5304] are parallel in plan and share characteristics in profile and finds and have been interpreted as contemporary features of possible Anglo-Saxon date. Geophysical results identified these features as two large parallel linear features entering the southern limit of excavation from on a broad northwest-southeast orientation. The western linear feature truncated the possibly ring-ditch where it turned to the northeast. The eastern ditch turned northeast approximately 30m south of the western linear (Headland Archaeology 2017; illus. 3). The parallel ditches may have formed a road way or path in this area of the site although no evidence of a road surface was identified during the evaluation.

4.3.3 **Post-medieval**

The majority of the post-medieval remains relate to a series of field boundaries that were constructed and removed over the last 2-300 years on the site. These boundaries were identified during the cartographic and aerial photograph assessment undertaken for the DBA (Johnson 2017).

In Trench 62 (Appendix 1; illus. 43) a northwest-southeast **ditch [6204]** cut the subsoil (6202) and the underlying soliflucted chalk ridge. It had moderately steep sides, a concave base and contained a single fill (illus. 44). Magnetised gravels were recovered from the fill (6205). The stratigraphic position of [6202] above the subsoil led to the interpretation of the ditch as a post-Medieval field boundary.

In the eastern floodplain a single northeast-southwest **ditch [3908]** was investigated (Appendix 1; illus. 16). The ditch was 1.90m wide and 0.60m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base (illus. 17). It contained a single fill (3907) of sandy clay. The trench immediately flooded upon excavation due to its proximity to the River Gipping. The ditch was excavated in waterlogged conditions. No archaeological finds were recovered from the ditch. The ditch truncated alluvium deposits (3904, 3905) and colluvium deposit (3906) and was overlain by the topsoil (3901). This ditch [3908] was interpreted as a post-Medieval drainage ditch due to its position in the stratigraphic matrix.

4.3.4 **Modern**

Northern field boundaries

Desk based assessment placed the location of a northeast-southwest field boundary in Trench 22 (Emms 2018, Appendix 1). The field boundary was also uncovered in Trenches 7 and 8 where it was orientated east-west (Appendix 1; illus. 4) in alignment with an extant field boundary located to the east.

In Trench 22 **ditch [2204]** was revealed, cutting through the subsoil (2202). It was 2.5m wide and 0.55m deep with steep to moderately sloping sides and a concave base (illus. 5). The ditch had two fills and 20th Century pottery, rope and Styrofoam were recovered from both fills (2205, 2206). In Trench 7 **ditch [0705]** was revealed, cutting through the subsoil (0702). Nineteenth to 20th-century pottery, bottles and CBM were visible in the ditch fill (0704). It was unexcavated at this location (illus. 6). In Trench 8 **ditch [0805]** was revealed, cutting through the subsoil (0802). Modern metal, wood and CBM were visible in the ditch fill (0804). It was unexcavated at this location. The ditch slots [0705, 0805, 2204] were interpreted as a modern field boundary that was backfilled in the 20th Century.

Geophysical survey indicated that a linear feature orientated on the same northwest-southeast alignment as an extant field boundary to the immediate northwest was present in Trench 20. The survey indicated that it turned eastwards through Trench 19. A second possible linear formation in Trench 19 was also indicated (Headland Archaeology 2017; illus. 7).

The 1848 Bramford Tithe map showed a field boundary in the north of the site enclosing Acre meadow (Emms 2018, Appendix 4.3) orientated on the same northwest-southeast/west-east alignment indicated by geophysical survey, this boundary was extant on the 1926 OS map (Emms 2018, Appendix 4.7). The northwest-southeast boundary was subsequently extended during the era of the second world war as evidenced by aerial photography (Emms 2018, Appendix 4.8) and the land reclaimed during field enlargements of the later 20th Century as shown on the 1994 OS map (Emms 2018, Appendix 4.10).

Archaeological investigations revealed only a **single linear feature [1904]** in Trench 19. This was 1.20m wide x 0.35m deep with a concave base and moderately sloping sides (illus. 9). It contained a single fill (1905) from which freshwater snails, residual Saxon pottery, CBM, modern whiteware pottery dated from 1800 - present and industrial waste were recovered.

A northwest-southeast **linear feature in Trench 20 [2005]** was 1.11m wide x 0.25m deep with a concave base and moderately sloping sides (illus. 8). It contained a single fill (2004) from which residual Saxon pottery, lithics (a multi-platform core, 1 flake, 1 flake fragment and 1 burnt flake fragment) and magnetised gravels were recovered.

Ditches [1904] and [2005] were interpreted as field boundaries that remained in use until the modern period. They contained residual Saxon and prehistoric artefacts distributed by modern agricultural soil movements. The ditches were extended and altered during the 19th to 20th Centuries and discontinued in use by the mid-20th Century.

4.3.5 **Allotment Gardens**

North northwest-south southeast oriented ditches and plot boundaries are visible within the allotments shown on a 1945 aerial photograph of the site (Emms 2018, Appendix 4.8). Geophysical survey of this area also identified two north northwest-south southeast ditches (Headland Archaeology 2017), the easternmost of which turns east at the approximate location of the southern allotment field boundary. The western feature terminated in the approximate location of the boundary.

In Trench 47 (Appendix1; illus. 18) a north northwest-south southeast **ditch [4705]** was investigated (illus. 21). This was 1.79m wide and 0.35m deep with a single fill (4704), irregular moderately sloping sides and an uneven base. Modern creamware, slag and fired clay were recovered from fill (4704). Ditch [4705] was interpreted as a 20th century allotment plot ditch.

Desk based assessment placed the location of the northern allotment field boundary (FB2) in Trenches 63 and 49 (Emms 2018, Appendix 4.8) The field boundary ditch was recorded in both trenches orientated west southwest-east northeast in Trench 63 and 0.93m BGL in Trench 49 (Appendix 1; illus.

23). **Ditch [6305]** in Trench 63 was 0.78m wide. Twentieth-century pottery, bottles and CBM were visible in the ditch fill (6304). It was unexcavated at this location (illus. 25).

Ditch [4907] was investigated in Trench 49 and was 1.27m wide and 0.27m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (illus. 24). It contained a single remnant basal fill (4904) composed of natural silting with two lithics (a flake fragment and chip). It was recorded at the same depth feature [4905].

The shallow depths of ditches [4905] and [4907] was interpreted as being the result of truncation by land clearance during the removal of the allotments. The soil movement subsequently created the 20th-century colluvium formation. The ditches were interpreted as the northern allotment garden boundary of 20th-century date.

Desk based assessment placed the location of modern allotment garden boundary (FB3) in the centre of Trench 60 (Emms 2018; Appendix 1). No archaeological feature was identified in the centre of Trench 60. In the north of Trench 60 (Appendix 1; illus. 41) a single **ditch [6006]** was investigated. This was 1.25m wide and 0.55m deep with an irregular, waterworn concave base. The south-southeast face was steep. The north-northwest face was steep to moderately sloping with a single break of slope (illus. 42). It contained a single fill (6005) which was disturbed by rooting. Magnetised gravels were recovered from the ditch.

In Trench 43 (Appendix 1; illus. 18), a west southwest-east northeast **ditch [4304]** was investigated. This was 0.90m wide and 0.43m deep with two fills, moderately steep sides and a concave base (illus. 19). The ditch was orientated on the same alignment as the southern allotment garden boundary apparent on the 1926 OS Map (Emms 2018, Appendix 4.7) and 1945 aerial photograph (Emms 2018, Appendix 4.8). It underlaid colluvium subsoil (4302) which has been dated to 20th-century agricultural activity. A lithic was recovered from secondary fill (4306). Magnetised gravels were recovered from primary fill (4305). Ditch [4304] was interpreted as the southern allotment garden boundary backfilled in the mid-20th century during levelling of the field for agricultural use. The ditch fills were composed from redeposited upslope soil deposits.

4.3.6 **Features of natural origin**

In Trench 28 **tree bowl [2804]** was 0.90m x 0.80m and was 0.33m in depth. It was sub-circular in plan, had irregular sides and an uneven base. It contained a single fill (2805) and some fragments of undated skull, foot and meat-bearing bones from cows, sheet and pigs.

In Trench 30 **tree bowl [3008]** was 3.40m x 1.00m and was 0.25m in depth. It was irregular in plan, had irregular sides and an uneven base. It contained a single fill (3007) with occasional charcoal flecks and early Saxon pottery.

In Trenches 29 and 46 irregular geological anomalies were investigated. They were irregular in plan, had irregular sides and uneven bases. They contained colluvial fills and were interpreted as natural geological voids within the gravel substrate.

In Trenches 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 81 geological anomalies with linear forms were investigated. They were linear in plan but had irregular sides and uneven bases. They contained periglacial gravels or mixed alluvial/colluvial fills and were interpreted as periglacial geological formations within the gravel substrate.

In Trench 50 a **tree bowl [5005]** was partially visible in the centre of the trench at the north face. It was 0.80m in exposed width and was 0.33m in depth. The tree bowl was irregular in plan and had irregular undercutting sides. Burnt roots approximately 0.15m in diameter were visible within the uneven base and sides. It contained a single dark grey-brown silty sand fill (5004) from which burnt stone, a single Early Saxon pottery sherd and two fragments of horse teeth.

4.4 Finds

The finds assemblage numbered 147 sherds (1.023kg) of pottery, 169 metalwork finds, 427 (287g) lithics, 12 glass finds, 252 sherds (126g) of daub/fired clay, seven sherds (999g) of tile and 141g of

industrial waste. These were found in 56 separate trenches. The later Mesolithic, early Neolithic, Romano-British, Saxon, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods are represented. The finds are summarised by trench in Table 2 (Appendix IV) and a complete catalogue is included in Appendix IV.

4.4.1 **Methodology**

The report includes assessments of both hand-collected finds and those from sample retents. The finds were collected, processed and packaged for long term storage in accordance with professional guidelines (CIfA 2014; Watkinson & Neal 1998). The finds were assessed and recorded by appropriate specialists. The resultant data were then drawn together into one MS Access database. A copy of this data is given at the end of the report.

The pottery was examined visually, using x20 magnification where necessary. It was recorded according to standards set out by specialist bodies (Barclay et al 2016; PCRG 2010; Slowikovski 2001). The Saxon and medieval pottery was recorded using the fabric codes of Anderson (2015).

The pottery retrieved from environmental sampling was not sent for specialist assessment due to time constraints. The material was of similar appearance to other pottery from the site. It was quantified and appears in the pottery table as 'unidentified'.

Most of the metal finds were retrieved through metal-detecting within topsoil. Each find was given its own findspot number and was recorded into the survey. Each find was assigned a context number for topsoil from the relevant trench (eg 1801, 3101) or, where not associated with a specific trench, was given the context number (001).

Metal detecting during the fieldwork led to a large proportion of the finds being classed as unstratified from topsoil deposits. Other finds derive from subsoil and colluvium deposits. Relatively few finds were found within features, but those that were came from ditch fills and pits in Trenches 19, 20, 22, 30, 35, 36, 43, 44, 47, 49, 53, 54, 55, 57, 59, 60, 62 and 75.

4.4.2 **Saxon to early medieval pottery**

A small assemblage of 139 sherds (1.000kg) of Saxon pottery and four sherds (16g) of medieval pottery were retrieved from 20 trenches and topsoil (001). The assemblage is principally composed of handmade Early Saxon pottery, including rims from nine vessels, including a range of sherds with stamped and incised decoration. A small quantity of pottery is perhaps of Later Saxon to early medieval date. Most of the sherds were collected from topsoil, subsoil and colluvium, with small quantities deriving from the fills of ditches, pits and tree throws.

Trench	Feature	Feature type	Context	Fabric code	Spot date	Quantity	Weight (g)
19	1902	Subsoil	1902	ESCS	Early Saxon	2	15
				ESMM	Early Saxon	1	18
21	2104	Colluvium	2104	ESMM	Early Saxon	1	14
				ESO1	Early Saxon	2	17
				LMU	MedievalL	1	3
30	3001	Topsoil	3001	ESFS	Early Saxon	1	6
				ESO1	Early Saxon	1	11
	3002	Subsoil	3002	ESMM	Early Saxon	1	16
				ESO1	Early Saxon	1	8

Trench	Feature	Feature type	Context	Fabric code	Spot date	Quantity	Weight (g)
				ESO2	Early Saxon	2	48
	3004	Colluvium	3004	ESCS	Early Saxon	6	136
	3008	Tree throw	3007	ESCS	Early Saxon	1	7
	3010	Pit	3009	ESCS	Early Saxon	1	10
35	3505	Ditch	3504	THET	Later Saxon?	8	70
36	3602	Subsoil	3602	THET	Later Saxon?	3	34
	3607	Ditch	3606	EMSW	Medieval?	1	11
42	4201	Topsoil	4201	ESCS	Uncertain	1	3
	4204	Colluvium	4204	ESFSM	Early Saxon	1	5
43	4301	Topsoil	4301	ESO2	Early Saxon	1	3
				LMU	Uncertain	1	1
	4302	Subsoil	4302	ESMM	Early Saxon	2	16
45	4502	Subsoil	4502	ESFSM	Early Saxon	1	7
	4504	Colluvium	4504	ESCS	Early Saxon	1	7
46	4601	Topsoil	4601	ESCS	Early Saxon	1	43
	4604	Colluvium	4604	ESMM	Early Saxon	2	57
				ESSS	Early Saxon	1	33
47	4702	Subsoil	4702	ESO1	Early Saxon	1	26
	4707	Ditch	4706	ESCS	Early Saxon	5	30
				ESMM	Early Saxon	1	5
48	4802	Subsoil	4802	ESCS	Early Saxon	1	16
50	5001	Topsoil	5001	ESMM	Early Saxon	1	29
	5004	Tree throw	5004	ESCS	Early Saxon	1	14
52	5202	Subsoil	5202	ESMM	Early Saxon	4	95
53	5304	Ditch	5306	THET	Saxon	1	6
75	7501	Topsoil	7501	ESO1	Early Saxon	1	17
	7504	Posthole/ Pit	7506	ESMM	Early Saxon	2	15
?		Topsoil	1	LMU	Medieval	1	1
Total						**64**	**853**

Table 2 – Quantity and weight of Saxon/early medieval pottery by feature

Finds catalogue

The early Saxon assemblage comprises 47 sherds (724g) and includes rims from nine vessels. The majority of the vessels are undecorated jars with upright plain or slightly everted rims similar to examples found at Staunch Meadow Brandon (Tester et al 2015, Fig 6.1, B5-B9). Two jars have double or triple incised bands around the vessel neck, from subsoil (3002), colluvium (4604) and topsoil (5001), and one body sherd also has incised decoration. Two body sherds are stamped, one with dots forming a berry motif, retrieved from subsoil (3002), whilst the second is elaborately decorated with incised lines and stamps, one 'S' stamp similar to examples found at West Stow dated to the late 6th century (West 1985, Fig 122,13), from colluvium (4604), the second a triangle of dots, from topsoil (4201).

Ten fabrics were identified (see Table 2). All of the early Saxon sherds are handmade, and most are sandy, which fabrics form around 85% of the total identified assemblage. Around 5% by sherd count contains shell inclusions similar to those found within the contemporary assemblages from Sutton Hoo and locally at Handford Road, Ipswich (Anderson 2005 & 2015, 130). Just over 10% of the sherds are organic or grass-tempered, a fabric type which especially increased in use during the late 6th century (Anderson 2015, 131). It is possible that full analysis will show that some sherds within the coarse quartz group contain granitic inclusions as this dark gritty material is hard to recognise in the hand specimen. The unidentified fabrics are quite similar to the fabrics retrieved and are likely to fall within a similar time frame.

The presence of diagnostic stamps and the use of sandy, shelly and organic fabrics perhaps suggest a date around the late 6th century. A further 17 later Saxon to early medieval body sherds were also recovered from the site, suggesting limited occupation continuing at the site in the 11th to 12th centuries.

The archaeological contexts that produced the early Saxon pottery are from features associated with a possible Saxon field system and circular enclosure in the excluded area. It is possible that the pottery found in the colluvium and subsoil has been displaced from further Saxon archaeological remains or additional extents of the know features.

4.4.3 Post-medieval to modern pottery

Sherds of post-medieval and modern pottery were retrieved from Trenches 19, 42, 47 and 57. The earliest of these was one sherd (7g) of Frechen stoneware, dating from the 16th-17th centuries (Gaimster 1997, 208-11), retrieved from topsoil (5701). Later sherds comprised three very small modern sherds (<0.5g) retrieved during sample processing of linear [1904] (1905), colluvium (4204) and ditch [4705] (4704). They probably represent bioturbation and do not provide reliable dating evidence for these features.

4.4.4 Metalwork

The metalwork assemblage amounted to 118 finds of copper alloy, 22 finds of lead, 20 finds of iron, seven finds of silver and two finds of an unidentified metal. The assemblage is varied and includes finds from the Roman through to the modern periods. They were retrieved from 47 trenches as well as the unstratified topsoil layer (001). The majority of finds were found within the topsoil during metal-detecting. Due to the large number of finds retrieved, they have been sub-divided into categories below.

Coins, jettons and tokens

A total of 36 coins, jettons and tokens were retrieved from 17 trenches and topsoil (001). Nearly all of them were retrieved from topsoil. They range in date from the Roman period the present day.

Four Roman coins were retrieved. These include: a silver denarius (SF122) featuring the bust of Sol on the obverse and shrine of Venus Cloacina on the reverse, dating to 42 BC (Numista 2007-18), retrieved from subsoil (1402); a copper alloy AE3 coin (SF080) retrieved from colluvium (3104), dating to 364-388 AD (Sutherland 1974); a possible copper alloy sestertius (SF161) from topsoil (4801); and a possible copper alloy Roman coin in very poor condition retrieved from subsoil (3002).

One Saxon coin was retrieved from topsoil (3901). This comprised of a silver sceat/sceatta (SF039) of the 'porcupine type' continental issues, series E, and it was in very good condition. The spot date for this find is 695-740 AD (Skingley 2015).

Two silver medieval coins were retrieved from Trench 52 and 59. These included a short cross halfpenny of John (SF088) from topsoil (5201), dating from 1199-1216; and a silver hammered long cross coin of Edward (SF160) from topsoil (5901), dating from 1279-1327 (Skingley 2015).

Seven post-medieval coins, jettons and tokens were retrieved from four trenches and topsoil (001). These include: a single Type 1d Rose farthing (1636-44) (North 1991); a Nuremburg jetton (SF162, 1586-1635); another Nuremburg jetton from topsoil (1901); a William and Mary penny (SF017, 1689-1694) from topsoil (001); a Charles I rose farthing (SF149, m17th century) from topsoil (0901); a token or jetton from topsoil (2901) and a trader's token of Peter Brasier (1658) from topsoil (6801).

The remaining 16 coins are all of modern or unknown date and all come from topsoil. These coins comprise mainly of halfpennies, farthings and shillings, and span the monarchs from King George II to Queen Elizabeth II. The outlier is a Greek 2 drachma, with the bust of Manto Mavrogenous on the obverse, a coin circulated in Greece from 1988-2000, retrieved from topsoil (6401).

Dress accessories and clothing items
Three copper alloy brooches were retrieved, including a fragment of an enamelled type T-shape brooch (SF065) dating from the 1st-2nd century AD (Hattatt 2012, 303, no 387) retrieved from subsoil (4302), a terminal fragment of a possible small-long brooch (SF023), dating from the 6th century (Hattatt 2012, 376-7) retrieved from topsoil (001) and a possible composite plate brooch in the shape of a fiddle (SF125), of unknown date, also retrieved from topsoil (001).

A silver drop earring was retrieved from topsoil (5901). The pendant is comprised of two circles, with two colourless stones, probably of glass, still attached in their settings. It is likely to be modern costume jewellery. Other jewellery items include a necklace pendant was retrieved from linear [2204] (2206) with the stone missing from its bezel setting. This is also likely modern in date.

Eight buckles of varying sizes were retrieved from five trenches and topsoil (001). Dated buckles include a medieval buckle made of iron (SF123), retrieved from subsoil (5202), a post-medieval spectacle buckle of copper alloy (SF115) from topsoil (7001), dating from the 16th-17th century (Whitehead 1996, 52), a post-medieval or modern buckle fragment (SF141) retrieved from topsoil (001), two copper alloy shoe buckles (SF070 & SF072) from subsoil (2602) dating from 1720-1800 and a medieval to modern copper alloy buckle (SF139) from topsoil (001). Undated buckles include an iron buckle (SF110) from topsoil (4301) and a copper ally shoe or breech buckle (SF055) from topsoil (5901).

A copper alloy strap end was also retrieved from topsoil (001) and may be medieval in date.

A total of 34 buttons were retrieved from 23 trenches and topsoil (001). The majority of these comprised of plain, shank-type buttons, dating from the middle of the 18th century to the present. Five buttons are of perforated type, which are also modern in date. Part of a floral cufflink was retrieved from topsoil (7001), with link still attached. This is likely modern in date.

An iron shoe patten was retrieved from subsoil (4902). These were used as attachments to shoes during the post-medieval and modern period to allow the wearer to walk through heavy mud.

Miscellaneous
A number of miscellaneous items were retrieved, which range from medieval to modern in date. Domestic items include four thimbles, from topsoil (001) and topsoil (6501), a lead palm guard (SF076) from topsoil (4901), a possible copper alloy spoon stem (SF 022) from topsoil (001), a small copper alloy drawer handle (SF003) from topsoil (0901) and two vessel rims, one from copper alloy (SF098) retrieved from topsoil (8001) and a decorated, stamped silver rim fragment (SF098) from topsoil (7501), still bearing the hallmarks which date it to 1890 (AOGB 1996, 12). Various mounts were retrieved from topsoil contexts (001), (0101), (1501), (4201), (6701) and (8301).

Other identifiable items include four copper alloy crotal bells (SF 018, 037, 045 and 046), with two peas still mobile, from topsoil (3001) and subsoil (0802), a lead shot from field boundary [0705] (0704), a copper alloy keyhole plate (SF082) from topsoil (5101), an iron or copper alloy chisel (SF121) from subsoil (0602) and a copper alloy pulley (SF085) from topsoil (07601).

4.4.5 **Glass**

The glass assemblage numbered 12 sherds and were retrieved during sample processing of linear [2204] (2206), colluvium (4204) and ditch [4304] (4306) in Trenches 22, 42 and 43, respectively. One sherd in linear [2204] (2206), a wine bottle neck, is of a form dated to the first half of the 18th century due to its shape, while the remaining sherds are undiagnostic and much too small to date.

4.4.6 **Lithics**

The lithics number 429 pieces (287g) found across 18 trenches. The most substantial assemblage of 357 pieces (163g) was found in a possible pit in Trench 57.

Trench	Feature	Context	Total	Tool	Core	Flakes	Blades	Indeterminate piece	Chips	Dating
12	nat/ substrate 1205	1205	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
20	linear 2005	2004	4	-	1 (multi-platform)	3	-	-	-	-
22	linear 2204	2206	10	-	-	2	-	-	8	-
30	ditch 3006	3005	4	1 (notched soft hammer blade)	-	2	-	-	1	-
35	ditch 3505	3504	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
36	ditch 3607	3606	7	2 (possible microlith fragment; an edge retouched flake)	-	3	-	-	2	Meso.
40	deposit 4004	4004	5	-	-	1	-	-	4	-
42	colluvium 4204	4204	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
43	ditch 4304	4306	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	eNeo.
45	colluvium 4504	4504	1	1 (broken flake with some edge retouch)	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	colluvium 4604	4604	2	1 (notched proximal fragment)	-	-	1	-	-	eNeo.
47	ditch 4707	4706	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	eNeo.

Trench	Feature	Context	Total	Tool	Core	Flakes	Blades	Indeterminate piece	Chips	Dating
49	linear 4905	4904	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
49	linear 4907	4906	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
49	colluvium 4908	4908	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
53	ditch 5304	5306	3	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
54	ditch 5404	5406	8	-	-	3	-	-	5	-
57	colluvium 5706	5706	74	2 (notched pieces)	-	34	-	2	36	-
57	pit 5707	5708	254	-	-	36	4	8	206	-
57	pit 5710	5709	29	-	-	14	3	-	12	-
59	ditch 5904	5905	5	-	-	3	-	-	2	-
59	ditch 5906	5907	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
75	post-hole 7504	7506	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

Table 3 – Lithics distribution by feature

The quantities and composition of lithics from most trenches points towards chance loss in antiquity or residuality. Trench 57 is the clear exception to this and represents a collection of knapping debitage as well as two notched flakes. What is most interesting about the collection of lithics from Trench 57, in particular those from colluvium (5706), is the similarity of the fairly distinctive flint which suggests some of the debitage derives from at least two nodules. This would indicate in situ knapping or an in-situ dump from a knapping event. From the scan assessment no refits could be discerned.

Other notable characteristics of the assemblage include: the high number of soft hammer blades likely to be early Neolithic from ditch [4304] (4306), colluvium (4604), ditch [4707] (4706) and a medial blade fragment of a possible later Mesolithic microlith from ditch [3607] (3606).

4.4.7 **Daub/Fired Clay**

The daub and fired clay assemblage numbers 252 sherds (126g) and was collected from 19 trenches. The majority of the assemblage comprises of very small, abraded sherds with little diagnostic features, however small quantities of chalk tempered daub, perhaps from clay ovens or similar structures were also recovered. It is likely all of the ceramic building material is redeposited, mostly within subsoil and colluvial deposits.

4.4.8 **Tile**

The tile assemblage comprises seven sherds (999g) and was retrieved from Trenches 30, 46, 60 and 63. This includes at least two fragments of Roman tile, including a piece of flanged tegula from colluvium (6004). Two fragments have incised grooves or finger marks, from colluvium (6004) and subsoil (6302).

Roman tile has been found reused in Saxon contexts, for example in hearths found at West Stow (West 1985, 57) and it is possible that the fragments found here represent material collected during the Early Saxon period for reuse, especially as the tile has all been found associated with trenches containing Saxon pottery.

4.4.9 **Industrial waste**

The industrial waste assemblage amounted to 141g which comprised of slag and magnetic residues. These were retrieved from 24 trenches. All of the slag was retrieved from Trench 43 and comprised fragmentary, light and vesicular fragments, characteristic of fuel ash slag. Fuel ash slags can be created by burning in the presence of siliceous material and can be created in domestic hearths of ovens during industrial activity. The majority of the magnetic residues comprise magnetised gravels with a small amount of possible hammerscale and slag spheres. Hammerscale and slag spheres are created during smithing or smelting, though, here, they are found in such small amounts they do not suggest industrial activity in the immediate vicinity. The magnetised gravel indicates no more than burning activity on site.

4.4.10 **Discussion**

There is evidence for continued activity in the vicinity between the late Mesolithic up to the Modern period. The earliest finds are the lithics. A high concentration in Trench 57 shows evidence of knapping activity there, with finds in pits [5707] and [5710] potentially providing a prehistoric date for these features.

Romano-British material included several coins, a brooch and some sherds of tile. None were well stratified, being found in subsoil, colluvium and topsoil in Trenches 30, 31, 43, 46, 47, 48, 60 and 63.

The early Saxon period is the best represented in the finds assemblage. The pottery includes some decorative sherds. There were also finds of a Saxon coin and a fragment of long brooch. Other finds may also potentially date to this period though were not sufficiently diagnostic. The majority of this material was of early Saxon date, with most of the pottery and brooch pointing towards a date in the 6th century. Again, most of this was found in topsoil subsoil and colluvium. Small collections of sherds were stratified in pit [3010], post-hole [7504] and ditch [4707] and may date these features.

Subsequent activity seems to have been lower key. A middle Saxon coin implies there was some activity there in the 8th century. There was also a small collection of 11th or 12th-century pottery, and two medieval coins.

Post-medieval and modern activity was represented predominantly by metalwork in the form of buttons, buckles, coins, tokens, jewellery and other items.

4.4.11 **Recommendations for further work**

Should further work be undertaken at the site then the assemblage should be re-evaluated in the light of further finds. As it stands, the Saxon material has the most potential for further work, though the lack of well stratified material limits its value. The sample retent pottery should also be examined by a specialist for fabric identification. Further analysis and illustration could be undertaken on the Saxon pottery and the brooch fragment and other potentially Saxon dress accessories could be further examined and illustrated.

4.4.12 **Recommendations for archive**

The finds should be retained for archive at present. Should no further work be undertaken on site, it is recommended that the modern finds be discarded, and only post-medieval or earlier material be retained. The archive has been prepared in accordance with professional standards (AAF 2011) and the specific requirements of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS 2017).

4.5 Environmental Report

Thirty-nine bulk sediment samples were extracted during archaeological evaluation work on land east of Loraine Way, Bramford, Suffolk. The samples were taken from a range of features including ditches, linear features, pits, postholes and colluvium deposits, dating from the early Neolithic to Medieval periods. A sub-sample of 36 samples were selected by the project supervisors for initial assessment in order to determine the environmental potential of a range of feature types from across the site. In addition to the bulk samples, animal bone was hand collected from 27 contexts. The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any environmental remains and to determine the potential of the material for indicating the character and significance of the deposit.

4.5.1 **Method**

During processing a decision was made to process a 20l subsample from samples greater than 20l in volume in order be able to process all the samples selected for assessment within the time scale allocated for processing. Bulk samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250µm 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. All samples were scanned using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases, including Cappers et al. (2006) and Zohary et al. (2012); nomenclature for wild taxa follows Stace (1997).

4.5.2 **Results**

Results of the assessment are presented in tabular form in Appendix V

Cereal grain
Cereal grains were recovered from 23 sampled features and were particularly abundant in two features; ditch [1904], spot-dated to the early Saxon period, and colluvium deposit (5002) (Appendix V). The grains exhibited mixed levels of preservation but were mostly poorly preserved. Cereals present included hulled barley (Hordeum vulgare), spelt wheat (Triticum spelta), bread/club wheat (Triticum c.f. aestivo-compactum), rye (Secale cereale) and oats (Avena sp.).

Wild taxa
Charred 'weed seeds', (here used to include seeds, fruits, achene, caryopses etc.) were recovered from three features while waterlogged weeds were recovered from six features (Appendix V). The small charred weed assemblage comprised poorly preserved seeds of grasses (Poaceae) and peas/vetches (Lathyrus/Vicia).

The abundant waterlogged weed assemblage contained species representing several ecological groups. The dominant group comprised wetland taxa such as sedges (Carex sp.), rushes (Juncus sp.), buttercups (Ranunculus sp.) and aquatic taxon duckweeds (Lemna sp.). Other taxa present included elder (Sambucus nigra), blackberry (Rubus fruticosus), hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), goosefoots (Chenopodium sp.), grasses (Poaceae), common nettle (Urtica dioica), fool's parsley (Aethusa cynapium) and thistles (Carduus/Cirsium).

Other charred plant remains
Individual seeds of garden pea (Pisum sativum) were recovered from undated ditch [4044] and colluvium deposit (4504).

Other waterlogged plant remains
The six sampled features that yielded a waterlogged weed assemblage also contained abundant fragments of undifferentiated monocot stems, root material and plant epidermis.

Wood charcoal
Wood charcoal was present in varying quantities in 34 sampled features (Appendix V). The charcoal exhibited mixed levels of preservation and contained fragments (including roundwood) of a size potentially sufficient for AMS radiocarbon dating. The charcoal is predominantly oak but non-oak species are present in a small number of samples.

Shell
Terrestrial
Terrestrial molluscs including freshwater snails were present in 18 sampled features and were particularly abundant in linear [2204], spot-dated to the post-medieval/modern period, and undated ditch [4707] (Appendix V).

Marine
A moderate sized (<100) assemblage of oyster (Ostrea edulis) was recovered from four features. This included material from the bulk samples (Appendix V). and separate hand collected material from ditch [3607] (21.3g), spot-dated to the late Saxon/early medieval period, and undated ditch [5404] (19.5g).

4.6 Animal bone report

4.6.1 **Method**

Faunal remains were examined by eye or under low magnification and, as far as possible, identified to species and skeletal element, with reference to Schmid (1972), and Hillson (1992), and any marks of butchery were noted.

4.7 Animal bone results

A table detailing the result of the assessment are presented in Appendix VI.

Unburnt bone
Animal bone was recovered from 45 contexts (Appendix VI). In total, 1137 NISP (Number of Identified specimens) were recorded. The bone was fragmented and demonstrated mixed levels of preservation ranging from good to poor. The Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) determined for each group was relatively low (Appendix VI).

Species present
All elements of the main domesticates; cattle, pig, sheep/goat and horse were recovered. Bones of fish, domestic fowl and mice were also recorded together with shrew. A dog ulna was also recovered from the subsoil (3002). Fragments of cast antler were present in colluvial deposit (4802) suggesting that it may have been picked up and brought to site as a piece of useful raw material. Similarly, antler fragments were also present in colluvial deposit (6004) and topsoil (4301). The recovery of a deer metatarsal from colluvial deposit (4604) suggests that deer may also have been deliberately killed.

Evidence of butchery
Chop marks and knife cuts were frequently observed on the cattle and pig bones. Some of the vertebral fragments were chopped indicating that the carcasses were split into sides. Many of the long bones were longitudinally split, perhaps for bone marrow retrieval.

Skeletal elements
Initial assessment indicates that all parts of the skeleton from pig, sheep/goat and cow are represented, including the high utility 'meatier bones'. This suggests that the animals were raised and slaughtered on site.

Burnt bone
A small assemblage of burnt bone was recovered from 14 deposits (Appendix VI). Most of the bone was fully calcined. The bone was heavily fragmented (<2mm) and lacked diagnostic features required for identification.

4.7.1 **Scientific dating potential of the remains**

The dating potential of the remains will be dependent on the nature of the research questions posed. Of the environmental evidence recovered the remains that offer the best potential for AMS radiocarbon dating are:

Context	Sample	Material sufficient for AMS
1905	001	Cereal grain
2004	012	Cereal grain
3005	010	Cereal grain
3504	022	Cereal grain
3606	025	Cereal grain
3907	006	Potential – cereal grain
4004	023	Cereal grain
4204	009	Cereal grain
4504	026	Cereal grain
4702	033	Cereal grain and charcoal
4706	021	Cereal grain – at risk
4904	013	Cereal grain

Context	Sample	Material sufficient for AMS
4908	017	Cereal grain
5002	032	Cereal grain
5705	028	Charcoal – at risk
5706	034	Cereal grain
6205	007	Cereal grain
7506	008	Cereal grain

Table 2 – Scientific dating potential of the environmental material

The better-preserved animal bone would require further checking to determine its suitability for radiocarbon dating.

4.7.2 **Discussion and Recommendations**

As 40% of the assemblage derived from colluvial contexts it was not possible to relate specific information pertaining to site economy to exact time periods. The animal bone from the colluvium in the trenches immediately downslope of the circular enclosure in the excluded area, and adjacent to known Saxon features (e.g. Trench 30) may be associated with the Saxon phase of occupation at the site. It is possible that some of the animal bone within the colluvium near the site of the former allotments (see Emms 2018, App. 4.8) may have come from disposal of animals and carcasses during their period of use from *c.*1920s to *c.*1960s.

In general, the occupants of the site can be seen to have obtained their food supply from domestic animals along with fish and domestic fowl. Wild land mammals do not appear to have played a large part in the economy of the site. The recovery of shed antler together with a deer metacarpal indicate that antler may have been collected and that deer may also have been hunted, however it should be noted that the remains derived from deposits such as topsoil and colluvium. Antlers were a valuable natural resource, much favoured for the production of combs, due to their mechanical strength and greater resistance to breakage than bone (MacGregor 1985, 28).

Although the assemblage is probably too small to allow any meaningful statistical analyses on the relative proportions of species present, it provides useful information on species present and local exploitation of faunal resources. The assemblage should be considered for analysis more animal bone is recovered from the site, although the paucity of well stratified material would limit its value. The most diverse range of animal remains derived from two deposits (3002) and (3004) which were spot-dated to the early Saxon period, though it should be noted that deposit (3004) was a colluvial deposit and so the resulting assemblage must be viewed with caution as it may contain material that has been transported and mixed.

The cereal grain assemblage does not offer any significant information relating to site economy other than possible crop choices. The richest and most diverse assemblage from the site derived from a colluvial deposit. Although spot dates from finds dated nearby contexts to the Saxon period it is difficult to determine if plant remains from this colluvial deposit also date to the Saxon period, though the presence of rye does support this idea. Thirteen additional contexts with charred plant remains were also dated to the Saxon period (some more tentatively than others). The cereal remains were poorly preserved and were predominantly bread wheat and barley which are species that occur in multiple periods and are not exclusively typical of Saxon plant assemblages. Once incorporated into negative features charred remains tend to survive well but, as in this case, their inclusion is often incidental, and the materials have no direct relationship to the features themselves.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 Quality of preservation

Plough truncation was apparent at this site in the location of the allotment gardens. Intensive agricultural activity in the area following the post-Roman period resulted in the movement of a significant quantity of soil across the site, which was particularly deep over the undulating geology at the east of the central area of the DA. Larger, deeper features such as the ditches and pits were affected to a lesser extent. The depth of overburden, including colluvium, at the site varied from 1.4m in the east to 0.3m in the

northwest, west and south of the site. It is possible that shallower features at the site may have been truncated by this activity. Archaeological features, artefacts and ecofacts at the site were well generally well-preserved beneath the deep colluvium deposits.

5.2 Efficacy of other investigative methods used at the site

Geophysical survey and desk-based analysis preceded the evaluation stage of works and this resulted in the identification of a series of anomalies and field boundaries. These were targeted by the placement of the trial trenches. In general, the trenches picked up these anomalies and field boundaries on slightly modified orientations and alignments, in some cases the trenches picked up additional remains (which is not un-common). The geophysical survey picked up the larger ditches best and was less effective with discrete features (such as those in Trenches 28 and 75).

A geoarchaeological assessment at the site successfully characterised the nature of the geology and colluvium identified during the evaluation. A series of sondages excavated in the trenches which contained the colluvial deposits established their depth in these areas and whether they concealed further archaeological features. These combined methods were sufficient to summarise the geology and colluvial material and comment on the archaeological potential of certain areas of the site.

5.3 Summary of archaeological remains by period

5.3.1 Prehistoric activity

Prehistoric remains at the site comprise a ring-ditch which may be of Bronze Age date. This was apparent as a crop mark and the evaluation confirmed its form and location on the ground. No conclusive evidence of a mound or a bank associated with the ring-ditch was present and no datable artefacts were recovered from the layers associated with this feature. A small lithics assemblage from the colluvial deposit which immediately overlay the ring-ditch may suggest a prehistoric date for the ring ditch. Lithic find spots have been recorded c. 700m south (BRF 013) and c. 850m southeast (BRF MISC) of the ring-ditch at the site. No evidence of burials associated with ring ditch was confirmed during the evaluation. A similar cropmark to the ring-ditch has been identified within a 1km radius of this feature (BRF 006, 500m to the southeast) and a cinerary urn find spot is located 650m to the south of the Site.

Ditches forming a possible north-south field system with a posited middle Bronze-Age to Iron Age date were identified during an evaluation south of the DA (Slater 2015) and it is possible that this ring-ditch forms part of the wider Bronze Age/prehistoric landscape of the site.

5.3.2 Roman

Roman coins and a brooch of dates ranging from the 1st Century BC to the 2nd Century were recovered from topsoil, subsoil and colluvium/alluvium deposits in the east of the site at the southeast of the overhead powerlines. A further Roman silver Venus Cloacina coin minted in 42BC (SF122) was recovered from mixed colluvium/alluvium deposits in Trench 14 in the floodplain at the northeast of the site. No features could be confidently dated to the Roman period. Roman finds are relatively frequent within the vicinity of the site however, there is very little structural evidence from this period. Possible road-metalling evidence (BRF 108) within 1km of the Site indicates that the area was close to transport routes used locally during the Romano-British period and other potential Roman archaeology includes an artefact scatter (BRF 017), a pottery scatter (BRF 085), a scatter of metalwork (BRF 104) and two find spots, a coin (BRF MISC) and a brooch fragment (BRF 034), all located between 100m and 1km from the Site. (Emms 2018, 6).

5.3.3 Saxon/Medieval activity

Most of the features identified during the evaluation may be dated to the Saxon (and medieval) periods. At the approximate centre of the site, south of the concentric cropmarks apparent in the area excluded from the trial trenching, the remains may represent outlying features associated with early Saxon settlement of the area. Early Saxon pottery was recovered from a ditch, pit and tree bowl in Trench 30 which was the nearest trench excavated to the cropmarks. The animal bone from these features was high in skull and extremity bones which are associated with butchery waste (Appendix VI). This type of animal processing was commonly undertaken at the edge of settlement sites which suggests that the area around Trench 30 may have been associated with nearby early Saxon settlement, possibly located immediately to the north at the location of the concentric cropmarks. Ploughing and agriculture

associated with, and following, this phase of occupation resulted in the formation and movement of a series of colluvial deposits in this area of the site. These deposits sealed much of the early Saxon material in this area.

Further, and possibly later, Saxon activity at the site comprises evidence for field system set on a broad north northwest-south southeast axis at the south and east of the DA. This field system appeared to be more concentred at its north where it neared the possible outlying settlement features in Trench 30. One fragment of Saxon pottery was excavated from a large ditch in Trench 53 which was one of a pair of parallel ditches that led into the field system from the south-southeast. A field system, attributed a tentative medieval date, was found during an evaluation of the field to the south of the DA (Slater 2015). Subsequent excavation at the site revealed evidence of high medieval road frontage occupation which included buildings and ovens (R. Abraham *pers comm*). It is possible that both field systems are contemporary and reflect the period of rural development in the countryside following the establishment of Saxon Ipswich in the 7th-century. This field system at the Site continued in use until the medieval period.

There is no structural evidence of further Saxon settlement within 1km of the Site, A concentration of possible Saxon find spots has been noted at *c.*950m west (BRF 017) of the site and there is a further find spot c.1km to the east (BRF 030) of the Site. A Saxon coin was found c.800m south (BRF 154) of the Site. The Development Area has produced the most extensive evidence for Saxon inhabitation within the vicinity of the site and the evidence suggests that the concentric cropmarks and associated features represent the focus of Saxon settlement in this area.

There is good evidence in the HER record from the medieval occupation of the local area. Along with the archaeological remains in the adjacent field (see above, BRF 123) further findspots of medieval material (pottery sherds and 3 metal detector finds) (BRF 013; BRF 005; BRF 021; BRF MISC; BRF 033; BRF 112; BRF 017; BRF 040; BRF 104; BRF 090; BRF 112; BRF 123 & BRF 124) and material which was identified during a watching brief (BRF 124) were listed by the Suffolk HER records within an area of 1km from the site.

5.3.4 **Post-medieval and modern activity**

Much of the post-medieval and modern activity at the site comprises evidence of field boundaries associated with agriculture in the area and the use of part of the site as allotments in the 20th century. Ploughing and levelling associated with this phase of agriculture resulted in the formation of deep colluvial deposits in at the centre north and east of the site.

5.4 Description of heritage assets

Description of Heritage Asset	**Trench (es)**	**Feature**	**Significance of heritage asset (Low, Medium, High) and of local, regional, national, international interest**
HA 1: possible prehistoric (Bronze Age) ring ditch	57	[5704] [5707] [5710] [5712] [5713]	High significance of local interest and medium/high significance of regional interest
HA 2: Possible Saxon settlement features and associated Saxon/medieval field system	30, 31, 35, 36, 44, 47, 49, 53, 54, 55, 63	[3010] [7504] [3003] [3106] [3008] [3505] [3607] [4404] [4707] [4905] [5904] [5906] [5505] [5307] [5304] [5404] [6305]?	High significance of local interest and medium/high significance of regional interest
HA3: Modern ditch	07, 08, 19, 20, 22,	[6204] [3908] [2204] [0705] [0805] [6006] [4304] [1904] [2005]	Low significance of local interest.

Table 3 - Description of heritage assets

HA 1 comprises a possible Bronze Age ring-ditch which is considered to be of medium significance of local and regional interest. HA2 refers to a postulated outlying area of early Saxon settlement and an associated field system which is of medium significance of local on regional interest. The quality of the small finds and the nature of the evidence at the site suggests the location of a focus of Saxon settlement in the area underlying the power lines which, if confirmed, would be considered of high significance of local and regional interest. HA 3 consists of field boundaries of post-medieval to modern date and these are of low significance of local interest.

The heritage assets at the Site can potentially inform the regional research aims identified in Table 1, (Section 2.2), with particular reference to those for the Bronze Age, Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods. The evaluation identified evidence for the survival of significant sites under colluviation. This evidence can be used to address specific research aims for the Bronze Age about colluvial deposits, and possibly the Iron Age/Romano-British transition period regarding alluvial deposits (see Table 1 and Medleycott 2011, 29 &31). The archaeology has relevance for a further research aim centred on the development of Anglo-Saxon fieldscapes (see Table 1 and Medleycott 2011, 58).

The trial trenching evaluation revealed archaeological remains of possible prehistoric (Bronze Age) and Saxon date. These features were concentrated in an area which extended southwards from the (unevaluated) location of two concentric cropmarks at the east of the site. Overall, the features may represent a prehistoric (Bronze Age) ring-ditch which underlay an area of Anglo-Saxon settlement and associated agriculture. The fact that the possible field system appears to cut the ring-ditch and respects the area of the concentric cropmarks, suggests that the latter features may be contemporaneous and possibly date to the early Saxon period. Alternatively, it could be argued that the concentric cropmarks could represent a still extant Bronze Age mound that the field system therefore respected and that the ring-ditch was not extant, which is why it was not respected. The artefact evidence suggests that the field system continued in use until the medieval period.

Thick deposits, up to 1.4m in depth, of colluvium were noted at the centre and east of the DA. This colluvium sealed the archaeological features described above. No archaeological remains were uncovered in the floodplain of the River Gipping at the northeast of the site.

The evaluation confirmed the location of anomalies and ditches identified during the DBA and geophysical survey of the site and align with previous archaeological works in the area (e.g. Slater 2015).

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

BRAMFORD COMMON

Loraine Way

Somersham Road

RUTTERS FARM

River Gipping

The Street

power cables

power cables

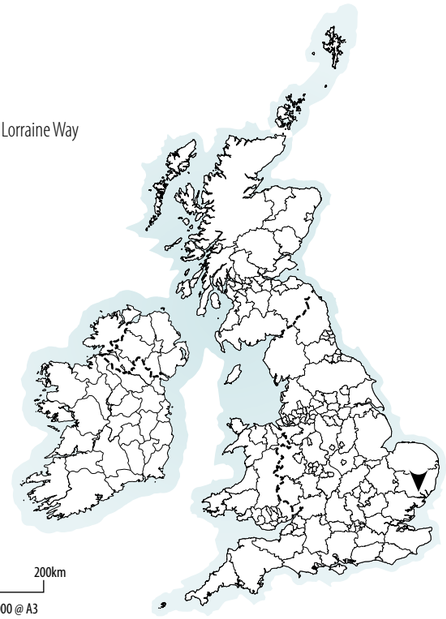
TR01 TR02 TR03 TR04 TR05 TR06 TR07 TR08 TR09 TR10 TR11 TR12 TR13 TR14 TR15 TR16 TR17 TR18 TR19 TR20 TR21 TR22 TR23 TR24 TR25 TR26 TR27 TR28 TR29 TR30 TR31 TR32 TR33 TR34 TR35 TR36 TR37 TR38 TR39 TR40 TR41 TR42 TR43 TR44 TR45 TR46 TR47 TR48 TR49 TR50 TR51 TR52 TR53 TR54 TR55 TR56 TR57 TR58 TR59 TR60 TR61 TR62 TR63 TR64 TR65 TR66 TR67 TR68 TR69 TR70 TR71 TR72 TR73 TR74 TR75 TR76 TR77 TR78 TR79 TR80 TR81 TR82 TR83

247600
247400
247200

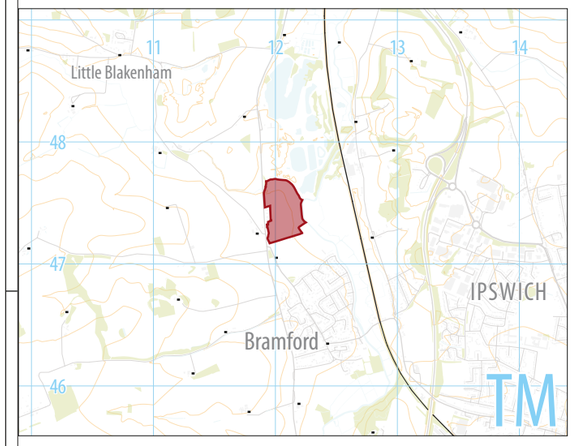
611800 612000 612200 612400

ILLUS 1 Site location

Land east of Lorraine Way
Bramford
Suffolk



0 200km
1:12,500 @ A3



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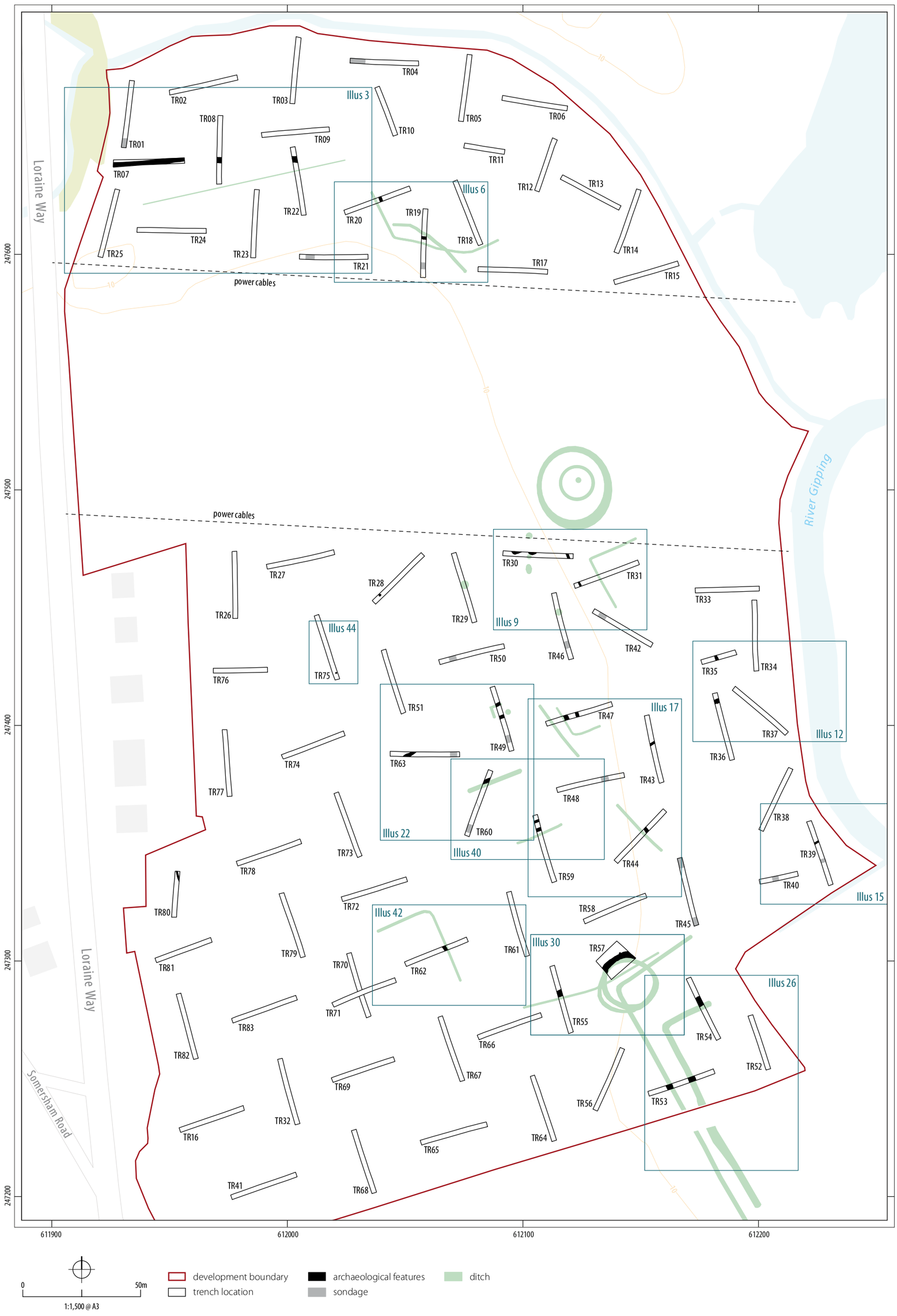
e southandeast@headlandarchaeology.com
w www.headlandarchaeology.com

0 50m
1:2,500 @ A3

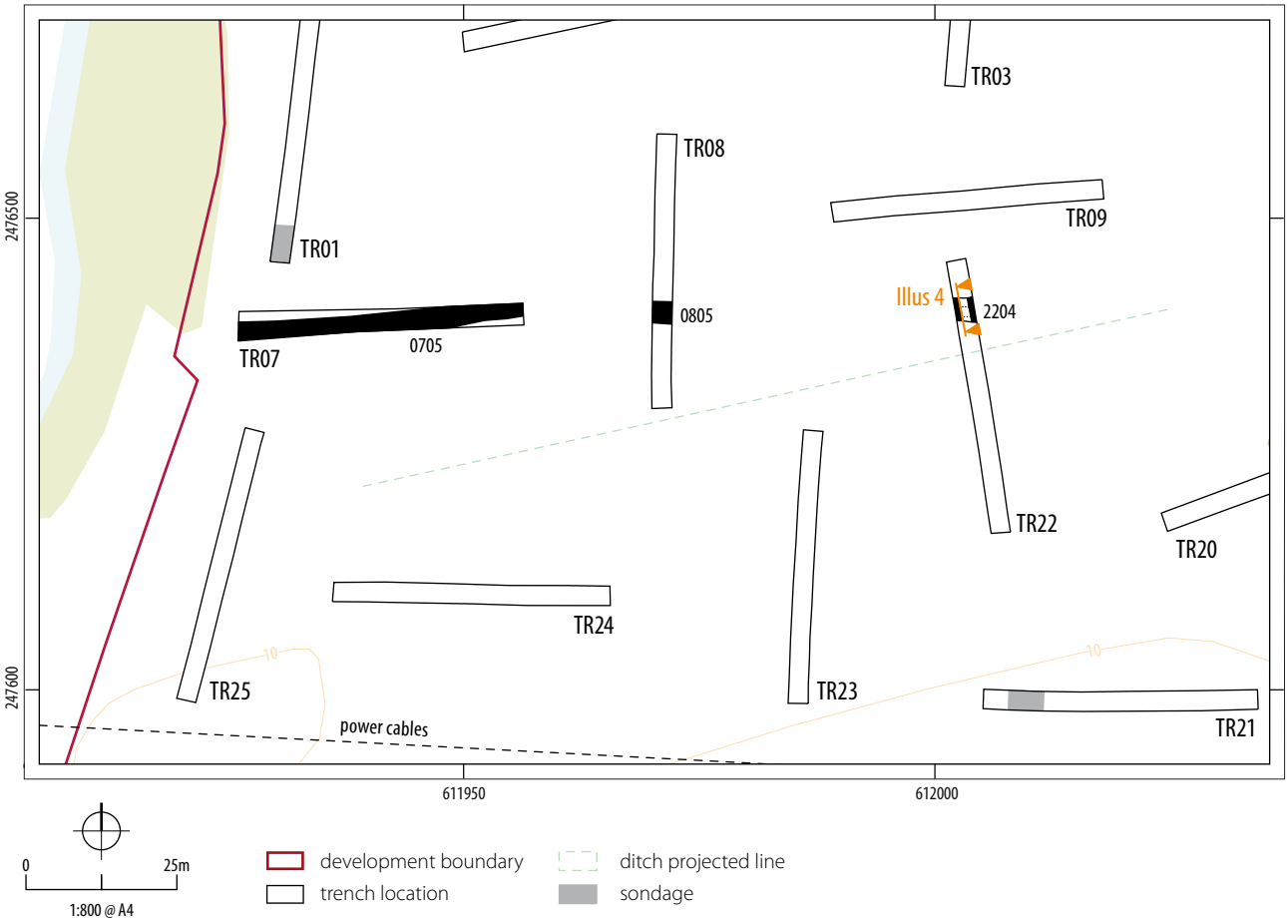
development boundary
trench location

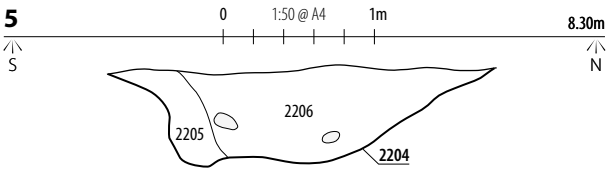
ILLUS 1 Site location

ILLUS 2 Site plan with Suffolk HER entries within 1km radius study area

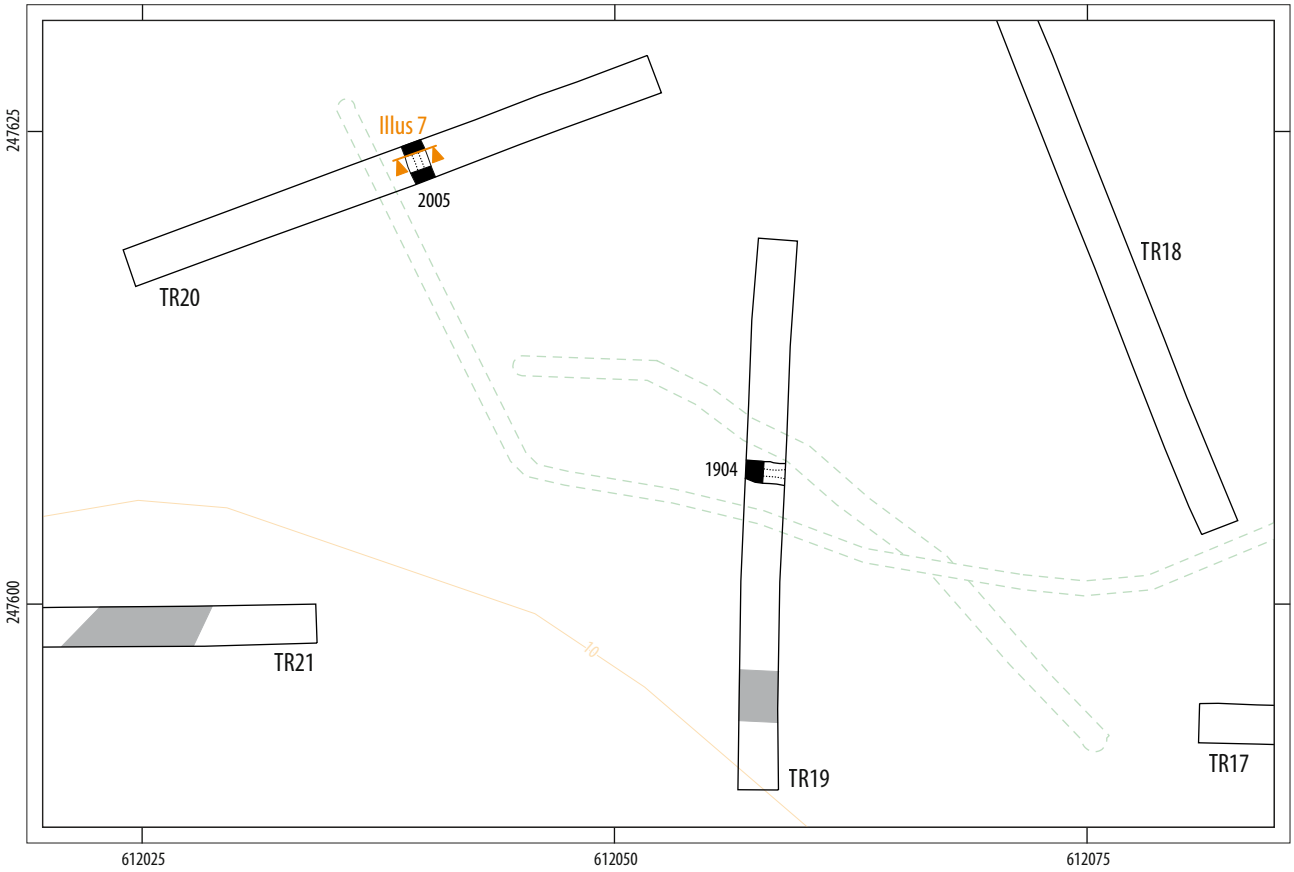


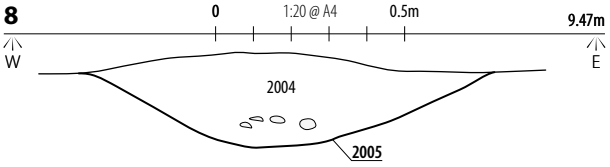
ILLUS 3 Site plan



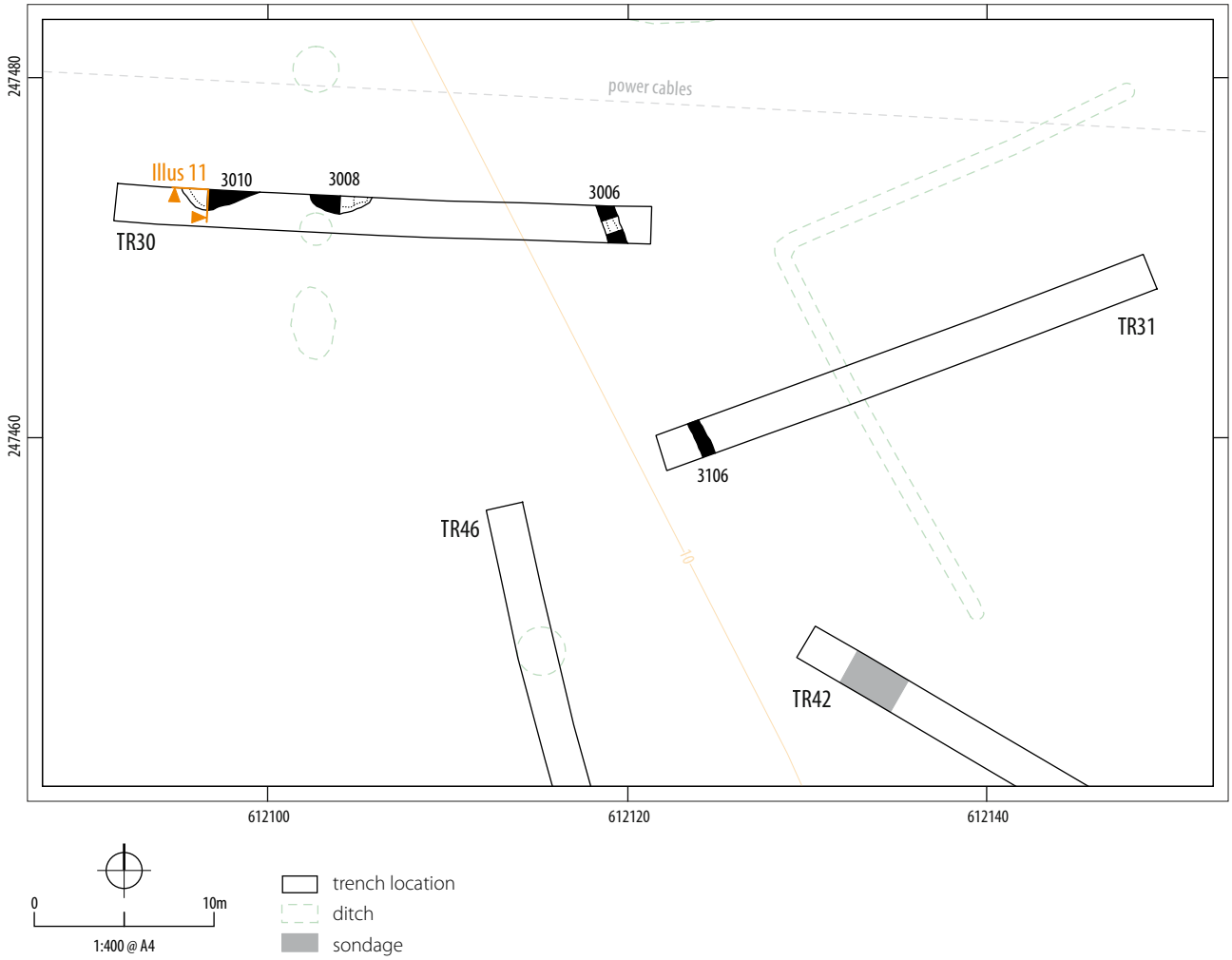


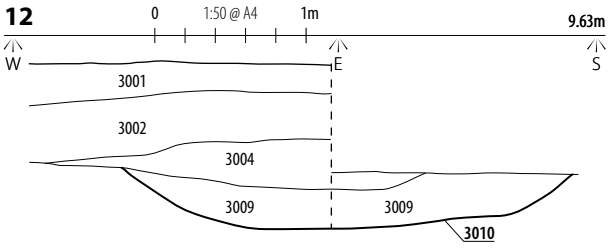
ILLUS 4 Plan of Trenches 7, 8 and 22 **ILLUS 5** East facing section of modern field boundary [2204] **ILLUS 6** Photo of east-west field boundary in Trench 7





ILLUS 7 Plan of Trenches 9 and 20 **ILLUS 8** South facing section of ditch [2005] **ILLUS 9** Photo of West facing ditch section [1904] in Trench 19

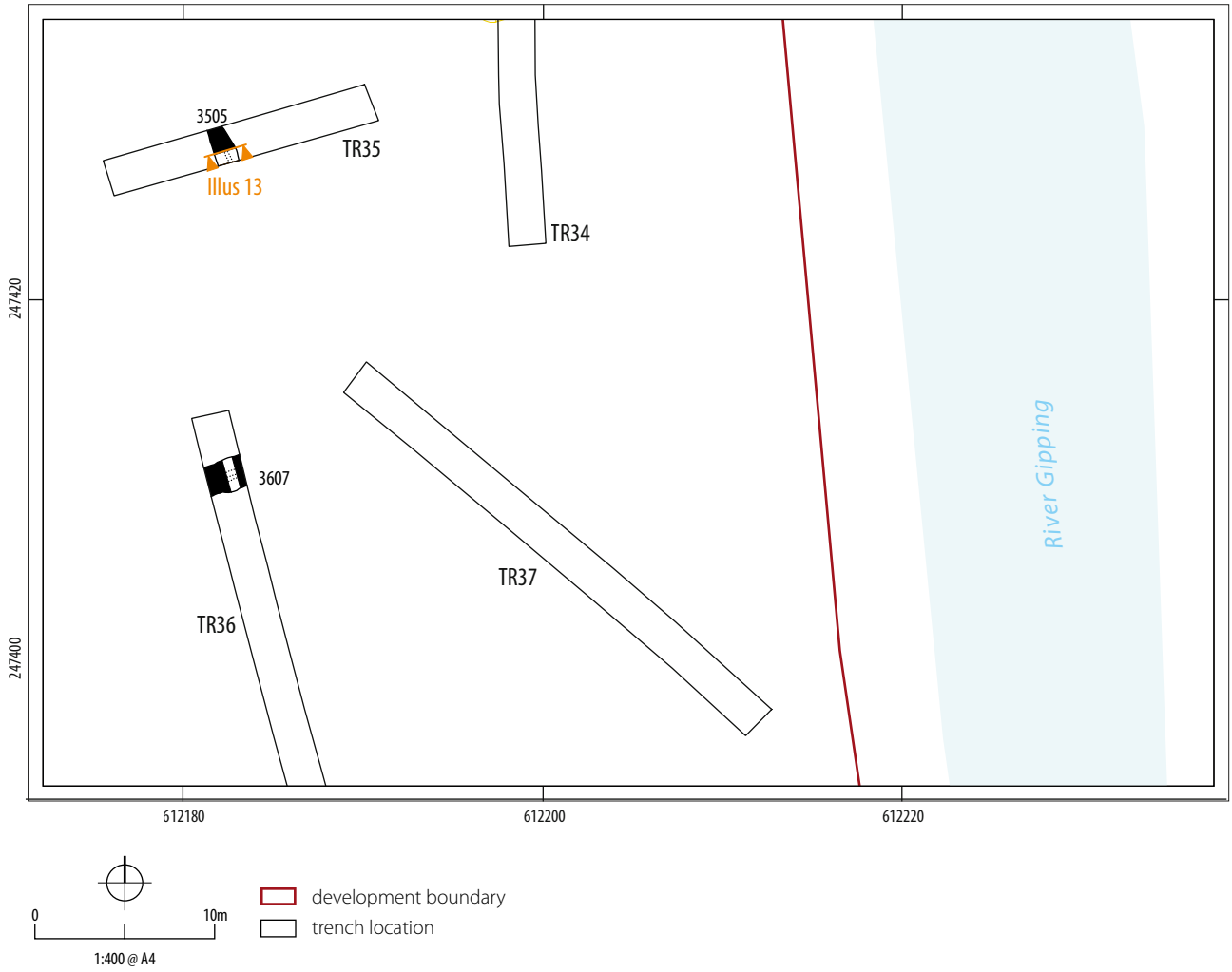


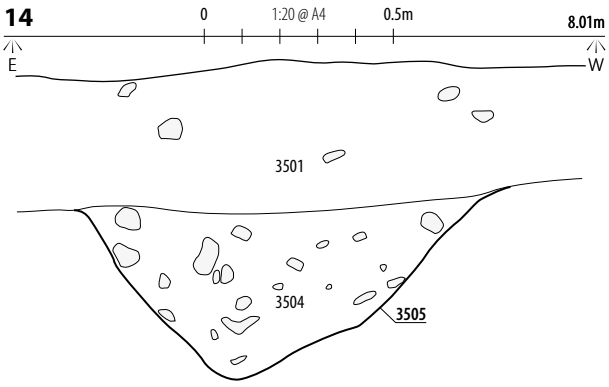


ILLUS 10 Plan of Trenches 30 and 31

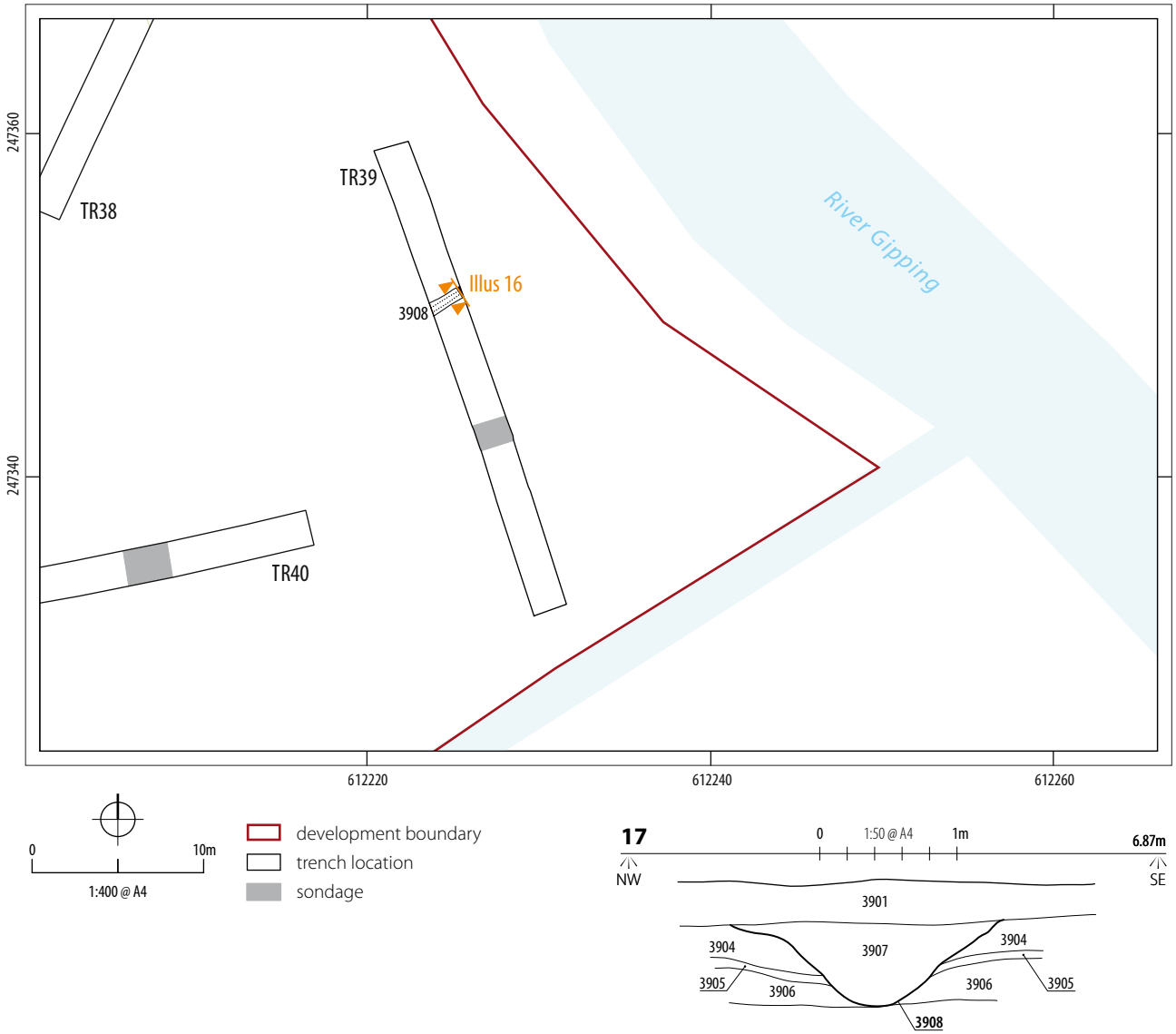
ILLUS 11 Photo of north-west facing ditch section [3006] in Trench 30

ILLUS 12 South and west facing sections of pit [3010] and colluvium (3004)

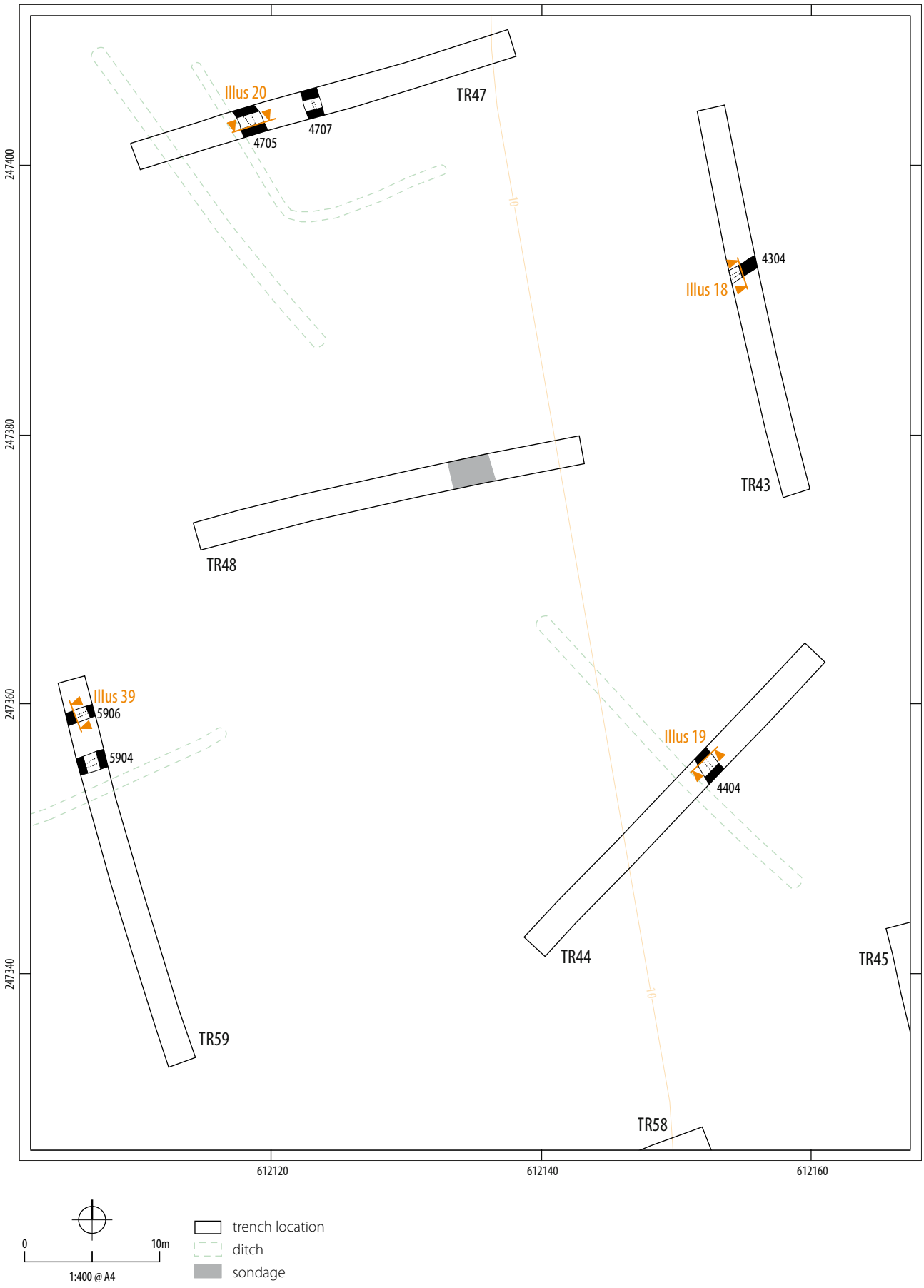




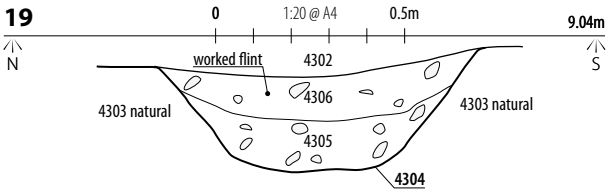
ILLUS 13 Plan of Trenches 35 and 36 **ILLUS 14** North facing section of ditch [3505] in Trench 35 **ILLUS 15** Photo of East facing ditch section [3607] in Trench 36

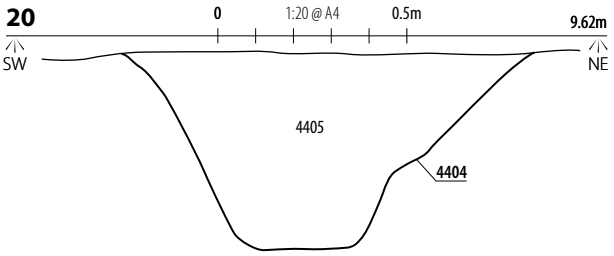


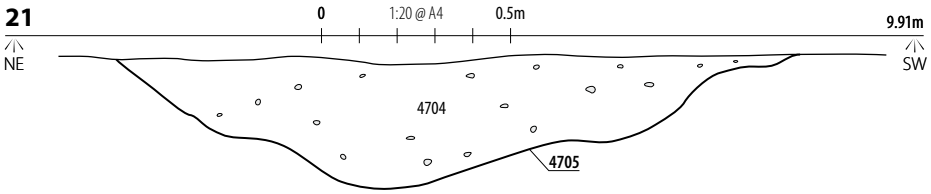
ILLUS 16 Plan of Trench 39 **ILLUS 17** North-east facing section of ditch [3908] in Trench 39



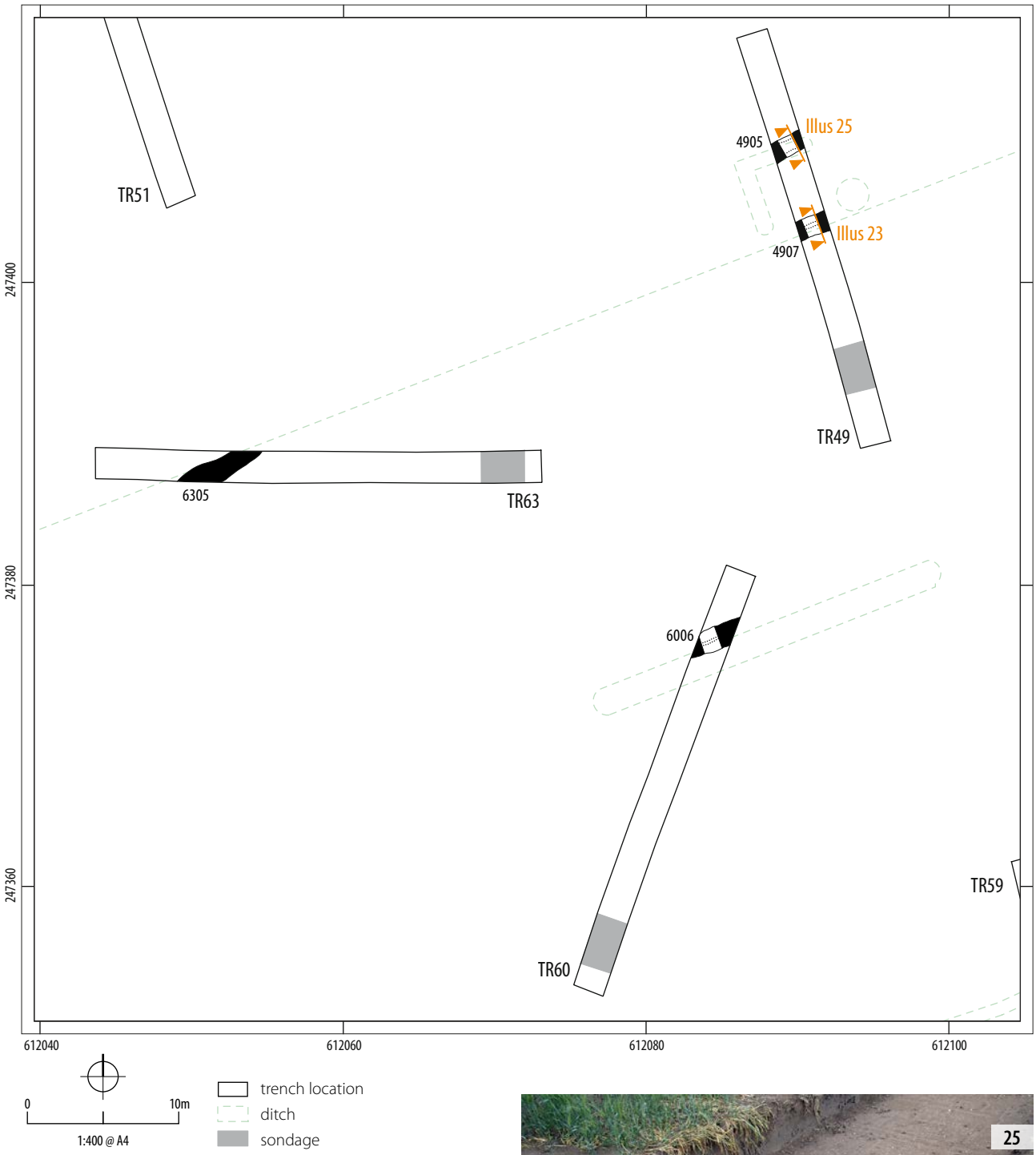
ILLUS 18 Plan of Trenches 43, 44 and 47

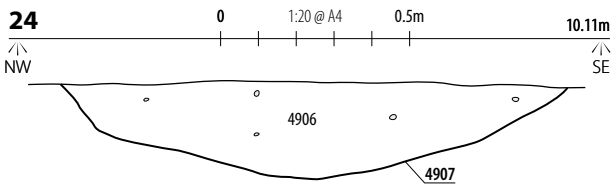


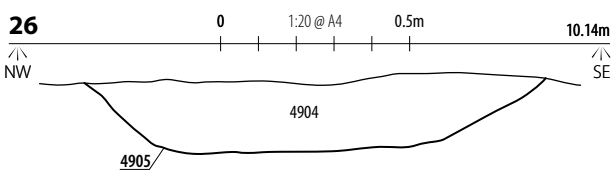




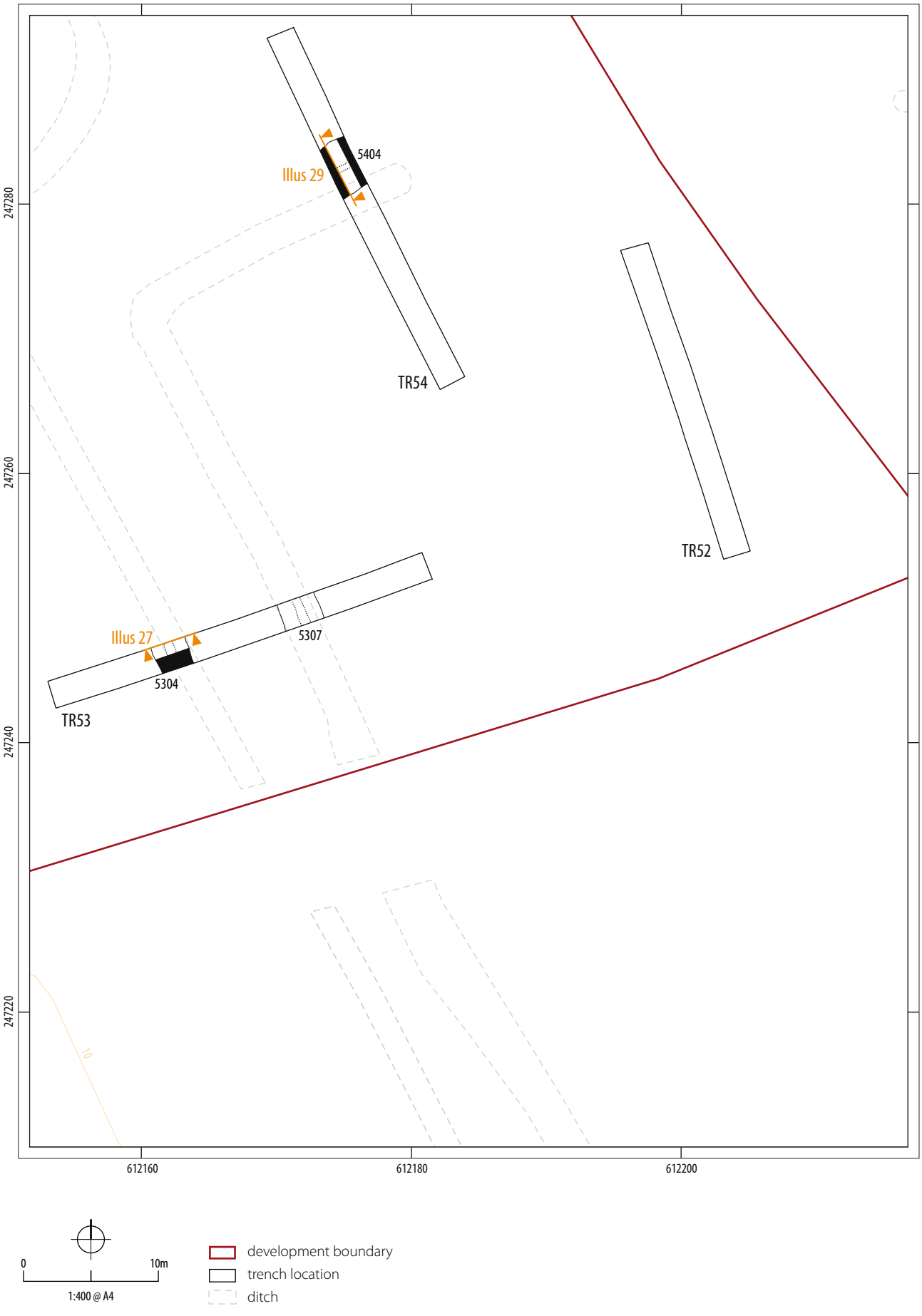
ILLUS 19 West facing section of ditch [4304] in Trench 43 **ILLUS 20** South-east facing section of ditch [4404] in Trench 44 **ILLUS 21** North-west facing section of ditch [4705] in Trench 47 **ILLUS 22** Photo of south-east facing ditch section [4707]in Trench 47



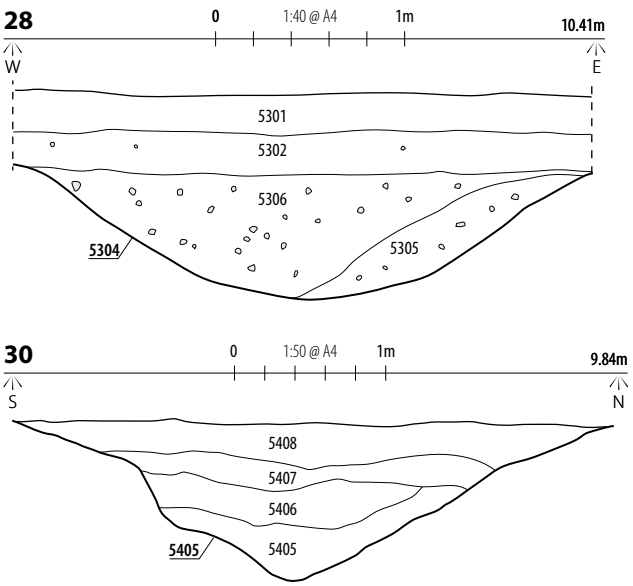




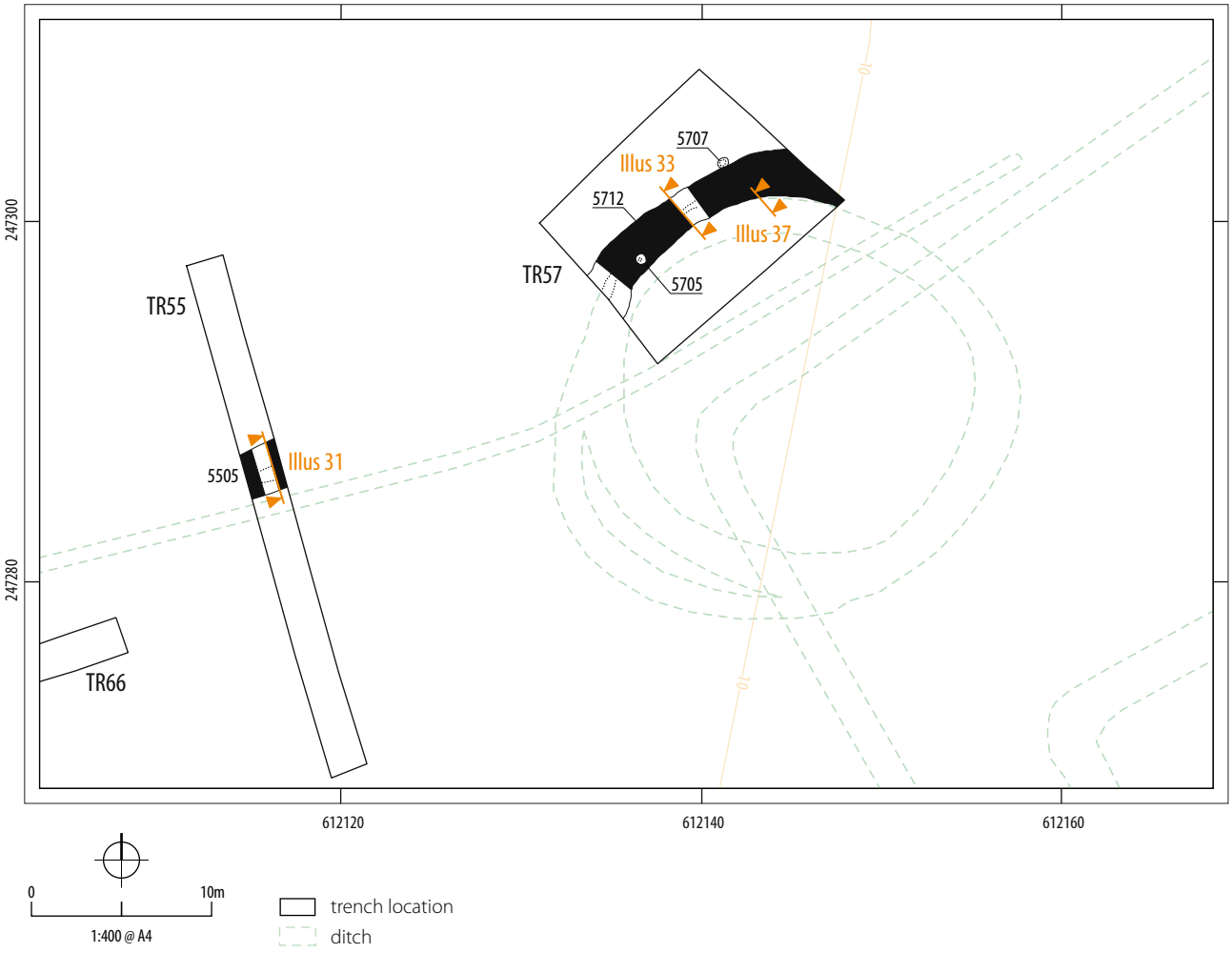
ILLUS 23 Plan of Trenches 49 and 63 **ILLUS 24** South-west facing section of allotment ditch [4907] in Trench 49 **ILLUS 25** Photo of allotment ditch [6305] in Trench 63 **ILLUS 26** South-west facing section of ditch [4905] in Trench 49

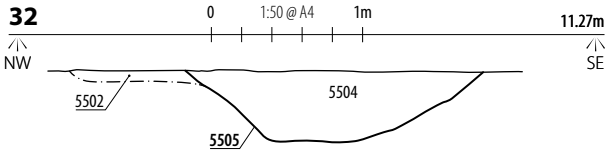


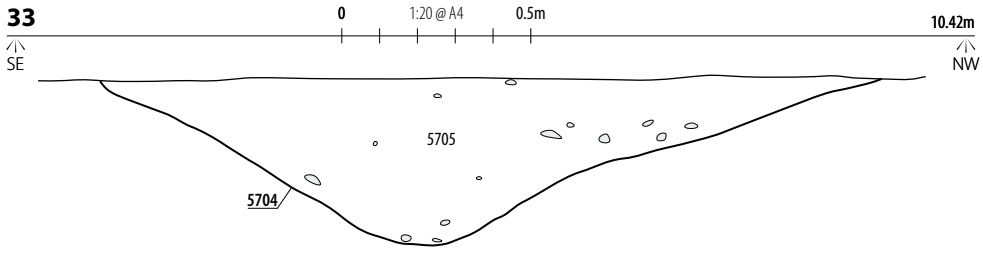
ILLUS 27 Plan of Trenches 53 and 54



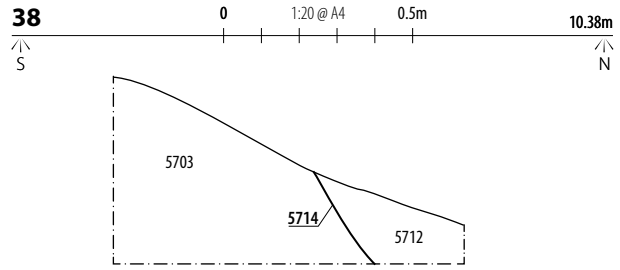
ILLUS 28 South-east facing section of ditch [5304] in Trench 53 **ILLUS 29** Photo of South facing ditch section [5307] in Trench 53 **ILLUS 30** East facing section of ditch [5404] in Trench 54



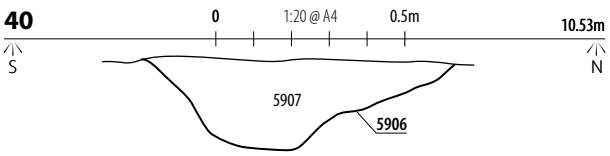




ILLUS 31 Plan of Trenches 55 and 57 **ILLUS 32** South-west facing section of ditch [5505] in Trench 55 **ILLUS 33** North-east facing section of ring-ditch [5704] in Trench 57

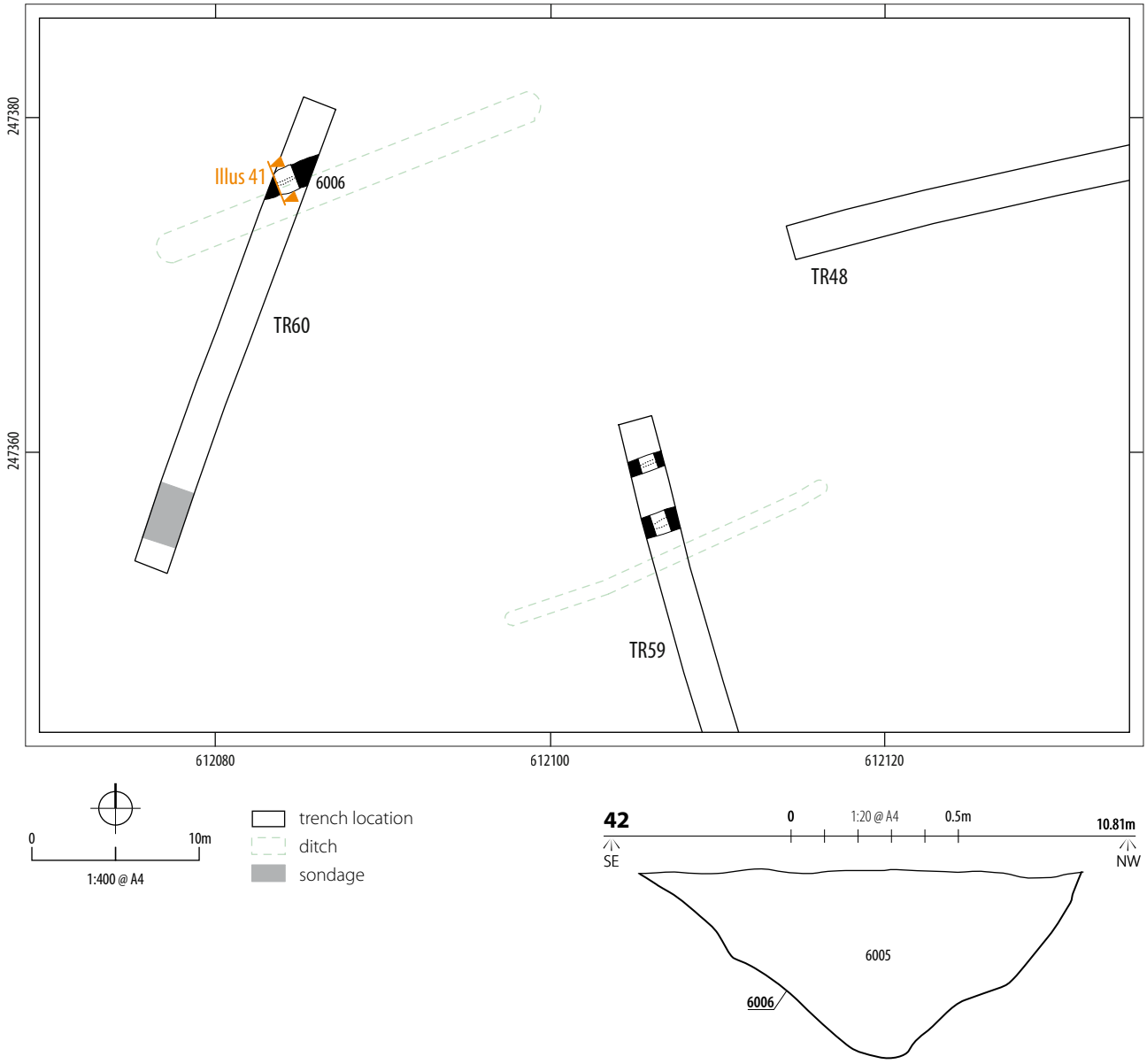


ILLUS 34 Photo of north-east facing ring ditch and baulk section [5712] in Trench 57
ILLUS 35 Photo of pit [5707] pre-excavation **ILLUS 36** Photo of pit [5707] post-excavation **ILLUS 37** Photo of pit [5710] in ring-ditch **ILLUS 38** East facing section of ring-ditch [5713] and interior geology (5703)

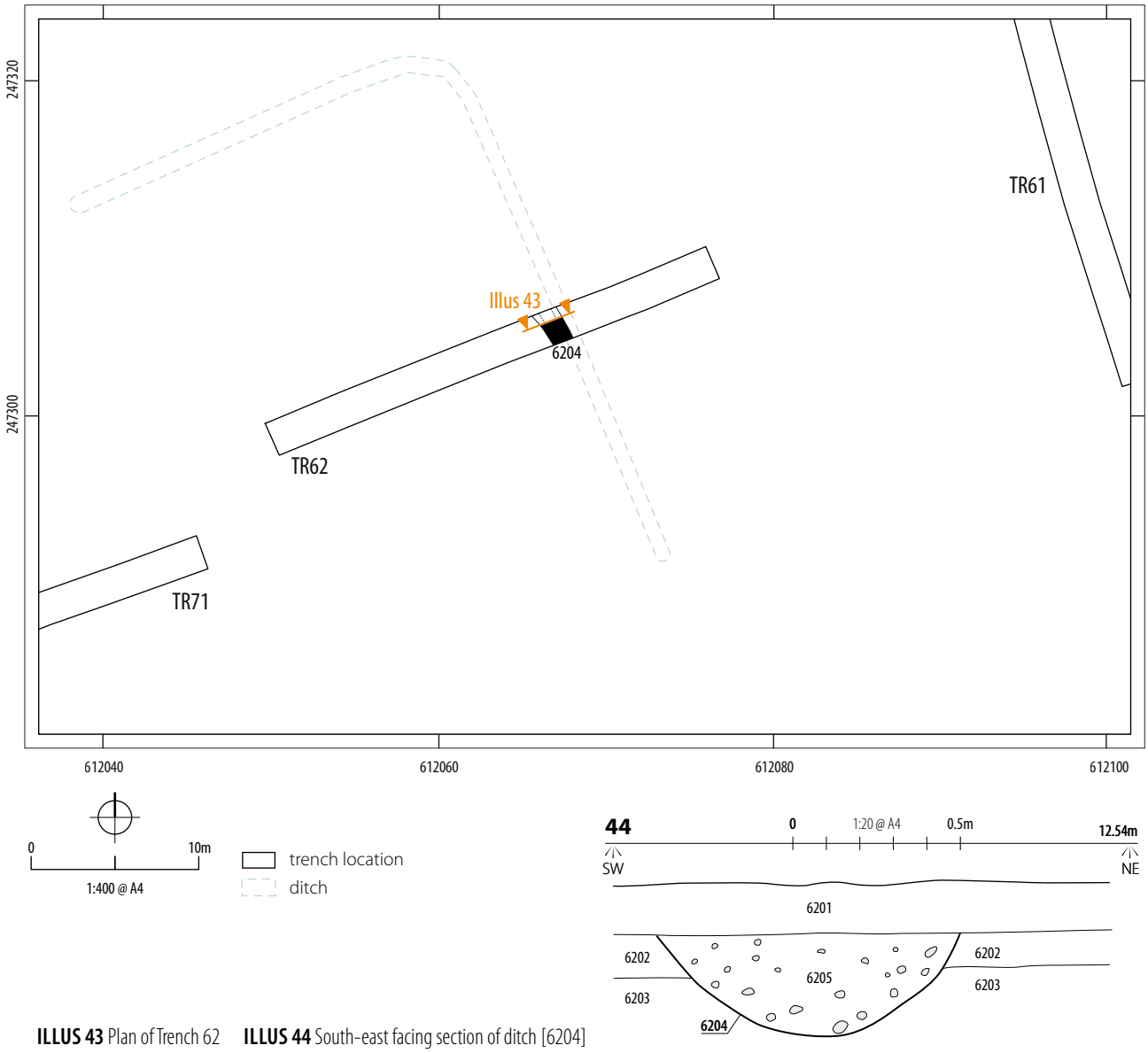


ILLUS 39 Photo of East facing ditch section [5904] in Trench 59

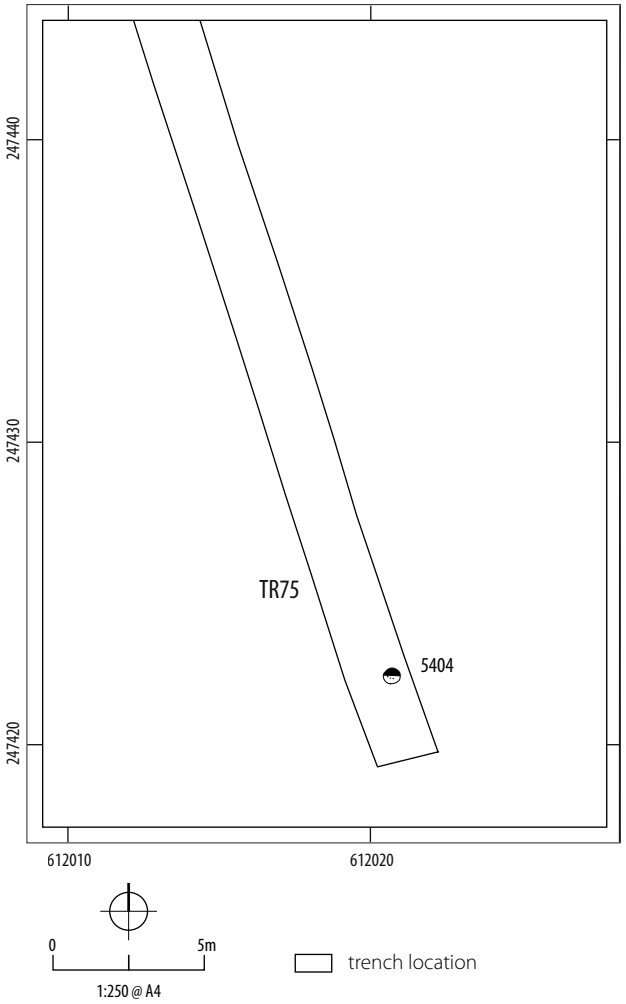
ILLUS 40 East facing section of ditch [5906] in Trench 59



ILLUS 41 Plan of Trench 60 **ILLUS 42** North-east facing section of ditch [6006] in Trench 60

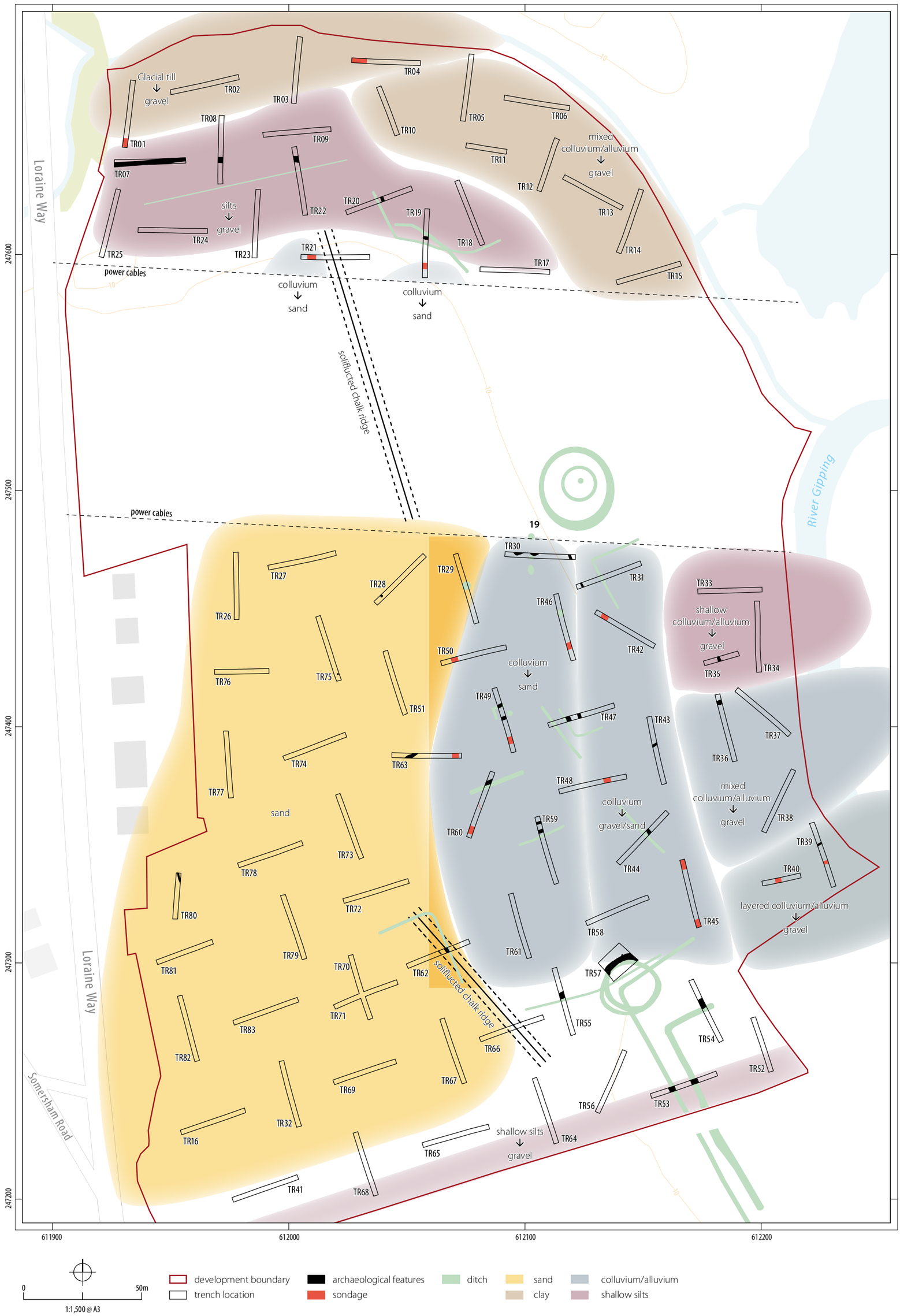


ILLUS 43 Plan of Trench 62 **ILLUS 44** South-east facing section of ditch [6204]



ILLUS 45 Plan of Trench 75

ILLUS 46 Photo of pit [7504] in Trench 75



ILLUS 47 Sondage locations and map of site geology based on the evaluation results

ILLUS 48 Photo of south facing baulk section of colluvium in Trench 21 **ILLUS 49** Photo of south-west facing baulk section of colluvium in Trench 42 **ILLUS 50** Photo of north facing baulk section of colluvium in Trench 48 **ILLUS 51** Photo of south-west facing baulk section of colluvium and ring-ditch in Trench 57

Appendix I – Trench and Context Summary

TR01	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.35	N/A	0.68		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.62		1.05
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
0101	Topsoil: Grey-brown clayey silt with occasional amounts of rounded to angular stones					0-0.31
0102	Subsoil: Yellow-brown sandy clay with occasional amounts of sub-rounded stones					0.31-0.58
0103	Geological substrate: Mid orange-brown sand with abundant gravel					0.68+
0104	Geological substrate: Periglacial till. Brownish yellow silty clay.					0.35-0.52
0105	Geological substrate: Periglacial till. Grey silty clay deposit with occasional small rounded stones.					0.52-0.68
Summary						
Periglacial till evident throughout trench. Glacial till disturbed in north by modern water service. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.						

TR02	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.5	N/A	0.52		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.56		0.64
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(0201)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional amounts of small angular stones					0-0.35
(0202)	Subsoil: Mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional amounts of small gravels					0.35-0.50
(0203)	Geological substrate: Periglacial till. with occasional small rounded pebbles.					0.50+ - 0.52+
Summary						
No archaeological features were identified in this trench.						

TR03	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	
	0.50	N/A	0.63	
L (m)	**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**	**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
30	2.20	0.32	0.63	

Context	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Ø (m)	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
(0301)	Topsoil: Dark brown-grey silty clay with occasional small rounded angular gravels				0-0.45
(0302)	Subsoil: Mid grey-brown silty sandy clay with occasional amounts of gravel				0.45-0.55
(0303)	Geological substrate: Glacial till. Mid greyish brown sandy clay.				0.55+
(0304)	Colluvium: Light grey sandy silt with moderate amounts of small angular gravels				0.50-0.58
(0305)	Geological substrate: Lower deposit light grey clayey silt with frequent amounts of gravel				0.58+ - 0.63+

Summary

Geological substrate of glacial tills overlain by colluvium deposit. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.

TR04	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	
	0.65	N/A	1.15	
L (m)	**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**	**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
30	2.20	0.73	1.15	

Context	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Ø (m)	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
(0401)	Topsoil: Mid brown-grey sandy silt frequent amounts of small to medium sized sub-angular stones				0-0.65
(0402)	Subsoil: Mid orange-brown sandy clay occasional amounts of small sub-angular stones				0.33-0.75
(0403)	Geological substrate: Mottled dark grey, light orange and grey brown. Patches of sandy gravel				0.65+ - 1.15+

(0404)	Deposit: Alluvium/Colluvium mix. Mottled grey-orange sandy clay with occasional small to medium sub-angular and rounded stones				0.20-0.55
(0405)	Deposit: Redeposited gravel with modern fabric. Modern disturbance.				0.30-0.45

Summary

Modern disturbance present across trench. Modern machine stitched fabric found at 40cm BGL. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.

TR05	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.37	N/A	0.77		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.37		0.77
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(0501)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with moderate amounts of small to medium sized sub-angular stones					0.30-0.77
(0503)	Geological substrate: Mottled dark grey-orange. Patches of sandy clay. Frequent small to large sub rounded gravel					0.30+ - 0.77+

Summary

Irregular waterlogged Pleistocene gravel outwash sediments overlain by modern soil deposit. No subsoil or archaeological features were identified in this trench.

TR06	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.54	N/A	0.70		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.64		0.70
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(0601)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt. Moderate amounts of small to medium sub-angular stones					0.34-0.46
(0602)	Subsoil: Dark orange-brown sandy lay. Friable. Occasional amounts of small to medium sub-angular to rounded stones					0.54-0.70

(0603)	Geological substrate. Mottled grey sandy silty gravels. Orangey green mottling from fluctuating water table				0.54+ - 0.70+
Summary					
Waterlogged Pleistocene gravel outwash sediments overlain by modern soil deposits. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.					

TR07	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.55	0.34	0.55		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.62		1.02
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(0701)	Topsoil: Dark brown-grey clayey silt occasional amounts of small to medium angular pebbles					0-0.34
(0702)	Subsoil: Mid brown-orange silty clay. Mod small angular stones, occasional chalk flecks					0.34-0.55
(0703)	Geological substrate: Mid brown-orange gravely sand, frequent gravels					0.55+
(0704)	Fill of ditch [0705]. Dark brownish grey clayey silt with modern assemblage			30.00	2.20+	0.34-1.02+
[0705]	Cut of modern field boundary ditch with steep sides			30.00	2.20+	0.28-1.02+
Summary						
West of trench was excavated to 1.02m to establish depth of modern field boundary. Gradually shallowed to 0.62m BGL in the east.						

TR08	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.30	0.20	0.48		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.37		0.62
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(0801)	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown clay with moderate amounts of small angular stones and rounded pebbles					0-0.30

(0802)	Subsoil: Mid grey-brown silty sandy clay with moderate amounts of small rounded to angular stones				0.30-0.48
(0803)	Geological substrate: Mid brown-orange silty clay with moderate gravel.				0.48+
(0804)	Fill of ditch [0805]. Dark grey clayey silt with modern assemblage		2.20	2.50	0.30+
[0805]	Cut of modern field boundary		2.20	2.50	0.30+ - 0.42+
Summary					
Modern E-W aligned field boundary located in centre of trench. No subsoil present in north of trench.					

TR09	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.46	N/A	0.48		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**	**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
30		2.20	0.42	0.52	
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(0901)	Topsoil: Dark brownish grey clayey silt					0-0.30
(0902)	Subsoil: Light brown-grey clayey silt with moderate amounts of small pebbles and angular stones					0.30-0.46
(0903)	Geological substrate: Mottled mid brown sandy clay with occasional amounts of small gravel and patches of mid orange sand with frequent gravel					0.46-0.52+
(0904)	Geological substrate: Light greyish sand with frequent gravel					0.15-0.42
(0905)	Geological substrate: Light grey sand with frequent gravel					0.34-0.44
Summary						
Two distinct geological substrates of clean clay and loose sandy gravels, (0904) and (0905) form linear periglacial gullies. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.						

TR10	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)			
	0.55	N/A	1.03			
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
23		2.20	0.74		1.20	
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(1001)	Topsoil: Mid brownish grey sandy silt frequent sub-angular small to medium sized stones					0-0.52
(1002)	Subsoil: Mid orange brown sandy clay with occasional small stones					0.31-0.67
(1003)	Deposit: Waterlogged colluvium. Mid-light mottled yellow-orange to brown-grey sandy-silt with moderate gravel and sand inclusions					1.2+
(1004)	Geological substrate: Waterlogged mixed colluvium/alluvium. Mid to light mottled grey-brown sandy silt with orange oxidised patches					0.96-1.03
Summary						
Trench was shortened to allow public access to footpath. Late Holocene (Roman or later) waterlogged colluvium and alluvium deposits overlying periglacial gullies characterise the trench. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.						

TR11	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)			
	0.77	N/A	0.84			
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
16.3		2.20	0.40		0.84	
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(1101)	Topsoil: Mid brown grey sandy silt. Moderate small to medium sub-angular to rounded stones. Friable					0-0.33
(1102)	Subsoil: Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small sub-rounded stones.					0.23-0.53
(1103)	Geological substrate: Mid to dark grey sandy silt with frequent gravel and soliflucted chalk patches					0.73+

(1104)	Geological substrate: Glacial till. Mid orange-brown sandy clay.				0.47+ - 0.73+
Summary					
Trench was shortened to allow public access to footpath. Late Holocene (Roman or later) waterlogged colluvium and alluvium deposits overlying periglacial gullies characterise the trench. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.					

TR12	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.98	N/A	1.15		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
23.7		2.20	0.30		1.18
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(1201)	Topsoil: Mid brown grey friable sandy silt. Moderate amounts of small sub angular stones.					0-0.45
(1202)	Subsoil: Glacial till. Mid orange brown sandy clay. No inclusions					0.30-0.65
(1203)	Geological substrate: Mid greyish brown silt with abundant gravel					1.15-1.18+
(1204)	Deposit: Mixed topsoil and subsoil deposit. Moderate amounts of sub-angular small to medium stones					0.45-0.85
(1205)	Geological substrate: Waterlogged mid grey brown sandy silt					0.85-1.15
(1206)	Geological substrate: Dark greyish black waterlogged sandy silt.					0.65-1.15
Summary						
Trench was shortened to allow public access to footpath. Modern disturbance of Late Holocene (Roman or later) waterlogged colluvium and alluvium deposits overlying periglacial gullies characterise the trench. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.						

TR13	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	
	0.31	N/A	0.75	
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**	**Max. D GD/L (m)**

	30	2.20	0.75		0.97
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(1301)	Topsoil: Mid brown-grey friable sandy silt. Moderate sub-angular to rounded stones					0-0.35
(1302)	Subsoil: Mottled orange-brown sandy clay and grey silty clay with patches of orange oxidisation					0.20-0.75
(1303)	Geological substrate: Waterlogged mottled yellow-orange to mid to dark grey sandy silt with frequent small to large gravel					0.31-0.95
(1304)	Geological substrate: Waterlogged dark brown-grey sandy silty clay with light grey chalk lenses.					0.54-0.76
Summary						
Late Holocene (Roman or later) waterlogged colluvium and alluvium deposits overlying periglacial gullies characterise the trench. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.						

TR14	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.40	N/A	1.30		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
	30	2.20	0.78		1.30
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(1401)	Topsoil: Friable grey-brown sandy silt. Moderate amounts of small to medium sub-angular to rounded stones					0-0.51
(1402)	Subsoil: Friable orange-brown sandy silt. Moderate amounts of small to medium sub-angular stones					0.33-0.69
(1403)	Geological substrate: Mottled dark grey to light grey and mid orange to light orange sand, silt and chalk					0.40-1.30+
(1404)	Geological substrate: Waterlogged mixed colluvium/alluvium. Patchy light to dark grey orange-brown silt, clay and sand					0.40-1.10
Summary						

Late Holocene (Roman or later) waterlogged colluvium and alluvium deposits overlying periglacial gullies characterise the trench. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.

TR15	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.59	N/A	0.80		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.70		0.90

Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**	**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(1501)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown friable sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular stones				0-0.39
(1502)	Subsoil: Mid orange-brown sandy silt with oxidised mottling. Occasional small sub-angular stones and chalk				0.39-0.59
(1503)	Geological substrate: Orange-brown to grey sand with frequent small to large sub-angular stones				0.59+ - 0.80+
(1504)	Geological substrate: Glacial till overlying undulating gravel. Mottled orange-brown-grey sandy clay.				0.80+

Summary

Late Holocene (Roman or later) waterlogged colluvium and alluvium deposits overlying periglacial gullies characterise the trench. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.

TR16	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.40	N/A	0.92		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.42		0.92

Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**	**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(1601)	Topsoil: Dark brown-grey clayey silt with moderate amounts of small to medium angular stones and mod chalk flecks				0-0.4

(1602)	Subsoil: Light grey-brown silty sand with moderate small angular gravels and occasional flint nodules				0.40-0.92
(1603)	Geological substrate: Light brown-yellow clay sands with frequent medium to large flint nodules and chalk flecks				0.40+-0.92+
Summary					
Subsoil only present in section 10m in from SW end. Geological substrate gets gradually deeper towards NE end. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.					

TR17	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.56	N/A	0.42		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**	**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
30		2.20	0.38	0.58	
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(1701)	Topsoil: Mid brown- grey clayey silt with loose moderate small angular stones and occasional flint fragments					0-0.42
(1702)	Subsoil: Light brown loose silty sand with moderate small angular stones and occasional flint fragments					0.42-0.56
(1703)	Geological substrate: Light brown loose silty sand with moderate amounts of medium angular stones and small flint nodules					0.42+ -0.56+
Summary						
Eastern end of trench disturbed by rooting. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.						

TR18	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.32	N/A	0.59		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**	**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
30		2.20	0.34	0.66	
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(1801)	Topsoil: Mid grey clayey silt with moderate amounts of small to medium angular stones					0-0.44

(1802)	Subsoil: Light grey-brown sandy silt with moderate amounts of small angular stones and occasional chalk flecks				0.32-0.59
(1803)	Geological substrate: Light brown silty sand with moderate amounts of small angular stones				0.32+ - 0.59+
Summary					
Topsoil and subsoil deepen at northern end of trench. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.					

TR19	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.50	0.40	1.20		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.35		1.20
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(1901)	Topsoil: Dark brown clayey silt with occasional amounts of small sub-angular gravels					0-0.3
(1902)	Subsoil: Mid orange-brown sandy silt with frequent amounts of small angular gravel					0.30-0.65
(1903)	Geological substrate: Mid brown sandy gravel with patches of chalk and red mottling					0.65+ - 1.2+
[1904]	Cut of modern ditch. Sloping edges, concave base			2.20	1.20	0.40-0.75
(1905)	Fill of modern ditch [1904]. Brown sandy gravel. Marine shells, residual Saxon pottery, CBM, modern whiteware pottery and industrial waste finds			2.20	1.20	0.40-0.75
(1906)	Deposit: Colluvium. Mid orange-brown sand. Occasional small gravels.			2.20	1.20	0.40-0.75
Summary						
Ditch has E-W orientation. Colluvium present in centre and south of trench. Subsoil only present in north of trench. Geological substrate deepens to the south where sondage dug to 1.2m.						

TR20	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	
	0.50	0.36	0.67	
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**	**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.42	0.70

Context	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Ø (m)	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
(2001)	Topsoil: Dark brown-grey silt with moderate amounts of small to angular gravels				0-0.4
(2002)	Subsoil: Mid grey-brown clayey silt with moderate amounts of angular gravels				0.40-0.67
(2003)	Geological substrate: Mid orange gravely sand with occasional patches of light grey sandy geological deposits				0.67+
(2004)	Fill of linear [2005]. Mid grey-brown loose sandy silt with moderate amounts of small gravels		2.30	1.11	0.40-0.65
[2005]	Cut of linear. N-S aligned. Moderately sloping sides with a concave base		2.30	1.11	0.40-0.65
(2006)	Geological deposit: Mid grey-brown loose sandy silt with frequent amounts of gravel.		2.30	1.60	0.36-0.42

Summary

Modern field boundary in centre of trench orientated NNW-SSE.

TR21	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**	**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.57	0.09

Context	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Ø (m)	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
(2101)	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty sand.				0-0.27
(2102)	Subsoil: Light red-brown silty sand with small rounded pebbles. Deepens towards west end of trench				0.38

(2103)	Geological substrate: Yellow-brown gravely sand. Soliflucted chalk ridge located in centre of trench. Deepens to west.				0.57-1.6+
(2104)	Deposit: Colluvium. Sand with occasional small rounded stones, pot and bone				0.57-1.03
Summary					
Periglacial downcutting evident in west of trench. Depth of colluvium established by sondage. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.					

TR22	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.30	0.25	0.40		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**	**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
30		2.20	0.33	0.45	
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(2201)	Topsoil: Light grey-brown silty clay					0-0.40
(2202)	Subsoil: Light reddish brown silty sand with occasional small rounded pebbles					0.25-0.40
(2203)	Geological substrate: Grey-brown sandy silt with frequent amounts of small to medium gravel					0.40+
[2204]	Cut of modern field boundary ditch			2.20	2.50	0.25-0.80
(2205)	Fill of linear [2204]. Grey-brown silty clay with frequent amounts of gravel			2.20	0.24	0.25-0.80
(2206)	Fill of linear [2204]. Dark brown silty clay with modern wood and occasional gravel			2.20	2.26	0.25-0.80
Summary						
A NW-SE modern ditch was identified in this trench. Geological substrate changes to more gravelly soil at north, beyond ditch [2204].						

TR23	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	
	0.36	N/A	0.40	
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**	**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.40	0.50

Context	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Ø (m)	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
(2301)	Topsoil: Dark brown-grey silty sand with small to medium sub-angular gravels				0-0.23
(2302)	Subsoil: Mid brown sandy silt with frequent small to medium sized gravel				0.23-0.36
(2303)	Geological substrate: Mid orange-brown sandy clay with occasional gravel and chalk				0.36+
Summary					
No archaeological features were identified in this trench.					

TR24	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)		
	0.25	N/A	0.47		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**	**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
30		2.20	0.25	0.55	
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**	**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(2401)	Topsoil: Dark brown-grey silty sand with small to medium angular gravels and Geological substrate flint present				0-0.3
(2402)	Subsoil: Mid brown sandy silt with frequent gravel of varying sizes				0.30-0.44
(2403)	Geological substrate: Mid grey-brown sandy silt. Occasional mottled orange and chalk patches. Small to medium sub-angular stone inclusions				0.44-0.47+
Summary					
No archaeological features were identified in this trench.					

TR25	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)		
	0.58	N/A	0.63		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**	**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
30		2.20	0.33	0.67	
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**	**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**

(2501)	Topsoil: Dark brown-grey silt with small and medium sized sub-angular gravel				0-0.38
(2502)	Subsoil: Mid brown sandy silt with small to medium sized gravel and flint inclusions				0.38-0.58
(2503)	Geological substrate: Mid grey-brown sandy silt and occasional orange mottling with small to large sub-angular gravel				0.58-0.63
Summary					
No archaeological features were identified in this trench.					

TR26	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.59	N/A	0.80		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.60		0.85
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(2601)	Topsoil: Dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular gravels					0-0.4
(2602)	Subsoil: Mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular gravel					0.40-0.70
(2603)	Geological substrate: Dark orange-red sandy gravel					0.70+
Summary						
No archaeological features were identified in this trench.						

TR27	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.50	N/A	0.90		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.50		0.95
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(2701)	Topsoil: Mid brown-grey silt with moderate small sub-angular stone. Heavy bioturbation					0-0.36

(2702)	Subsoil: Light grey-brown sandy silt with occasional sub-angular stones and chalk flecks				0.36-0.90
(2703)	Geological substrate: Light brown sand with occasional mid orange sandy gravel and patches.				0.90+
Summary					
Depth of geological substrate undulates from end to end. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.					

TR28	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.59	N/A	0.84		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.55		0.85
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(2801)	Topsoil: Light greyish brown sandy silt					0-0.17
(2802)	Subsoil: Dark grey-brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular gravel					0.17-0.59
(2803)	Geological substrate: Grey-yellow silty sand with gravel					0.59+ - 0.84+
[2804]	Cut of tree bole			0.90	0.80	0.58-0.92
(2805)	Fill of tree bole [2804]. Dark grey sand with mottled dark patches from bioturbation			0.90	0.80	0.58-0.92
Summary						
No archaeological features were identified in this trench.						

TR29	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.55	N/A	0.75		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.54		0.80
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(2901)	Topsoil: Grey-brown silty clay					0-0.22
(2902)	Subsoil: Yellow-brown sandy clay					0.22-0.75

(2903)	Geological substrate: Grey-yellow gravely sand with frequent sub-angular gravel				0.75+
Summary					
A few dark soil patches present but tested and proved non-archaeological. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.					

TR30	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.53	0.55	0.98		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**	**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
30		2.20	0.40	1.00	
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(3001)	Topsoil: Mid brown-grey loose sandy silt with moderate small angular gravels					0-0.33
(3002)	Subsoil: Light grey-brown sandy silt with moderate small gravel and chalk flecks					0.35-0.60
(3003)	Geological substrate: Loose mid brown-orange sand with abundant gravel					0.60+
(3004)	Deposit: Colluvium. Light grey sandy silt with occasional small pebbles, chalk flecks, frequent animal bone and moderate pottery					0.55-0.60+
(3005)	Fill of ditch [3006]. Contained lithics			2.20	1.95	0.98-1.28
[3006]	Cut of ditch			2.20	1.95	0.98-1.28
(3007)	Fill of tree bole [3008]			3.40	1.00	0.78-1.03
[3008]	Cut of tree bole			3.40	1.00	0.78-1.03
(3009)	Fill of pit [3010]			2.70	1.60	0.78-1.10
[3010]	Cut of pit			2.70	1.60	0.78-1.10
Summary						
Geological substrate and subsoil is much deeper at east end of trench. Features identified as Saxon.						

TR31	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)			
	0.38	1.00	1.04			
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
30		2.20	0.38		1.04	
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(3101)	Topsoil: Mid brown sandy silt with moderate small to medium sub-angular stone					0.19-0.38
(3102)	Subsoil: Mid orange-brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium stone. Only present in east of trench.					0.38-0.50
(3103)	Geological substrate: Light yellow-orange sand with abundant gravel and chalk patches					0.38-1.04
(3104)	Deposit: Colluvium. Mid orange -brown sandy silt. Present in west of trench with occasional small to large sub-rounded stone					0.7-1.04
(3105)	Fill of ditch [3106]. Loose dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded stone.					1.25
[3106]	Cut of ditch. Same as [3006]				0.66	0.34
Summary						
[3106] Not excavated due to being same as [3006]. Underlies colluvium at western end of trench. West deeper than east. Feature identified as Saxon.						

TR32	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)			
	0.55	N/A	0.90			
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
30		2.20	0.55		0.90	
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(3201)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with moderate sub-angular stones, occasional small charcoal flecks and heavy bioturbation					0-0.30
(3202)	Subsoil: Light yellow-brown sandy clay with frequent small sub-angular stones					0.30-0.90

(3203)	Geological substrate: Loose mid red-brown sand mixed with small to medium coarse gravel. More pronounced at SE end of trench				0.90+
Summary					
No archaeological features were identified in this trench.					

TR33	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.32	N/A	0.56		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
27.5		2.20	0.40		0.56
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(3301)	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular gravel					0-0.21
(3302)	Subsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with moderate sub-angular gravel and occasional sand patches					0.16-0.44
(3303)	Geological substrate: Mottled grey-white and brown-orange with frequent sub-angular gravel and soliflucted chalk patches. Periglacial gullies present across trench					0.32+ - 0.56+
(3304)	Deposit: Colluvium/alluvium. Mid orange-brown sandy silt with dark grey-brown clayey patches. Occasional gravel and bone spreads					0.32+ - 0.56+
(3305)	Deposit: Colluvium/alluvium. Grey-black clayey-sandy-silt with similar to (3304)					0.18-0.25
Summary						
Trench was shortened to allow public access to footpath. Late Holocene (Roman or later) waterlogged colluvium and alluvium deposits overlying periglacial gullies characterise the trench. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.						

TR34	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	
	0.39	N/A	0.80	
L (m)	**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**	**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
30	2.20	0.40	0.80	

Context	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Ø (m)	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
(3401)	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone and chalk flecks				0-0.30
(3402)	Subsoil: Dark grey-brown sandy silt with frequent small to medium sub-angular stone and chalk flecks				0.12-0.49
(3403)	Geological substrate: Mottled light grey to brown-orange sandy silt with abundant gravel and occasional soliflucted chalk patches				0.65-0.80+
(3404)	Deposit: Waterlogged alluvium/colluvium. Dark grey-brown sandy silt.				0.29-0.75+
(3405)	Deposit: Waterlogged alluvium/colluvium. Dark grey-brown sandy silt with lenses of orange and green oxidisation.				0.38-0.80+

Summary

Late Holocene (Roman or later) waterlogged colluvium and alluvium deposits overlying undulating gravel characterise this trench. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.

TR35	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	
	0.27	0.60	0.63	
L (m)	**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**	**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
15.6	2.20	0.27	0.63	

Context	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Ø (m)	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
(3501)	Topsoil: Loose mid grey-brown sandy silt with moderate amounts of small to medium sub-angular stone				0-0.63
(3503)	Geological substrate: Loose light brown-orange sandy graves with occasional silty patches				0.27+ - 0.63+

(3504)	Fill of ditch [3505] Mid grey-brown sandy silt with frequent small to medium gravel. Late Saxon pottery inclusions		2.30	1.09	0.60-1.05
[3505]	Cut of ditch. Steep to moderately sloping sides and concave base		2.30	1.09	0.60-1.05
Summary					
Trench was shortened to allow public access to footpath. No subsoil was present in this trench. Shallow soils overlying periglacial gullies characterise the trench. Ditch fill (3504) was similar in composition to gully fills.					

TR36	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	
	0.35	0.30	1.20	
L (m)	**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**	**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
30	2.20	0.35	1.20	

Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**	**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(3601)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with moderate small to medium sub-angular stone				0-0.4
(3602)	Subsoil: Mid orange-grey sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular stone				0.20-0.60
(3603)	Geological substrate: Yellow and white Sand and chalk with abundant gravel				0.26+-0.80+
(3604)	Geological substrate: Sandy silt with frequent dark grey-black gravel and intercutting sandy yellow gravel to north/south				0.89-0.98+
(3605)	Deposit: Colluvium/alluvium. dark brown-grey. Mid compaction with orange and green lenses and occasional small to medium gravel				0.60-1.20
(3606)	Fill of ditch [3607]. Mid orange-brown fine sandy silt with small to large sub angular stone		2.2	1.84	0.30-0.84
[3607]	Cut of ditch		2.2	1.84	0.54
Summary					
Complex interplay between geological layers gravel and colluvium/alluvium deposits. Striation from north to south.					

TR37	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	
	0.30	N/A	0.71	
L (m)	**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**	**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
30	2.20	0.30	0.71	

Context	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Ø (m)	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
(3701)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with small to medium sub-angular stone				0-0.30
(3702)	Subsoil: Mid orange-brown sandy silt with small to medium sub-angular stone. Only present in centre of trench				0.20-0.43
(3703)	Geological substrate: Grey to yellow-orange gravel. Sand/chalk striations				0.30-0.71+
(3704)	Deposit: Colluvium/alluvium. Dark brown-grey sandy silt mottled from waterlogging with occasional bone				0.52-0.71
(3705)	Deposit: Colluvium. Dark brown-grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular stone				0.25-0.52

Summary

Late Holocene (Roman or later) waterlogged colluvium and alluvium deposits overlying periglacial gullies characterise the trench. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.

TR38	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	
	0.05	N/A	0.55	
L (m)	**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**	**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
30	2.20	0.30	0.65	

Context	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Ø (m)	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
(3801)	Topsoil: Mid to dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium rounded stone				0-0.30
(3802)	Subsoil: Orange-brown sandy silt with orange sand patches and occasional small to medium sub-angular stone				0.22-0.30

(3803)	Geological substrate: Gravel. Small to large sub angular stone with flecks of chalk				0.05+ - 0.55+
3804)	Deposit: Colluvium/Alluvium. Dark grey-black with green and orange lenses. Occasional small to med sub angular stone.				0.30-0.50+
(3805)	Geological deposit: Brown-grey sandy silt with frequent gravel. Periglacial gully.				0.33-0.65
Summary					
Late Holocene (Roman or later) waterlogged colluvium and alluvium deposits overlying periglacial gullies characterise the trench. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.					

TR39	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	
	0.44	0.30	0.97	
L (m)	**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**	**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
30	2.20	0.54	0.97	

Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**	**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(3901)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional gravel				0-0.45
(3902)	Deposit: Alluvium. Dark orange-brown sandy clay with frequent gravel. Only present in SE of trench				0.44-0.54
(3903)	Geological substrate: Light brown-yellow sand with abundant gravel				0.97+
(3904)	Deposit: Alluvium. Mid grey-yellow sandy clay. Sterile				0.25-0.51
(3905)	Deposit: Alluvium. Dark red-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone				0.46-0.52
(3906)	Deposit: Colluvium/Alluvium. Dark brown-black clayey silt with frequent small sub-angular stone				0.52-0.97
(3907)	Fill of ditch [3908]. Mottled red-grey sandy clay with occasional pea gravel		2.20	1.90	0.30-0.90

[3908]	Cut of ditch. NE-SW aligned cut of ditch with a rounded base and moderate steep sides. Cuts (3902)		2.20	1.90	0.30-0.90
Summary					
Trench adjacent to River Gipping. Flooded immedia.tely upon excavation. Evidences alluvium deposition from modern flooding events.					

TR40	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.30	N/A	0.88		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
17		2.20	0.30		1.40
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(4001)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown loose sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular stone and chalk flecks					0-0.33
(4002)	Subsoil: Mid orange-brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular stone					0.19-0.52
(4003)	Geological substrate: Mid brown-orange sand with abundant gravel.					0.30+ - 0.68+
(4004)	Deposit: Colluvium/alluvium. Waterlogged dark grey-black sandy silt. Occasional sub angular gravel and chalk. Occasional bone					0.25-0.68
Summary						
Trench was shortened to allow public access to footpath. Late Holocene (Roman or later) waterlogged colluvium and alluvium deposits overlying undulating gravel characterise this trench. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.						

TR41	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.55	N/A	0.80		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.55		0.8
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**

(4101)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone, occasional charcoal flecks and heavy bioturbation				0-0.45
(4102)	Subsoil: Mid red-brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular stone				0.30-0.80
(4103)	Geological substrate: Light red-brown sand mixed with small to medium gravel				0.80+
Summary					
No archaeological features were identified in this trench.					

TR42	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.7	N/A	1.23		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**	**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
30		2.20	0.70	1.57	
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(4201)	Topsoil: Dark brown sandy silt with occasional sub-angular stone					0-0.55
(4202)	Subsoil: Mid orange-brown sandy silt with small sub-angular stone					0.30-0.60
(4203)	Geological substrate: Mid orange-brown sandy silt with abundant gravel					0.70+ - 1.10+
(4204)	Deposit: Colluvium. Mid grey-brown silty sand with occasional small to medium gravel. Moderate to frequent spreads of animal bone					0.60-1.23
(4205)	Geological substrate: Orange yellow sand					1.23 - 1.57+
Summary						
Periglacial downcutting evident in centre of trench. Depth of colluvium established by sondage. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.						

TR43	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)		
	0.40	0.60	0.95		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.45		1.05
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(4301)	Topsoil: Dark brown silty sandy silt with flecks of gravel					0-0.45
(4302)	Subsoil: Mid brown silty sandy silt with occasional angular gravel					0.45-0.95
(4303)	Geological substrate: Mottled mid reddish brown sand and patches of orange red sand and patches of chalk					0.40+ - 0.95+
[4304]	Cut of ditch			2.20	0.9	0.60-1.03
(4305)	Primary fill of ditch[4304]. Orange sandy gravel			2.20	0.72	0.74-1.03
(4306)	Second fill of ditch [4304]. Brown sandy clay with frequent gravels			2.20	1.15	0.60-0.74
Summary						
Ditch [4304] orientated NE-SW. Geological substrate deepens in north of trench.						

TR44	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)		
	0.35	0.35	0.70		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.30		0.85
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(4401)	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown silty sand					0-0.20
(4402)	Subsoil: Colluvium. Light grey-brown silty sand					0.20-0.70
(4403)	Geological substrate: Brown-yellow sand with frequent gravel					0.35+ - 0.70+
[4404]	Cut of ditch			2.20	1.06	0.35-0.85
(4405)	Fill of ditch [4404]. Grey-brown sandy silt			2.20	1.06	0.35-0.85
Summary						
Ditch [4404] orientated NW-SE						

TR45	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)		
	0.40	N/A	1.00		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.57		1.20
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(4501)	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown sandy silt					0-0.30
(4502)	Subsoil: Light grey-brown sandy silt					0.30-0.62
(4503)	Geological substrate: Yellow-brown sand with occasional gravel					0.40+ - 1.00+
(4504)	Deposit: Colluvium. Mid orange-brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub angular stone, bone and pottery sherds					0.40-1.20
Summary						
Periglacial downcutting evident in north and south of trench. Depth of colluvium established by sondage. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.						

TR46	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)		
	0.40	N/A	1.00		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.37		1.20
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(4601)	Topsoil: Dark brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular stone					0-0.3
(4602)	Subsoil: Mid orange-brown sandy silt with occasional small mixed gravel					0.10-0.40
(4603)	Geological substrate: Mid orange-brown sandy silt with abundant gravel					0.40+ - 1.00+
(4604)	Deposit: Colluvium. Mid grey-brown sandy silt with moderate small to med gravel, pottery and bone					0.15-1.00
Summary						
Periglacial downcutting evident in south of trench. Depth of colluvium established by sondage. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.						

TR47	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)		
	0.62	0.72	1.00		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
	30	2.20	0.80		13.00
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(4701)	Topsoil: Dark brown-grey silt with moderate small to medium angular stone					0-0.48
(4702)	Subsoil: Colluvium. Mid grey-brown sandy silt with moderate small angular stone, bone, pottery, CBM					0.34-0.80
(4703)	Geological substrate: Mid brown-orange sand with frequent sub-angular gravel and soliflucted chalk ridge in centre of trench					0.62+ - 0.90+
(4704)	Fill of ditch [4705]. Mid brown-grey sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular stone.			2.20	1.79	0.40-0.75
[4705]	Cut of ditch			2.20	1.79	0.40-0.75
(4706)	Fill of ditch [4707]. Mid brown-grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular stone. Occasional pot, bone and flint			2.20	1.11	0.72-1.02
[4707]	Cut of ditch			2.20	1.11	0.72-1.02
Summary						
Periglacial downcutting evident in west of trench. Modern and Saxon features identified in this trench.						

TR48	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)		
	0.67	N/A	0.95		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
	30	2.20	0.67		1.23
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(4801)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional sub angular stone					0-0.45

(4802)	Subsoil: Colluvium. Mid orange-brown sandy silt with occasional small to large sub-angular stone, bone and CBM				0.37-0.95
(4803)	Geological substrate: Orange-brown sand with moderate large sub-angular gravel				0.67+ - 0.95+
Summary					
Periglacial downcutting evident in centre of trench. Depth of colluvium established by sondage. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.					

TR49	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.66	N/A	1.08		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.63		1.08
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(4901)	Topsoil: Dark brown-grey sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone, occasional flint and chalk flecks					0-0.74
(4902)	Subsoil. Light grey-brown sandy silt with occasional sub-angular gravel and chalk					0.50-0.99
(4903)	Geological substrate. Mid brown-orange sand with frequent sub-angular gravel					0.66-1.08+
(4904)	Fill of linear [4905]. Light brown-grey sandy silt with moderate small sub-rounded gravel			2.20	1.25	0.93-1.11
[4905]	Cut of linear			2.20	1.25	0.93-1.11
(4906)	Fill of linear [4907]. Light brown-grey sandy silt with moderate small sub-rounded gravel			2.20	1.27	0.93-1.20
[4907]	Cut of linear			2.20	1.27	0.93-1.20
(4908)	Deposit: Colluvium. Mid orange-brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular stone					0.63-0.66
Summary						
Two NE-SW orientated ditches of modern and Saxon date identified in this trench. Thin colluvium deposit located in south-east of trench.						

TR50	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)		
	0.43	0.79	0.60		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.43		0.93
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(5001)	Topsoil: Loose grey-brown sandy silt with occasional sub-angular stone and bioturbation					0-0.43
(5002)	Subsoil: Colluvium. Light orange silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone and bone					0.28-0.60
(5003)	Geological substrate: Mid orange-brown sand with abundant gravel. Chalk patches in east of trench					0.43+ - 0.60+
(5004)	Fill of [5005]. Dark brown sandy silt with bone, burnt stone and charcoal. Contained single pot fragment at interface with (5002).			0.80	0.60	0.79-1.04
[5005]	Cut of Tree bole. Irregular and undercutting sides with uneven base.			0.80	0.60	0.79-1.04
Summary						
Periglacial downcutting evident in west of trench. Depth of colluvium established by sondage. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.						

TR51	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)		
	0.66	N/A	0.73		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.63		0.73
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(5101)	Topsoil: Mid brown-grey sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone					0-0.45
(5102)	Subsoil: Light grey-brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone and chalk flecks					0.45-0.73

(5103)	Geological substrate: Light white-yellow sands with moderate small gravels and occasional small orange sand patches				0.63+
Summary					
Sand geological substrate with overlying silty sand soils characterise this trench					

TR52	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.49	N/A	0.66		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
25		2.20	0.49		0.73
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(5201)	Topsoil: Grey-brown sandy silt with occasion small sub-angular stone					0-0.22
(5202)	Subsoil: Grey-brown sandy silt with occasional sub-angular stone and chalk patches					0.22-0.55
(5203)	Geological substrate: Yellow-brown sand with frequent gravel					0.66+
Summary						
Trench 52 was shortened due to proximity to low overhead powerlines. Geological substrate darkens slightly towards the north.						

TR53	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.25	0.42	0.42		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.25		0.55
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(5301)	Topsoil: Dark red-brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular stone					0-0.20
(5302)	Subsoil: Slightly stoney dark greyish brown silty sand					0.20-0.42
(5303)	Geological substrate: mottled red-yellow silty sand					0.42+
[5304]	Cut of ditch. Moderately steep sides and concave base			2.20	3.00	0.42-1.08

(5305)	Fill of ditch [5304]. Mid grey-brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular stone		2.20	0.20	0.42-1.08
(5306)	Fill of ditch [5304]. Light red-brown silty sand with small to medium sub-angular stone		2.20	3.00	0.42-1.08
[5307]	Cut of ditch. Moderately steep sides and concave base		2.20	3.00	0.42-1.10
(5308)	Fill of ditch [5307]. Mid red-brown silty sand with small to medium sub-angular stone		2.20	0.58	0.42-0.68
(5309)	Fill of ditch [5307]. Mid red-brown sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular stone		2.20	3.00	0.68-1.10
Summary					
Two N-S orientated ditches were identified in this trench. Shallow silt soils overlying sand and gravel characterise the geology in this trench.					

TR54	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	
	0.42	0.60	0.45	
L (m)	**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**	**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
30	2.20	0.38	0.52	

Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**	**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(5401)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded pebbles				0-0.22
(5402)	Subsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional medium sized pebbles				0.22-0.45
(5403)	Geological substrate: Mid yellow-brown sand with frequent small to large sub-rounded stone				0.39+ - 0.43+
[5404]	Cut of ditch. Steep sides and concave base		2.20	2.90	0.60-1.75
(5405)	Fill of ditch [5404]. Brown sandy silt with frequent medium to large sub-angular stone		2.20	2.00	1.35-1.75
(5406)	Fill of ditch [5404]. Dark brown sandy silt with no inclusions		2.20	2.40	1.00-1.35
(5407)	Fill of ditch [5404]. Light grey-brown sandy silt with moderate medium to large sub-angular stone		2.20	2.70	0.82-1.00

(5408)	Fill of ditch [5404]. Mid yellow-brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular stone		2.20	2.90	0.60-0.82
Summary					
One E-W orientated ditch was identified in this trench. Shallow silt soils overyling sand and gravel characterise the geology in this trench.					

TR55	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.28	0.52	0.52		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.36		0.52
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(5501)	Topsoil: Mid brown-grey sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone					0-0.32
(5502)	Subsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular stone					0.28-0.52
(5503)	Geological substrate: Mid orange-brown sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular stone					0.40-0.52+
(5504)	Fill of linear [5505]			2.20	2.15	0.52-1.03
[5505]	Cut of linear			2.20	2.15	0.52-1.03
Summary						
An E/NE-W/SW oriented ditch was identified in this trench. Sandy silt soils overyling sand and gravel characterise the geology in this trench.						

TR56	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.60	N/A	0.65		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.45		0.65
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(5601)	Topsoil: Loose mid grey-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone, charcoal flecks and bioturbation					0-0.35

(5602)	Subsoil: Mid red-brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular stone				0.35-0.60
(5603)	Geological substrate: Light red-brown sand with small to medium sub-angular stone				0.60-0.65
Summary					
Sandy silt soils overyling sand and gravel characterise the geology in this trench.					

TR57	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.23	0.29	0.91		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
12		10.40	0.20		0.81
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(5701)	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown sandy silt with moderate small to medium sub-angular stone					0-0.39
(5702)	Subsoil: Mid brown-orange sandy silt with moderate sub-angular stone. Not present in west of trench					0.20-0.68
(5703)	Geological substrate: Orange-yellow sand with abundant gravel					0.23+ - 0.91+
[5704]	Cut of ring-ditch. Curvilinear in plan. Moderately sloping sides and concave base			1.00+	2.05	0.54-0.98
(5705)	Fill of ring-ditch [5704]. Mid brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone and occasional bone			1.00+	2.05	0.54-0.98
(5706)	Colluvial soil: Occasional bone visible in section					0.36-0.78
[5707]	Cut of pit. Moderately sloping sides with flat base		0.6		0.48	0.45-0.62
(5708)	Fill pit [5707]. Dark grey-brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal and burnt animal bone		0.6		0.48	0.45-0.62
(5709)	Fill of pit [5710]. Light brown-grey sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone and flint		0.6		0.57	0.35-0.47
[5710]	Cut of pit. Gently sloping sides and concave base		0.6		0.57	0.35-0.47

(5711)	Fill of ring-ditch [5704]. Mid brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone		1.00+	3.1	0.29-0.69
[5712]	Cut of ring-ditch. Curvilinear in plan. Moderately sloping sides and concave base		1.00+	3.1	0.29-0.69
[5713]	Cut of ring ditch. Box section dug to establish presence of interior mound		1.00+	2.00+	0.54+
(5714)	fill of [5713] same as (5705)		1.00+	2.00+	0.54+
Summary					
Colluvium visible on NE face to ring ditch exterior. Bone visible in ditch and NW bank section (SE facing). Charcoal fragments in ditch fill. Heavy bioturbation in all fills. Rich in lithic deposits. Topography slopes SW-NE.					

TR58	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.28	N/A	0.85		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.46		0.90
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(5801)	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular stone					0-0.40
(5802)	Subsoil: Light grey-brown sandy silt with moderate small to medium sub-angular stone					0.28-0.85
(5803)	Geological substrate: Mottled light grey-brown sand and white-yellow sand with frequent sub-angular stone and occasional charcoal flecks					0.46+ - 0.85+
Summary						
No archaeological features were identified in this trench.						

TR59	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)			
	0.45	0.46	0.59			
L (m)		W (m)	Min. D GD/L (m)		Max. D GD/L (m)	
30		2.20	0.45		0.59	
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(5901)	Topsoil: Light grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular stone					0-0.25
(5902)	Subsoil: Dark brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular stone					0.25-0.46
(5903)	Geological substrate: Yellowish brown gravely silty sand					0.46+
[5904]	Cut of ditch. Steep to moderately sloping sides and a concave base			2.50	1.20	0.46-0.71
(5905)	Fill of ditch[5904]. Dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stone			2.50	1.20	0.46-0.71
[5906]	Cut of ditch. Steep sides and a concave base			2.45	0.80	0.46-0.75
(5907)	Fill of ditch [5906]. Grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stone			2.45	0.80	0.46-0.75
Summary						
Two E/NE-S/SW ditches were identified at north of the trench						

TR60	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)			
	0.45	0.60	1.05			
L (m)		W (m)	Min. D GD/L (m)		Max. D GD/L (m)	
30		2.20	0.54		1.4	
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(6001)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular stone					0-0.37
(6002)	Subsoil: Mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional small to large sub-angular stone					0.30-0.60
(6003)	Geological substrate: Light orange sand with frequent small to large sub-angular stone					0.45+ - 1.05+

(6004)	Deposit: Colluvium. Dark brown-grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular stone, bone and CBM				0.50-1.05
(6005)	Fill of linear [6006]. Mid orange-brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular stone		2.40	1.25	0.60-1.15
[6006]	Cut of linear: Concave with an uneven base and moderately sloping sides		2.40	1.25	0.60-1.15
Summary					
E/NE-S/SW orientated ditch identified in north of trench underlying colluvium. Depth of colluvium established by sondage.					

TR61	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.54	N/A	0.90		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.54		1.00
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(6101)	Topsoil: Mid brown-grey silt with occasional small sub-angular stone					0-0.40
(6102)	Subsoil: Light grey-brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone					0.35-0.54
(6103)	Geological substrate: Mottled light grey-yellow sand with moderate small to medium gravel and mid orange sand with frequent small gravel					0.54+ - 0.90+
Summary						
Trench deepens from NE-SW.						

TR62	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.60	0.30	0.90		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.80		0.90
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**

(6201)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stones and heavy bioturbation				0-0.30
(6202)	Subsoil: Light yellow-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone				0.30-0.90
(6203)	Geological substrate: Mid red-brown sand with small to med sub-angular gravel				0.60+ - 0.90+
[6204]	Cut of ditch. Moderately steep sides and concave base		0.80	1.80	0.30-1.03
(6205)	Fill of ditch [6204]. Mid red-brown sandy silt with frequent small angular stone and grey-brown patches		0.80	1.80	0.30-1.03
Summary					
A ditch orientated NW-SE was identified cutting into a soliflucted chalk ridge.					

TR63	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	
	0.44	0.40	0.97	
L (m)	**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**	**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
30	2.20	0.70	1.33	

Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**	**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(6301)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular stones				0-0.37
(6302)	Subsoil: Colluvium. Mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular stone, bone and CBM				0.25-0.97
(6303)	Geological substrate: Sand with occasional gravel patches				0.44+-0.97+
(6304)	Fill of dich [6305]. Dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional sub-angular stone, pottery, CBM and glass				0.40+
[6305]	Cut of ditch. Unexcavated modern allotment boundary. Same as [4905]				0.40+
Summary					
Trench deepened to search for N-S linear present of geophysical survey - No archaeological features were identified in this trench.					

TR64	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	
	0.45	N/A	0.55	

L (m)	W (m)	Min. D GD/L (m)	Max. D GD/L (m)
30	2.20	0.45	0.55

Context	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Ø (m)	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
(6401)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular stone, charcoal flecks and heavy bioturbation				0-0.20
(6402)	Subsoil: Mid red-brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular stone				0.20-0.45
(6403)	Geological substrate: Light red-brown sand mixed with small to medium sub-angular gravel				0.45+ - 0.55+

Summary

No archaeological features were identified in this trench. Sandy silt soils overlying sand substrate characterise the geology in this trench.

TR65	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	
	0.45	N/A	0.60	

L (m)	W (m)	Min. D GD/L (m)	Max. D GD/L (m)
30	2.20	0.50	0.60

Context	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Ø (m)	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
(6501)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular stone and heavy bioturbation				0-0.25
(6502)	Subsoil: Mid red-brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular stone				0.25-0.45
(6503)	Geological substrate: Light red-brown sand mixed with small to medium sub-angular gravel				0.45+ - 0.60+

Summary

No archaeological features were identified in this trench. Sandy silt soils overlying sand substrate characterise the geology in this trench.

TR66	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)			
	0.58	N/A	1.15			
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
30		2.20	0.58		1.20	
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(6601)	Topsoil: Mid brown-grey sandy silt with moderate small angular stones and chalk flecks					0-0.46
(6602)	Subsoil: Mid grey-brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular gravel and occasional chalk					0.28-1.15
(6603)	Geological substrate: Mid orange sands with frequent gravel					0.58+ - 1.15+
(6604)	Deposit: Colluvium. Light grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular stone and bone					0.58-0.84
Summary						
Trench grows progressively deeper towards the east. Colluvial deposit present in south facing section. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.						

TR67	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)			
	0.75	N/A	0.95			
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
30		2.20	0.70		0.95	
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(6701)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone and heavy bioturbation					0-0.45
(6702)	Subsoil: Mid red-brown sandy silt with frequent small to medium sub-angular stone					0.45-0.75
(6703)	Geological substrate: Light red-brown sand mixed with medium sub-angular gravel					0.75+ - 0.95+
Summary						
No archaeological features were identified in this trench. Sandy silt soils overlying sand substrate characterise the geology in this trench.						

TR68	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)		
	0.60	N/A	0.80		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.60		0.80
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(6801)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone, occasional charcoal flecks and heavy bioturbation					0-0.30
(6802)	Subsoil: Light yellow-brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular stone					0.30-0.80
(6803)	Geological substrate: Mid red-brown sand mixed with small to medium sub-angular gravel					0.60+ - 0.80+
Summary						
No archaeological features were identified in this trench. Sandy silt soils overlying sand substrate characterise the geology in this trench.						

TR69	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)		
	0.80	N/A	0.90		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.55		0.90
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(6901)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone and heavy bioturbation					0-0.30
(6902)	Subsoil: Light yellow-brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular stone					0.30-0.90
(6903)	Geological substrate: Light red-brown sandy silt with small to medium sub-angular gravel.					0.80+ - 0.90+
Summary						
No archaeological features were identified in this trench. Sandy silt soils overlying sand substrate characterise the geology in this trench.						

TR70	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	
	0.85	N/A	0.95	

L (m)	W (m)	Min. D GD/L (m)	Max. D GD/L (m)
30	2.20	0.75	0.95

Context	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Ø (m)	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
(7001)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone, occasional charcoal flecks and heavy bioturbation				0-0.45
(7002)	Subsoil: Light yellow-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone				0.45-0.95
(7003)	Geological substrate: Light red-brown sand mixed with small to medium sub-angular gravel				0.85+ - 0.95+

Summary

No archaeological features were identified in this trench. Sandy silt soils overlying sand substrate characterise the geology in this trench.

TR71	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	
	0.50	N/A	0.85	

L (m)	W (m)	Min. D GD/L (m)	Max. D GD/L (m)
30	2.20	0.80	0.95

Context	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Ø (m)	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
(7101)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone, occasional charcoal flecks and heavy bioturbation				0-0.45
(7102)	Subsoil: Light yellow-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone				0.45-0.50
(7103)	Geological substrate: Light red-brown sand mixed with small to medium sub-angular gravel				0.50+ - 0.85+

Summary

No archaeological features were identified in this trench. Sandy silt soils overlying sand substrate characterise the geology in this trench.

TR72	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	
	0.70	N/A	0.95	

L (m)	W (m)	Min. D GD/L (m)	Max. D GD/L (m)
30	2.20	0.85	0.95

Context	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Ø (m)	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
(7201)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone, occasional charcoal flecks and heavy bioturbation				0-0.30
(7202)	Subsoil: Mid red-brown sand with occasional small sub-angular stones				0.30-0.90
(7203)	Geological substrate: Light red-brown sand mixed with small to medium sub-angular gravel				0.70-0.95

Summary

No archaeological features were identified in this trench. Sandy silt soils overlying sand substrate characterise the geology in this trench.

TR73	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	
	0.71	N/A	0.96	

L (m)	W (m)	Min. D GD/L (m)	Max. D GD/L (m)
30	2.20	0.90	0.96

Context	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Ø (m)	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
(7301)	Topsoil: Dark brown-grey sandy-silt with moderate small sub-angular gravel				0-0.40
(7302)	Subsoil: Mid grey-brown sand with occasional small sub-angular stone				0.32-0.96
(7303)	Geological substrate: Light yellow-brown sand mixed with small to medium sub-angular gravel				0.71+ - 0.96+

Summary

No archaeological features were identified in this trench. Sandy silt soils overlying sand substrate characterise the geology in this trench.

TR74	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)			
	0.69	N/A	0.90			
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
30		2.20	0.69		0.9	
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(7401)	Topsoil: Mid brown-grey sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular gravel and occasional charcoal flecks					0-0.42
(7402)	Subsoil: Light yellow-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone and occasional charcoal flecks					0.37-0.90
(7403)	Geological substrate: Light yellow-brown sand mixed with small to medium sub-angular gravel					0.69+ - 0.90+
Summary						
No archaeological features were identified in this trench. Sandy silt soils overlying sand substrate characterise the geology in this trench.						

TR75	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)			
	0.60	0.65	0.70			
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
30		2.20	0.57		0.75	
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(7501)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone and heavy bioturbation					0-0.40
(7502)	Subsoil: Mid yellow-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone					0.40-0.60
(7503)	Geological substrate: Light red-brown sand mixed with small to medium sub-angular gravel					0.60+
[7504]	Cut of pit close to SE end of trench. Steep sides and concave base		0.50		0.60	0.65-0.92

(7505)	Primary fill of pit [7504]. Light orange-yellow silty sand	0.50		0.60	0.83-0.92
(7506)	Secondary fill of pit [7504]. Dark brown-black with frequent charcoal	0.50		0.60	0.65-0.83
Summary					
Small pit excavated in south of trench. Sandy silt soils overlying sand substrate characterise the geology in this trench.					

TR76	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.75	N/A	0.95		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
24.4		2.20	0.75		0.95
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(7601)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone					0-0.35
(7602)	Subsoil: Mid red-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone					0.35-0.70
(7603)	Geological substrate: Light brown sand with patches of red sandy gravel and frequent flint					0.75+ - 0.95+
Summary						
Trench shortened due to proximity to treeline. No archaeological features were identified in this trench. Sandy silt soils overlying sand substrate characterise the geology in this trench.						

TR77	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
		N/A			
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.45		0.80
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(7701)	Topsoil: Dark brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone					0-0.45

(7702)	Subsoil: Mid red-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone				0.25-0.75
(7703)	Geological substrate: Light brown sand mixed with small to medium sub-angular gravel				0.45-0.80

Summary

No archaeological features were identified in this trench. Sandy silt soils overlying sand substrate characterise the geology in this trench.

TR78	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
		N/A			
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.60		0.98

Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**	**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(7801)	Topsoil: Dark grey-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone				0-0.40
(7802)	Subsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone and occasional charcoal flecks				0.40-0.98
(7803)	Geological substrate: Light yellow-brown sand mixed with small to medium sub-angular gravel				0.60+ - 0.98+

Summary

No archaeological features were identified in this trench. Sandy silt soils overlying sand substrate characterise the geology in this trench.

TR79	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.75	N/A	0.90		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.75		0.90

Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**	**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**

(7901)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone and heavy bioturbation				0-0.35
(7902)	Subsoil: Mid red-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone				0.35-0.90
(7903)	Geological substrate: Light red-brown sand mixed with small to medium sub-angular gravel				0.90+

Summary

No archaeological features were identified in this trench. Sandy silt soils overlying sand substrate characterise the geology in this trench.

TR80	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.52	0.52	0.63		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**	**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
21		2.20	0.52	0.63	

Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**	**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(8001)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone				0.45
(8002)	Subsoil: Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate small angular gravels and chalk flecks				0.45-0.63
(8003)	Subsoil: Mid brown-orange sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone				0.63+
(8004)	Fill of modern linear [8005] Loose dark brownish grey clayey silt with moderate chalk flecks, occasional charcoal flecks		4.30	0.64	0.52-1.04
[8005]	Cut of service trench. Steep sides and flat base		4.30	0.64	0.52-1.04

Summary

Trench shortened due to proximity to thicket. Modern service trench identified in west of trench. No archaeological features were identified. Sandy silt soils overlying sand substrate characterise the geology in this trench.

TR81	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)			
	0.58	N/A	0.61			
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
	26	2.20	0.53		0.72	
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(8101)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone					0.37
(8102)	Subsoil: Light grey-brown silty sand with occasional chalk flecks and small gravel					0.37-0.58
(8103)	Geological substrate: Mid yellow-brown sand mixed with small to medium sub-angular gravel					0.58+ - 0.61+
(8104)	Light greyish brown loose sandy silt with moderate small/med gravels					0.54-0.61
Summary						
Trench shortened due to proximity to thicket. No archaeological features were identified in this trench. Sandy silt soils overlying sand substrate characterise the geology in this trench.						

TR82	Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)	Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)	Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)			
	0.56	N/A	0.66			
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
	30	2.20	0.44		0.66	
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(8201)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone					0-0.35
(8202)	Subsoil: Light grey-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone					0.33 - 0.66
(8203)	Geological substrate: Mottled bright orange brown sandy clay with medium gravels and light whitish yellow sandy clay with occasional gravels and frequent chalk flecks					0.56+ - 0.66+

(8204)	Geological substrate: Mid greyish brown loose sandy silts with frequent chalk flecks and small to medium gravel				0.56+
Summary					
No archaeological features were identified in this trench. Sandy silt soils overlying sand substrate characterise the geology in this trench.					

TR83	**Minimum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**	**Minimum depth to Archaeological Significance (m)**	**Maximum depth to Geological Substrate (m)**		
	0.60	N/A	0.70		
L (m)		**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**
30		2.20	0.70		0.90
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**		**Ø (m)**	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
(8301)	Topsoil: Mid grey-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone and heavy bioturbation					0-0.40
(8302)	Subsoil: Light red-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone					0.40-0.90
(8303)	Geological substrate: Loose mid reddish to light yellowish-brown sand with moderate amount of small to medium coarse gravel					0.60+ - 0.90+
Summary						
No archaeological features were identified in this trench. Sandy silt soils overlying sand substrate characterise the geology in this trench.						

Appendix II – Photographic Register

Photo No	Direction	Description	File name
001	S	Post ex shot of Tr01	LELW18-001
002	N	Post ex shot of Tr01	LELW18-002
003	W	Section shot of Tr01 east facing including gravel patch	LELW18-003
004	E	Post ex shot of Tr07	LELW18-004
005	W	Post ex shot of Tr07	LELW18-005
006	N	Section shot of Tr07 south facing	LELW18-006
007	E	Post ex shot of Tr02	LELW18-007
008	W	Post ex shot of Tr02	LELW18-008
009	N	South facing section of Tr02	LELW18-009
010	E	Post ex shot of Tr03	LELW18-010
011	N	Post ex shot of Tr03	LELW18-011
012	W	East facing section of Tr03	LELW18-012
013	W	Post ex shot of Tr09	LELW18-013
014	E	Post ex shot of Tr09	LELW18-014
015	N	South facing section of Tr09	LELW18-015
016	S	Post ex shot of Tr08	LELW18-016
017	S	Post ex shot of Tr08	LELW18-017
018	W	East facing section of Tr08	LELW18-018
019	N	Post ex shot of Tr29	LELW18-019
020	E	West facing section of Tr29	LELW18-020
021	S	Post ex shot of Tr29	LELW18-021
022	E	Post ex shot of Tr30	LELW18-022
023	W	Post ex shot of Tr30	LELW18-023
024	W	South facing section of Tr30	LELW18-024
025	S	Post ex shot of Tr46	LELW18-025
026	E	West facing section of Tr46	LELW18-026
027	N	Post ex shot of Tr46	LELW18-027
028	S	Post ex shot of Tr25	LELW18-028
029	E	West facing section of Tr25	LELW18-029
030	N	Post ex shot of Tr25	LELW18-030
031	E	Post ex shot of Tr24	LELW18-031
032	N	South facing section of Tr24	LELW18-032
033	W	Post ex shot of Tr24	LELW18-033
034	N	Post ex shot of Tr23	LELW18-034
035	W	East facing section of Tr23	LELW18-035
036	S	Post ex shot of Tr23	LELW18-036
037	N	Post ex shot of Tr22	LELW18-037
038	W	East facing section of Tr22	LELW18-038
039	S	Post ex shot of Tr22	LELW18-039
040	NE	Post ex shot of Tr 20	LELW18-040
041	NW	SE facing section of Tr20	LELW18-041

Photo No	Direction	Description	File name
042	SW	Post ex shot of Tr20	LELW18-042
043	W	Post ex shot of Tr21	LELW18-043
044	N	South facing section of Tr21	LELW18-044
045	E	Post ex shot of Tr 21	LELW18-045
046	N	Post ex shot of Tr19	LELW18-046
047	W	East facing section of Tr19	LELW18-047
048	S	Post ex shot of Tr19	LELW18-048
049	E	Post ex shot of Tr17	LELW18-049
050	N	South facing section of Tr17	LELW18-050
051	W	Post ex shot of Tr17	LELW18-051
052	NW	Post ex shot of Tr18	LELW18-052
053	NE	SW facing section of Tr 18	LELW18-053
054		VOID	LELW18-054
055	SE	Post ex shot of Tr18	LELW18-055
056	E	Pre-ex of linear [1904]	LELW18-056
057	E	Pre-ex shot of linear [2204]	LELW18-057
058	W	Post ex shot of Tr31	LELW18-058
059	E	Post ex shot of Tr31	LELW18-059
060	S	N facing section of Tr31	LELW18-060
061	NW	Post ex shot of Tr42	LELW18-061
062	SE	Post ex shot of Tr42	LELW18-062
063	N	South facing section of Tr42	LELW18-063
064	SSE	Post ex shot of Tr49	LELW18-064
065	NNW	Post ex shot of Tr49	LELW18-065
066	E	West facing section of Tr49	LELW18-066
067	E	Post ex shot of Tr47	LELW18-067
068	W	Post ex shot of Tr47	LELW18-068
069	S	N facing section of Tr47	LELW18-069
070	S	Post ex shot of Tr43	LELW18-070
071	N	Post ex shot of Tr43	LELW18-071
072	W	East facing section of Tr43	LELW18-072
073	W	Post ex shot of Tr48	LELW18-073
074	E	Post ex shot of Tr48	LELW18-074
075	S	North facing section of Tr48	LELW18-075
076	S	Post ex shot of Tr60	LELW18-076
077		VOID	LELW18-077
078	N	Post ex shot of Tr60	LELW18-078
079	W	East facing section of Tr60	LELW18-079
080	S	Post ex shot of Tr59	LELW18-080
081	N	Post ex shot of Tr59	LELW18-081
082	E	West facing section of Tr59	LELW18-082
083	SW	Post ex shot of Tr44	LELW18-083
084	NE	Post ex shot of Tr44	LELW18-084

Photo No	Direction	Description	File name
085	SE	NW facing section of Tr44	LELW18-085
086	S	Post ex shot of Tr45	LELW18-086
087	N	Post ex shot of Tr45	LELW18-087
088	W	East facing section of Tr45	LELW18-088
089	W	Post ex shot of Tr58	LELW18-089
090	E	Post ex shot of Tr58	LELW18-090
091	S	North facing section of Tr58	LELW18-091
092	S	Post ex shot of Tr61	LELW18-092
093	N	Post ex shot of Tr61	LELW18-093
094	E	West facing section of Tr61	LELW18-094
095	E	West facing section of ditch [1904] (w/v)	LELW18-095
096	E	West facing section of ditch [1904] (n/v)	LELW18-096
097	S	General shot of ditch [1904]	LELW18-097
098	E	Post ex shot of Tr62	LELW18-098
099	W	Post ex shot of Tr62	LELW18-099
100	N	South facing section Tr62	LELW18-100
101	SE	Post ex shot of Tr55	LELW18-101
102	NW	Post ex shot of Tr55	LELW18-102
103	SW	NE facing section of Tr55	LELW18-103
104	SE	Post ex shot of Tr57	LELW18-104
105	NW	SE facing section of Tr 57	LELW18-105
106	NE	Post ex shot of Tr57	LELW18-106
107	NW	Post ex shot of Tr57	LELW18-107
108	SW	Post ex shot of Tr57	LELW18-108
109	SW	Post ex shot of Tr57	LELW18-109
110	NE	Post ex shot of Tr54	LELW18-110
111	NE	SW facing section of Tr54	LELW18-111
112	NW	Post ex shot of Tr54	LELW18-112
113	SW	Post ex shot of Tr53	LELW18-113
114	SE	NW facing section of Tr53	LELW18-114
115	NE	Post ex shot of Tr53	LELW18-115
116	W	Post ex shot of Tr63	LELW18-116
117	S	North facing section of Tr63	LELW18-117
118	E	Post ex shot of Tr63	LELW18-118
119	W	East facing section of ditch [4304] (w/v)	LELW18-119
120	W	East facing section of ditch [4304] (n/v)	LELW18-120
121	W	East facing section of ditch [2204]	LELW18-121
122	E	West facing section of ditch [2204]	LELW18-122
123	N	Post ex shot of Tr77	LELW18-123
124	E	West facing section of Tr77	LELW18-124
125	S	Post ex shot of Tr77	LELW18-125
126	S	North facing section of Tr76	LELW18-126
127	N	South facing section of Tr76	LELW18-127

Photo No	Direction	Description	File name
128	W	Post ex shot of Tr76	LELW18-128
129	N	Post ex shot of Tr26	LELW18-129
130	E	West facing section of Tr26	LELW18-130
131	S	Post ex shot of Tr26	LELW18-131
132	NE	Post ex shot of Tr27	LELW18-132
133	NW	SE facing section of Tr27	LELW18-133
134	SW	Post ex shot of Tr27	LELW18-134
135	SE	Post ex shot of Tr75	LELW18-135
136	SW	NE facing section of Tr75	LELW18-136
137	NE	SW facing section of Tr75	LELW18-137
138	NW	Post ex shot of Tr75	LELW18-138
139	SW	Post ex shot of Tr28	LELW18-139
140	NW	SE facing section of Tr28	LELW18-140
141	NE	Post ex shot of Tr28	LELW18-141
142	NE	Post ex shot of Tr50	LELW18-142
143	NW	SE facing section of Tr50	LELW18-143
144	SW	Post ex shot of Tr50	LELW18-144
145	SE	Post ex shot of Tr 51	LELW18-145
146	NE	SW facing section of Tr51	LELW18-146
147	NW	Post ex shot of Tr51	LELW18-147
148	E	West facing section of ditch [1904] (w/v)	LELW18-148
149	E	West facing section of ditch [1904] (n/v)	LELW18-149
150	E	West facing section of ditch [4304] (n/v)	LELW18-150
151	E	West facing section of ditch [4304] (n/v)	LELW18-151
152	SW	Post ex section of Tr74	LELW18-152
153	NW	SE facing section of Tr74	LELW18-153
154	NE	Post ex shot of Tr74	LELW18-154
155	NW	Post ex shot of Tr73	LELW18-155
156	NE	SW facing section of 73	LELW18-156
157	SE	Post ex shot of Tr73	LELW18-157
158	SW	Post ex shot of Tr78	LELW18-158
159	NW	SE facing section of Tr78	LELW18-159
160	NE	Post ex shot of Tr78	LELW18-160
161	S	Post ex shot of Tr52	LELW18-161
162	W	East facing section of Tr52	LELW18-162
163	N	Post ex shot of Tr52	LELW18-163
164	NE	Post ex shot of Tr56	LELW18-164
165	NW	SE facing section of Tr56	LELW18-165
166	SW	Post ex shot of Tr56	LELW18-166
167	N	Post ex shot of Tr64	LELW18-167
168	E	West facing section of Tr64	LELW18-168
169	S	Post ex shot of Tr64	LELW18-169
170	E	Post ex shot of Tr66	LELW18-170

Photo No	Direction	Description	File name
171	S	North facing section of Tr66	LELW18-171
172		VOID	LELW18-172
173	W	South facing section of Tr66	LELW18-173
174	SE	Post ex shot of Tr66	LELW18-174
175	NE	Post ex shot of Tr67	LELW18-175
176	NW	SW facing section of Tr67	LELW18-176
177	SW	Post ex shot of Tr67	LELW18-177
178	NW	Post ex shot of Tr65	LELW18-178
179	NE	SE facing section of Tr65	LELW18-179
180	NE	Post ex shot of Tr65	LELW18-180
181	NE	Post ex shot of Tr65	LELW18-181
182	SW	Post ex shot of Tr72	LELW18-182
183	NW	SE facing section of Tr72	LELW18-183
184	NE	Post ex shot of Tr72	LELW18-184
185	NE	Post ex shot of Tr12	LELW18-185
186	NW	SE facing section of Tr12 NE end	LELW18-186
187	NW	SE facing section of Tr12 SW end	LELW18-187
188	NW	SE facing section of Tr12 middle of trench	LELW18-188
189	SW	Post ex shot of Tr12	LELW18-189
190	SW	Post ex shot of Tr Tr12 close up of p/c layers	LELW18-190
191	NW	Post ex shot of Tr10	LELW18-191
192	SW	Ne facing section of Tr10	LELW18-192
193	SE	Post ex shot of Tr10	LELW18-193
194	W	Post ex shot of Tr04	LELW18-194
195	N	South facing section of Tr04	LELW18-195
196	E	Post ex shot of Tr04	LELW18-196
197	S	Post ex shot of Tr79	LELW18-197
198	W	East facing section of Tr79	LELW18-198
199	N	Post ex shot of Tr79	LELW18-199
200	N	Post ex shot of Tr80	LELW18-200
201	W	East facing section of Tr80	LELW18-201
202	S	Post ex shot of Tr80	LELW18-202
203	NW	Post ex shot of Tr81	LELW18-203
204	NE	SW facing section of Tr81	LELW18-204
205	SE	Post ex shot of Tr81	LELW18-205
206	NW	Post ex shot of Tr82	LELW18-206
207	SW	NE facing section of Tr82	LELW18-207
208	SE	Post ex shot of Tr82	LELW18-208
209	E	Post ex shot of Tr83	LELW18-209
210	N	South facing section of Tr83	LELW18-210
211	W	Post ex shot of Tr83	LELW18-211
212	NE	Post ex shot of Tr16	LELW18-212
213	N	South facing section of Tr16	LELW18-213

Photo No	Direction	Description	File name
214	SW	Post ex shot of Tr16	LELW18-214
215	NW	Post ex shot of Tr32	LELW18-215
216	NE	SW facing section of Tr32	LELW18-216
217	SE	Post ex shot of Tr32	LELW18-217
218	SE	Post ex shot of Tr11	LELW18-218
219	NE	SW facing section of Tr11	LELW18-219
220	NW	Post ex shot of Tr11	LELW18-220
221	S	Post ex shot of Tr05	LELW18-221
222	E	West facing section of Tr05	LELW18-222
223	N	Post ex shot of Tr05	LELW18-223
224	SE	Post ex shot of Tr06	LELW18-224
225	NE	SW facing section of Tr06	LELW18-225
226	NW	Post ex shot of Tr06	LELW18-226
227	SE	Post ex shot of Tr13	LELW18-227
228	NE	SW facing section of Tr13	LELW18-228
229	NW	Post ex shot of Tr13	LELW18-229
230	NW	Post ex shot of Tr14	LELW18-230
231	NE	SW facing section of Tr14	LELW18-231
232	SE	Post ex shot of Tr14	LELW18-232
233	E	Post ex shot of Tr15	LELW18-233
234	N	South facing section of Tr15	LELW18-234
235	W	Post ex shot of Tr15	LELW18-235
236	NW	Post ex shot of Tr68	LELW18-236
237	NE	SW facing section of Tr68	LELW18-237
238	SE	Post ex shot of Tr68	LELW18-238
239	NE	Post ex shot f Tr41	LELW18-239
240	SW	NE facing section of Tr41	LELW18-240
241	NW	Post ex shot of Tr41	LELW18-241
242	E	Post ex shot of Tr69	LELW18-242
243	N	South facing section of Tr69	LELW18-243
244	W	Post ex shot of Tr69	LELW18-244
245	S	Post ex shot of Tr70	LELW18-245
246	E	West facing section of Tr70	LELW18-246
247	N	Post ex shot of Tr70	LELW18-247
248	W	Post ex shot of Tr71	LELW18-248
249	S	North facing section of Tr71	LELW18-249
250	E	Post ex shot of Tr71	LELW18-250
251	E	Post ex shot of Tr71	LELW18-251
252	NW	Post ex shot of Tr39	LELW18-252
253	SW	NE facing section of Tr39+ depth of soils	LELW18-253
254	SE	Post ex shot of Tr39	LELW18-254
255	SW	NE facing section of ditch [3908]	LELW18-255
256	SW	NE facing section of ditch [3908]	LELW18-256

Photo No	Direction	Description	File name
257	SW	NE facing section of ditch [3908] w/o scale	LELW18-257
258	E	Post ex shot of Tr33	LELW18-258
259	N	South facing section of Tr33	LELW18-259
260	W	Post ex shot of Tr33	LELW18-260
261	S	Post ex shot of Tr34	LELW18-261
262	E	West facing section of Tr34	LELW18-262
263	N	Post ex shot of Tr34	LELW18-263
264	W	Post ex shot of Tr35	LELW18-264
265	N	South facing section of Tr35	LELW18-265
266	E	Post ex shot of Tr35	LELW18-266
267	SE	Post ex shot of Tr36	LELW18-267
268	SW	NE facing section of Tr36	LELW18-268
269	NW	Post ex shot of Tr36	LELW18-269
270	SW	Post ex shot of Tr38	LELW18-270
271	NW	SE facing section of Tr38	LELW18-271
272	NE	Post ex shot of Tr38	LELW18-272
273	N	Post ex shot of Tr37	LELW18-273
274	W	East facing section of Tr37	LELW18-274
275	S	Post ex shot of Tr37	LELW18-275
276	NE	Post ex shot of Tr10	LELW18-276
277	NW	SE facing section of Tr10	LELW18-277
278	SW	Post ex shot of Tr10	LELW18-278
279	NW	SE facing section of ditch [6204]	LELW18-279
280	NW	SE facing section of ditch [6204]	LELW18-280
281	NW	SE facing section of [8005] + service Trench	LELW18-281
282	NW	SE facing section of [8005] + service Trench	LELW18-282
283	SE	Tr81 NW facing section of geological deposit (8104)	LELW18-283
284	SE	Tr81 NW facing section of geological deposit (8104)	LELW18-284
285	N	Pre-ex shot of linear [2005]	LELW18-285
286	N	Post hole with vertical scale in Tr75	LELW18-286
287	N	Post hole with no vertical scale in Tr75	LELW18-287
288	N	Geological deposit (2006)	LELW18-288
289	W	South facing section of ditch (2005)	LELW18-289
290	W	South facing section of ditch (2005) No scale	LELW18-290
291	W	East facing baulk section of ring-ditch interior Tr57	LELW18-291
292	W	East facing baulk section of ring-ditch	LELW18-292
293	SW	East facing section of ring-ditch oblique shot	LELW18-293
294	SW	East facing section of ring-ditch oblique shot	LELW18-294
295	W	West facing baulk section of ring-ditch Tr57	LELW18-295
296	NE	West facing baulk section of ring-ditch Tr57 oblique shot	LELW18-296
297	SE	West facing baulk section of ring-ditch Tr57 oblique shot	LELW18-297

Photo No	Direction	Description	File name
298	E	West facing baulk section of ring-ditch Tr57 possible bank	LELW18-298
299	N	South facing section of Tree bole [2804]	LELW18-299
300	N	South facing section of Tree bole [2804]	LELW18-300
301	SE	NW facing section of ditch [3006]	LELW18-301
302	SE	NW facing section of ditch [3006]	LELW18-302
303	SE	NW facing section of ditch [3006]	LELW18-303
304	W	East facing section of Tree bole [3008]	LELW18-304
305	W	East facing section of Tree bole [3008]	LELW18-305
306	N	Plan shot of half section Tree bole [3008]	LELW18-306
307	N	South facing section of [3010]	LELW18-307
308	E	West facing section of [3010]	LELW18-308
309		VOID	LELW18-309
310		VOID	LELW18-310
311		VOID	LELW18-311
312		VOID	LELW18-312
313		VOID	LELW18-313
314	NE	SW facing section of linear [4907] shadow in shot	LELW18-314
315		VOID	LELW18-315
316		VOID	LELW18-316
317	NE	SW facing section of linear [4907]	LELW18-317
318	NE	SW facing section of linear [4907]	LELW18-318
319	NE	SW facing section of linear [4905]	LELW18-319
320	NE	SW facing section of linear [4905]	LELW18-320
321	E	East facing section of Tr40 opened Trench shot	LELW18-321
322	W	East facing section of Tr40 opened Trench shot	LELW18-322
323	W	South facing section of sondage Tr40 floodplain deposits	LELW18-323
324	N	South facing section of periglacial gully in Tr38	LELW18-324
325	N	Plan shot of geological linear formations in Tr38 gravels	LELW18-325
326	NW	Geological formation natural gully periglacial	LELW18-326
327	E	West facing section of sondage in Tr19 colluvium depth	LELW18-327
328	N	South facing section of sondage in Tr21 colluvium depth	LELW18-328
329	N	Plan shot of soliflucted chalks in gravel ridge Tr21	LELW18-329
330	E	SW facing section of colluvium + alluvium in Tr42	LELW18-330
331	E	West facing section of colluvium + alluvium in Tr01	LELW18-331
332	SE	NW acing section of linear [4705]	LELW18-332
333	SE	NW acing section of linear [4705]	LELW18-333
334	SE	NW acing section of linear [4705] w/o vertical scale	LELW18-334
335	NE	SW facing section of linear [4707]	LELW18-335
336	NE	SW facing section of linear [4707]	LELW18-336
337		VOID	LELW18-337

Photo No	Direction	Description	File name
338	NW	Pre-ex of possible pit [5710]	LELW18-338
339	PLAN	Pre-ex of pit [5710]	LELW18-339
340	NE	Post ex shot if [5710]	LELW18-340
341	N	Post ex shot of ditch [3505]	LELW18-341
342	N	Post ex shot of ditch [3505]	LELW18-342
343	W	East facing section of ditch [5404]	LELW18-343
344	W	East facing section of ditch [5404]	LELW18-344
345	W	East facing section of ditch [3607]	LELW18-345
346		VOID	LELW18-346
347	PLAN	Plan shot of pre-ex of pit [5707] next to ring-ditch	LELW18-347
348	W	East facing baulk shot of colluvium depth Tr45 north	LELW18-348
349	W	East facing baulk shot of colluvium depth Tr45 south	LELW18-349
350	NW	SE facing section of ditch [4404]	LELW18-350
351	SW	NE facing section of ring ditch [5704]	LELW18-351
352	SW	NE facing section of ring ditch [5704]	LELW18-352
353	PLAN	Plan shot of pit [5707]	LELW18-353
354	SW	NE facing section of ring-ditch [5712]	LELW18-354
355	SW	NE facing section of ring-ditch [5712]	LELW18-355
356	PLAN	Plan pre-ex shot of burnt material [5004]	LELW18-356
357	N	South baulk section shot of colluvium depth Tr47	LELW18-357
358	S	North baulk section shot of colluvium depth Tr47	LELW18-358
359	S	North baulk section shot of colluvium depth Tr48	LELW18-359
360	S	North baulk section shot of colluvium depth Tr46	LELW18-360
361	W	East facing section of ditch [5904]	LELW18-361
362	W	East facing section of ditch [5906]	LELW18-362
363	E	West facing baulk section of colluvium depth Tr49	LELW18-363
364	NW	SE facing section of ditch [5304]	LELW18-364
365	W	SE facing section of ditch [5304]	LELW18-365
366	SW	NE facing section of Nat in Tr57	LELW18-366
367	SW	NE facing section of Nat in Tr58	LELW18-367
368	N	South facing section of colluvium in Tr50	LELW18-368
369	N	South facing section of colluvium in Tr63	LELW18-369
370	NE	Plan shot of [6305] ditch in Tr63	LELW18-370
371	N	South facing section of ditch [5307]	LELW18-371
372	E	West facing section of baulk colluvium depth in Tr60	LELW18-372
373	E	NE-SW linear [6006] plan shot pre-ex Tr60	LELW18-373
374	NE	SW facing section of linear [5505]	LELW18-374
375	NE	SW facing section of linear [5505]	LELW18-375
376	NE	SW facing section of linear [5505]	LELW18-376
377	SW	NE facing section of linear [6006] in Tr60	LELW18-377

Appendix III – Sample Register

Sample no.	Context no.	Description	Number of buckets
001	1905	Fill of ditch [1904]	4
002	4305	Fill of ditch [4304]	2
003	4306	Fill of ditch [4304]	4
004	2206	Fill of ditch [2204]	4
005	1205	Tr 12 waterlogged deposits	4
006	3907	Fill of ditch [3908]	4
007	6205	Fill of ditch [6204]	4
008	7505	Fill of posthole [7504]	2
009	4204	Colluvium deposit	4
010	3005	Fill of ditch [3006]	4
011	2805	Fill of Tree bowl [2804]	4
012	2004	Fill of ditch [2005]	4
013	4904	Fill of linear [4905]	4
014	4906	Fill of linear [4907]	4
015	3004	Colluvium deposit over pit [3010]	4
016	3009	Fill of pit [3010]	4
017	4908	Colluvium deposit	4
018	2104	Colluvium deposit	4
019	5709	Fill of [5710] possible pit	3
020	4704	Fill of linear [4705]	4
021	4706	Fill of linear [4707]	4
022	3504	Fill of linear [3505]	4
023	4004	Waterlogged deposit	4
024	5406	Fill of ditch [5404]	4
025	3606	Fill of ditch [3607]	4
026	4504	Colluvium sample	4
027	4405	Fill of ditch [4404]	4
028	5705	Fill of ring-ditch [5704]	4
029	5708	Fill of possible cremation [5707]	3
030		VOID	
031	4802	Colluvium sample	4
032	5002	Colluvium sample	4
033	4702	Colluvium sample	4
034	5706	Colluvium over ring-ditch [5705]	4
035	5306	Fill of ditch [5304]	4
036	5004	Burnt material, fill of Tree throw	4
037	5905	Fill of ditch [5904]	4
038	5907	Fill of ditch [5906]	4
039	6005	Fill of linear [6006]	4
040	6004	Colluvium deposit	4
041	5504	Fill of linear [5505]	4

Appendix IV – Finds

Table 4 - Summary of finds assemblage by trench with spot dating

Trench	Pottery (Sax)	Pottery (Sax)	Pottery (Medi)	Pottery (Medi)	Pottery (PM-Mod)	Pottery (PM-Mod)	Silver	Copper Alloy	Lead	Iron	Metal	Lithics	Lithics	Glass	Daub/ Fired Clay	Daub/ Fired Clay	Tile	Tile	Ind Waste	Spot Date
-	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Wgt (g)	-
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	37	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sax, Medi, PM, Mod
01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mod
05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?
06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?
07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mod
08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medi-Mod
09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PM-Mod?
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	<0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	PH
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IA/Rom
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mod
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mod
19	16	45	-	-	1	<0.5	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	80	15	-	-	12	Sax
20	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	48	-	-	-	-	-	<0.5	PH, Sax
21	3	31	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<0.5	-	-	<0.5	Mod
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	10	1	10	23	24	-	-	3	Mod
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mod
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mod
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PM-Mod?
29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mod
30	16	264	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	-	-	4	48	-	7	12	3	161	1	PH, Sax
31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rom, Mod?
32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?
35	26	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	<0.5	-	24	3	-	-	1	?LSax
36	10	40	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	-	13	10	-	-	<0.5	LSax?
39	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	eSax
40	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	<0.5	-	-	-	-	-	<0.5	PH, Sax

Trench	Pottery (Sax)	Pottery (Sax)	Pottery (Medi)	Pottery (Medi)	Pottery (PM-Mod)	Pottery (PM-Mod)	Silver	Copper Alloy	Lead	Iron	Metal	Lithics	Lithics	Glass	Daub/ Fired Clay	Daub/ Fired Clay	Tile	Tile	Ind Waste	Spot Date
-	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Wgt (g)	-
42	7	9	-	-	1	<0.5	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	27	1	-	-	<0.5	PH, Sax, Mod
43	8	32	1	1	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	1	2	1	4	<0.5	-	-	108	eNeol, Sax?, Mod
44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<0.5	?
45	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	<0.5	PH, Sax
46	4	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	186	-	eNeol, Sax
47	7	61	-	-	1	<0.5	-	1	2	-	-	3	1	-	18	18	-	-	1	ENeol, eSax, Mod
48	20	28	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	23	-	-	<0.5	Rom, eSax, Mod
49	1	<0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2		5	<0.5	-	4	<0.5	-	-	3	PH, Sax?
50	2	43	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	<0.5	-	-	<0.5	eSax
51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mod
52	4	95	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	eSax, Medi, Mod
53	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	-	2	2	-	-	1	PH, Sax
54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	8	2	-	4	1	-	-	5	PH
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	<0.5	-	-	1	?
57	3	11	-	-	1	7	-	1	1	2	-	357	163	-	5	<0.5	-	-	4	PH, Sax
59	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	7	1	-	1	<0.5	-	-	<0.5	PH?
60	1	<0.5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	1	1	129	1	?
62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<0.5	?
63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	16	2	523	-	Rom
64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mod
65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PM/Mod
67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mod
68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1658
69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mod
70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mod
75	5	33	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	<0.5	Sax
76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mod?

Trench	Pottery (Sax)	Pottery (Sax)	Pottery (Medi)	Pottery (Medi)	Pottery (PM-Mod)	Pottery (PM-Mod)	Silver	Copper Alloy	Lead	Iron	Metal	Lithics	Lithics	Glass	Daub/ Fired Clay	Daub/ Fired Clay	Tile	Tile	Ind Waste	Spot Date
-	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Wgt (g)	-
80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medi/PM
81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mod
83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medi?, Mod
Total	**139**	**1,000**	**4**	**16**	**4**	**7**	**7**	**118**	**22**	**20**	**2**	**429**	**287**	**12**	**252**	**126**	**7**	**999**	**141**	-

Table 5 - Saxon to early medieval pottery type series (Anderson 2015)

Fabric Code	Fabric	Dating	Sherds	Wgt (g)
EMSW	-	Late Saxon/Early medieval	1	11
ESCS	-	Early Saxon	20	281
ESFS	Early Saxon fine sand	Early Saxon	1	6
ESFSM	Early Saxon fine sand micaceous	Early Saxon	2	12
ESMM	Early Saxon medium sandy micaceous	Early Saxon	15	265
ESO1	Early Saxon heavily grass tempered	Early Saxon	6	79
ESO2	Early Saxon grass and sand	Early Saxon	3	51
ESSS	Early Saxon sparse to moderate fine shell	Early Saxon	1	33
LMU	-	medieval	3	5
THET	-	Later Saxon?	12	110
unidentified	unidentified	unidentified	79	163
Total	-	-	**143**	**1,016**

Table 6 - Finds catalogue

Tr	Context	SF	Sample	Qty	Wgt	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
-	001	-	-	1	1	Pottery (Medi)	LMU	micaceous; medungl fabric	Medi
-	001	011	-	1	3	Copper Alloy	ring	ring-shaped object	-
-	001	012	-	1	1	Copper Alloy	button	perforated, four-hole dish with dotted decoration around it, dia. 13mm	-
-	001	013	-	1	9	Copper Alloy	coin	King George? penny?, very worn, dia. 31mm	Mod?
-	001	014	-	1	3	Copper Alloy	ferrule	tapering cylinder, made from rolled sheet, with two rivet holes and a slot in side	Mod
-	001	015	-	1	4	Copper Alloy	coin	1822 Farthing, dia. 22mm	1822
-	001	016	-	1	3	Copper Alloy	ring	ring-shaped object	-
-	001	017	-	1	10	Copper Alloy	coin	William and Mary penny, very worn, date unreadable, dia. 28mm	1689-1694
-	001	020	-	1	4	Copper Alloy	fragment	sTrip of copper alloy	-
-	001	021	-	1	0	Copper Alloy	ring	plain ring, possibly from a button	-

Tr	Context	SF	Sample	Qty	Wgt	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
-	001	022	-	1	24	Copper Alloy	spoon?	possible stem from a spoon, round-sectioned stem, collar at top before rounded knop, collar at bottom before break, L80	PM
-	001	023	-	1	4	Copper Alloy	brooch	terminal from a small-long brooch, small rectangular, with ring and dot decoration in corners, broken at bow	6th
-	001	028	-	1	2	Lead	button	pewter?, perforated, four-hole dish, dia. 17mm	-
-	001	030	-	1	2	Copper Alloy	thimble	machine-made, flattened	PM/Mod
-	001	031	-	1	5	Copper Alloy	stud	plain	-
-	001	061	-	1	2	Copper Alloy	sheet	thin curved fragment	-
-	001	125	-	1	2	Copper Alloy	brooch?	fiddle/violin-shaped object, broken	-
-	001	126	-	1	1	Copper Alloy	button?	loop-shank pulled apart, dia. 19mm	Mod
-	001	128	-	1	9	Copper Alloy	coin	halfpenny?, covered in corrosion products, dia. 31mm	Mod?
-	001	129	-	1	4	Copper Alloy	fragment	rectangular-shaped fragment	-
-	001	130	-	1	2	Silver	coin	King George (III?) shilling?, cut in half, dia. 24mm	e19th?
-	001	131	-	1	3	Copper Alloy	Strip	thin Strip of copper alloy with rivet at one end	-
-	001	132	-	1	4	Lead	object	circular object	-
-	001	133	-	1	4	Copper Alloy	mount	small sub-Triangular plate with folded arms at two corners, broken at narrow end, engraved lines	-
-	001	134	-	1	6	Copper Alloy	button	cone-shanked, engraved circular	M-L18th

Tr	Context	SF	Sample	Qty	Wgt	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
								design, dia. 21mm	
-	001	136	-	1	4	Copper Alloy	Strap end	scalloped top, pointed free end, rivet at top and bottom, undecorated	Medi?
-	001	137	-	1	2	Copper Alloy	button	cone-shanked, plain, dia. 16mm	M-L18th
-	001	138	-	1	2	Copper Alloy	sheet	long thin sheet of copper alloy rounded to a point at one end, curved profile	-
-	001	139	-	1	2	Copper Alloy	buckle	small curving rectangular buckle with central bar and pin in place, possible shoe or breech buckle, L20mm x W14mm	Medi-PM
-	001	140	-	1	6	Copper Alloy	object	round object with square central hole, function unclear	Mod
-	001	141	-	1	3	Copper Alloy	buckle	possibly rectangular-shaped, broken fragment, bevelled edges, holes punched through frame	PM/Mod?
-	001	142	-	1	1	Metal	thimble	tin or aluminium? Very lightweight, band with embossed lettering'-M-SR M-?', flattened	PM/Mod
-	001	143	-	1	3	Copper Alloy	button	loop shank with metal backplate, two-piece button, other half missing, dia. 22mm	17th-18th?
-	001	144	-	1	4	Copper Alloy	button	embossed with burst design surrounded by circles, alpha-type shank, dia. 21mm	1800+
-	001	145	-	1	4	Copper Alloy	button	alpha-type shank, plain, dia. 17mm	1800+

Tr	Context	SF	Sample	Qty	Wgt	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
-	001	146	-	1	3	Copper Alloy	sheet	fragment of sheeting, some etching present	-
-	001	147	-	1	3	Copper Alloy	thimble	machine-made, flattened	PM/Mod
-	001	148	-	1	5	Copper Alloy	coin	Queen Victoria halfpenny, very worn, dia. 25mm	19th
-	001	149	-	1	1	Copper Alloy	coin	rose farthing Type 1d (North 1991); obverse: double arched crown with two sceptres through it, with a legend reading: CARLOS D.G. MAG BR; reverse: double rose with a double arched crown, with a legend reading: FRAN.ET.HIB.R EX., dia. 26mm	1636-44
-	001	152	-	1	5	Copper Alloy	object	round, undiagnostic	-
-	001	153	-	1	4	Copper Alloy	mount	ovoid mount with one cleft side and two cut out holes, two integral rivet on reverse, incised decoration and possible gilding	Sax/Medi ?
-	001	162	-	1	1	Copper Alloy	jetton	Nuremburg jetton of the rose and orb issue, very good condition with full legends, dia. 21mm	1586-1635
01	0101	002	-	1	31	Copper Alloy	mount	flower design, furniture mount?	Mod
05	0502	120	-	1	34	Lead	sheet	flat piece folded onto itself	-
06	0602	121	-	1	13	Iron?	chisel	blade of chisel with splayed end and square-sectioned shaft, has appearance of iron but little magnetic signature, conceivably copper alloy	-
07	0704	008	-	1	20	Lead	shot	small ball with attached sprue,	17th-19th

Tr	Context	SF	Sample	Qty	Wgt	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
								dia. 14mm, wgt 19.4g	
07	0704	009	-	1	176	Iron	handle	fragment	-
07	0704	010	-	1	3	Copper Alloy?	collar	fragmented	-
08	0802	018	-	1	4	Copper Alloy	bell	sherd, curving with central ridge	Medi-Mod
08	0801	048	-	1	12	Lead	weight	circular, 1/2oz?	-
09	0901	003	-	1	16	Copper Alloy	handle	small handle	-
09	0901	004	4	1	2	Copper Alloy	sheet	thin sheeting folded onto itself	-
09	0901	019	-	1	16	Copper Alloy	ring	ring-shaped object	-
09	0901	159	-	1	9	Copper Alloy	coin	Charles I rose farthing, fair condition, dia. 14mm	m17th
12	1205	-	-	2	0	Lithics	debitage	two chips	-
14	1402	122	-	1	2	Silver	coin	denarius; obverse: bust of sol, worn; reverse legend: 'CLOACIN', shrine of Venus Cloacina, Rome mint, dia. 16mm	42 BC
15	1501	097	-	1	1	Iron	mount	pressed, flower design	-
16	1601	105	-	1	6	Copper Alloy	coin	King George VI halfpenny, worn, dia. 25mm	1945
16	1601	106	-	1	0	Copper Alloy	hinge/plate	part of small plate with engraved decoration, rolled section at one end implies was may have been part of a buckle plate or small book/casket hinge	-
16	1601	107	-	1	2	Copper Alloy	button	alpha-type shank, dia. 14mm	1800+
18	1801	006	-	1	8	Copper Alloy	coin	very worn, dia. 27mm	Mod
19	1902	-	-	1	18	Pottery (Sax)	ESMM	Qu Mica fabric	eSax
19	1902	-	-	2	15	Pottery (Sax)	ESCS	Sh Qu fabric	eSax
19	1905	-	1	1	0	Pottery (Mod)	Modern Whiteware	very small	1800-present
19	1905	-	1	-	12	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-

Tr	Context	SF	Sample	Qty	Wgt	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
19	1905	-	1	80	15	CBM	fired clay	small abraded fragments	-
19	1905	-	1	13	12	Pottery (Sax)	unidentified	-	-
19	1901	049	-	1	7	Copper Alloy	button	cone-shanked, plain, dia. 27mm	M-L18th
19	1901	050	-	1	6	Copper Alloy	coin	King George III halfpenny, worn, dia. 26mm	1775
19	1902	051	-	1	24	Lead	weight	sub-circular disc, thickness 3mm, 1oz?	-
19	1901	052	-	1	1	Copper Alloy	jetton	Nuremburg jetton of the rose and orb issue, moderately worn with partial legibility of legends, dia. 20mm	1586-1635
20	2004	-	12	-	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
20	2004	-	12	4	48	Lithics	core & debitage	multi-platform core, one flake, two flake fragments (one burnt)	-
20	2004	-	12	1	2	Pottery (Sax)	unidentified	-	-
20	2001	114	-	1	4	Copper Alloy	button	cone-shanked, plain, dia. 21mm	M-L18th
21	2104	-	-	2	17	Pottery (Sax)	ESO1	organic fabric	eSax
21	2104	-	-	1	3	Pottery (Medi)	LMU	Medieval fabric	Medi
21	2104	-	-	1	14	Pottery (Sax)	ESMM	Qu Mica fabric	eSax
21	2104	-	18	-	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
21	2104	-	18	1	0	CBM	fired clay	small abraded fragments	-
21	2101	005	-	1	5	Copper Alloy	button	cone-shanked, fragmented	M-L18th
21	2101	083	-	1	4	Copper Alloy	plate	fish scale pattern	-
22	2206	-	4	10	1	Lithics	debitage	two flakes and eight chips	-
22	2206	-	4	5	7	Iron	wire	-	-
22	2206	-	4	1	2	Copper Alloy	pendant	circular pendant with central bezel setting, stone missing, surrounded by an embossed heart pattern, dotted border	Mod

Tr	Context	SF	Sample	Qty	Wgt	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
22	2206	-	4	23	24	CBM	fired clay	small abraded fragments	-
22	2206	-	4	10	10	Glass	bottle	three green sherds, one sherd of wine bottle neck which is badly laminating, shape implies first half of the 18th century, six colourless sherds	PM & Mod
22	2206	-	4	-	3	Industrial Waste	mag res	possible hammerscale	-
25	2501	001	-	1	9	Lead	button	pewter?, cone-shanked, plain, dia. 32mm	M-L18th
26	2601	063	-	1	11	Lead?	sheet	undiagnostic	-
26	2602	069	-	1	3	Lead	sheet	possible iron content, rectangular flat sheet with part of a hole cut out of it	-
26	2602	070	-	1	7	Copper Alloy	buckle	curving rectangular shoe buckle, ribbon design, half missing, L46mm (approx) x W35mm	1720-1800
26	2601	071	-	1	14	Copper Alloy	object	small pipe-shaped object crushed	-
26	2602	072	-	1	8	Copper Alloy	buckle	curving fragment from side of shoe buckle frame, moulded decorative design	1720-1800
26	2602	073	-	1	3	Lead	button	pewter?, alpha-type shank, dia. 14mm	1800+
28	2801	074	-	1	2	Copper Alloy	sheet	sheet with rolled straight edge, two rivets along edge	-
28	2801	075	-	1	1	Copper Alloy	button	loop shank with metal backplate, two-piece button, other half missing, dia. 14mm	17th-18th?
29	2901	024	-	1	30	Lead	object	amorphous lump	-
29	2901	025	-	1	3	Lead	button	pewter?, cone-shanked, plain, dia. 17mm	M-L18th

Tr	Context	SF	Sample	Qty	Wgt	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
29	2901	035	-	1	2	Copper Alloy	button	perforated, four-hole dish, bottom half stamped 'GLASGOW', top half illegible, dia. 17mm	Mod
29	2901	036	-	1	3	Copper Alloy	token	very worn, some lettering 'I?AM/DE/ANCI/ D?', worn bust on obverse, dia. 22m	PM?
30	3001	-	-	1	11	Pottery (Sax)	ESO1	jar; direct rounded rim type; organic fabric	eSax
30	3001	-	-	1	6	Pottery (Sax)	ESFS	jar; short upright rim; Qu Mica fabric	eSax
30	3002	-	-	1	128	CBM	tile	hard pale orange sandy rare flint; 21mm thick	Rom
30	3002	-	-	2	48	Pottery (Sax)	ESO2	Quvoids fabric	eSax
30	3002	-	-	1	16	Pottery (Sax)	ESMM	stamped berry below double incised lines; Qu Mica fabric	eSax
30	3002	-	-	1	8	Pottery (Sax)	ESO1	double incised band; organic fabric	eSax
30	3004	-	-	6	136	Pottery (Sax)	ESCS	jar; QuSh fabric	eSax
30	3004	-	-	7	12	CBM	daub	common chalk and voids	eSax
30	3005	-	-	2	0	Lithics	debitage	flake fragment and chip	-
30	3005	-	10	2	22	Pottery (Sax)	unidentified	-	-
30	3005	-	10	2	48	Lithics	debitage & tool	one large, thick primary flake and a notched soft hammer blade	-
30	3005	-	10	2	33	CBM	tile	thick adjoining sherds	-
30	3005	-	10	-	1	Industrial Waste	mag res	possible slag sphere	-
30	3007	-	-	1	7	Pottery (Sax)	ESCS	QuSh fabric	eSax
30	3009	-	-	1	10	Pottery (Sax)	ESCS	QuSh fabric	eSax
30	3001	037	-	1	2	Copper Alloy	bell	sherd, curving with central ridge	Medi-Mod
30	3002	040	-	1	2	Copper Alloy	coin	very worn, dia. 18mm	Rom
30	3001	041	-	1	10	Copper Alloy	coin	King George II halfpenny, date worn, dia. 29mm	18th

Tr	Context	SF	Sample	Qty	Wgt	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
30	3001	042	-	1	4	Copper Alloy	button	bevelled rim, plain, cone-shanked, dia.16mm	M-L18th
30	3001	043	-	1	5	Lead	object	amorphous lump	-
30	3001	044	-	1	3	Copper Alloy	sheet	thin sheet fragment folded onto itself	-
30	3001	045	-	1	26	Copper Alloy	bell	complete large crotal bell, cast metal, pea still mobile	Medi-Mod
30	3001	046	-	1	2	Copper Alloy	bell	small crotal bell, damage to one side, pea sill mobile	Medi-Mod
30	3001	056	-	1	1	Copper Alloy	fragment	small thin fragment	-
30	3002	096	-	1	1	Copper Alloy	sheet	thin sheeting folded onto itself	-
30	3001	117	-	1	6	Copper Alloy	topper?	topper for post or stick?	-
30	3001	127	-	1	2	Copper Alloy	coin	very worn, bent, very thin, dia. c20mm	-
30	3001	151	-	1	25	Copper Alloy	lump	irregular piece of copper-lead alloy, irregular lump with finned back	Mod?
30	3004	156	-	1	5	Lead	disc	-	-
31	3101	038	-	1	3	Copper Alloy	button	shanked, type unclear, dia. 18mm	-
31	3101	047	-	1	0	Copper Alloy	sheet	small thin fragment	-
31	3101	064	-	1	9	Iron	object	curved	-
31	3104	080	-	1	2	Copper Alloy	coin	AE3 coin; obverse: portrait looking right; reverse: Emperor holding labarum, right, drags captive, with legend GLORIA ROMANORVM; worn, fair condition, dia. c16-18mm	364-388 AD
31	3101	150	-	1	18	Copper Alloy	object	thin sheet of copper alloy folded into an amorphous lump	-
32	3202	108	-	1	22	Lead	object	amorphous lump	-
32	3201	109	-	1	3	Copper Alloy	object	amorphous object	-

Tr	Context	SF	Sample	Qty	Wgt	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
35	3504	-	-	4	30	Pottery (Sax)	THET	Thetford type; SRW fabric	?LSax
35	3504	-	-	3	36	Pottery (Sax)	THET	Thetford type; SGWm fabric	?LSax
35	3504	-	-	1	4	Pottery (Sax)	THET	Thetford type; QuSh fabric	?LSax
35	3504	-	22	24	3	CBM	fired clay	small abraded fragments	-
35	3504	-	22	18	68	Pottery (Sax)	unidentified	-	-
35	3504	-	22	8	0	Lithics	debitage	eight chips	-
35	3504	-	22	-	1	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
35	3504	-	22	1	40	Iron	nail?	-	-
36	3602	-	-	3	34	Pottery (Sax)	THET	Thetford type; SRW fabric	?LSax
36	3606	-	-	1	11	Pottery (Medi)	EMSW	Sandwich; QuSh fabric	medi?
36	3606	-	25	-	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
36	3606	-	25	13	10	CBM	fired clay	small abraded fragments	-
36	3606	-	25	7	14	Lithics	debitage & tool	a possible microlith fragment, an edge retouched flake, two flakes, a flake fragment and two chips	-
36	3606	-	25	7	6	Pottery (Sax)	unidentified	-	-
39	3901	039	-	1	1	Silver	coin	Sceat/Sceatta, good condition, 'porcupine type' continental issues, series E, votive standard on reverse, dia. 13mm	695-740
40	4004	-	23	5	0	Lithics	debitage	burnt flake fragment and four chips	-
40	4004	-	23	1	14	Pottery (Sax)	unidentified	-	-
40	4004	-	23	-	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
42	4201	-	-	1	3	Pottery (Sax)	ESCS	raised spots; Qu fabric	?
42	4204	-	-	1	5	Pottery (Sax)	ESFSM	SRWmica fabric	eSax
42	4204	-	-	1	1	lithics	debitage	flake fragment	-
42	4204	-	9	1	0	Pottery (Mod)	Modern Whiteware	very small	1800-present
42	4204	-	9	5	1	Pottery (Sax)	unidentified	-	-
42	4204	-	9	27	1	CBM	fired clay	small abraded fragments	-

Tr	Context	SF	Sample	Qty	Wgt	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
42	4204	-	9	1	0	Glass	fragment	very small fragment, laminating	-
42	4204	-	9	-	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
42	4201	079	-	1	5	Metal	object	corner fragment of ?mount	Mod
42	4201	135	-	1	7	Copper Alloy	mount	part of mount or machine fitting	Mod
42	4201	155	-	1	7	Copper Alloy	sheet	thin sheeting rolled on one end	-
43	4301	-	-	1	3	Pottery (Sax)	ESO2	Quvoids fabric	eSax
43	4301	-	-	1	1	Pottery (Medi)	LMU	SRW fabric	-
43	4302	-	-	2	16	Pottery (Sax)	ESMM	interior residue; QuMica fabric	eSax
43	4302	-	-	-	104	Industrial Waste	slag	viTrified	-
43	4305	-	2	-	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
43	4306	-	-	1	2	Lithics	debitage	blade	eNeol
43	4306	-	3	4	0	CBM	fired clay	small abraded fragments	-
43	4306	-	3	1	0	Glass	fragment	very small fragment, laminating	-
43	4306	-	3	-	1	Industrial Waste	fuel ash slag	viTrified fragments	-
43	4306	-	3	-	3	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
43	4306	-	3	5	13	Pottery (Sax)	unidentified	-	-
43	4302	065	-	1	5	Copper Alloy	brooch	T-shaped brooch with moulded decorative zig-zag pattern on bow, fragmented	1st-2nd
43	4301	093	-	1	4	Copper Alloy	button	alpha-type shank, dia. 19mm	1800+
43	4301	094	-	1	39	Lead	object	flat amorphous object, heavy	-
43	4301	095	-	1	1	Copper Alloy	button	perforated, two holes, pressed, flat, dia. 17mm	Mod?
43	4301	099	-	1	3	Copper Alloy	sheet	thin plate of cu	-
43	4301	110	-	1	9	Iron	buckle	plain, Trapezoidal frame, pin missing, L36mm x W33-39mm	-
44	4405	-	27	-	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	possible hammerscale	-
45	4502	-	-	1	7	Pottery (Sax)	ESFSM	fine mica fabric	eSax

Tr	Context	SF	Sample	Qty	Wgt	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
45	4504	-	-	1	7	Pottery (Sax)	ESCS	jar; rounded everted rim; QuSh fabric	eSax
45	4504	-	26	-	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
45	4504	-	26	1	1	Pottery (Sax)	unidentified	-	-
45	4504	-	26	1	2	Lithics	tool	broken flake with some edge retouch near break	-
46	4601	-	-	1	43	Pottery (Sax)	ESCS	jar; direct flat rim; QuSh fabric	eSax
46	4602	-	-	1	186	CBM	tile	hard buff sandy with rare quartz; 30mm thick	?Rom
46	4604	-	-	2	3	Lithics	debitage & tool	soft hammer blade and proximal end fragment	eNeol
46	4604	-	-	1	46	Pottery (Sax)	ESMM	incised stamped S shaped and three dots forming Triangle; QuMica fabric	eSax
46	4604	-	-	1	11	Pottery (Sax)	ESMM	jar; Triple incised neck band; QuMica fabric	eSax
46	4604	-	-	1	33	Pottery (Sax)	ESSS	jar; QumicaSh fabric	eSax
47	4702	-	-	1	26	Pottery (Sax)	ESO1	exterior residue; QumicaO fabric	eSax
47	4702	-	-	1	15	CBM	fired clay	soft orange silty fabric	Rom
47	4702	-	33	-	1	Industrial Waste	mag res	possible hammerscale	-
47	4702	-	33	2	1	CBM	fired clay	small abraded fragments	-
47	4704	-	20	6	0	CBM	fired clay	small abraded fragments	-
47	4704	-	20	1	0	Pottery (Mod)	Creamware	very small	1760-1830
47	4704	-	20	-	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	possible slag sphere	-
47	4706	-	-	1	0	Lithics	debitage	blade	eNeol
47	4706	-	-	5	30	Pottery (Sax)	ESCS	QuSh fabric	eSax
47	4706	-	-	1	5	Pottery (Sax)	ESMM	QuMica fabric	eSax
47	4706	-	21	-	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
47	4706	-	21	2	1	Lithics	debitage	two chips	-
47	4706	-	21	9	2	CBM	fired clay	small abraded fragments	-
47	4701	026	-	1	9	Lead	object	amorphous lump	-
47	4701	027	-	1	2	Lead	button	pewter?, perforated, four-	-

Tr	Context	SF	Sample	Qty	Wgt	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
								hole dish, dia. 17mm	
47	4702	068	-	1	42	Copper Alloy	post-top	broken	-
48	4802	-	-	1	23	CBM	daub	soft orange silty fabric voids	eSax
48	4802	-	-	1	16	Pottery (Sax)	ESCS	jar; direct flat rim; QuSh fabric	eSax
48	4802	-	31	10	0	CBM	fired clay	small abraded fragments	-
48	4802	-	31	-	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	possible hammerscale	-
48	4802	-	31	19	12	Pottery (Sax)	unidentified	-	-
48	4801	158	-	1	1	Copper Alloy	button	embossed design, loop-shank, dia.14mm	Mod
48	4801	161	-	1	22	Copper Alloy	coin	Sestertius?, very worn, dia. 31mm	-
49	4904	-	13	1	0	Pottery (Sax)	unidentified	-	-
49	4904	-	13	2	0	Lithics	debitage	two chips	-
49	4904	-	13	-	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
49	4906	-	14	2	0	Lithics	debitage	flake fragment and chip	-
49	4908	-	17	1	0	Lithics	debitage	chip	-
49	4908	-	17	-	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
49	4908	-	17	-	3	Industrial Waste	mag res	very light, vitrified	-
49	4908	-	17	4	0	CBM	fired clay	small abraded fragments	-
49	4901	029	-	1	1379	Iron	railing	length of railing with pointed bulbous finial	Mod
49	4902	034	-	1	159	Iron	shoe patten	large iron ring with attachment for fitting to shoe	PM/Mod
49	4901	076	-	1	203	Lead	palm guard	sub-square, c 7mm thick	?
50	5001	-	-	1	29	Pottery (Sax)	ESMM	jar; Triple incised band beneath rim; everted rim; QuMica fabric	eSax
50	5002	-	32	5	0	CBM	fired clay	small abraded fragments	-
50	5002	-	32	-	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
50	5004	-	-	1	14	Pottery (Sax)	ESCS	QuOX fabric	eSax
50	5001	077	-	1	3	Copper Alloy	button	looped shank, dia. 18mm	Mod
50	5001	084	-	1	43	Lead	object	amorphous lump	-
51	5101	081	-	1	2	Copper Alloy	button	domed button with radiating design, looped	18th?

Tr	Context	SF	Sample	Qty	Wgt	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
								shank, dia. 15mm	
51	5101	082	-	1	13	Copper Alloy	keyhole plate	small decoratively shaped plate with iron fitting at narrow end, scalloped edges, cover for keyhole with pivot at top?	Mod
52	5202	-	-	4	95	Pottery (Sax)	ESMM	QuMica fabric	eSax
52	5201	032	-	1	3	Copper Alloy	button	cone-shanked, plain, dia. 20mm	M-L18th
52	5201	088	-	1	1	Silver	coin	short cross halfpenny, John (1199-1216); obverse: porTrait with circular curls just visible on the half, visible legend reads: ..ENRIC.., likely HENRICVS; reverse: voided short cross, cross pattée as initial mark	1199-1216
52	5202	123	-	1	5	Iron	buckle	D-shaped frame with an arrow bar and pin in place, L23mm x W18mm	Medi
53	5306	-	-	1	6	Pottery (Sax)	THET	SRW fabric	Sax
53	5306	-	-	2	2	CBM	fired clay	dense silty orange fabric	-
53	5306	-	35	-	1	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
53	5306	-	35	3	0	Lithics	debitage	two flakes and two chips	-
54	5406	-	24	-	5	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
54	5406	-	24	8	2	Lithics	debitage	three flakes and five chips	-
54	5406	-	24	4	1	CBM	fired clay	small abraded fragments	-
54	5402	119	-	3	349	Iron	objects	amorphous lumps	-
54	5402	124	-	1	191	Iron	object	amorphous lump	-
55	5504	-	41	-	1	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
55	5504	-	41	3	0	CBM	fired clay	small abraded fragments	-
55	5501	033	-	1	2	Copper Alloy	button	cone-shanked, plain, dia. 16mm	M-L18th

Tr	Context	SF	Sample	Qty	Wgt	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
55	5501	062	-	1	3	Copper Alloy	coin	King George V farthing, fair condition, dia. 20mm	1918
57	5701	-	-	1	7	Pottery (PM)	Frechen Stoneware	small tiger-glazed sherd	16th-17th
57	5705	-	28	3	0	CBM	fired clay	small abraded fragments	-
57	5705	-	28	-	1	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
57	5705	-	28	1	0	Pottery (Sax)	unidentified	-	-
57	5706	-	34	-	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
57	5706	-		74	76	Lithics	debitage & tool	two notched pieces, two chunks, 34 flakes and 36 chips	-
57	5706	-	34	2	11	Pottery (Sax)	unidentified	possible residue?	-
57	5708	-	29	-	3	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
57	5708	-	29	2	0	CBM	fired clay	abraded	-
57	5708	-	29	254	71	Lithics	debitage	flakes and chips, similar to (5706)	-
57	5709	-	19	29	16	Lithics	debitage	three blades, 14 flakes and 12 chips	-
57	5709	-	19	-	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
57	5702	066	-	1	4	Copper Alloy	fragment	undiagnostic	-
57	5705	067	-	1	13	Iron	fragment	-	-
57	5711	154	-	1	5	Lead	object	wire folded into itself	-
57	5701	157	-	1	1	Iron	fragment	flat fragment	-
59	5905	-	37	-	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
59	5905	-	37	5	1	Lithics	debitage	three flakes and two chips	-
59	5905	-	37	1	0	CBM	fired clay	small abraded fragments	-
59	5907	-	38	2	0	Lithics	debitage	two chips	-
59	5907	-	38	-	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
59	5901	053	-	1	0	Silver	earring	pendant earring, pendant is comprised of a circle, two colourless stones (glass or cubic zirconia) still present in mounts	Mod
59	5901	054	-	1	2	Copper Alloy	coin?	cut in half, worn	-

Tr	Context	SF	Sample	Qty	Wgt	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
59	5901	055	-	1	1	Copper Alloy	buckle	small rectangular buckle, distorted, possible shoe or breech buckle	-
59	5901	057	-	1	3	Copper Alloy	button	cone-shanked, plain, dia. 17mm	M-L18th
59	5901	058	-	1	4	Copper Alloy	coin	Queen Elizabeth II, 196-?, poor condition, dia. 20mm	196-?
59	5901	059	-	1	1	Copper Alloy	stud	domed	-
59	5901	160	-	1	1	Silver	coin	silver hammered long cross coin, Edward I (1279-1327), portrait of king with Trifoliate crown on obverse with legend +EDWRANGLDN ShYB; reverse has solid long cross with three pellets in each quarter, legend reads CIVI TAS, fair condition, dia. c18-19mm	1279-1327
60	6004	-	-	1	129	CBM	tegula	hard orange sandy with rare flint; incised grooves/finger marks	Rom
60	6004	-	40	17	1	CBM	fired clay	small abraded fragments	-
60	6004	-	40	-	1	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
60	6004	-	40	1	0	Pottery (Sax)	unidentified	-	-
60	6005	-	39	-	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
60	6001	060	-	1	4	Copper Alloy?	object	engraved lines on one side, possible interior screw-casing	-
62	6205	-	7	-	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
63	6302	-	-	2	523	CBM	tile	hard orange sandy with rare flint; incised grooves/finger marks	Rom
63	6302	-	-	3	16	CBM	fired clay	soft silty fabric	-
64	6401	089	-	1	5	Copper Alloy	button	shank missing, 24mm	Mod

Tr	Context	SF	Sample	Qty	Wgt	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
64	6401	090	-	1	4	Copper Alloy	coin	Greek 2 drachma, Manto Mavrogenous on obverse, worn and bent, date worn, '19??', dia. 21mm	1988-1999
65	6501	091	-	1	3	Copper Alloy	thimble	machine-made, flattened	PM/Mod
67	6701	092	-	1	11	Copper Alloy	mount	shell-shaped, fair condition	Mod
68	6801	102	-	1	1	Copper Alloy	token	Trader's token; obverse: 1658 in centre of field with mullet above and below, inscribed with 'PETER BRASIER'; reverse: P.B. in centre, inscribed 'IN. STOW.MARKET, dia. 15mm	1658
69	6901	111	-	1	2	Copper Alloy	button	domed, loop-shank, broken protrusion, dia. 14mm	-
69	6901	112	-	1	1	Copper Alloy	button	hollow, broken, dia. 16mm	-
69	6901	113	-	1	10	Copper Alloy	coin	halfpenny, very worn, possibly King George III?, dia. 28mm	-
70	7001	115	-	1	3	Copper Alloy	buckle	spectacle buckle, plain, L24mm x 19mm (at widest)	16th-17th
70	7001	116	-	1	1	Copper Alloy	cufflink	embossed with flower, link still attached, dia. 12mm	18th+?
75	7501	-	-	1	17	Pottery (Sax)	ESO1	organic fabric	eSax
75	7506	-	-	2	15	Pottery (Sax)	ESMM	QuMica fabric	eSax
75	7506	-	8	2	1	Pottery (Sax)	unidentified	-	-
75	7506	-	8	-	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	-
75	7506	-	8	1	1	Lithics	debitage	flake	-
75	7002	7	-	1	16	Copper Alloy	object	rectangular plate with moulded decorative border with shell and floral design. Cut out area in centre, partially	Mod

Tr	Context	SF	Sample	Qty	Wgt	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
								filled with more decorative plate. Flattened wire loop on one side. Function uncertain, L52mm x W43mm (38mm without suspension loop)	
75	7501	086	-	1	3	Copper Alloy	button	LNER button, 'ER' script letters present, looped shank, dia. 20mm	Mod
75	7501	087	-	1	5	Silver	vessel rim	thin piece with stamped design, likely to be from a vessel collar; hallmarked 'HTB', silver (Lion), London (Lion), P (1890); made by Brockwell & Son 1884-1895	1890
76	7601	085	-	1	14	Copper Alloy	pulley	fair condition	-
80	8001	098	-	1	8	Copper Alloy	vessel rim	distorted rim sherd, incised line 4mm below rim, scratch marks on exterior	Medi/PM
81	8101	100	-	1	2	Lead	button	alpha-type shank, dia. 24mm	1800+
83	8301	101	-	1	3	Copper Alloy	mount	part of ornate mount with curving edges, broken at two ends, rivet hole	Medi?
83	8301	103	-	1	9	Copper Alloy	coin	King George III halfpenny, very worn, date illegible, dia. 27mm	18th-19th
83	8301	104	-	1	2	Copper Alloy	button	domed, shank missing	Mod

Appendix V – Environmental Catalogue

Key: + = rare (0–5), ++ = occasional (6–15), +++ = common (15–50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)
NB charcoal over 10mm is sufficient for identification and AMS dating

Context				1205	1905	2004	2104	2206	3005	3504	3606	3907	4004	4204	4305	4306	4405
Sample				005	001	012	018	004	010	022	025	006	023	009	002	003	027
Context type				Geological substrate	Ditch [1904]	Linear [2005]	Colluvium	Linear [2204]	Ditch [3006]	Ditch [3505]	Ditch [3607]	Ditch [3908]	Peat/ alluvium/ colluvium	Colluvium	Ditch [4304]	Ditch [4304]	Ditch [4404]
Spot date				-	eSax	Sax?	eSax, Medi	PM & Mod	Sax?	?Lsax	Lsax/eMedi	-	Sax?	eSax	-	eNeol	-
Sample Total Vol (l)				40	38	40	40	36	40	40	40	40	40	40	18	36	40
Sub-sample Vol processed (l)				17	38	18	18	36	18	19	17	18	15	16	18	36	18
Retent Vol (l)				2.4	18	3.5	1	8	2	4.3	6	1.8	1.2	1.2	12	12	6
Flot Vol (ml)				8	100	11	28	400	25	100	60	150	12	20	15	40	20
Sufficient for AMS?				N	Y	at risk	N	N	Y	at risk	Y	potential	Y	Y	N	N	N
Plant remains																	
Cereal	grain		ch	-	++++	+	-	-	+	+++	+	+	+	+	-	+	-
Legumes			ch	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Weed seeds			ch	-	++	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weed seeds			u	+	++++	-	++++	++++	-	-	-	++++	-	-	++++	++++	-
Other botanical remains																	
monocot stems	undifferentiated			-	+++	-	++++	+++	-	-	-	++++	-	-	-	+++	-
plant epidermis	undifferentiated			-	++++	-	++++	+++	-	-	-	++++	-	-	-	+++	-
Charcoal																	
Charcoal	Qty			++	+++	++	+++	+++	++++	++	+	+++	++++	++++	++	+++	+
	Max size (mm)			2	7	5	9	7	9	6	4	10	9	9	5	11	7
	Oak			-	+++	-	-	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	++	-
	Roundwood			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Animal Remains																	
Earthworm egg capsule		Qty		+	-	-	+	+	++	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+
Fly puparia		Qty		-	+	-	-		+	-	-	-	-	-	+	++	-
insect remains		Qty		-	++	++	-	++	++	-	-	+++	++	-	++	++	-
Shell	Marine	Qty		-	+++	-	-	-	-	-	+++	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Wgt (g)		-	518.2	-	-	-	-	-	15.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Terrestrial	Qty		-	+	-	+	++++	+	-	+++	-	-	++	+	+	+++
	Cecilioides	Qty		-	+++	+++	++	+++	++	-	-	-	-	++	+	+++	-

Key: + = rare (0–5), ++ = occasional (6–15), +++ = common (15–50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)
NB charcoal over 10mm is sufficient for identification and AMS dating

Context				4504	4702	4704	4706	4802	4904	4906	4908	5002	5306	5406	5504	5705	5706
Sample				026	033	020	021	031	013	014	017	032	035	024	041	028	034
Context type				Colluvium	Subsoil	Ditch [4705]	Ditch [4707]	Colluvium	Linear [4905]	Linear [4907]	Colluvium	Colluvium	Ditch [5304]	Ditch [5404]	Linear [5505]	ring-ditch [5704]	Colluvium
Spot date				eSax	eSax	-	-	Sax?	Sax?	-	-	-	Sax	-	-	Sax?	Sax?
Sample Total Vol (l)				40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Sub-sample Vol processed (l)				17	18	16	18	17	18	20	17	17	17	20	18	18	19
Retent Vol (l)				1.8	4.5	6	2.6	1.2	2.1	2	1.5	2	11	5	6.5	2	6
Flot Vol (ml)				5	29	15	8	22	12	21	20	48	20	11	10	30	40
Sufficient for AMS?				Y	at risk	N	at risk	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	at risk	Y
Plant remains																	
Cereal	grain		ch	+	++		+	+	+	-	+	++++	-	+	-	-	+
Legumes			ch	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weed seeds			ch	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+++	-	-	-	-	-
Weed seeds			u	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Other botanical remains																	
monocot stems	undifferentiated			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
plant epidermis	undifferentiated			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charcoal																	
Charcoal	Qty			++	+++	++	+++	-	+++	+++	++++	++++	+	++	++	+++	++++
	Max size (mm)			4	12	4	11	-	6	8	10	11	8	8	6	7	11
	Oak			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++++	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Roundwood			-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-		-	-	-	+	
Animal Remains																	
Earthworm egg capsule		Qty		-	+	++	-	+	-	++	-	++	-	-	-	++	+
Fly puparia		Qty		-	+	-	-	-	-	++	-	-	-	+	+	+	++
insect remains		Qty		++	++	++	-	-	+	+	++	-	-	-	-	++	+++
Shell	Marine	Qty		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Wgt (g)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Terrestrial	Qty		-	+	++++	-	+	+	+	-	-	++	+	+	-	
	Cecilioides	Qty		-	++	+++	-	+++	+	-	++	+++	++	-	+++	+++	+++

Key: + = rare (0–5), ++ = occasional (6–15), +++ = common (15–50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)
NB charcoal over 10mm is sufficient for identification and AMS dating

Context				5708	5709	5905	5907	6004	6005	6205	7506
Sample				029	019	037	038	040	039	007	008
Context type				Pit [5707]	Pit [5710]	Ditch [5904]	Ditch [5906]	Colluvium	Linear [6006]	Ditch [6204]	Posthole [7504]
Spot date				-	-	-	-	Sax?	-	-	-
Sample Total Vol (l)				25	30	40	40	40	40	40	18
Sub-sample Vol processed (l)				17	25	18	18	19	17	18	17
Retent Vol (l)				12	3	6	5.5	2	1.8	5	1.7
Flot Vol (ml)				25	16	10	8	45	5	10	55
Sufficient for AMS?				N	N	N	N	N	N	at risk	Y
Plant remains											
Cereal	grain		ch	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
Legumes			ch	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Weed seeds			ch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weed seeds			u	-	+++	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other botanical remains											
monocot stems	undifferentiated			-	++++	-	-	-	-	-	-
plant epidermis	undifferentiated			-	++++	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charcoal											
Charcoal	Qty			++++	+++	++	++	++++	+	++	++++
	Max size (mm)			12	8	12	6	20	6	5	14
	Oak			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++++
	Roundwood			-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Animal Remains											
Earthworm egg capsule		Qty		-	+	+	++	-	-	-	++
Fly puparia		Qty		-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
insect remains		Qty		-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+++
Shell	Marine	Qty		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Wgt (g)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Terrestrial	Qty		++	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cecilioides	Qty		+++	+++	+++	+++	-	+	+	++++

Appendix VI – Animal Bone Catalogue

						Unburnt bone								Burnt bone				
Context	Sample	Trench	Hand collected	Spot date	Feature	Preservation	Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI)	Weight (g)	Approximate NISP	Large Mammal (e.g. cow/horse)	Medium sized mammal (e.g. pig/sheep/goat)	Small animal (e.g. /dog/ cat/ rabbit)	Fish	Preservation	Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI)	Weight (g)	No. of fragments	Comments
1905	001	-	-	1800's-present	Ditch [1904]	moderate	1	1	24	-	-	Rodent scapula, tooth, ribs and long bones	-	-	-	-	-	
2104	018	-	-	eSax/ Med	Colluvium	poor	-	0.1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indeterminate bone fragment
2206	004	-	-	Mod	Linear [2204]	poor	3	7	31	-	skull fragments	Rodent mouse? scapula,mandible, vertebra, tooth, ribs and long bones	Fish vertebra	poor	-	0.1	1	Indeterminate bone fragment
2802	-	28	x	-	Subsoil	poor	2	92	19	Indeterminate heavily fragmented longbone	Sheep/goat distal humerus	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2805	-	28	x	-	Tree bole [2804]	moderate	2	167	5	Cow mandible and teeth	-	Proximal radius	-	-	-	-	-	
3002	-	30	x	eSax	Subsoil	moderate	5	1416	82	Cow; mandible fragments (3), horncore, skull fragments, scapula fragments, calcaneum (1), distal and proximal radius, vertebra. Indeterminate heavily fragmented longbone. Rib fragments (14)	Pig; mandibles (2), phalanges (3), scapulae (2), ulna, proximal radius, acetabulum, metatarsal. Sheep/goat; mandibles (2), calcaneum. Rib fragments (2), tibia	Dog; ulna, phalanx. Bird, possible radia.l shaft	-	-	-	-	-	Long bone vertically split. Cut marks on cow horncore. Calcaneum epiphyses unfused

						Unburnt bone								Burnt bone				
Context	Sample	Trench	Hand collected	Spot date	Feature	Preservation	Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI)	Weight (g)	Approximate NISP	Large Mammal (e.g. cow/horse)	Medium sized mammal (e.g. pig/sheep/goat)	Small animal (e.g. /dog/ cat/ rabbit)	Fish	Preservation	Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI)	Weight (g)	No. of fragments	Comments
3004	-	30	x	eSax	Colluvial deposit	good	4	1099	47	Cow; mandible and teeth, scapula fragment, unfused distal metacarpal fragments (partially charred). Horse tooth. Indeterminate vertebrae fragments (3), rib fragments (18), indeterminate heavily fragmented longbone	Pig; humerus, scapulae (2), teeth (5), phalanx. Sheep/goat; mandible and teeth	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chop marks on vertebral fragment. Fine cut marks on pig distal humerus
3005	-	30	x	-	Deposit	moderate	2	101	4	Indeterminate vertebral fragment	Sheep/goat distal humerus	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3005	010	-	-	-	Ditch [3006]	poor	1	16	25	-	Rib and skull fragments	-	-	poor	-	0.1	15	Indeterminate bone fragments
3007	-	30	x	eSax	Tree bole [3008]	moderate	1	316	31	Cow; teeth (2). Vertebral fragments (epiphyses unfused), Indeterminate skull fragments. Rib fragments (7).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cut and chop marks on vertebral fragments. Vertebral epiphses unfused
3009	-	30	x	eSax	Pit [3010]	moderate	5	927	130	Cow; phalange, distal tibia, proximal tibia, skull fragments, calcaneum, teeth (6), vertebrae (2). Rib fragments (22). Horse; proximal metacarpal. Heavily fragmented bone with no dia.gnositic features	Pig; mandible fragments (5), Phalanx, distal femur, distal tibia. Sheep/goat; mandible (2), acetabulum. Rib fragments (3)	Bird; sternum and pelvic girdle (possible domestic fowl)	-	-	-	-	-	Epiphysis unfused proximal cow tibia. Pig distal femur and tibia unfused. Long bones vertically split
3304	-	33	x	eSax	Colluvial deposit	poor	1	70	8	-	Pig calcaneum. Indeterminate long bone fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	

						Unburnt bone								Burnt bone				
Context	Sample	Trench	Hand collected	Spot date	Feature	Preservation	Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI)	Weight (g)	Approximate NISP	Large Mammal (e.g. cow/horse)	Medium sized mammal (e.g. pig/sheep/goat)	Small animal (e.g. /dog/ cat/ rabbit)	Fish	Preservation	Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI)	Weight (g)	No. of fragments	Comments
3504	022	-	x	? lSax	Ditch [3505]	poor	-	5	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indeterminate bone fragments
3606	-	36	x	Med	Ditch [3607]	moderate	1	40	2	-	Sheep/goat horn cores (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3606	025	-	-	-	Ditch [3607]	poor	-	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3907	006	-	-	-	Ditch [3908]	poor	-	0.1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indeterminate bone fragments
4004	-	40	x	-	Alluvium and colluvium	good	1	8	1	-	Indeterminate long bone fragment.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4004	023	-	-	-	Alluvium and colluvium	moderate	2	81	10	Horse astragalus? Cow distal femur	-	-	-	poor	-	1	5	
4204	-	42	x	eSax	Colluvium	poor	3	1221	103	Cow; loose teeth (8) and mandible fragments, distal humerus, distal metacarpal, scapula. Indeterminate heavily fragmented skull and longbone fragments	Sheep/goat teeth (2), metacarpal shaft, scapula, distal tibia. Pig distal humerus, ulnae (2). Indeterminate pelvis fragments.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gnaw marks on scapula
4204	009	-	-	eSax	Colluvium	moderate	2	133	35	Cow? vertebra	-	Tooth	-	-	-	-	-	Epiphyses unfused on vertebra
4204	020	-	-	-	Colluvium	good	1	1	1	-	-	Bird bone fragment	-	-	-	-	-	
4301	-	43	x	eSax	Topsoil	good	1	8	1	-	Antler fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4305	002	-	-	-	Ditch [4304]	poor	-	0.1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indeterminate bone fragments
4306	003	-	-	eNeo	Ditch [4304]	moderate	2	10	18	-	-	Mouse? Teeth, long bones. Bird bone fragment	-	poor	-	0.1	5	Indeterminate bone fragments
4405	027	-	-	-	Ditch [4404]	good	1	1	15	-		Shrew mandible, ribs, long bones, vertebrae and scapula	-	-	-	-	-	
4504	-	45	x	eSax	Colluvium	moderate	2	260	7	Cow; metatarsal, teeth (2)	-	Bird bone fragment	-	-	-	-	-	Possible osteoarthritis on proximal metatarsal

						Unburnt bone								Burnt bone				
Context	Sample	Trench	Hand collected	Spot date	Feature	Preservation	Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI)	Weight (g)	Approximate NISP	Large Mammal (e.g. cow/horse)	Medium sized mammal (e.g. pig/sheep/goat)	Small animal (e.g. /dog/ cat/ rabbit)	Fish	Preservation	Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI)	Weight (g)	No. of fragments	Comments
4504	026	-	-	-	Colluvium	poor	1	6	3	-	Rib fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indeterminate bone fragments
4604	-	46	x	eNeo/ eSax	Colluvium	moderate	6	438	28	Horse? proximal radius. Cow; tooth, phalanx	Deer metatarsal. Sheep/goat mandible, vertebra fragment. Pig, distal humerus	Dog proximal radius	-	-	-	-	-	
4702	-	47	x	eSax/ Rom	Subsoil	moderate	2	142	8	Rib fragments	Pig pelvis	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4702	033	-	-	eSax	Subsoil	poor	4	161	21	Cow calcaneum	Pig distal humerus	Rodent phalanx. Bird (domestic fowl) sternum fragment and possible humerus	-	poor	-	5	7	Medium sized mammal ribs and Indeterminate bone fragments
4704	020	-	-	1760-1830	Ditch [4705]	poor	-	1	16	-	-	-	-	poor	-	1	3	Indeterminate bone fragments
4706	-	47	x	eNeo/ eSax	Ditch [4707]	moderate	2	98	8	Rib and scapula fragments	sheep/goat mandible	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4706	021	-	-	eSax	Ditch [4707]	poor	2	29	46	-	-	Mouse? Scapula, vertebrae (2), long bones	Fish rib and vertebrae (3)	poor	-	0.1	13	Indeterminate bone fragments
4802	-	48	x	-	Colluvium	moderate	4	320	20	Horse astragalus. Cow distal femur	Antler fragments. Pig teeth (3), mandible fragments, scapula	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4802	031	-	-	-	Colluvium	poor	3	248	41	Cow; tooth and enamel fragments, horn core and skull fragments. Rib fragments	Pig; mandible fragments (3), loose teeth (4). Antler fragments (2)	-	-	poor	-	1	13	Indeterminate bone fragment
4904	013	-	-	-	Linear [4905]	poor	1	12	2	-	Indet carpal and rib fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4906	014	-	-	-	Linear [4907]	poor	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indeterminate bone fragment
4908	017	-	-	-	Colluvium	poor	3	78	26	Horse; carpals (3)	Rib fragments (2) and vertebra fragments	Rodent rib. Pig; tooth, pig? Distal femur epiphysis unfused	-	poor	-	0.1	16	Indeterminate bone fragments

						Unburnt bone								Burnt bone				
Context	Sample	Trench	Hand collected	Spot date	Feature	Preservation	Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI)	Weight (g)	Approximate NISP	Large Mammal (e.g. cow/horse)	Medium sized mammal (e.g. pig/sheep/goat)	Small animal (e.g. /dog/ cat/ rabbit)	Fish	Preservation	Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI)	Weight (g)	No. of fragments	Comments
5002	032	-	-	-	Colluvium	poor	2	380	85	Cow; horn core fragments, tooth, distal tibia. Rib fragments (3)	Pig tooth and Scapula fragment. Indeterminate vertebra fragment	-	-	poor	-	4	16	Indeterminate bone fragments. Epiphysis unfused on vertebral fragment. Long bones vertically split.
5004	-	50	x	eSax	Colluvium	poor	1	216	3	Horse; teeth (2), proximal radius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	long bone radia.lly split.
5306	-	53	x	Sax	Ditch [5304]	poor	1	2	1	-	-	Possible bird	-	-	-	-	-	
5306	035	-	-	-	Ditch [5304]	moderate	2	2	24	-	Rib fragment	Mouse? Scapula, ribs, long bones	-	-	-	-	-	
5406	024	-	-	-	Ditch [5404]	poor	-	0.1	6	-	-	-	-	poor	-	0.1	3	Indeterminate bone fragments
5504	041	-	-	-	Linear [5505]	poor	-	0.1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indeterminate bone fragments
5705	-	57	x	-	Ring-ditch [5704]	poor	-	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indeterminate bone fragment
5705	028	-	-	-	Ring-ditch [5704]	poor	-	0.1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indeterminate bone fragments
5706	034	-	-	-	Colluvium	poor	1	4	13	Cow horn core fragment	-	-	-	poor	-	0.1	2	Indeterminate bone fragments
5708	-	57	x	-	Pit [5707]	poor	1	207	11	Horse; proximal radius, teeth (4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5709	-	57	x	-	Pit [5710]	poor	-	25	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indeterminate bone fragment
5711	-	11	x	-	Ring-ditch [5704]	poor	-	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indeterminate bone fragment
5905	037	-	-	-	Ditch [5904]	poor	1	8	21	-	Pig tooth	-	-	poor	-	0.1	1	Indeterminate bone fragments
6004	-	60	x	Rom	Colluvium	poor	2	298	23	Horse; scapula, distal metacarpal. Ribs (2)	Sheep/goat, distal tibia. Ribs (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	

						Unburnt bone								Burnt bone				
Context	Sample	Trench	Hand collected	Spot date	Feature	Preservation	Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI)	Weight (g)	Approximate NISP	Large Mammal (e.g. cow/horse)	Medium sized mammal (e.g. pig/sheep/goat)	Small animal (e.g. /dog/ cat/ rabbit)	Fish	Preservation	Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI)	Weight (g)	No. of fragments	Comments
6004	040	-	-	-	Colluvium	poor	3	59	40	Rib fragment	Pig mandible and enamel fragments. Antler fragment. Indeterminate skull and vertebra fragment.	-	-	poor	-	2	5	Indeterminate bone fragments
6005	-	60	x	-	Linear [6006]	poor	-	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indeterminate bone fragment
6005	039	-	-	-	Linear [6006]	poor	-	0.1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Indeterminate bone fragments
6302	-	63	x	Rom	Colluvium	poor	1	199	8	Cow; distal humerus. Indeterminate long bone fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Appendix VII – Summary of information from sondages in the colluvium

Summary of colluvium transects

Three transects are presented below which should be viewed in relation to the sondage locations indicated on Illus 46. The data comes from slots and sondages excavated in trenches where colluvial layers where identified and where they were considered to have the potential to conceal archaeological features.

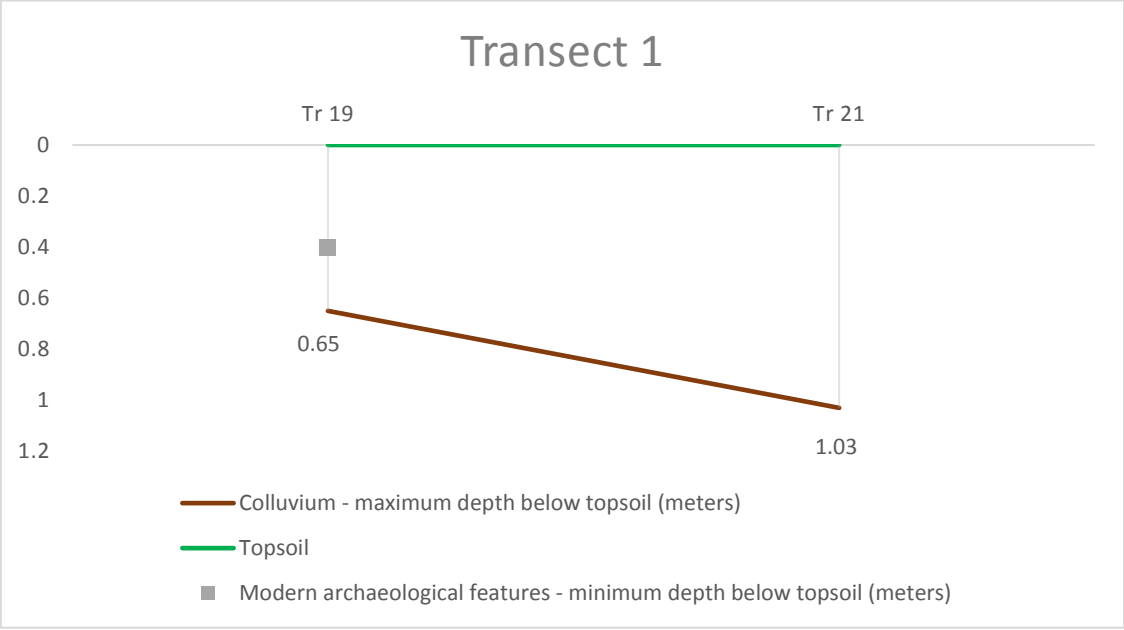
Transect 1

Transect 1 compares and contrasts the depths of colluvium deposits and archaeological features bordering the exclusion zone beneath the overhead powerlines. Colluvium deposits were examined in the north of the site in Trenches 19 and 21 (illus. 46 and 47). In the southern extent of Trench 19, a sondage dug to 1.20m BGL established colluvium (1906) depths at a maximum of 0.65m BGL. In the centre of the trench a modern field boundary ditch [1904] cut the alluvium to the south and subsoil to the north at a depth of 0.40m BGL.

In the centre of Trench 21 a periglacial soliflucted chalk ridge was examined (Statsney 2018, 6: Appendix VIII). To the west of this ridge the depth of geological deposits dropped steeply beneath colluvium deposits. At the western extent of Trench 21 a sondage dug to 1.83m BGL established colluvium (2104) depths at a maximum of 1.03m BGL, overlying natural sand. No archaeological features were found in Trench 21 (illus. 53).

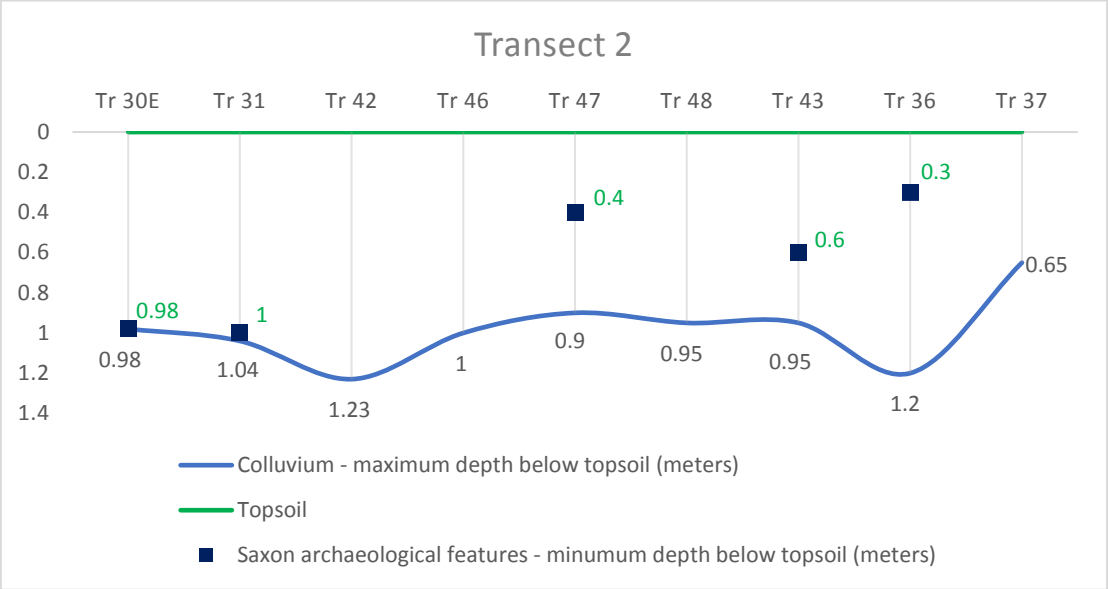
Early Saxon pottery sherds were recovered from the colluvial subsoil (1902) in Trench 19 Other Artefacts recovered from colluvium (2104) in Trench 21 included early Saxon and Medieval pottery sherds, industrial waste, small abraded fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) and a fragment of mid to late 18th Century copper alloy (Appendix IV).

Colluvium deposits in this area of the field have been interpreted to be of post-medieval to modern in date.



Graph 1 Transect 1: Transect of colluvium and archaeological depths

Transect 2
Transect 2 compares and contrasts the depths of colluvium deposits and archaeological features in the east of the site.



Graph 2 Transect 2: Transect of colluvium and archaeological depths

Main field - East
In the east of Trench 30 Saxon ditch [3006] underlay the colluvial subsoil deposit (3002) at a depth of 0.98m BGL. This linear feature continued to the western section of Trench 31 where it underlay colluvium (3104) at a depth of 1.00m BGL. Finds recovered from the colluvial subsoil (3002) included Roman CBM and a copper alloy coin and four early Saxon pottery sherds. From the deeper colluvium deposit (3004), 13 early Saxon pottery sherds and a wide range of domesticated animal bone were recovered. A Roman coin (SF080) was recovered from colluvium (3104).

In Trench 42 colluvium deposits were recorded by a 1.57m depth BGL sondage in the centre (illus. 48). Gravel deposits were recorded at depths of 1m in the west and 0.7m in the west of the Trench. Colluvium deposit (4204) filled this periglacial downcutting and was recorded to 1.23m BGL. No archaeological features were identified. One Saxon and one modern pottery sherd and wild bird bone were recovered from colluvium (4204).

A sondage dug to 1.2m BGL in the south of Trench 46 recorded colluvium deposit (4604) to a maximum depth of 1.00m, overlying gravels (4603). The depth of the gravels in the north of the trench was 0.40m BGL and 0.56m BGL in the centre. A possible Roman ceramic tile (CBM) fragment was recovered from subsoil (4602). Finds recovered from colluvium deposit (4604) included two early Neolithic lithics, three early Saxon pottery sherds and a range of domesticated animal bones (Appendix VI). No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 47 was located between the boundaries of allotment gardens apparent on the 1926 OS Map (Emms 2018, Appendix 4.7). Two ditches were recorded at 0.40m BGL. They lay under the colluvium subsoil deposit (4702) which extended to 0.90m BGL in this Trench. Domesticated and wild animal bone was recovered from the colluvium (Appendix VI). Ditch [4705] was associated with the allotment gardens, ditch [4707] was Saxon in date.

In Trench 48 colluvium deposits were recorded by a 1.23m depth BGL sondage towards the east. Gravel deposits were recorded at depths of 0.67m in the east and 0.7m in the west of the trench. Colluvium deposit (4803) filled periglacial downcutting and was recorded to 0.95m BGL. No archaeological features were identified.

Artefacts recovered from colluvium deposits in Trenches 47 and 48 included Roman CBM (4702) three early Saxon pottery sherds (4604) and post-medieval to modern CBM, pottery and 33 fragments of possible hammerscale industrial waste.

Trench 43 was located across the southern boundary ditch of the allotment gardens apparent on the 1926 OS Map (Emms 2018, Appendix 4.7) and 1945 aerial photograph (Emms 2018, Appendix 4.8). Ditch [4304] was identified as the southern boundary ditch of the 20th-century allotment gardens. It was recorded at 0.60m BGL. It underlay colluvium subsoil deposit (4302) which extended to 0.65m BGL in proximity to the ditch and 0.95m in the north of the trench. A Roman copper brooch SF065 was recovered from 0.92m depth in colluvium subsoil (4302) to the north of ditch [4304]. Further artefacts recovered from the colluvium included fuel ash slag indicative of industrial activity in the wider vicinity and early Saxon pottery.

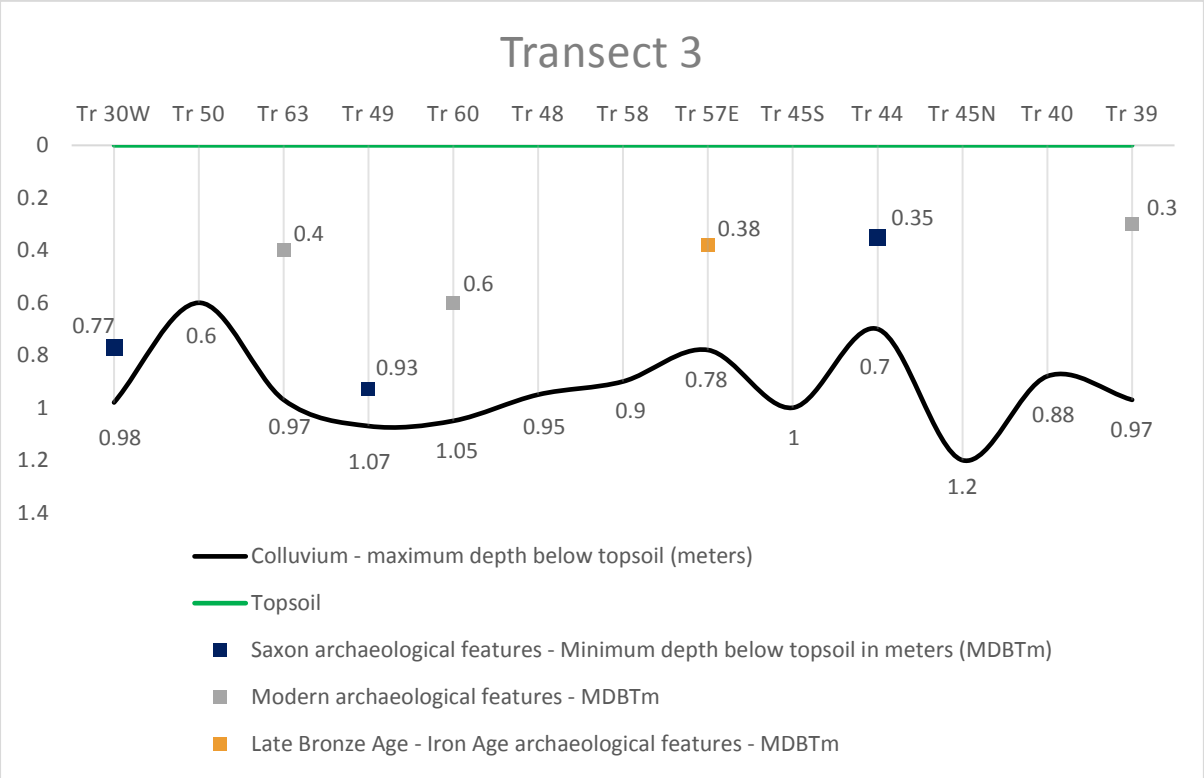
Colluvium deposition in this eastern area of the main field was interpreted as being of post-medieval to modern in date. It disturbed Saxon features and earlier deposits. Final colluvium deposition occurred during the mid-20th-century levelling of the allotment gardens.

East Floodplain
Trench 36 was located in the eastern floodplain. Colluvium deposits (3604) and (3605) extended to 0.89m and 1.2m BGL in the centre and south of the trench respectively. The depth to geological gravels in the north of the trench was 0.35m BGL. Ditch [3607] was excavated in the northern extent of the trench. It bore no stratigraphic relationship with the colluvium deposits. Saxon pottery was recovered from subsoil (3602).

Trench 37 was located at the eastern periphery of the floodplain. Undulating gravels and colluvium characterised the geology of this trench. Colluvium deposits (3704) and (3705) extended to 0.65m and 0.52m BGL respectively. No archaeological features or finds were recovered from the trench.

Colluvium deposition in eastern floodplain was interpreted as being of post-Saxon in date.

Transect 3
Transect 3 (illus. 51) compares and contrasts the depths of colluvium deposits and archaeological features in the centre and southeast of the site.



Graph 3 Transect 3: Transect of colluvium and archaeological depths

Centre of site
In the west of Trench 30 pit [3010] was recorded at a depth from 0.77m BGL. It underlay colluvium deposit (3004) and colluvium subsoil deposit (3002). The maximum colluvium depths were 0.60m and 0.53m BGL respectively in proximity to the pit. Artefacts recovered from (3004) included six pottery sherds and seven daub fragments of early Saxon date. They were interpreted as having derived from the underlying Saxon pit. Colluvium (3004) was interpreted as being of post – Saxon date.

In Trench 50 a sondage excavated to 0.93m BGL in the west of the trench recorded colluvium subsoil deposit (5002) to a depth of 0.6m BGL. A tree bowl [5005] was investigated in the centre of the trench at 0.84m BGL. A single Early Saxon pottery sherd was recovered from the interface between the tree bowl and the subsoil. CBM and Industrial waste were recovered from the colluvium (Appendix IV).

In Trenches 49, 60 and 63 colluvium deposits were recorded at 1.07m, 1.05m and 0.97m BGL respectively. The colluvium in each trench overlay modern ditches associated with 20th-century allotment garden boundaries. In the location of Trenches 60 and 63 the allotment gardens were extant on the 1963 OS Map (Emms 2018, Appendix 4.9). Finds within both colluvium deposits (4908 and 6004) included frequent industrial waste (magnetised gravels and fired clay), CBM and bone. Roman and post-Roman CBM was recovered from (6302).

Colluvium deposition in this central area of the site has been attributed to levelling of the allotment gardens for agricultural use in the late 20th century.

Ring-ditch
Trench 58 was located to the immediate north of the posited Bronze Age ring-ditch. Colluvium subsoil deposit was recorded to a depth of 0.90m BGL. No archaeological features or finds were recovered within or below the colluvium.

In Trench 57 the topography is orientated SW-NE. Colluvium deposit (5706) overlay ring ditch [5704] in the east of the trench at a depth of 0.58m BGL. The colluvium extended to a maximum depth of 0.78m BGL in the north east of the trench. No colluvium was present in the west of the trench. Ring-ditch fill (5705) was apparent from 0.54m BGL in the east and fill (5711) was apparent from 0.29m BGL in the west of the trench.

Colluvium deposit (5706) was visible in the north-east trench face and overlaid the ring-ditch (illus. 58). Finds recovered from (5706) included three Saxon pottery fragments, magnetised gravels, animal bone and fired clay.

Colluvium at this location has been interpreted to originate from post-Saxon agrarian activity.

Main Field: Southeast
In Trench 45 colluvium deposits were investigated in 1.20m and 1.10m BGL sondages at the north and south of the trench respectively. Colluvium (4504) extended to 1.00m BGL in the south and 0.90m BGL in the north. In the centre of the trench a minimum depth of 0.40m was recorded. No archaeological features or small finds were present in Trench 45. A single lithic, two early Saxon pottery sherds, animal bone and industrial waste (magnetised gravels) were recovered from colluvium (4504) (Appendix IV).

In Trench 44 colluvium subsoil (4402) depths were recorded at a maximum of 0.70m BGL in the NW extent of the trench. Ditch [4404] was recorded at a depth of 0.35m BGL, near the centre of the trench underlying the colluvium. Ditch [4404] was interpreted as Iron Age or later in date. No finds were recovered from the colluvium.

Colluvium in this area of the field has been interpreted as post-Saxon in date.

Southeast Floodplain
In the centre of Trench 40 a sondage was extended to 1.40m BGL. Gravels were recorded at 0.30m BGL in the west of the trench and 0.88m BGL in the centre. Deposit (4004) was interpreted as mixed colluvium, alluvium and glacial till waterlogged deposit (Stastney 2018, 7). Four lithic flakes and a burnt flake fragment, a Saxon pottery sherd and industrial waste (magnetised gravels) were recovered from deposit (4004) (Appendix IV).

In the centre of Trench 39 a sondage was extended to 1.00m BGL. Alluvium clay deposits (3904, 3905) overlaid colluvium (3906) gravels (3903). Clays were recorded to a maximum depth of 0.51m BGL (3904) and 0.57m BGL (3905). Colluvium was recorded at a maximum depth of 0.97m BGL. The trench flooded immediately upon excavation. No small finds or dateable artefacts were recovered from the colluvium or alluvium. A post-medieval drainage ditch [3908] truncated the alluvium and colluvium deposits. It was overlain only by topsoil at a maximum depth of 0.30m BGL.

The mixed colluvium and alluvium deposits in the south-eastern floodplain have been interpreted as post-Saxon in date.

Appendix VIII-Geoarchaeological Site Visit
by Phil Stastney (author); Jo Lyon (Project Manager)

INTRODUCTION

Origin and scope of the report

At the time of the visit, the site was undergoing an archaeological evaluation carried out by Headland Archaeology, who commissioned the geoarchaeological site visit and this report from MOLA in response to discussions with the Suffolk Archaeological Advisor.

Aims and objectives

The overall purpose of the visit was to examine the deposits revealed in the base of some of the evaluation trenches at the site. Prior to the site visit, it was suspected that possible palaeochannel features may be present at the site which may have required further investigation and/or specialist sampling.

The aims of the site visit were therefore to:

- Determine the nature of the deposits of the site
- Advise on appropriate geoarchaeological sampling strategies

To achieve these aims, the following objectives were set for the site visit:

- To examine and record the different sediment types present at the site
- To excavate deep sondages in some trenches to facilitate examination of the sediments
- Where necessary, collect specialist samples (e.g. monoliths)

METHODS

On-site methodology

This section describes the methodology employed during the geoarchaeological site visit.

The first phase of the site visit consisted of a walkover survey of the site, accompanied by the Headland Archaeology Project Officer. This walkover survey covered the northern and eastern portions of the site, where sediments of geoarchaeological interest had been revealed in the trenches.

During this walkover, brief qualitative notes were made of the main deposits present in the trenches, and the general topography of the site was observed.

Following the walkover survey, the MOLA geoarchaeologist then returned to several key trenches to describe the sedimentary sequence in more detail, and to describe representative profiles from the section of some trenches.

The sediments were recorded according to standard geoarchaeological criteria (Tucker 1982; Jones et al 1999).

Based on these descriptions, a number of facies (groups of similar deposits indicative of particular depositional environments) were defined.

Following description of the main sediment units present at the site, deep sondages were excavated by machine within four of the trenches (trenches, 1, 19, 21 and 42) in order to further investigate the deposits, and record their depth.

Information sources consulted

Additional information pertinent to the investigations at the site has been obtained from British Geological Survey (BGS) online mapping available at:
http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html

RESULTS

Deposit sequence at the site

BGS mapping of the site indicates that the majority of the site is underlain by sands and gravels of the Lowestoft Formation, with a band of River Terrace Deposits (undifferentiated) in the north and eastern portions of the site, and Holocene alluvium fringing the northern and eastern edges of the site within the floodplain of the present streams at the edges of the site. Beyond the limits of the site, and either side of the river valleys, large spreads of Glacial till (Lowestoft Formation) are mapped. All these superficial deposits overlie bedrock of the Newhaven Chalk Formation (BGS 2018)

Quaternary superficial deposits entirely cover the chalk bedrock within the site and across much of the surrounding landscape. Therefore, it is the formation of these deposits which have had the most important influence on the topography of the site.

The oldest Quaternary deposits in the vicinity of the site are the Lowestoft Formation tills, which are mapped on the slightly higher ground to the west of the site – these were formed by the action of glaciers during the Anglian glaciation (~500,000 – 420,000 BP). The sands and gravels that are mapped across much of the site, and also included within the Lowestoft Formation, represent outwash deposits formed by the action of meltwater emerging from the edge of the Anglian ice sheet. Although undated, the River Terrace Deposits are almost certainly younger, and may date to the subsequent Wolstonian (350,000 - 128,000 BP) or Devensian (80,000 – 10,000 BP) cold stages, following a period downcutting of the predecessor of the River Gipping. The River Terrace Deposits consist of sands and gravels, and so are likely to be very similar in appearance to the Lowestoft Fm sands and gravels – nevertheless, the River Terrace Deposits would be expected to sit at a slightly lower level (having been incised into the surface of the earlier sediments), and to contain less chalk than the Lowestoft Fm sediments. The youngest superficial deposits are likely to be the alluvium, which would have been formed by the present River Gipping and its tributaries as a result of overbank flooding during the Holocene (i.e. the last ~11,500 years) – these sediments are likely to be finer-grained (i.e. silt/clay) and thinner than the older Pleistocene sediments.

Inspection of the deposits within the base of the trenches revealed the following deposits:

a) Blue/grey dia.mict (i.e. an unsorted deposit consisting of a mixture of particle sizes – typical of glacial deposits and colluvium) consisting of sandy silt/clay with frequent subangular to sub-rounded pebbles and occasional subangular cobbles of flint. In some places, this deposit is heavily mottled blue/grey and orange, or is orange/brown in colour = **Lowestoft Formation till (Pleistocene, Anglian)**

b) Pale grey very chalky flint gravel (angular to subangular pebbles and granules), with some chalky sandy silt/clay matrix = **Lowestoft Formation outwash deposit (Pleistocene, Anglian)**

c) Orange/brown sandy flint gravel (angular to subangular granules, pebbles and cobbles) with some sandy silt/clay matrix = **Lowestoft Formation outwash deposit (Pleistocene, Anglian)**

d) Dark grey very sandy silt/clay with frequent flint gravel (subangular to sub-rounded flint pebbles and granules), generally occurring in diffuse, slightly irregular linear features, oriented parallel to the slops (i.e. running downhill) = **fill of outwash/erosion gullies (probably Pleistocene, may be Holocene)**

e) Grey-brown to buff very silty fine sand with occasional to frequent subangular to sub-rounded flint gravel. Occasionally contains abraded pottery = **Colluvium / hill wash (Late Holocene – Roman period onwards?)**

f) White, locally iron-stained (orange brown) rounded chalk pea gravel, with occasional sub-rounded weathered flint granules and pebbles, occasionally interbedded with diffuse bands of silty sand. Generally forms an irregular, linear ridge parallel to the contour (perpendicular to the slope) = **soliflucted chalk (Pleistocene, Anglian)**

g) Brown, locally very dark greyish brown, slightly silty fine-medium sand with some sub-rounded flint gravel (pebbles and granules) =

h) **River Terrace Deposits/colluvium (Late Pleistocene, Wolstonian/Devensian)**

i) Orange brown, coarse sandy, very poorly sorted, very coarse flint gravel, consisting of subangular pebbles and cobbles of flint – some being barely modified fragments of weather flint nodules = **Lowestoft Formation outwash deposit (Pleistocene, Anglian)**

j) Yellow-brown well-sorted fine to medium sand = **Lowestoft Formation outwash deposit (Pleistocene, Anglian)**

Deposits a), b), c), h) and i) did not appear to have any consistent stratigraphic relationships between each other. a) appears to be a slightly decalcified (i.e. less chalky) glacial till, whilst b), c), h) and i) are likely to all be glacial outwash deposits. These probably all correspond to the mapped Lowestoft Fm outwash deposits. These deposits are typically variable in composition, with interbedded sands and gravels resulting from the episodic nature of sedimentation. These deposits were seen in the base of the Trenches 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 21, 33, 34, 38. These deposits were formed by meltwater from the retreating ice sheets during the Anglian. These meltwaters would have resulted in the formation of a broad outwash plain in front of the glacier, characterised by gravel banks and spreads of sands intersected by braided river channels, shifting drainage gullies, and shallow lakes and ponds.

A deep sondage was excavated in the southern end of trench 1 through blue/grey till a), which was found to be 0.90m deep, and was overlying orange sandy gravel c).

In trenches 9 and 13, dark grey sandy silt/clay with gravel d) was seen apparently filling irregular linear features cutting into the till a) and gravels b). Sample excavation of some of these features demonstrated that they were shallow and archaeologically sterile. In both of these trenches, the linear features appeared to be oriented parallel to the slope of the ground, suggesting these are probably natural outwash gullies/ephemeral channels.

In some places, the sands and gravels b), c), and i) were overlain by soliflucted chalk pea gravel f), which tended to occur in a conspicuous linear ridge that appeared to run broadly parallel with the valley of the River Gipping. The chalk pea gravel was observed running across trenches 21 and 47 and in patches in trenches 6, 19 and 38. In general, the ground level tended to drop either side of the low ridge and was underlain by e). The pea gravel f) was formed as a result of solifluction (the gradual downslope movement of material broken down by free-thaw action under periglacial conditions), and as is typical of such deposits, it appears to form an irregular or arcuate ridge perpendicular to the slope (Ballantyne and Harris 1994).

The grey-brown/buff silty fie sand with gravel deposit e), was widespread across much of the site – it was noted either side of a diffuse, irregular ridge of chalk pea gravel in trenches 6, 19, 21, 38 and 47, and elsewhere was seen overlying the sand and gravels a), b), c) and i). This stratigraphic relationship was demonstrated in deep sondages in trenches 19, 21 and 42, where e) was found to be 0.95m, 1.20m and 1.40m thick, respectively. In some places abraded pieces of pottery were found within e), supporting the interpretation that this deposit represents Late Holocene colluvium.

A distinct break of slope was apparent, stepping down towards the present river channels to the north and east of the site. In these areas, the deposits in the base of the trenches, g), were often darker in colour (due to increased waterlogging), or showed distinct orange/brown and grey mottling (a result of fluctuating water tables). Although these sediments appeared to be browner in colour, they were not rich in organics. Aside from the clear colour differences, it was difficult to separate these deposits from the Pleistocene outwash sediments and Holocene colluvium deposits elsewhere on the site, and it is likely that these sediments overlap and laterally grade into each other at the edge of the river floodplain. Although the precise origin of g) was difficult to ascertain, it is unlikely to be Holocene in age, and is of low palaeoenvironmental potential.

Summary

Most of the deposits visible in the trenches were of Pleistocene age. As indicated by the geological mapping, much of the site in underlain by a variety of Anglian age outwash sands and gravels. In addition to these, other periglacial features such as small runoff/erosion gullies, and discontinuous ridges of soliflucted chalk.

The deposition of these periglacial deposits would have resulted in an undulating and somewhat

irregular topography that would have been easily eroded. During the Late Holocene, cultivation in the vicinity of the site is likely to have led to the widespread deposition of thick spread of colluvium. This colluvium may therefore contain artefacts and may seal archaeological features.

GLOSSARY

Quaternary	The most recent/current geological period. Divided into two epochs, the Pleistocene and the Holocene.
Holocene	The current geological epoch from ca. 11,700 BP to the present.
Late Holocene	Generally regarded as being the last ~4,000 years or so – equivalent to the Bronze Age onwards.
Pleistocene	The earlier of the two epochs of the Quaternary, spanning the period from 2.5 million years BP to the 11,700 BP. The Pleistocene is characterised by several cycles of glacial (cold stage) and interglacial (warm) climatic conditions.
Anglian	Cold stage (glacial) dating to approximately 500,000 – 420,000 BP. During this time the ice sheets reached their maximum extent in Britain, extending across all of northern Britain and the midlands, reaching southern East Anglia.
Wolstonian	Complex of cold (glacial) and less cold stages of the Pleistocene between 350,000 – 128,000 BP.
Devensian	The last cold stage of the Pleistocene, 80,000 – 11,700 BP.
Periglacial	Areas close to the margins of glaciers/ice sheets, and the depositional processes that characterise such environments (permafrost, free-thaw, seasonal meltwater etc).
Colluvium	Sediments laid down by the action of gravity, moving eroded material down a slope. Often forms as a result of erosion from cultivation. Colluvium is often poorly-sorted (a mixture of particles of varying sizes).
Alluvium	Sediments laid down by flowing water. Sediments are characteristically well-sorted (particles are all of similar size), with the particle size indicating flow energy: high-energy (fast flowing) water depositing coarse material (sands and gravels), and lower energy (slow) water depositing fine-grained sediments (silts and clays).
Solifluction	The gradual movement of wet sediments down a slope, especially where frozen subsoil acts as a barrier to the percolation of water.

CONCLUSIONS

The variability of the natural deposits at the site can be largely explained by periglacial processes.
No deposits of high palaeoenvironmental potential were observed at the site (e.g. Holocene channel fills, peats etc.).
Some parts of the site, however, are sealed by colluvium up to 1.4m thick. This colluvium is of Late Holocene date – probably post-Roman. The colluvium may, therefore, contain artefacts eroded from the surrounding landscape, and may seal in-situ archaeological remains and/or features cut into the earlier deposits.
Whilst it was suggested on site that standard 40 litre bulk samples be collected from certain deposits in order to confirm their interpretation, no further specialist sampling is necessary.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank Caitriona Gleeson and Tamsin Scott, both of Headland Archaeology, for their assistance.

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Appendix IX- *Oasis Summary Sheet*

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: headland4-320515

Project details

Project name	Land east of Loraine Way
Short description of the project	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation on land east of Loraine Way, Bramford, Suffolk, HER No. BRF 159, between 1st May 2018 and 1st of June 2018. A geoarchaeological assessment of the site was completed during the evaluation. The work was commissioned by Archaeology Collective on behalf of CEMEX UK, in advance of a residential development with associated informal open space, infrastructure and buffer planting. The evaluation identified a possible Bronze Age ring-ditch along with some pits and ditches that may have been associated with early Saxon settlement within the site boundary in an area that was not evaluated. A field system of possible Saxon/medieval date was also identified. Much of the archaeological material at the site was sealed by thick deposit of colluvium which derived from agricultural activity on the site since the post-Roman period. Modern field boundaries and allotments were also evident in the archaeological record.
Project dates	Start: 01-05-2018 End: 30-06-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LELW18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	RING DITCH Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCHES Early Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Early Medieval
Monument type	FIELD BOUNDARIES Modern
Significant Finds	COINS Roman
Methods & techniques	'"Environmental Sampling"',"'Targeted Trenches"'
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England

Site location	SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH Land east of loraine way, Bramford, Suffolk
Postcode	IP8 4JS
Study area	13 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 12052 47463 52.08430695516 1.095353341186 52 05 03 N 001 05 43 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6m Max: 10m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Headland Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Archaeology Collective
Project director/manager	Caitriona Gleeson
Project supervisor	Tamsin Scott
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Stores
Physical Contents	"Metal","Worked stone/lithics","Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Stores
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Stores
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation. Land East of Loraine Way, Bramford, Suffolk BRF 159
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Gleeson, C. and Scott, T.
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Headland Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Silsoe
Description	A4 bound report summary of results, archive and photos

Entered by	Caitriona Gleeson (caitriona.gleeson@headlandarchaeology.com)
Entered on	6 August 2018

OASIS:

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Appendix X- ***Written Scheme of Investigation (Archaeological Evaluation) Land east of Loraine Way, Bramford, Suffolk***
By Archaeology Collective, April 2018

ArchaeologyCollective

Written Scheme of Investigation

(Archaeological Evaluation)

Land east of Loraine Way, Bramford, Suffolk

On behalf of CEMEX UK

January 2018 (updated April 2018)

Project Ref: AC00429C

CONTENTS PAGE NO.

Project Number:	00429C
Authored by:	Rebecca Emms
Reviewed by:	Robin Densem
Date:	March 2018
Document version	M:\Archaeology Collective\Projects\Projects 1-500\Projects 401-500\00429 - The Street, Bramford\00429C Trenches\Reports\00429_The Street, Bramford_WSI_V6.docx

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details a proposal for an archaeological evaluation of the site known as Land east of Loraine Way, Bramford, Suffolk (hereafter referred to as the 'site'). Rebecca Emms (ACIfA), Archaeological Consultant at Archaeology Collective, has prepared the document on behalf of CEMEX UK.

1.2 The application site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 12052 47463 (Appendix 1).

1.3 This archaeological evaluation forms part of a programme of pre-determination work in support of a residential development with associated informal open space, infrastructure and buffer planting. It has been preceded by an archaeological desk-based assessment[1] and a geophysical survey[2]. The archaeological evaluation is the next stage in the programme of pre-determination work and any further archaeological work will be subject to an additional brief from Suffolk County Council and a separate WSI will be prepared.

1.4 A brief for the archaeological evaluation[3] has been prepared by Rachael Abraham, Senior Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council and specifies that geophysical survey and 5% trenching strategy is required. The geophysical survey has been completed and therefore this written scheme of investigation sets out a methodology for the trial trenching and has been written in accordance with the brief supplied by Suffolk County Council.

1.5 A trench layout is appended (Appendix 2) and will be agreed with Rachael Abraham in advance of any site work taking place. All trenches measure 50m x 1.8m.

1.6 A site code will be allocated in consultation with the Suffolk County Archaeologist or her representatives.

[1] Archaeology Collective 2017
[2] Headland Archaeology 2017
[3] Suffolk County Council, 13/10/17

1.7 The site work will be managed on behalf of the client by Rebecca Emms of Archaeology Collective. Site attendance will be carried out by suitably qualified archaeologists from a CIfA Registered Organisation.

Geology

1.8 The British Geological Survey identifies the solid geology as Newhaven Chalk Formation, a sedimentary bedrock. The solid geology is overlain by Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel in the western part of the site, River Terrace Deposits (undifferentiated) of sand and gravel in the centre of the site and alluvial silts and clays towards the river in the eastern part of the site[4].

1.9 Borehole logs indicate that the topsoil extends to a depth of c.0.6m over the majority of the site, although it deepens to a depth of c.0.9m in the northern and eastern parts of the site. In the northern part of the site, in areas close to the stream, borehole logs have revealed a 0.9m topsoil which overlays a 1.1m deep peat deposit over the natural gravel[5]. A similar deposit was observed to the north of the site suggesting the presence of a palaeochannel running east to west across the northern extremity of the site[6].

Topography and Site Conditions

1.10 The site is located on the north western outskirts of the village of Bramford, east of the B1113 Lorraine Way, and c.5.5km north west of the historic core of Ipswich. The centre of the site is located c.11-12m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and slopes down towards the River Gipping to the east and towards a small tributary stream which defines the northern boundary of the site, to a height of c.7-8m aOD.

1.11 The majority of the site is formed by a single open arable field and measures c.13ha.

[4] British Geological Society online viewer http://www.bgs.ac.uk/
[5] Zeepvat 1996
[6] Ibid

Archaeology and History

1.12 An archaeological desk-based assessment has been undertaken by Archaeology Collective[7]. This assessment considered archaeological finds, sites and investigations within a search area extending 1km around the site. This collated data from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), maps and documents held by the Suffolk Record Office, as well as other documentary sources. The cropmarks of several ring ditches, enclosures, linears and other features have been recorded within the site which were identified from their type and morphology rather than archaeological investigation. It has been surmised that the cropmarks may represent the remains of Bronze Age round barrows and Iron Age/Roman and medieval field systems.

1.13 There are no assets of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date recorded within the study area. There are no assets of Neolithic date recorded within the site although the fund spots of flint material have been recorded within the study area (BRF 013).

1.14 Cropmarks identified as a result of the National Mapping Programme (NMP) include several within the site; including ring ditches, interpreted as Bronze Age round barrows, as well as several linear features (BRF 008 & BRF 003). There are also a further seven examples of similar cropmarks recorded within the study area which have also been interpreted as round barrows. A smaller ring ditch has been recorded which has been interpreted as the foundation slot of a small roundhouse (BRF 006). In addition to the cropmarks recorded within the site and study area, the find spot of a cinerary urn (an urn containing a cremation) has also been identified within the study area (BRF 010).

1.15 Ditches of a middle Bronze Age to Iron Age field system (BRF 123) were recorded as a result of trial trenching c.200m to the south of the site. Other than these remains there is comparatively little evidence of Iron Age activity within the study area and only the find spots of coins and pottery (BRF 017) and a stater (a coin) (BRF 029) have been recorded. It is possible that linear

[7] Johnson 2017

cropmarks and partial enclosures observed within the application site and in proximity represent later prehistoric or later fields.

1.16 There are no assets of Roman date recorded within the site, although possible evidence of road metalling was recorded during the monitoring of a gas pipeline (BRF 108) as well as the find spot of pottery (BRF 115) in the study area. Other finds within the study area include a scatter of artefacts (BRF 017), a scatter of pottery (BRF 085), a scatter of metalwork, the find spot of a coin (MRF Misc) and a fragment of a brooch (BRF 034).

1.17 Evidence of early medieval activity (AD 410 – AD 1066) within the study area is limited to the findspots of material including sherds of pottery, a coin, an urn (BRF Misc) and brooches (BRF 017; BRF 070 & BRF 033). However, there is the potential for Saxon burials associated with the prehistoric ring ditches[8].

1.18 The Suffolk HER records 13 findspots of medieval material (mainly pottery sherds, but including 3 metal detector finds) (BRF 005; BRF 014; BRF 021; BRF Misc; BRF 017; BRF 033; BRF 040; BRF 090; BRF 112; BRF 123 & BRF 124), as well as material which was identified during a watching brief (BRF Misc). One of the records for a find spot (BRF 021) extends into the northern part of the site. Archaeological excavations adjacent to the site identified evidence of a medieval road frontage settlement, including a number of structures and ovens in a series of plots[9].

1.19 There are 11 assets which date to the post medieval (AD 1486 – AD 1800) and modern (AD 1800 – Present) recorded within the study area, the majority of which are buildings. Bramford Hall (BRF 038) was built in the 17th century and is located towards the south western edge of the study area. The HER also records the sites of former post-medieval lime kilns (BRF Misc & BRF 079) and an 18th century granary and farm buildings (BRF 078). Assets of modern date include a former fertilizer works (the Old Fisons Site, Paper Mill Lane) (BRF 089), the Ipswich to Bury St Edmunds railway line, opened in 1846 (SUF 069), the (removed) railway line leading to Bramford Chalk Pit (BRF 070) and two wartime features: a former temporary wartime army camp close to Bramford

[8] Rachael Abraham, by email, 04/04/2018
[9] *Ibid*

Hall (BRF 099), and the former location of a pillbox which had been demolished by 1955 (BRF 102).

1.20 The Bramford Tithe Map (1848) shows the majority of the site as undeveloped agricultural fields which is bordered to the east and west by the River Gipping and a road respectively. A cottage and associated garden are shown towards the north eastern part of the site. The 1880 Ordnance Survey (OS) map shows little change although the cottage is shown as a pair of cottages surrounded by gardens linked to the main road by a track. The northern fields appear to have been bounded by ditches, or leats, which drained into the river and a boathouse is shown within the north eastern angle of the site, close to the confluence of the river and a tributary steam. The 1902 OS map shows little change apart from the removal of the boathouse. The 1926 OS map shows the addition of allotment gardens in the central part of the site. The 1963 map shows the removal of some of the allotment gardens and the cottages, as well as the amalgamation of some of the field boundaries. The allotment gardens are shown as having been further reduced on the 1994 OS map.

1.21 There is the potential of archaeological remains dating to all periods due to the site's location adjacent to the River Gipping. The desk-based assessment concluded that there was a high potential for human burials, artefacts and structural remains relating to later prehistoric burial mounds, as well as the medium potential for prehistoric and/or medieval field systems. It was concluded there was a low potential for all other periods. There is also the potential for identifying the remains of the post-medieval cottages in the north eastern part of the site. However, the significance of any archaeological remains identified within the site cannot be quantified until the archaeological evaluation has been completed.

Geophysical Survey

1.22 A geophysical survey was conducted across the site by Headland Archaeology[10]. The survey did not identify any anomalies of potential archaeological origin within the main part of the site as a result of an elevated magnetic background, considered to be a result of the spreading of organic waste. Tentative linear

[10]Headland Archaeology 2017

anomalies were identified which respect features shown on historic mapping, such as field boundaries and the track which led to the cottages. Anomalies of uncertain origin were identified within the floodplain although these were considered to be of modern origin. The report concluded that the cropmark data across the site is a better indicator of the archaeological potential of the site than the results of the geophysical survey.

2.0 AIMS

2.1 The general aims of the evaluation are:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains,
- To record the character, date location and preservation of any archaeological remains on site,
- To record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological deposits or remains on site.

2.2 The specific aims of the investigation are:

- To mechanically excavate 90 trenches to expose the surface of any underlying archaeological horizon or the natural ground,
- To clean the base and representative sections of the trenches and record them in both plan and representative section,
- To partially excavate any identified archaeological features so as to ascertain their extent, form, function and where possible date,
- To enable an appropriate mitigation strategy to be developed and to assess whether any archaeological remains on the site will be of such significance that they require preservation *in situ*,
- To inform the need (or otherwise) for any future archaeological works on the site by means of an illustrated report.

2.3 The objectives of the project are:

- to undertake work in accordance with national best practice and guidelines,
- to archaeologically record any deposits, features or structures of significance,
- to analyse any remains with reference to the existing documentary evidence for historical development and land use,
- to produce a written account of the fieldwork to include: summary; site description; deposit descriptions deposit levels (relative to ordnance datum) conclusions,

- to disseminate the findings of the work in an illustrated report, integrating the findings of the archaeological evaluation to produce as comprehensive a record as possible,
- Provide an ordered archive.

2.4 The evaluation also has the potential to contribute to regional research aims contained within the Research and Archaeology: *A Framework for the Eastern Counties and Research*[11] and *Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*[12].

[11] Glazebrook 1997 & Brown and Glazebook 2000
[12] Medleycott 2011

3.0 METHODOLOGY

Site Works

3.1 Eighty five 30 m long x 2.1 m wide archaeological evaluation trenches and a 7m^2 test box sampling the ring ditch are to be excavated using a mechanical excavator equipped with a flat bladed, toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological direction. The trial trenches are positioned to provide a generally even distribution across the application site, after making allowance for services and other obstructions (as illustrated in Appendix 2).

3.2 The 85 trial trenches total 2550 linear metres of 2.1m wide trenches (5355m^2). A 20m buffer around the overhead power lines which cross the site has been included for health and safety reasons and will not be subject to the excavation of evaluation trenches. The sample strategy has been employed as a result of the inconclusive results of the geophysical survey.

3.3 Mechanical excavation will extend down to the surface of significant archaeological deposits or to the surface of natural undisturbed ground, whichever is uppermost. This will be monitored by a qualified field archaeologist appointed by Archaeology Collective. The only occasion when the use of a toothed bucket will be accepted is where large obstructions such as concrete bases need to be extracted and once this has been completed the toothless bucket will be refitted. The base and representative sections of the trenches will then be cleaned and recorded, by suitably qualified archaeologists.

3.4 Examination and cleaning of all archaeological deposits will be by hand using appropriate hand tools. Any archaeological deposits will be examined and recorded both in plan and section. At this stage it is intended to only partially excavate features so as to ascertain their extent, form, function and if possible date. A representative sample, sufficient to meet the objectives of the evaluation, of identified features will be investigated by hand and all features will be recorded. The stratigraphy of each trench will be recorded in full. Typically, this will mean:

- Trench sections are cleaned sufficient to determine the layers and any cut features/structures present. This information is critical to understanding the

depth at which significant archaeological remains are encountered. This information is pertinent as it can be compared with information about impact depth of the proposed development

- Linear features (ditches) should usually be sampled using a x1m slot. If the same ditch runs between several trenches sampling may not be required in each case.

- Discrete archaeological anomalies are normally sectioned (50% sample)(e.g. pits or postholes).

- If areas of complex, inter-cutting remains are encountered, the recovery of datable material and a detailed plan of the remains may be sufficient, investigation within a trench may be counter-productive.

- Information of geo-archaeological deposits and environmental remains (e.g waterlogged plants) should also be sought at this stage.

3.5 Should significant archaeological deposits be encountered that are worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will cease. A site meeting of the archaeological contractor and manager, Senior Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council and the developer's representative will be held to assess the significance of the deposits and to decide on a strategy for sampling them to provide sufficient data for a useful assessment or subsequent mitigation strategy.

3.6 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the evaluation; including before trenches are stripped and within trench bases and spoil heaps once the trenches have been stripped. These searches must be undertaken by an experienced, named metal detector user, who should provide details of either contributions to the PAS database, or other published archaeological projects. Small finds should be GPS located.

3.7 All works will be carried out in accordance with the Code of Approved Practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists[13], Suffolk County Council's *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*[14] and the

[14] Suffolk County Council 2017

Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England[15]. Accordingly the project team will abide by the CIfA's code of approved practice.

Finds

3.8 All identified finds, artefacts, industrial and faunal remains will be collected and retained. Certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. No finds will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of the archaeological advisor to the local authority.

3.9 Excavated material will be examined in order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts.

3.10 The finds assemblage will be retained for deposition with the site archive at either Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service's Store or a suitable Suffolk museum.

3.11 Marking of finds will follow the requirements of the proposed location for deposition of the archive.

3.12 All finds which constitute Treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act for England and Wales will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer immediately, who will inform the coroner within 14 days.

3.13 Any human remains will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. If removal is essential it can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice licence. Furthermore, if removal is essential, such removal will be in accordance with the Excavation and post Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains[16] and the Guidelines for the Standards for Recording Human Remains[17] as set out by the CIfA.

3.14 Should finds that require immediate conservation be encountered, they will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance

[15] Gurney 2003
[16] Mckinley & Roberts 1993.
[17] Brickley & Mckinley 2004.

with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation "Conservation Guideline No. 2"[18]. Appropriate guidance set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions "Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections"[19] and the current CIfA guidelines[20] will also be followed. Packaging of all organic finds and metalwork will follow the UKIC/Rescue guidelines, 'First Aid for Finds'[21]. Any necessary, conservation and treatment of metalwork will be arranged in conjunction with specialist conservators.

Environmental Sampling

3.15 Environmental sampling during the evaluation will target a representative range of contexts from each phase. The archaeological contractor must provide details of what provisions have been made for specialist environmental assessment of the site. Should significant environmental deposits be encountered, they will be taken and processed in line with Historic England guidelines[22] and our internal policy. Provision will be made for the requirement of the following samples:

- Bulk samples of 40-60 litres, or 100% of the context, for process using a floatation tank for the recovery of charred plant remains from the 'flot' and artefacts such as small bones, mineralised plant remains, charcoal and hammer scale from the residues.

- Samples of 1-5 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of waterlogged plant remains. These may be taken as sub-samples from bulk samples.

- Samples of 5-15 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of insect remains and other macroscopic artefacts. These may be taken as sub-samples from bulk samples.

- Bulk samples of 100 litres for coarse sieving on site for specific artefacts such as animal bone.

[18] United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1983
[19] Museums and Galleries Commission 1992.
[20] Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014a.
[21] Leigh, Watkinson & Neal 1993.
[22] English Heritage 2011.

- Samples of 2 litres for mollusc analysis, with associated continuous column samples.

- Monolith samples which may be sub-sampled for diatom, spore or pollen analysis.

- Monolith samples for soil micromorphology.

3.16 The following objectives should be considered through the fieldwork and post-excavation stages:

- The characterisation of the sequence and patterns of the accumulation of palaeoenvironmental/ geoarchaeological deposits across the development area, including the depth and lateral extent of major stratigraphic units, and the character of any potential land surfaces/buried soils within or pre-dating these sediments.

- Identify significant variations in the deposition sequences indicative of localised features, particularly in relation topographic variation and the presence of features such as palaeochannels.

- Identify the location and extent of any waterlogged organic deposits and retrieve suitable samples to assess environmental remains and material for scientific dating.

- Clarify the relationship between sediment sequences and other deposit types, including periods of 'soil', peat growth, and archaeological remains.

- To provide for the absolute dating of critical contacts.

- To focus academically upon the high potential for this site to produce palaeoenvironmental evidence, with the potential to inform on our understanding of past environments, palaeoclimates, sea-level changes and human interaction.

- To make the results of the investigation available through suitable reportage[23].

3.17 All environmental samples will be assessed for potential through summary analyses by an environmental specialist.

3.18 Bulk samples will be processed as soon as possible or discarded with the agreement of the Local Authority Archaeological Advisor. Residues will be treated as part of the finds assemblage.

Scientific Dating

3.19 Where appropriate, samples for scientific dating will be taken. Provision will be made for:

- Dendrochronological analysis from timbers.
- C14 dating from organic material, which may be taken as sub-samples from bulk or monolith samples.
- Archaeomagnetic dating from hearths or other suitable deposits.

Recording System

3.20 A site code will be allocated ahead of any fieldwork commencing. This code will be used to label all sheets, plans and other drawings; all context and recording sheets; all photographs (but not negatives); all other elements of the documentary archive.

3.21 The recording system used will follow the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual[24]. Context sheets will include all relevant stratigraphic

[23] Suffolk County Council, 13/10/17
[24] Spence 1994.

relationships. If there is any doubt over recording techniques, the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual will be used as a guide[25].

3.22 A site location plan at an appropriate scale will be prepared showing investigation area and development site in relation to surrounding locality.

3.23 This will be supplemented by a detailed plan, also at an appropriate scale, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relation to the overall site boundary.

3.24 Burials will be drawn at 1:10. Other detailed plans will be drawn at an appropriate scale, usually 1:50 or 1:20.

3.25 The extent of any visible archaeological deposits will be recorded in plan. Long sections showing layers and any cut features will be drawn at 1:50. Short sections will be drawn at 1:20.

3.26 Sections containing significant deposits, including half sections, will be drawn at an appropriate scale, usually 1:10 or 1:20. All sections will be related to the Ordnance Datum using spot heights and registers of sections and plans will be kept.

3.27 Upon completion of each significant feature at least one sample section will be drawn, including a profile of the top of natural deposits (extrapolated from cut features etc. if it has not been fully excavated). The stratigraphy will be recorded, even if no archaeological deposits have been identified.

3.28 An adequate photographic record will be made of any significant archaeological remains, including photographs of sections. This will comprise high resolution digital photography, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate the general nature of the archaeological works. A register of all photographs taken will be kept on standardised forms.

[25] Spence 1994.

Community Involvement

3.29 On site staff will be allowed to answer questions from members of the public regarding the archaeology of the area and potential archaeology of the site as described in publicly available documents.

3.30 Detailed inquiries from members of the public regarding the results of the works, or sensitive information, will be directed to the client's archaeological representative, Rebecca Emms of Archaeology Collective.

4.0 REPORTING

4.1 A formal report on the results of the archaeological evaluation will be prepared on completion of the fieldwork. The report will conform to Annex 2 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation[26] and will include:

- Non-technical summary (abstract)
- Introductory statements and site background
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation
- A description of the nature, extent, date, condition and significance of all archaeological deposits recorded during the investigation, with specialist opinions and parallels from other sites if appropriate.
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs as necessary
- A catalogue of finds, including any specialist reports
- A discussion and summary of the results, including a statement of significance
- An index of the contents and location of the archive
- Sources consulted
- A copy of the OASIS record sheet

4.2 The report will be related to the known archaeological resource and be supported by an up-to-date Historic Environment Record (HER) search. Should it be felt that an up-to-date HER search is not required this should be discussed

[26] Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014b.

and confirmed in writing with the Senior Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council.

4.3 The report will be submitted in draft form to the archaeological adviser to the local planning authority for comment. Following approval, a digital copy of the report will be sent to the client. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, one hard copy and one digital copy of the report will be submitted to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of the report.

4.4 As this work may not be the final phase of archaeological fieldwork carried out on the site, submission of the report and associated archive may be postponed until all site work has been completed and in order that the entirety of material generated for this site can be integrated into a single, coherent record. However, a copy of the evaluation report will be submitted to the Senior Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council in order to inform decision relating to the requirement for further archaeological work.

4.5 The archaeological contractor will retain full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this document. Any document produced to meet planning requirements can be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority.

4.6 Any information deposited in the Historic Environment Record can be freely copied without reference to the originator for research or planning purposes.

5.0 STAFFING AND PROGRAMMING

Staffing

5.1 The project will be managed by Rebecca Emms of Archaeology Collective on behalf of the client. Other Archaeology Collective staff and trusted sub-contracted specialists will contribute as necessary. Headland Archaeology have been appointed to undertake the fieldwork. Full details of the contractor and the specialists likely to be used will be provided to the Senior Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council as soon as they are appointed. Summary staff C.Vs can be supplied as required. Ceramic specialists must have relevant regional experience, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences. Summary staff C.Vs can be supplied as required.

5.2 The start date for the commencement of the site works is to be confirmed. Once an indicative start date has been confirmed, a projected timetable, including machine hire time and staff structure and numbers, and for all post excavation work, including staff numbers and specialist sub-contractors, will be provided to the Senior Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council.

Programming and Resources

Project costs

5.3 Our client has agreed a fee sufficient to undertake all elements of the work to which these specifications relate.

Programming

5.4 The fieldwork phase of archaeological investigation work is to be undertaken as set out above and programmed as soon as practicably possible following approval of this WSI.

5.5 Sequencing of the work will be discussed with relevant parties.

Monitoring

5.6 The project will be monitored by Rachael Abraham, Senior Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council, or her nominated representative. A minimum

of ten days' notice of the intention to commence fieldwork will be given to the Senior Archaeological Officer. Archaeology Collective will make every effort to allow proper monitoring of the archaeological investigation. Any variations to the brief or this specification will be put in writing and approval sought. Trenches will not be signed off or backfilled without confirmation from the Senior Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council. As far as possible the Senior Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council shall view the trenches in advance of excavation in order to agree sampling strategies.

Access and Safety

5.7 Reasonable access to the site will be arranged for the Senior Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Archaeologist, who may wish to make site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigations are progressing satisfactorily.

5.8 Before any site work commences, a full risk assessment document will be produced setting out the site specific health and safety policies that will be enforced in order to reduce to an absolute minimum any risks to health and safety. In addition to this risk assessment, the following considerations will also be made:

- All relevant health and safety regulations will be followed. Barriers, hoardings and warning notices will be installed as appropriate. Safety helmets and visibility jackets will be used by all personnel as necessary.
- No personnel will work in deep unsupported excavations.
- Constraints on site works (e.g. ecological constraints, utilities/services etc).

6.0 ARCHIVE COLLATION AND DISSEMINATION OF RESULTS

Archive

6.1 The site code will be used to mark all plans, drawings, context and recording sheets, photographs and other site material during excavation.

6.2 The site archive will be organised so as to be compatible with current requirements of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service's store or that of a suitable Suffolk museum and Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service's guidance[27]. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. Relevant context, sample and photograph registers and environmental sample sheets will also be used.

6.3 On completion of the finds analysis, the landowner will be asked to sign a Deed of Transfer, transferring title of the finds to the appropriate local repository.

6.4 The integrity of the site archive will be maintained. All finds and records will be properly curated (subject to the Deed of Transfer) by the local repository and be available for public consultation. Appropriate guidance set out in the MGC "Standards in Museum Care of Archaeological Collections"[28] and the SMAs draft "Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections"[29] will be followed in all circumstances.

6.5 The minimum acceptable standard for the archival report is defined in Appendix 2 of the "Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment - The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide"[30]. It will include all materials recovered (or the comprehensive record of such materials) and all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.

[27] Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 2017
[28] Museums and Galleries Commission 1992.
[29] Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993.
[30] Historic England 2015.

6.6 United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage[31] will be followed. With consent of the landowner, arrangements for the curation of the site archive will be agreed with the appropriate local repository.

6.7 Pursuant to these agreements, the archive will be presented to the appropriate local repository within 6 months of the completion of the fieldwork (unless alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with the LPA). In addition, written confirmation from the client will be provided for the transfer of ownership.

6.8 The project will be registered and regularly updated as part of the OASIS project.

6.9 The recipient museum shall be granted licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, as long as such use is non-profit making and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights Regulation 2003.

Dissemination

6.10 A fully illustrated report will be submitted for approval to Rachael Abraham, Suffolk County Council.

6.11 One hard and one digital copy of the report will be submitted the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. The report will include the findings of the investigation as detailed above.

6.12 Following submission and approval of the report:

- the archive will be prepared as detailed above and will include two bound copies of the report.
- the (on-line) OASIS form will be completed for the project.

[31] Walker, K 1990.

6.13 Should the fieldwork result in positive results, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

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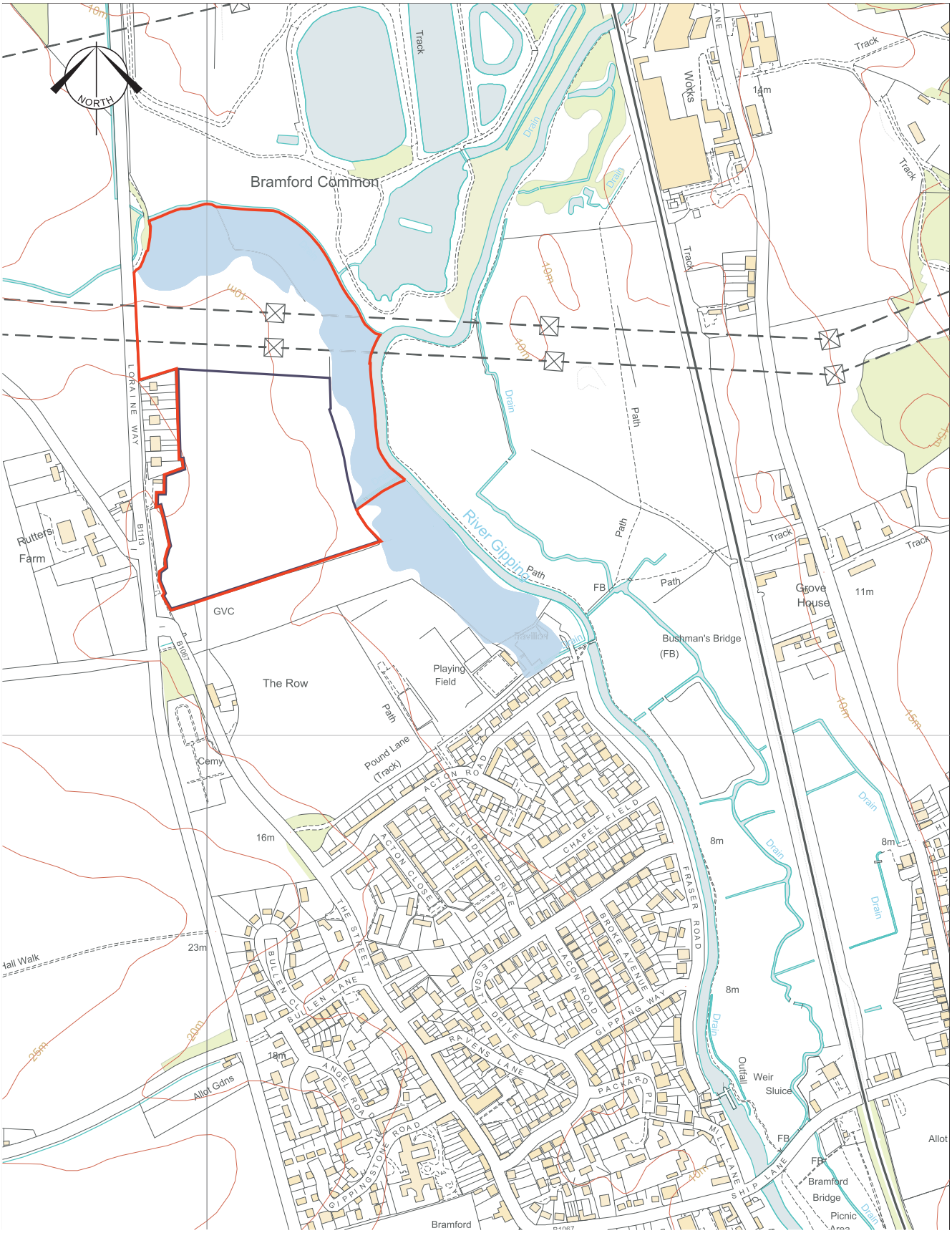
APPENDIX 1: Site Location

Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright [2008] All rights reserved. Licence number LAN1001351

Appendix 1.1: Site Location.



Appendix 1.2: Detailed Site Location.

APPENDIX 2: Trench Location & Services Plan

Archaeology Collective

Geophysical data

TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
dipolar isolated	ferrous material
magnetic disturbance	ferrous material
null value	overhead cables
magnetic disturbance	modern?
linear	former field boundary
magnetic enhancement	geology
magnetic enhancement	archaeology?

ABBREVIATIONS

D ditch

FB former boundary

National Mapping Programme data

NMP Ditch

20m stand off from High Voltage Power cables

20m stand off from High Voltage Power cables

FB1

FB2

FB3

FB4

F1

F2

D1

Trench Plan with NMP and Geophysics data v3

1:1250

APPENDIX 3: Suffolk Historic Environment Record Map & List

0 500 1000 m

Lower Dairy Farm
Paper Mill Farm
Sycamore House
Bramford Common
Somersham Road
Copenhagen Cottage
B1113
Rutters Farm
Tye Lane
The Street
Paper Mill Lane
Bramford Hall West Wing
Keepers Cottage

BRF 022
BRF 070
BRF 111
BRF 070
BRF 089
BRF 096
BRF 034
BRF 106
BRF 021
BRF 057
BRF 014
BRF 079
BRF 063
BRF Misc
BRF 008
BRF Misc
BRF 095
BRF 017
BRF 029
BRF 033
BRF Misc
BRF 078
BRF 003
BRF 045
BRF 114
BRF 085
BRF 085
BRF 102
BRF 044
BRF 030
BRF 126
BRF 124
BRF 043
BRF Misc
BRF 123
BRF 006
BRF Misc
BRF 112
BRF 023
BRF 007
BRF 027
BRF 103
BRF 010
BRF Misc
BRF 013
BRF Misc
BRF 038
BRF 005
BRF 099
BRF 090
BRF 105
BRF 048
BRF 062
BRF 040
BRF 115

Legend

- Application Site
- Study Area

Monument (point)
- Prehistoric
- Roman
- Saxon
- Medieval
- Post-medieval
- Modern
- Undated

HER Monuments_region
- Prehistoric
- Roman
- Saxon
- Medieval
- Post-medieval
- Modern
- Undated

- Rutters Farm Listed Buildings

Site Name:
Land east of Loraine Way, Bramford, Suffolk

Scale:
1:7,500 @ A3

On Behalf of:
CEMEX UK

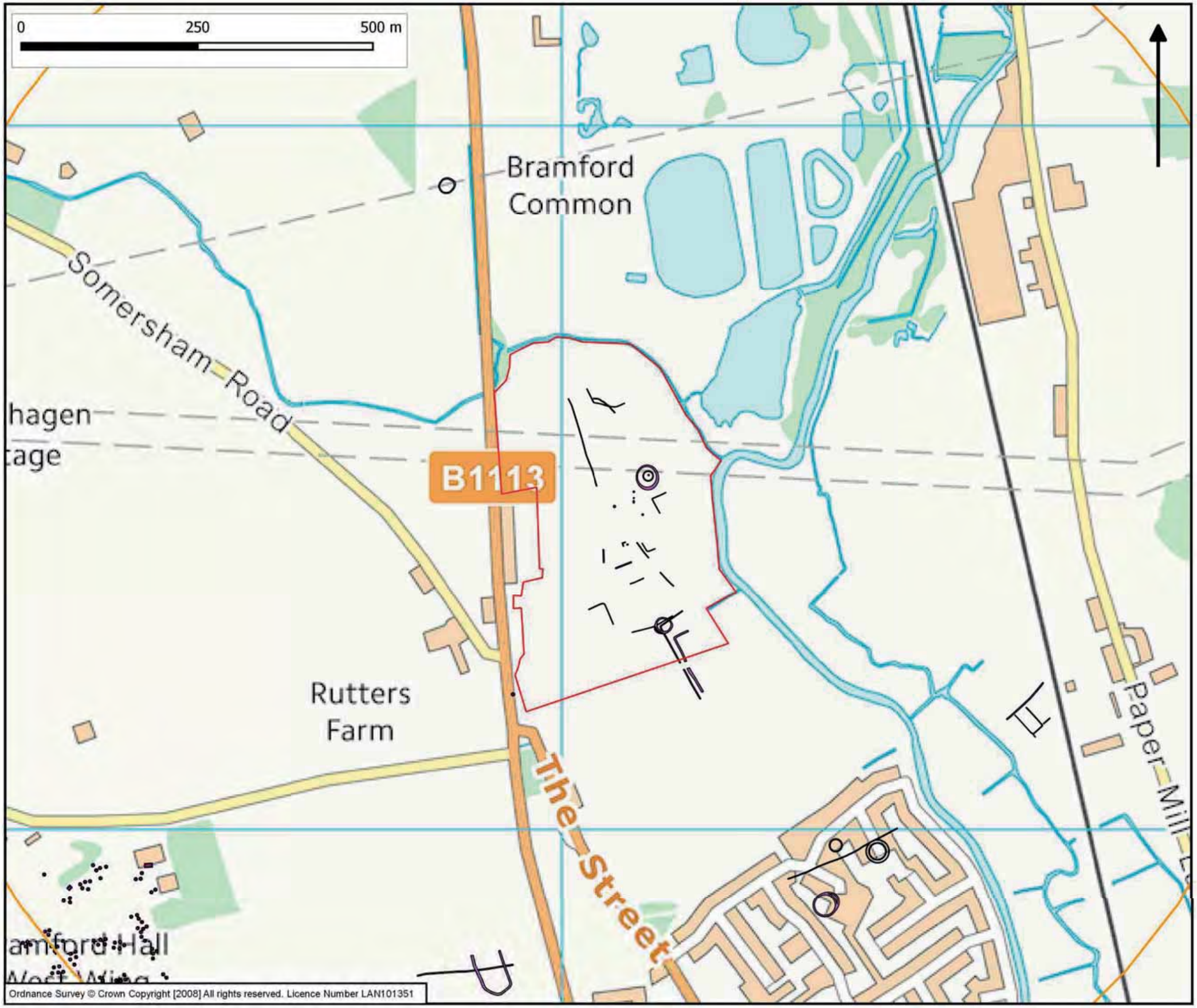
Archaeology Collective
rebecca@archaeologycollective.co.uk
www.archaeologycollective.co.uk

Appendix 3.1:

Suffolk HER entries within 1km study area

Date: 05/09/18

Revision: v.2



Legend

Site Name:
Land east of Loraine Way,
Bramford, Suffolk

Scale:
1:5,000 @ A3

On Behalf of:

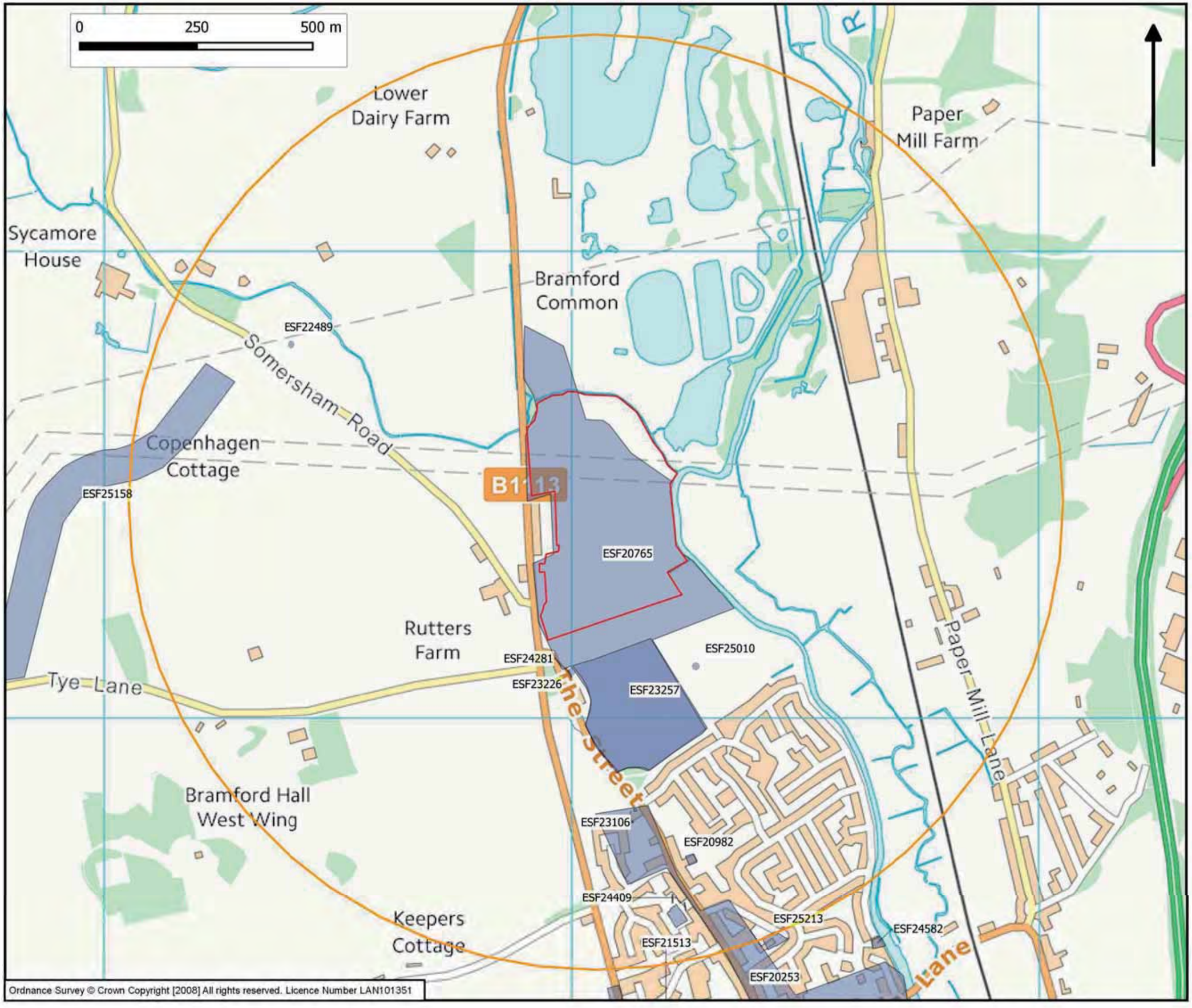
CEMEX UK

Archaeology Collective
anne@archaeologycollective.co.uk
www.archaeologycollective.co.uk

Appendix 3.2:

Cropmarks mapped by the National Mapping Programme within and in proximity to the application site

Date:	Revision:
12/01/18	v.4



Legend

- Application Site
- Study Area

Site Name:
Land east of Loraine Way, Bramford, Suffolk

Scale:
1:5,000 @ A3

On Behalf of:
CEMEX UK

Archaeology Collective
anne@archaeologycollective.co.uk
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Appendix 3.3:

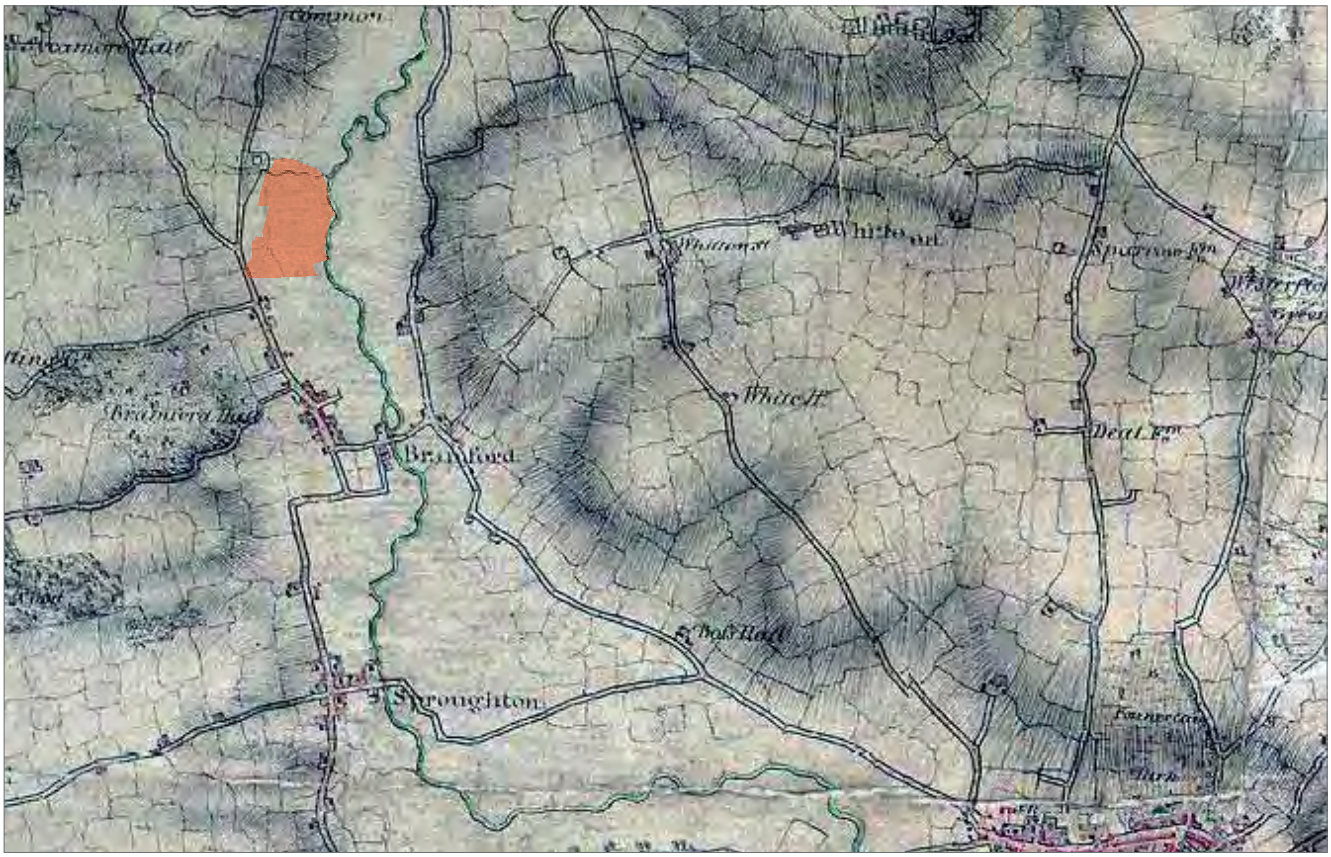
Archaeological investigations within 1km radius study area

Date: 12/01/18

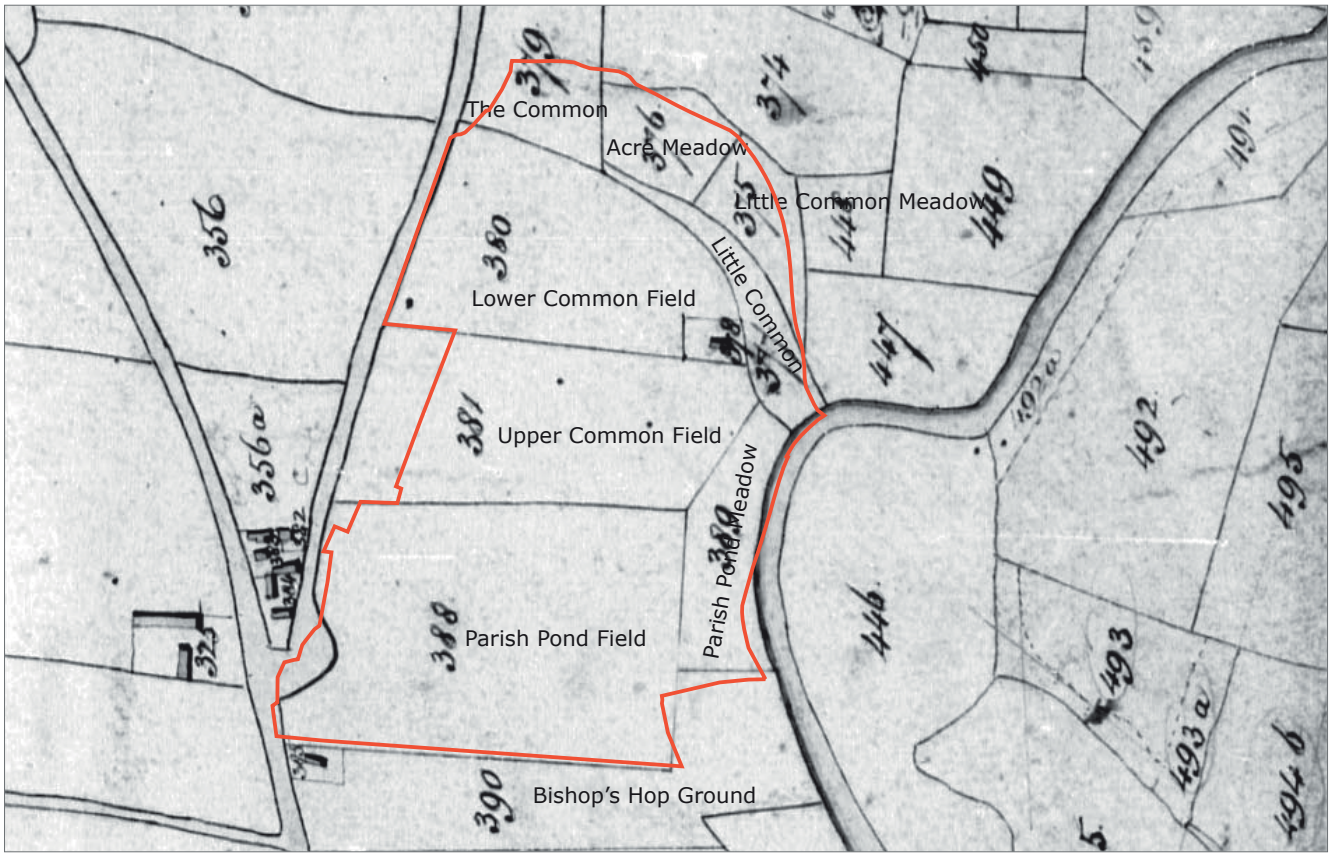
Revision: v.4

APPENDIX 4: Historic Maps & Photographs

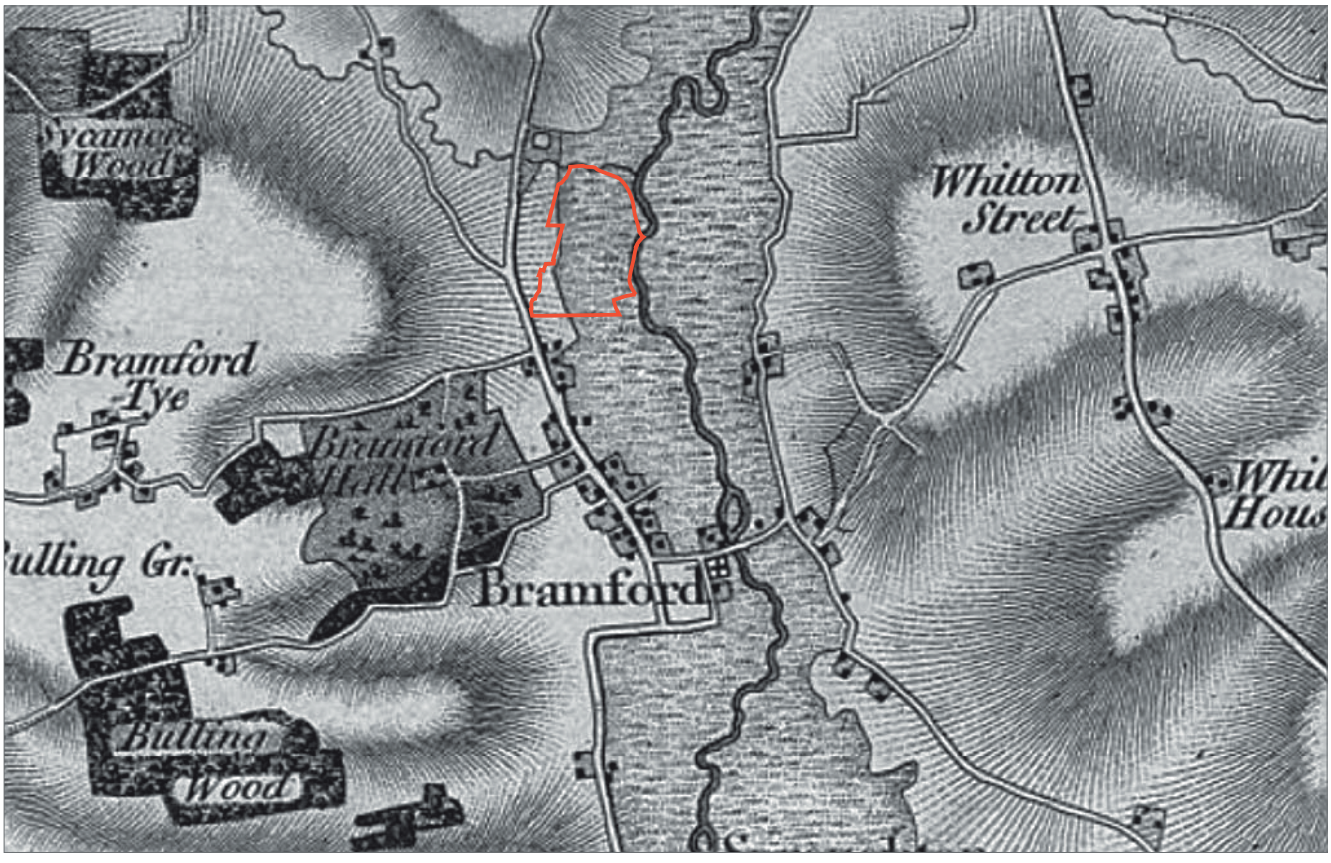
Appendix 4.1: 1783. Hodskinson's Map of Suffolk



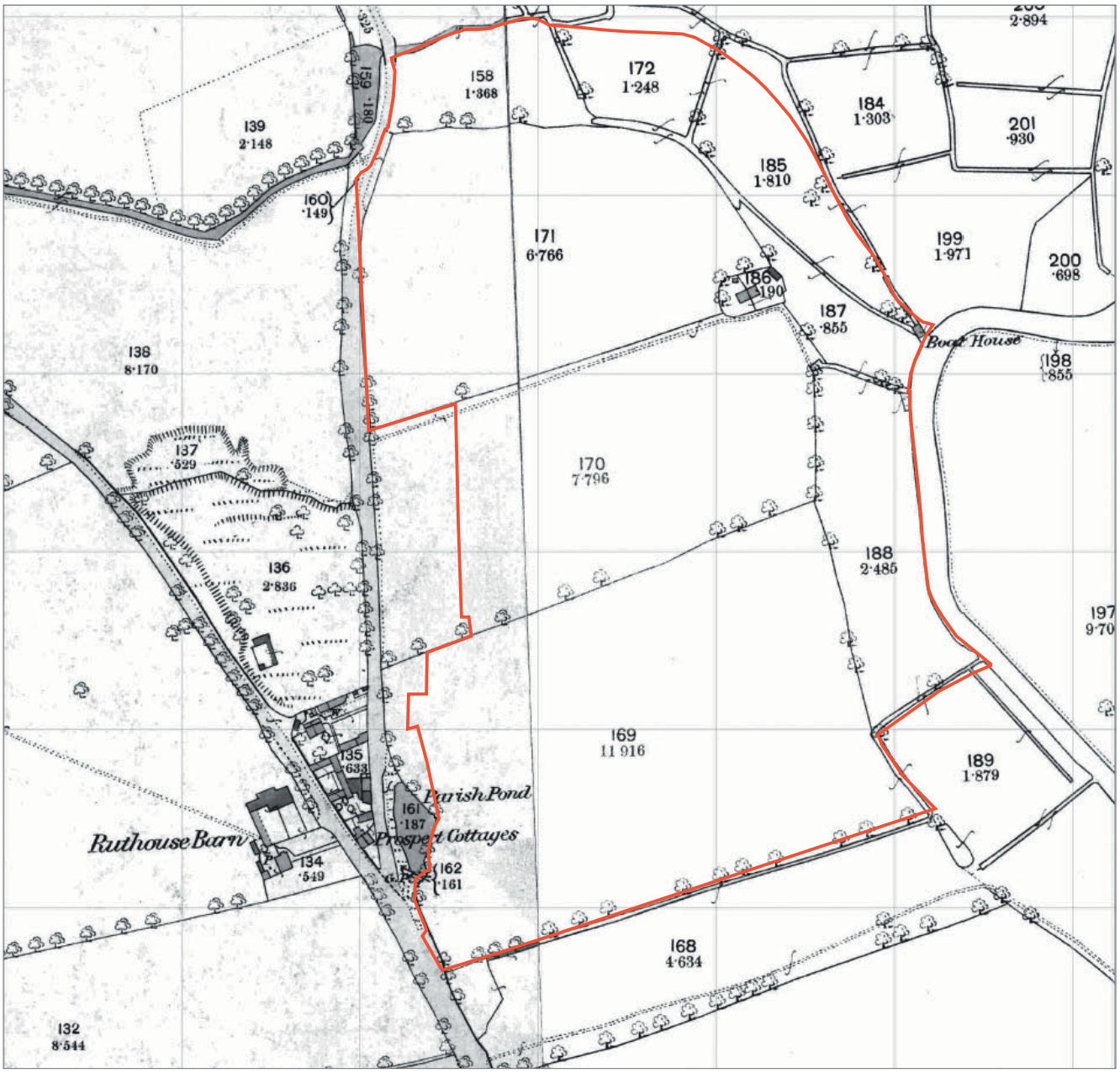
Appendix 4.2: 1796. Verron. Ordnance Surveyor's Drawing (British Library OSD 145/20)



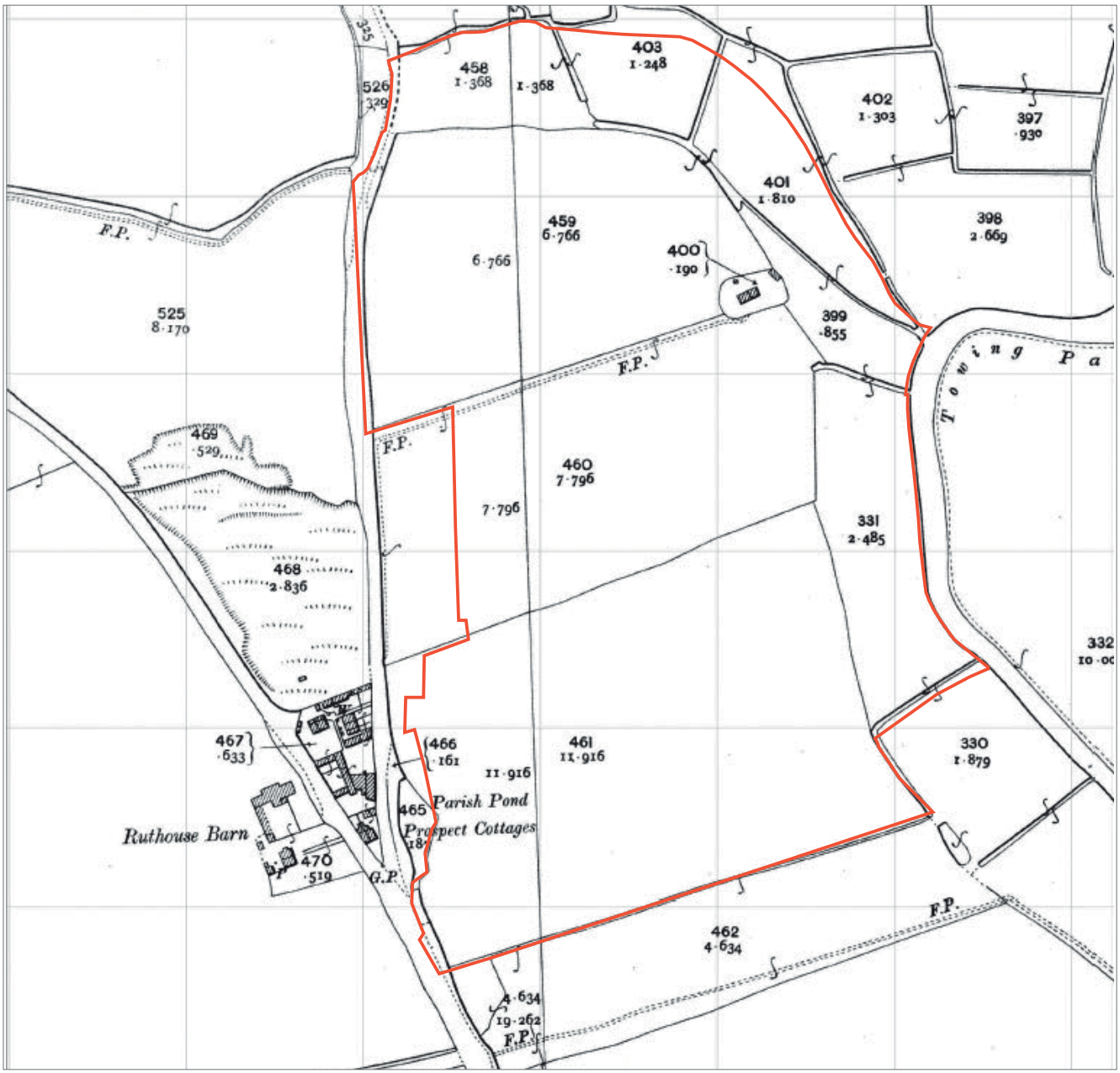
Appendix 4.3: 1848. Bramford Tithe Map (National Archives IR 29/33/62)



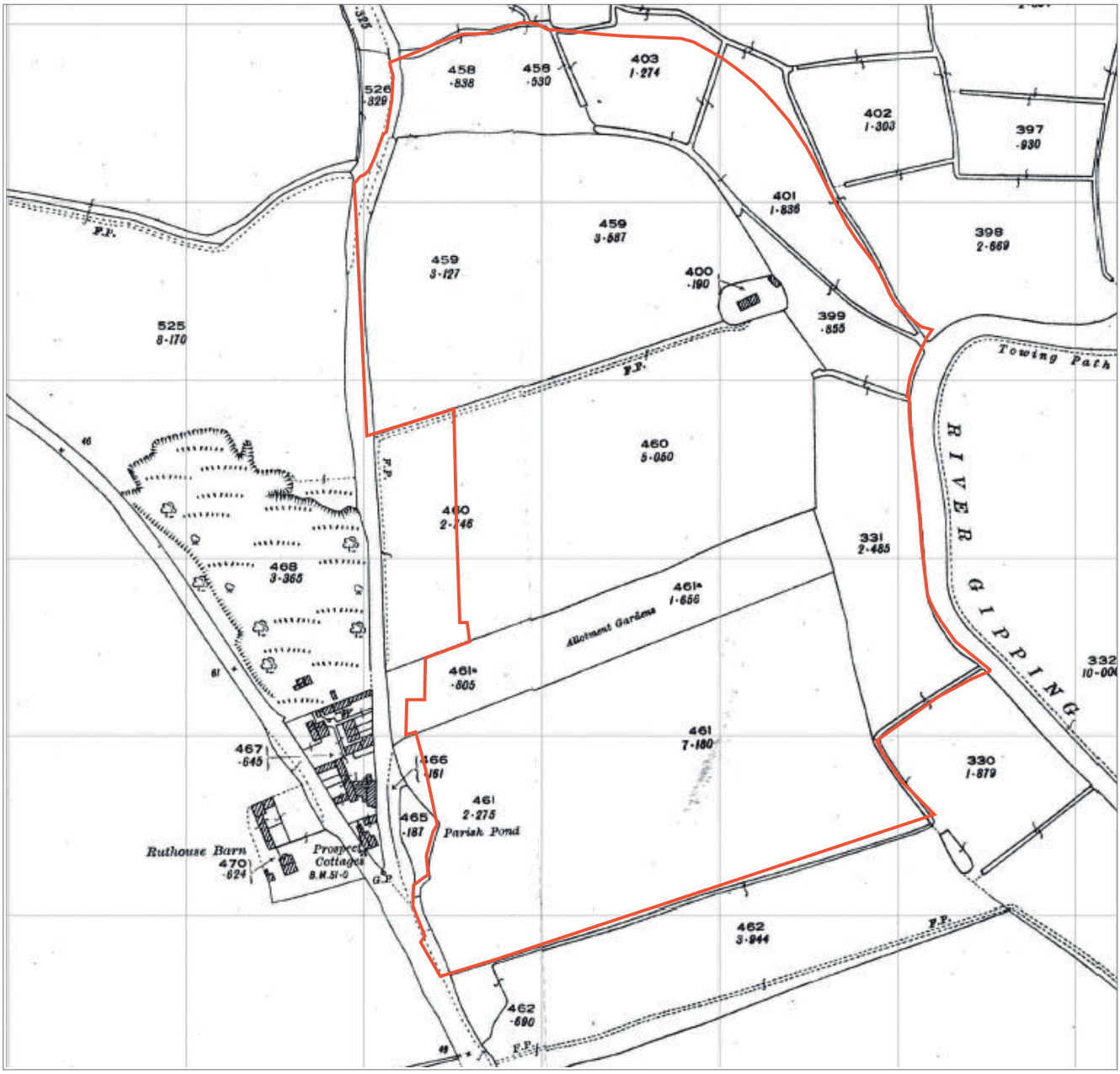
Appendix 4.4: 1856. Ordnance Survey 1-inch 1st Edition. Sheet 48



Appendix 4.5: 1880. Ordnance Survey 25-inch 1st Edition

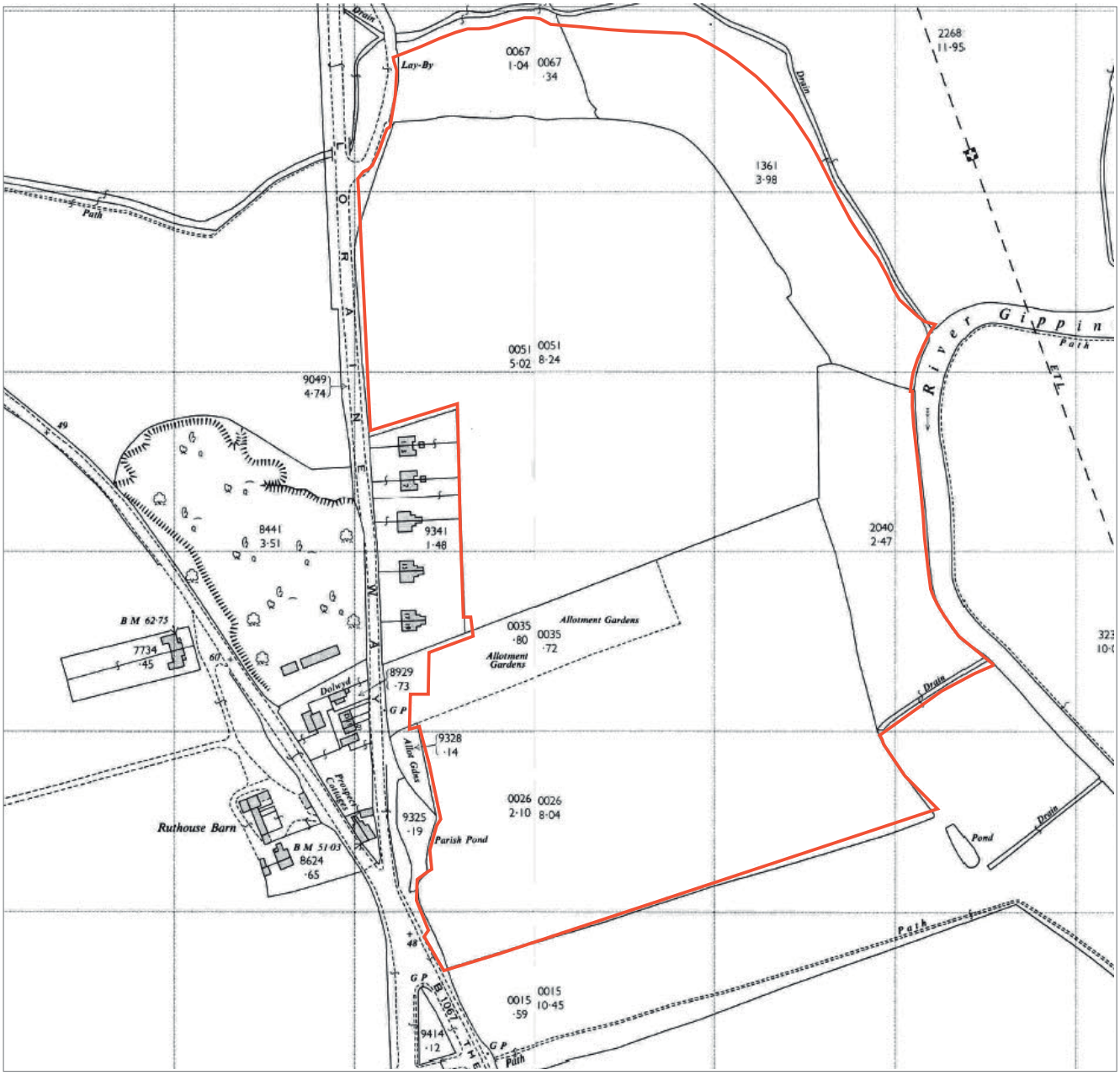


Appendix 4.6: 1902. Ordnance Survey 25-inch 2nd Edition

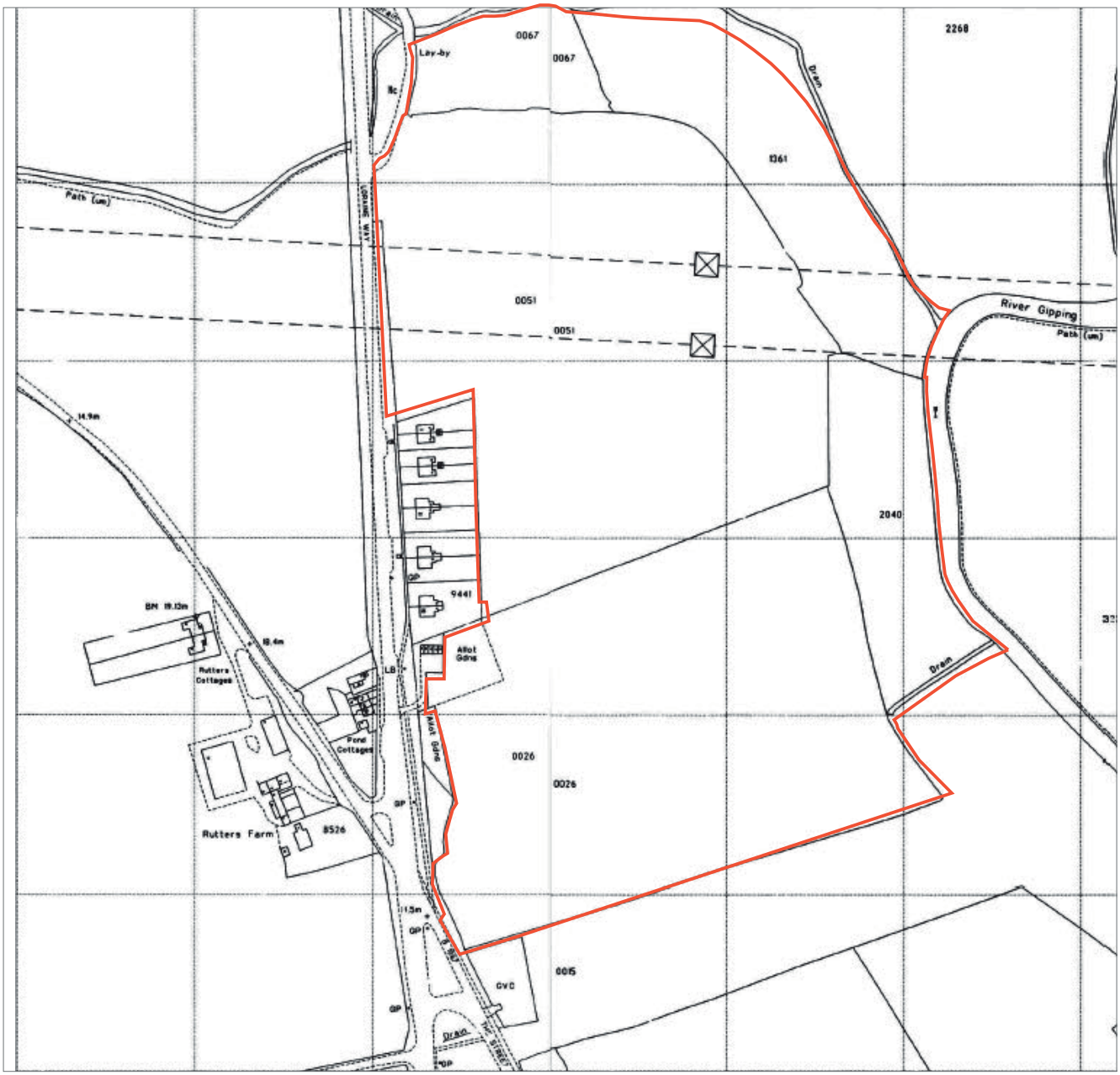


Appendix 4.7: 1926. Ordnance Survey 25-inch

Appendix 4.8: 1945. Vertical aerial photograph



Appendix 4.9: 1963. Ordnance Survey 25-inch



Appendix 4.10: 1994. Ordnance Survey 1:2500

Appendix 4.11: 2017. Satellite image © Zoom Earth