

**IPSWICH ROAD,  
HOLBROOK,  
SUFFOLK.**

**NGR: 617032.237069 (centred)**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION**

August 2017  
Report No. 1210



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY, MANAGEMENT & FIELD SERVICES**

**IPSWICH ROAD,  
HOLBROOK,  
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**NGR: 617032.237069 (centred)**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION:  
POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT**

**HER Site Code: HBK 064**

**August 2017**

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**Quality Assurance**

This Document has been compiled and authorised in accordance with AMS's Quality Procedures (BS EN ISO 9001: 2008)

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## **SUMMARY**

Between 12<sup>th</sup> September and 14<sup>th</sup> October 2016 Foundations Archaeology undertook an archaeological excavation on land at Ipswich Road, Holbrook, Suffolk (NGR: 617032.237069 - centred) in advance of the construction of a residential development. The project was commissioned by Ben Stephenson of BSA Heritage on behalf of Taylor Wimpey.

The archaeological works comprised the excavation of an area measuring approximately 70m by 70m, which was targeted on a piece of land with a perceived high potential for Prehistoric archaeological features, as defined by a previous archaeological evaluation.

The excavation identified and recorded Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age 'Beaker' settlement activity in the form of a pit cluster, with other possible dispersed pits nearby. Some of the Beaker pits yielded baked clay fragments, which may be indicative of limited pottery production in the locale; however, these artefacts could also be the re-deposited remains of a domestic hearth. There was also evidence that flints and stones had been burnt or heated, although the precise reason for this remained unclear. Evidence for available food items was present in the form of charred Hazel nutshells and Barley grains.

A co-axial ditched field system, which included part of a droveway, was most likely to be later than the Beaker settlement activity. Due to a lack of securely stratified artefactual material and poor stratigraphic associations, the ditches remained poorly dated; however, a limited amount of pottery from the ditch fills, along with their general layout, suggested that they could possibly be of Iron Age/Roman date.

## GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

### *Archaeology*

For the purpose of this project archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

### *Beaker Culture*

Term for a widely scattered 'archaeological culture' of Prehistoric western Europe starting in the Late Neolithic and running into the Early Bronze Age.

### *CBM*

Ceramic building material.

### *Medieval*

The period between the Norman Conquest (AD 1066) and *circa* AD 1500.

### *Natural*

In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.

### *NGR*

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

### *OD*

Ordnance datum; used to express a given height above sea-level.

### *OS*

Ordnance Survey.

### *Prehistoric*

The period prior to the Roman invasion of AD 43. Traditionally sub divided into; *Palaeolithic* – *circa* 500,000 BC to *circa* 12,000 BC; *Mesolithic* – *circa* 12,000 BC to *circa* 4,500 BC; *Neolithic* – *circa* 4,500 BC to *circa* 2,000 BC; *Bronze Age* – *circa* 2,000 BC to *circa* 800 BC; *Iron Age* – *circa* 800 BC to AD 43.

### *Roman*

The period traditionally dated between AD 43 and *circa* AD 410.

### *Saxon*

The period between AD 410 and AD 1066.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between 12<sup>th</sup> September and 14<sup>th</sup> October 2016 Foundations Archaeology undertook an archaeological excavation on land at Ipswich Road, Holbrook, Suffolk (NGR: 617032.237069 - centred) in advance of the construction of a residential development. The project was commissioned by Ben Stephenson of BSA Heritage on behalf of Taylor Wimpey.
- 1.2 The project was conducted in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), produced by Foundations Archaeology (2016). The archaeological works adhered to the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*, issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) and were undertaken in line with the general principles of National Planning Policy Framework 2012 (NPPF12).
- 1.3 This assessment document provides an overview of the results from the archaeological works and sets out the requirements to bring the site to publication.

## 2 BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Planning permission (Ref. No. B/14/01288) was granted for a residential development on land at Ipswich Road. The site is located on the northeast edge of the village of Holbrook. It is bounded to the west by Ipswich Road, to the north and east by agricultural fields and to the south by residential housing. At the time of the fieldwork, the site was given over to rough grassland and scrub.
- 2.2 The underlying geology consists of *Crag Formation* – sand, with superficial deposits of *Lowestoft Formation* - sand and gravel (BGS online viewer). The topography is generally flat, at approximately 31m OD.
- 2.3 The site has been the subject of a Desk-Based Assessment (CSa Environment Planning 2013), which noted that the site “*has the potential to contain significant buried archaeology, because of the close proximity of cropmark complexes identified from aerial photographs. These cropmarks are probably associated with an extensive buried Prehistoric landscape.*” No significant sites or events were previously recorded within the site itself, with the exception of a Bronze Age axe, which was found either within, or close to the site.
- 2.4 Further Bronze Age activity is indicated by the presence of ring ditches in the vicinity of the site, along with finds in the general locale, which include a Bronze Age flint arrowhead and a bronze spearhead.
- 2.5 A series of undated field systems, some rectilinear in design, along with several trackways have been identified through aerial photography directly to the southeast and north of the site.

- 2.6 An archaeological evaluation, undertaken in 2008 at Berners Field directly south of the site did not identify any finds or features of archaeological significance.
- 2.7 A magnetometry geophysical survey, undertaken within the site by GSB Propection (2016), identified a single likely former field boundary, as well as a number of trends and areas of magnetic disturbance. These might have indicated sub-surface archaeological remains, but no clear archaeological anomalies were present.
- 2.8 Subsequent trial trenching involved the excavation of evaluation trenches across the site, targeted in part on geophysical anomalies (ASE 2016). This work identified pits, ditches and gullies, along with a single posthole. With the exception of a Post-medieval field boundary, the features were either undated or of Prehistoric date. The richest contexts appeared to lie in the south of the site, with no datable features in the north.
- 2.9 In light of the identified archaeological potential of the site, the archaeological advisor for Suffolk County Council requested that an archaeological excavation be undertaken, in advance of development groundworks. The excavation was focussed on the area with the richest finds and densest features found during evaluation. The main archaeological potential of the site was therefore for the presence of finds and features related to the Prehistoric period. This did not prejudice the excavation against recording features and finds associated with other periods.

### **3 AIMS**

- 3.1 The aims of the archaeological excavation were to gather high quality data from the direct observation and recording of archaeological deposits, in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains; as well as to make recommendations for the management of the resource, including further archaeological works, if necessary.
- 3.2 These aims were achieved through pursuit of the following objectives:
  - i) to define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;
  - ii) to attempt to characterise the nature and preservation of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning and extent of features present on the site;



- iii) to recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence to determine the complexity of the horizontal and vertical stratigraphy present and to recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples;
  - iv) to determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present.
- 3.3 The site investigations also sought to address the following site-specific research objectives in accordance with the revised East of England Research Framework (Medlycott (ed.) 2011):
- i) to establish the duration and nature of Prehistoric land use and on site settlement activity;
  - ii) to achieve a phased description for all periods represented within the site and to tie these into their relevant local and, where appropriate, regional contexts.

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1 An area, which measured approximately 70m by 70m, was subject to a mechanical strip, as shown in Figure 2.
- 4.2 All non-significant overburden was removed to the top of the archaeological deposits or natural, whichever was encountered first. This was achieved through use of a 360° mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless grading bucket, whilst under constant archaeological direction. Thereafter, all cleaning and excavation was conducted manually by suitably qualified archaeologists.
- 4.3 All archaeological excavation and recording was undertaken in accordance with the requirements set out in the WSI.

## **5 RESULTS**

- 5.1 A full description of all contexts identified during the course of the works is given in Appendix 1 and Figures 2 to 10. Specialist reports relating to the recovered artefactual material and environmental samples are presented in Appendices 2 to 5, whilst a Miscellaneous Finds List is detailed in Appendix 6. A summary of the results of the excavation is given below.
- 5.2 Natural sand substrates (1002) were present at an average depth of 0.70m (30.36m OD) below the Modern ground surface. These were overlaid by a sand subsoil (1001), up to 0.40m thick, which was in turn sealed by topsoil (1000), up to

0.30m thick. There was a general paucity of artefacts present within the topsoil and subsoil. A total of four struck lithics recovered from the subsoil are likely to represent material re-deposited by plough action or bioturbation.

5.3 A total of 34 pits, one possible posthole and ten ditches were present within the site, cut into the top of the natural substrates.

#### 5.4 **The Pits**

5.4.1 The pits were present across the excavated area as generally dispersed features, although a possible cluster of seven pits ([1057], [1063/5/8], [1074/9] and [1094]) was present at the northwest. The pits ranged in size from 0.34m in diameter and 0.25m in depth up to 4.2m long by 1.9m wide and 1.1m in depth. Some of the pits were relatively precisely circular or oval in plan, whilst others were somewhat amorphous, with uneven profiles. It was uncertain if some of the latter type of pit represented intentionally dug features or, possibly, three-throw pits or burrows. There was no positive evidence that any of the smaller pits were postholes; although, this possibility could not be entirely discounted.

5.4.2 A significant number of the pits contained artefactual material (Figure 9), which included Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Beaker) pottery and baked clay fragments, Iron Age/Early Roman pottery, Medieval pottery, Early and Later Neolithic struck lithics, burnt lithics, Post-medieval clay smoking pipe fragments, Post-medieval glass fragments and a fragment of CBM, as well as a fragment of undiagnostic burnt bone. There was a strong contextual association between Beaker pottery, baked clay fragments and struck/burnt lithics.

5.4.3 The occurrence of Beaker pottery and stuck lithic suggested that at least some of the pits were related to Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity. It was possible to identify a total of eight probable and 15 possible 'Beaker pits' (Figure 10). These categorisations were based upon associated artefacts, along with spatial and stratigraphic associations, as shown in Table 1 below, which also details probable intrusive (later) material associated with a feature.

5.4.4 The probable Beaker pits largely comprised the cluster of circular pits at the northwest of the site ([1057], [1063/5/8], [1074/9] and [1094]), along with an outlying circular pit [1009], approximately 32m to the south. The majority of the pits at the northwest were situated beneath a layer of brown beige sand with occasional to frequent charcoal flecks (1070), which probably represented a horizon of plough damage or 'drag'. The probable Beaker pits contained most of the Beaker pottery, baked clay, struck lithics and burnt lithics recovered from the site. These features also generally contained markedly more charcoal flecks and lumps than other features within the site and pit [1057] contained a small fragment of undiagnostic burnt bone.

5.4.5 The possible Beaker pits were dispersed across the site and ranged from circular to amorphous features, which generally contained lower levels of artefactual material associated with the Beaker activity.

|                       | N/BA pottery | Struck lithic | Burnt lithic | Baked clay | Freq. char. | Earlier than | Spatial assoc.               | Intrusive mat.                   |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Prob. N/BA pit</b> |              |               |              |            |             |              |                              |                                  |
| [1009]                | x16          | x12           | x4           |            | y           |              |                              |                                  |
| [1057]                | x66          | x25           | x21          | x6         | y           |              | [1063],<br>[1074]            | cbm x 1                          |
| [1063]                | x1           |               |              |            |             | 1070         | [1057],<br>[1065]            |                                  |
| [1065]                | x12          | x11           | x2           | x1         | y           | 1070         | [1063],<br>[1079]            |                                  |
| [1068]                |              |               | x1           |            |             | 1070         | [1079]                       |                                  |
| [1074]                | x5           | x3            | x5           | x1         | y           |              | [1057]                       |                                  |
| [1079]                | x26          | x10           | x3           |            | y           | 1070         | [1065],<br>[1068],<br>[1094] |                                  |
| [1094]                |              |               |              |            |             | 1070         | [1079]                       |                                  |
| <b>Poss. N/BA pit</b> |              |               |              |            |             |              |                              |                                  |
| [1013]                |              | x7            | x6           |            |             |              |                              | IA pottery x1,<br>Med pottery x1 |
| [1039]                |              | x1            |              |            |             | [1042]       |                              |                                  |
| [1054]                | x1           | x1            | x1           |            |             |              |                              |                                  |
| [1062]                |              | x2            |              |            |             |              |                              |                                  |
| [1072]                | x5           | x1            |              |            |             |              |                              |                                  |
| [1081]                | x10          | x5            |              |            |             |              |                              | glass x 1                        |
| [1088]                |              | x1            |              |            |             | [1090]       |                              |                                  |
| [1100]                | x1           | x3            |              |            |             |              |                              | glass x 1                        |
| [1135]                |              |               | x1           |            |             |              |                              |                                  |
| [1141/3]              | x1           |               |              |            |             |              |                              |                                  |
| [1146]                | x2           |               |              |            |             |              |                              |                                  |
| [1154]                | x1           |               |              |            |             | [1151]       |                              |                                  |
| [1155]                | x2           |               |              |            |             |              |                              |                                  |
| [1162]                |              |               | x2           |            |             |              |                              |                                  |

Table 1: Probable and possible Beaker pits at Ipswich Road, Holbrook.

Key: Prob./Poss. N/BA pit = Probable/Possible Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Pit; N/BA pottery = Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age 'Beaker' pottery; Freq. char. = Frequent charcoal flecks/lumps; Spatial assoc. = Spatial association; Intrusive mat. = Intrusive material.

5.4.6 No artefactual material was recovered from numerous pits and these, therefore, remain undated.

## 5.5 The Ditches

5.5.1 The ditches are summarized in Table 2 below. They were situated across the site and included co-axial north-northwest – south-southeast/east-northeast – west-southwest aligned field or enclosure boundaries (Ditches 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10), as well as a northwest – southeast aligned curvilinear droveway (Ditches 2 and 3), which terminated within the site, at the location of a number of gaps or entrances within the ditch system. A possible posthole [1038] was present at the base of the southern droveway ditch terminus (Ditch 2). The posthole was very shallow and was, therefore, unlikely to have been an extant post-setting when the ditch was an open feature. It is probable that posthole [1038] either pre- or post-dated the droveway ditch. A possible enclosure (Ditches 1, 2 and 4) was situated on a similar alignment with and to the south of the droveway. The terminus of a possible curvilinear ditch (Ditch 6) was located at the south of the site.

5.5.2 Artefacts recovered from the ditches included Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery, struck lithics, CBM, a Post-medieval clay pipe fragment and an iron object.

| Ditch | Comprised                                 | Total length (m) | Ave. Width (m) | Ave. depth (m) | Assoc. artefacts |
|-------|---|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1     | [1017], [1022], [1027]                    | 18.5             | 0.87           | 0.3            | N/BA pottery     |
|       |   |                  |                |                | IA pottery       |
|       |   |                  |                |                | Struck flint     |
|       |   |                  |                |                | CBM              |
| 2     | [1026], [1034], [1036], [1151]            | 39.8             | 0.89           | 0.3            | U/dated pottery  |
| 3     | [1007], [1042], [1129], [1131]            | 41.8             | 0.67           | 0.25           | N/BA pottery     |
| 4     | [1045], [1055]                            | 15               | 0.91           | 0.34           | U/dated pottery  |
|       |   |                  |                |                | P/Med clay pipe  |
| 5     | [1116], [1117], [1119], [1123],<br>[1128] | 68.8             | 0.6            | 0.11           | Iron object      |
| 6     | [1106]                                    | 4.6              | 1.02           | 0.19           |                  |
| 7     | [1105], [1111], [1122]                    | 26.25            | 0.77           | 0.25           | Struck flint     |
|       |   |                  |                |                | CBM              |
| 8     | [1078], [1085], [1092], [1097],<br>[1125] | 69.4             | 1.22           | 0.35           | IA pottery       |
|       |   |                  |                |                | Struck flint     |
| 9     | [1087], [1090], [1136], [1138]            | 29.2             | 0.5            | 0.12           |                  |
| 10    | [1099]                                    | 22               | 1.1            | 0.29           |                  |

Table 2: Ditches at Ipswich Road, Holbrook

|              |      |                   |
|--------------|------|-------------------|
| Pit [1032]   | cuts | Ditch [1034]/1033 |
| Ditch [1042] | cuts | Pit [1039]/1041   |
| Ditch [1090] | cuts | Pit [1088]/1089   |
| Ditch [1097] | cuts | Ditch [1099]/1098 |
| Pit [1109]   | cuts | Ditch [1111]/1110 |
| Ditch [1125] | cuts | Ditch [1123]/1124 |
| Pit [1141]   | cuts | Pit [1143]/1142   |
| Ditch [1151] | cuts | Pit [1154]/1153   |

Table 3: Summary of feature relationships shown in Appendix 1.

## 6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 Visibility conditions at subsoil level and below were generally very poor, with frequent diffuse feature edges and soil horizons, which resulted in frequently unclear stratigraphic relationships. The observation and recording of excavated sections was also affected by differential drying. In light of the poor visibility conditions within the site, recorded stratigraphic relationships should be regarded as tentative at best.
- 6.2 The majority of excavated features contained evidence for high levels of bioturbation, in the form of *in-situ* roots, root/worm holes and animal burrowing disturbance, which all frequently occurred down to, and below, the top of the natural substrates. Many of the features, including ditches, were very shallow, which indicated that the site had suffered a high degree of plough truncation at some point in the past. The evidence for bioturbation and plough action, along with the soft, sandy substrates and soils, suggested that there was a high potential for artefacts to be re-deposited as intrusive material into archaeological contexts. This appeared to be confirmed by the occurrence of a fragment of CBM within the lower fill (1059) of Beaker Pit [1057]. Post-medieval glass fragments recovered from pits [1081] and [1100], which otherwise contained exclusively Prehistoric material, also probably represented further evidence for artefact movement. In addition, all of the bulk soil samples recovered from the site contained significant numbers of uncharred seeds, which were most likely to be intrusive Modern material.
- 6.2.1 In light of the high potential for intrusive artefactual material to be present within archaeological contexts, the dating of features, especially when solely on the basis of a limited number of associated artefacts, must be regarded as highly tentative.
- 6.3 The Beaker pit cluster at the northwest of the site represented a focus of activity in the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. The pottery recovered from the pits was typical of that to be expected from non-funerary ‘domestic’ settlement contexts, as was the struck lithics assemblage. Apart from outlying Beaker pit [1009], there

- were no demonstrably associated features and it therefore remained uncertain if the pit cluster marked the location of settlement, or a place to which settlement detritus had been taken to and intentionally buried.
- 6.3.1 The occurrence of baked clay ‘bricks’ within some of the Beaker pits is potentially significant, as it indicated the likelihood that the settlement was associated with an oven or simple pottery kiln. The burnt lithic fragments recovered from the site were strongly associated with the Beaker pits and are therefore almost certainly contemporary; although, their function remains uncertain.
- 6.3.2 The Beaker pits generally contained a greater amount of charcoal than other features within the site and some of the pits also yielded baked clay fragments and burnt lithics. Hazelnut shells were the most numerous charred plant remains recovered from the pits, which is typical for Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age settlement sites. Charred Barley grains and wood charcoal, representing multiple tree species, were also present.
- 6.4 The ditches within the site were generally set on perpendicular or parallel alignments to each other and where they terminated, the termini appeared to be located to form entrances within the ditch system. On this basis, it is most likely that the ditches represented part of a contiguous field system.
- 6.4.1 Establishing the date of the field system is problematic. Ditch cuts [1042], [1090] and [1151] were recorded as stratigraphically later than possible Beaker pits, which suggested that the field system was unlikely to be contemporary with the Beaker settlement. Two undated pits ([1032] and [1109]) were recorded as later than the ditches. The ditch fills yielded a relatively small number of artefacts, which ranged in date from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age to the Post-medieval period. As noted above, it is highly likely that at least some of the artefacts were intrusive material. In light of this uncertainty, the field system remained undated; although the general form suggests a late Prehistoric/Roman date as most likely.
- 6.5 There was a poor to moderate correlation between the results of the geophysical survey, the evaluation and the excavation (Figure 11). A double ditch feature present in evaluation Trench 9 was present in the excavation area but was not identified by the geophysical survey. Excavation Ditches 1, 5 and 7 were not identified by geophysical survey or the evaluation. Excavation Ditch 8 was present in evaluation Trench 10 but was not identified by the geophysical survey.
- 6.5.1 It is possible that excavation Ditch 10 represented part of a Post-medieval boundary shown on the Tithe Map, which was identified in evaluation Trenches 7 and 8. However, due to the similar alignment of the presumed later Prehistoric/Roman field system and the later boundary, this remained uncertain. The geophysical survey indicated a slightly sinuous boundary at this location,

which was previously interpreted as the Post-medieval boundary; although, the Tithe Map shows this boundary as uniformly straight. It is notable that the section across the Post-medieval boundary ditch in evaluation Trench 7 shows two cut features, which were interpreted as representing a ditch with re-cut. It is possible, however, that the Post-medieval ditch was cut into the top of an earlier, unrelated ditch. The date of Ditch 10 therefore remained uncertain.

## **7 CONCLUSION**

- 7.1 The archaeological excavation has identified and recorded Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age 'Beaker' settlement activity in the form of a pit cluster, with other possible dispersed pits nearby. Some of the Beaker pits yielded baked clay fragments, which may be indicative of limited pottery production in the locale; however, these artefacts could also be the re-deposited remains of a domestic hearth. There was also evidence that flints and stones had been burnt or heated, although the precise reason for this remained unclear. Evidence for available food items was present in the form of charred Hazelnut shells and Barley grains.
- 7.2 A co-axial ditched field system, which included part of a driveway, was most likely to be later than the Beaker settlement activity. Due to a lack of securely stratified artefactual material and poor stratigraphic associations, the ditches remained poorly dated; however, a limited amount of pottery from the ditch fills, along with their general layout, suggested that they could possibly be of Iron Age/Roman date.

## **8 NATURE OF THE RECORD**

- 8.1 The stratigraphic archive for the site consists of the following elements:

Context sheets;  
Record sheets;  
Plans (digital and acetate sheets);  
Sections (acetate sheets);  
Black and white photographs;  
Digital photographs.

- 8.2 The following context types were represented:

Pit;  
Ditch;  
Posthole.

## 9 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

9.1 The poor visibility conditions, combined with the evidence for plough truncation and a high potential for artefact movement within the site severely limits the research potential of the data set. Despite this, the Late Neolithic/Bronze Age Beaker settlement evidence is significant and the site therefore warrants the production of an archive report and subsequent publication. In order to achieve this, the following further work will be required (estimated time requirements are shown in brackets):

- i/ Examples of the Beaker pottery, as detailed in Appendix 2, should be appropriately illustrated **(1 day)**;
- ii/ The wood charcoal derived from Beaker pit fills (1012), (1059), (1067) and (1080) should be further analysed in order to ascertain the range of taxa present around the site **(1 to 2 days)**;
- iii/ A radiocarbon determination has been obtained from a Hazelnut shell from the lowest fill (1067) of Beaker pit [1065] (SUERC – 77784(GU46640); **2335-2060calBC** at 2 sigma). This determination will be included in the archive report and its implications considered and discussed;
- iv/ The Beaker settlement evidence should be compared and considered in relation to contemporary sites, at a local to regional scale **(2 days)**;
- v/ The results of the fieldwork should be compared to the evidence in the HER. This comparison should be based on an updated HER search and reference specific HER numbers and include a relevant HER map **(1 day)**. A study of cropmark evidence in the vicinity of the site should also be undertaken **(1 day)**;
- vi/ The archive report will contain an updated Stratigraphic Data Table (Appendix 1) and updated Tables 1 and 2, which will include the number and weight of finds per context **(1 day)**;
- vii/ The post-excavation analysis has indicated at least three groups of on-site features; these comprise Late Neolithic/Bronze Age pits, possible Iron Age/Roman ditches and undated pit features. On the basis of the results of the post-excavation assessment, the archive report and publication should contain a phase plan showing these three feature groups. The archive report will also contain a list of all the feature numbers within each group **(0.5 to 1 day)**.
- viii/ A consideration of the potential for the site to contribute to priorities identified in the Regional Research Framework should be undertaken



during the production of the archive report. Any further required research should be undertaken prior to the production of the publication. At present the site-specific research objectives postulated in the WSI can be updated as follows:

- *to establish the duration and nature of Prehistoric land-use and on-site settlement activity*; in light of the radiocarbon determination from pit [1065] the Beaker period activity is adequately dated. Further analysis of the possible Iron Age/Roman ditches and undated pit features is unlikely to provide a firm chronological framework for these features; although, analysis of air photos and an updated HER search may allow them to be tied into wider landscape activity.
  - *to achieve a phased description for all periods represented within the site and to tie these into their relevant local and, where appropriate, regional contexts*; a phased description of site features has been broadly achieved. The on-site Beaker period activity should be tied into its regional context (**2 days**).
- ix/ The ceramics assemblage is potentially regionally significant and should, therefore, be subjected to appropriate comparative analysis with other local and regional evidence, as detailed in Appendix 2. This work will be undertaken as part of the archive report production. (**up to 2 days**). The lithic assemblage has no further potential for meaningful analysis, as stated in Appendix 4.
- x/ Upon acceptance of the publication proposal, it is envisaged that the following archive boxes will be required:
- Paper archive – 2 boxes
  - Ceramics – 1 box
  - Lithics – 1 box
  - Miscellaneous – 1 box
  - **TOTAL = 5 boxes**
- xi/ A small amount of *possible* metal working slag and hammerscale was recovered during the processing of the environmental soil samples. This material should be positively identified, considered and discussed by an appropriate specialist, as part of the production of the archive report (**1 day**).

## 10 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING

- 10.1 After completion of the further works and approval of the archive report, the site should be published in *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology & History*. It is envisaged that the report will comprise approximately two – three

pages of text with accompanying illustrations, as well as appropriate appendices/specialist report summaries and a bibliography.

- 10.2 Additionally, a full report of the excavations will be posted on the Internet at the Foundations Archaeology website (<http://www-foundations.co.uk>).
- 10.3 The site archive and artefactual collection, along with copies of all related reports, will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

## **11 TIMETABLE**

- 11.1 It is expected that the archive report will be produced within nine months of approval of this post-excavation assessment, after procurement of appropriate funding. The subsequent publication report will be submitted within six months of approval of the archive report. Archive preparation and submission will commence after acceptance of the publication report.

## **12 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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**APPENDIX 1: The Stratigraphic Data**

| <b>CXT</b> | <b>L(m)</b> | <b>W(m)</b> | <b>D(m)</b> | <b>DESCRIPTION</b>  | <b>LATER THAN</b> | <b>EARLIER THAN</b> |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1000       | N/A         | N/A         | 0.3         | Topsoil; dark grey brown sand silt.   | 1001              | N/A                 |
| 1001       | N/A         | N/A         | 0.4         | Subsoil; brown sand silt.   | 1002              | 1000                |
| 1002       | N/A         | N/A         | ?           | NATURAL SUBSTRATE; variable red brown yellow grey sand silt.                  | N/A               | 1001                |
| [1003]     | 1.18        | 0.95        | 0.38        | Sub-oval pit with a rounded, undulating profile. Contained fill 1004.         | 1002              | 1004                |
| 1004       | 1.18        | 0.95        | 0.38        | Fill of pit [1003]; brown sand, which contained frequent root/worm holes.     | [1003]            | 1000                |
| [1005]     | 1.1         | 0.87        | 0.43        | Sub-circular pit with a rounded profile. Contained fill 1006.                 | 1002              | 1006                |
| 1006       | 1.1         | 0.87        | 0.43        | Fill of pit [1005]; brown sand, which contained frequent root/worm holes.     | [1005]            | 1000                |
| [1007]     | >1.2        | 0.8         | 0.33        | East-southeast - west-northwest aligned ditch with wide 'V' shaped profile.   | 1002              | 1008                |
|            |             |             |             | Part of DITCH 3. Contained fill 1008.   |                   |                     |
| 1008       | >1.2        | 0.8         | 0.33        | Fill of ditch [1007]; light beige sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks. | [1007]            | 1000                |
| [1009]     | 1.2         | 1.1         | 0.47        | Sub-circular pit with steep sides and a flat base. Contained fills 1010, 1011 | 1002              | 1010                |
|            |             |             |             | and 1012. Excavated to 100% sample level.                                     |                   |                     |
| 1010       | ?           | 1.04        | 0.27        | Fill of pit [1009]; light brown sand clay, which contained occasional         | [1009]            | 1011                |
|            |             |             |             | charcoal flecks.  |                   |                     |
| 1011       | ?           | 0.82        | 0.13        | Fill of pit [1009]; light brown yellow sand silt, which contained occasional  | 1010              | 1012                |
|            |             |             |             | charcoal flecks.  |                   |                     |
| 1012       | 1.2         | 1.1         | 0.21        | Fill of pit [1009]; dark brown sand silt, which contained frequent charcoal   | 1011              | 1000                |
|            |             |             |             | flecks, as well as frequent root/worm holes.                                  |                   |                     |
| [1013]     | 0.98        | 0.96        | 0.13        | Sub-circular pit with a shallow, flat profile. Contained fill 1014.           | 1002              | 1014                |
| 1014       | 0.98        | 0.96        | 0.13        | Fill of pit [1013]; beige sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks and      | 1013              | 1000                |
|            |             |             |             | frequent root/worm holes.   |                   |                     |

| CXT    | L(m)  | W(m) | D(m) | DESCRIPTION  | LATER THAN | EARLIER THAN |
|--------|-------|------|------|--|------------|--------------|
| [1015] | 1.05  | 0.95 | 0.11 | Sub-circular/irregular pit with a shallow, undulating profile. Contained fill 1016.  | 1002       | 1016         |
| 1016   | 1.05  | 0.95 | 0.11 | Fill of pit [1015]; grey beige sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks, as well as frequent root/worm holes.  | [1015]     | 1000         |
| [1017] | >1.12 | 0.57 | 0.36 | South facing ditch terminus located at the eastern end of a southeast - northwest aligned ditch. The terminus had a steep rounded profile. Part of DITCH 1. Contained fills 1018 and 1019. | 1002       | 1018         |
| 1018   | ?     | 0.1  | 0.34 | Fill of ditch [1017]; light beige sand.  | [1017]     | 1019         |
| 1019   | >1.12 | 0.47 | 0.37 | Fill of ditch [1017]; brown yellow sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.   | 1018       | 1000         |
| 1020   | 2.6   | 1.1  | 0.32 | Fill of pit [1021]; brown sand silt.   | [1021]     | 1000         |
| [1021] | 2.6   | 1.1  | 0.32 | Sub-oval pit with a shallow, rounded profile. Contained fill 1020.   | 1002       | 1020         |
| [1022] | >1.2  | 0.64 | 0.19 | Corner of DITCH 1, which had a shallow, rounded profile. Contained fill 1023.  | 1002       | 1023         |
| 1023   | >1.2  | 0.64 | 0.19 | Fill of ditch [1022]; light brown yellow sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks.   | [1022]     | 1000         |
| 1024   | >1.1  | 0.65 | 0.27 | Fill of ditch [1026]; pale brown sand silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks.  | 1025       | 1000         |
| 1025   | >1.1  | 0.6  | 0.17 | Fill of ditch [1026]; mottled brown yellow sand silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks.  | [1026]     | 1024         |
| [1026] | >1.1  | 0.38 | 0.83 | Southeast - northwest aligned ditch with a rounded profile. Part of DITCH 2. Contained fills 1024 and 1025.  | 1002       | 1025         |
| [1027] | >1.3  | 1.37 | 0.34 | Southeast - northwest aligned ditch with a wide sloping profile. Part of DITCH 1. Contained fills 1028 and 1029.   | 1002       | 1028         |
| 1028   | >1.3  | 0.6  | 0.17 | Fill of ditch [1027]; light beige sand.  | [1027]     | 1029         |

| <b>CXT</b> | <b>L(m)</b> | <b>W(m)</b> | <b>D(m)</b> | <b>DESCRIPTION</b>  | <b>LATER THAN</b> | <b>EARLIER THAN</b> |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1029       | >1.3        | 1.04        | 0.34        | Fill of ditch [1027]; light yellow brown sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.  | 1028              | 1000                |
| 1030       | 2.3         | 1           | 0.2         | Fill of pit [1032]; grey brown sand silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks and frequent root/worm holes.                              | 1031              | 1000                |
| 1031       | 0.84        | 0.51        | 0.08        | Fill of pit [1032]; mottled grey red brown sand silt.   | [1032]            | 1030                |
| [1032]     | 2.3         | 1           | 0.27        | Sub-oval pit with a shallow, rounded profile. Contained fills 1030 and 1031.  | 1033              | 1031                |
| 1033       | 0.6         | 0.55        | 0.27        | Fill of ditch [1034]; brown sand, which contained frequent root/worm holes.   | [1034]            | [1032]              |
| [1034]     | >1          | 0.6         | 0.27        | West-northwest - east-southeast aligned ditch. Part of DITCH 2. Contained fill 1033.  | 1002              | 1033                |
| 1035       | >1          | 0.85        | 0.15        | Fill of ditch [1036]; brown sand silt.  | [1036]            | 1000                |
| [1036]     | >           | 0.85        | 0.15        | East facing terminus of ditch with a shallow, flat profile. Part of DITCH 2. Contained fill 1035.   | 1002              | 1035                |
| 1037       | 0.35        | 0.35        | 0.07        | Fill of possible posthole [1038]; brown sand silt. Indistinguishable from ditch fill 1035; uncertain stratigraphic relationship.          | [1038]            | 1000                |
| [1038]     | 0.35        | 0.35        | 0.07        | Possible sub-circular posthole with a shallow, flat profile. Contained fill 1037. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with ditch [1036]. | 1002              | 1037                |
| [1039]     | 2.1         | 0.8         | 0.6         | Pit with steep, rounded profile. Contained fills 1040 and 1041.   | 1002              | 1040                |
| 1040       | 2.1         | 0.68        | 0.21        | Fill of pit [1039]; white beige sand.   | [1039]            | 1041                |
| 1041       | 2.1         | 0.67        | 0.47        | Fill of pit [1039]; light brown sand.   | 1040              | [1042]              |
| [1042]     | >1.1        | 0.78        | 0.44        | Northwest - southeast aligned ditch with a steep, rounded profile. Part of DITCH 3. Contained fill 1043.                                  | 1041              | 1043                |
| 1043       | >1.1        | 0.78        | 0.44        | Fill of ditch [1042]; beige sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.   | [1042]            | 1000                |
| 1044       |             |             |             | Void.   |                   |                     |
| [1045]     | >1.2        | 0.61        | 0.26        | North - south aligned ditch with a steep, 'V' shaped profile. Part of DITCH 4. Contained fill 1046.                                       | 1002              | 1046                |

| CXT    | L(m) | W(m) | D(m) | DESCRIPTION  | LATER THAN | EARLIER THAN |
|--------|------|------|------|--|------------|--------------|
| 1046   | >1.2 | 0.61 | 0.26 | Fill of ditch [1045]; beige white sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks and lumps, as well as occasional root/worm holes.       | [1045]     | 1000         |
| [1047] | 1.87 | 0.8  | 0.47 | Sub-oval pit with a rounded, uneven profile. Contained fill 1048.  | 1002       | 1048         |
| 1048   | 1.87 | 0.8  | 0.47 | Fill of pit [1047]; brown sand silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks, as well as frequent root/worm holes.                | [1047]     | 1000         |
| [1049] | 2.43 | 1.2  | 0.48 | Sub-oval pit with a rounded, uneven profile. Contained fill 1050.  | 1002       | 1050         |
| 1050   | 2.43 | 1.2  | 0.48 | Fill of pit [1049]; brown sand silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks, as well as frequent root/worm holes.                | [1049]     | 1000         |
| 1051   | ?    | 0.68 | 0.28 | Fill of pit [1054]; pale brown sand silt, which contained frequent root/worm holes.  | 1052       | 1053         |
| 1052   | ?    | 1.78 | 0.25 | Fill of pit [1054]; mottled orange brown grey sand silt, which contained frequent root/worm holes.                                   | [1054]     | 1051         |
| 1053   | ?    | 2.26 | 0.32 | Fill of pit [1054]; mottled brown yellow sand silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks, as well as frequent root/worm holes. | 1051       | 1000         |
| [1054] | 2.93 | 0.97 | 0.33 | West-northwest - east-southeast aligned linear pit with steep sides and a relatively flat base. Contained fills 1051, 1052 and 1053. | 1002       | 1052         |
| [1055] | >1.3 | 1.19 | 0.42 | South facing terminus of ditch with a rounded profile. Part of DITCH 4. Contained fill 1056.   | 1002       | 1056         |
| 1056   | >1.3 | 1.19 | 0.42 | Fill of ditch [1055]; brown sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks and lumps, as well as occasional root/worm holes.             | [1055]     | 1000         |
| [1057] | 0.8  | 0.8  | 0.29 | Sub-circular pit with a steep, rounded profile. Contained fills 1058 and 1059. Excavated to 100% sample level.                       | 1002       | 1059         |
| 1058   | 0.8  | 0.8  | 0.11 | Fill of pit [1057]; beige brown sand, which contained frequent charcoal flecks.  | 1059       | 1000         |
| 1059   | ?    | 0.77 | 0.21 | Fill of pit [1057]; dark grey brown sand, which contained frequent charcoal flecks.  | [1057]     | 1058         |

| CXT    | L(m) | W(m) | D(m) | DESCRIPTION   | LATER THAN                               | EARLIER THAN |
|--------|------|------|------|---|--|--------------|
| 1060   | 2.36 | 1.25 | 0.7  | Fill of pit [1062]; brown sand silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks and frequent root/worm holes.   | 1061                                     | 1000         |
| 1061   | ?    | 2.06 | 0.24 | Fill of pit [1062]; red brown sand silt, which contained frequent root/worm holes.  | [1062]                                   | 1060         |
| [1062] | 2.36 | 1.25 | 0.7  | Sub-oval pit with a steep rounded and uneven profile. Contained fills 1060 and 1061.  | 1002                                     | 1061         |
| [1063] | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.25 | Sub-circular pit with steep sides and a flat base. Contained fill 1064. Excavated to 100% sample level.   | 1002                                     | 1064         |
| 1064   | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.25 | Fill of pit [1063]; brown sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.   | [1063]                                   | 1070         |
| [1065] | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.34 | Sub-circular pit with vertical sides and a rounded base. Contained fills 1066 and 1067. Excavated to 100% sample level.   | 1002                                     | 1067         |
| 1066   | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.17 | Fill of pit [1065]; brown sand silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.  | 1067                                     | 1070         |
| 1067   | ?    | 0.45 | 0.17 | Fill of pit [1065]; dark grey sand silt, which contained frequent charcoal flecks.  | [1065]                                   | 1066         |
| [1068] | 0.64 | 0.43 | 0.19 | Sub-oval pit with a shallow, rounded and uneven profile. Contained fill 1069. Excavated to 100% sample level.   | 1002                                     | 1069         |
| 1069   | 0.64 | 0.43 | 0.19 | Fill of pit [1068]; grey brown sand silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.   | [1068]                                   | 1070         |
| 1070   | 2.4  | 1.5  | 0.16 | Layer of brown beige sand, which contained occasional to frequent charcoal flecks. The deposit was situated above features [1063], [1065], [1068], [1079] and [1094]. Entirely removed during excavation. | 1064,<br>1066,<br>1069,<br>1103,<br>1095 | 1000         |
| 1071   | ?    | 0.51 | 0.19 | Fill of pit [1072]; grey brown sand silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.   | 1073                                     | 1000         |
| [1072] | 0.62 | 0.6  | 0.26 | Sub-circular pit with a steep, rounded profile. Contained fills 1071 and 1073. Excavated to 100% sample level.  | 1002                                     | 1073         |
| 1073   | ?    | 0.6  | 0.1  | Fill of pit [1072]; mottled grey red brown sand.  | [1072]                                   | 1071         |



| CXT    | L(m)  | W(m) | D(m) | DESCRIPTION  | LATER THAN | EARLIER THAN |
|--------|-------|------|------|--|------------|--------------|
| [1074] | 0.67  | 0.67 | 0.19 | Sub-circular pit with a shallow, rounded profile. Contained fill 1075.   | 1002       | 1075         |
|        |       |      |      | Excavated to 100% sample level.  |            |              |
| 1075   | 0.67  | 0.67 | 0.19 | Fill of pit [1074]; grey brown sand, which contained frequent charcoal flecks and lumps.   | [1074]     | 1000         |
| 1076   | >1    | 1.3  | 0.36 | Fill of ditch [1078]; brown sand silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks and frequent root/worm holes.                                | 1077       | 1000         |
| 1077   | >1    | 0.47 | 0.17 | Fill of ditch [1078]; mottled brown yellow orange sand, which contained frequent root/worm holes.  | [1078]     | 1076         |
| [1078] | >1    | 1.46 | 0.36 | North-northwest - south-southeast aligned ditch with a wide, rounded profile. Part of DITCH 8. Contained fills 1076 and 1077.                  | 1002       | 1077         |
| [1079] | 0.65  | 0.65 | 0.26 | Sub-circular pit with a steep, rounded profile. Contained fills 1080 and 1103. Excavated to 100% sample level.                                 | 1002       | 1080         |
| 1080   | ?     | 0.22 | 0.15 | Fill of pit [1079]; dark grey sand silt, which contained frequent charcoal flecks.   | [1079]     | 1103         |
| [1081] | 1.8   | 1.1  | 0.09 | Sub-oval pit with a very shallow, flat profile. Contained fill 1082.   | 1002       | 1082         |
| 1082   | 1.8   | 1.1  | 0.09 | Fill of pit [1081]; beige sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks, as well as frequent root/worm holes.                                     | [1081]     | 1000         |
| 1083   | >0.4  | 0.37 | 0.19 | Fill of ditch [1085]; brown sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks, as well as frequent root/worm holes. Indistinguishable from fill 1086. | 1084       | 1000         |
| 1084   | >0.4  | 0.33 | 0.07 | Fill of ditch [1085]; mottled brown red sand silt, which contained frequent root/worm holes.   | [1085]     | 1083         |
| [1085] | >0.4  | 0.6  | 0.25 | North-northwest - south-southeast aligned ditch with a shallow, rounded profile. Part of DITCH 8. Contained fills 1083 and 1084.               | 1002       | 1084         |
| 1086   | >0.57 | 0.37 | 0.11 | Fill of ditch [1087]; brown sand.  | [1087]     | 1000         |

| CXT    | L(m)  | W(m) | D(m) | DESCRIPTION   | LATER THAN | EARLIER THAN |
|--------|-------|------|------|---|------------|--------------|
| [1087] | >0.57 | 0.37 | 0.11 | East-northeast - west-southwest aligned ditch with a shallow profile. Part of DITCH 9. Contained fill 1086.   | 1002       | 1086         |
| [1088] | 1.8   | 0.92 | 0.47 | Sub-oval pit with a steep rounded and uneven profile. Contained fill 1089.  | 1002       | 1089         |
| 1089   | 1.8   | 0.92 | 0.47 | Fill of pit [1088]; beige sand, which contained frequent root/worm holes.   | [1088]     | [1090]       |
| [1090] | >1.2  | 0.3  | 0.11 | East-northeast - west-southwest aligned ditch with a shallow rounded profile. Part of DITCH 9. Contained fill 1091. Due to differential drying, the relationship between ditch [1090] and fill 1089 is highly tentative.  | 1089?      | 1091         |
| 1091   | >1.2  | 0.3  | 0.11 | Fill of ditch [1090]; beige sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.   | [1090]     | 1000         |
| [1092] | >1.1  | 0.83 | 0.39 | North-northwest - south-southeast aligned ditch with a steep, rounded profile. Part of DITCH 8. Contained fill 1093.  | 1002       | 1093         |
| 1093   | >1.1  | 0.83 | 0.39 | Fill of ditch [1092]; light brown sand, which contained frequent root/worm holes.   | [1092]     | 1000         |
| [1094] | 0.55  | 0.55 | 0.25 | Sub-circular pit with a rounded, uneven profile. Contained fill 1095. Excavated to 100% sample level.   | 1002       | 1095         |
| 1095   | 0.55  | 0.55 | 0.25 | Fill of pit [1094]; beige clay silt sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.   | [1094]     | 1070         |
| 1096   | >1.5  | 1.37 | 0.45 | Fill of ditch [1097]; brown sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks, as well as frequent root/worm holes.  | [1097]     | 1000         |
| [1097] | >1.5  | 1.37 | 0.45 | North-northwest - south-southeast aligned ditch with a steep, rounded profile. Part of DITCH 8. Contained fill 1096. Due to differential drying, the relationship between ditch [1097] and fill 1098 is highly tentative. | 1098?      | 1096         |
| 1098   | >0.66 | 1.05 | 0.29 | Fill of ditch [1099]; mottled yellow brown sand, which contained frequent root/worm holes.  | [1099]     | [1097]       |

| CXT    | L(m)  | W(m) | D(m) | DESCRIPTION  | LATER THAN | EARLIER THAN |
|--------|-------|------|------|--|------------|--------------|
| [1099] | >0.66 | 1.7  | 0.29 | East-northeast - west-southwest aligned ditch with a shallow profile. Part of DITCH 10. Contained fill 1098.   | 1002       | 1098         |
| [1100] | 1.6   | 1.6  | 0.46 | Sub-circular pit with a steep, rounded and uneven profile. Contained fills 1101 and 1102.  | 1002       | 1101         |
| 1101   | ?     | 0.32 | 0.43 | Fill of pit [1100]; beige sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks, frequent root/worm holes and evidence for animal burrowing.                      | [1100]     | 1102         |
| 1102   | ?     | 1.32 | 0.46 | Fill of pit [1100]; grey brown sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks, as well as frequent root/worm holes.  | 1101       | 1000         |
| 1103   | ?     | 0.37 | 0.14 | Fill of pit [1079]; brown sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks.  | 1080       | 1070         |
| 1104   | >0.9  | 0.73 | 0.19 | Fill of ditch [1105]; brown sand silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks and frequent root/worm holes.  | [1105]     | 1000         |
| [1105] | >0.9  | 0.73 | 0.19 | North-northwest - south-southeast aligned ditch with a shallow, rounded profile. Part of DITCH 7. Contained fill 1104.                                       | 1002       | 1104         |
| [1106] | >1.1  | 1.02 | 0.19 | West facing terminus of north - south aligned curvilinear ditch with a shallow flat profile. Part of DITCH 6. Contained fill 1107.                           | 1002       | 1107         |
| 1107   | >1.1  | 1.02 | 0.19 | Fill of ditch [1106]; light brown silt sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.   | [1106]     | 1000         |
| 1108   | 1.4   | 0.61 | 0.16 | Fill of pit [1109]; grey brown sand silt, which contained frequent root/worm holes.  | [1109]     | 1000         |
| [1109] | 1.4   | 0.61 | 0.16 | Sub oval pit with a shallow, rounded profile. Contained fill 1108.   | 1110       | 1108         |
| 1110   | >1    | 0.5  | 0.24 | Fill of ditch [1111]; grey brown sand silt, which contained occasional lenses of orange brown sand, occasional charcoal flecks and frequent root/worm holes. | [1111]     | [1109]       |
| [1111] | >1    | 0.5  | 0.24 | North facing terminus of north-northwest - south-southeast aligned ditch with a rounded, uneven profile. Part of DITCH 7. Contained fill 1110.               | 1002       | 1110         |

| CXT    | L(m)  | W(m) | D(m) | DESCRIPTION   | LATER THAN | EARLIER THAN |
|--------|-------|------|------|---|------------|--------------|
| [1112] | 0.79  | 0.7  | 0.26 | Probable sub-oval pit with a shallow, rounded and uneven profile. Contained       | 1002       | 1114         |
|        |       |      |      | fills 1114 and 1113.  |            |              |
| 1113   | 0.79  | 0.7  | 0.26 | Fill of pit [1112]; brown sand silt clay, which contained rare charcoal flecks.   | 1114       | 1000         |
| 1114   | ?     | 0.36 | 0.08 | Fill of pit [1112]; grey silt clay.   | [1112]     | 1113         |
| 1115   | >1    | 0.78 | 0.17 | Fill of ditch [1116]; brown sand silt clay, which contained frequent              | [1116]     | 1000         |
|        |       |      |      | root/worm holes.  |            |              |
| [1116] | >1    | 0.78 | 0.17 | East-northeast - west-southwest aligned ditch with a shallow, rounded profile.    | 1002       | 1115         |
|        |       |      |      | Part of DITCH 5. Contained fill 1115.   |            |              |
| [1117] | >0.7  | 0.53 | 0.07 | East-northeast - west-southwest aligned ditch with a shallow, rounded profile.    | 1002       | 1118         |
|        |       |      |      | Part of DITCH 5. Contained fill 1118.   |            |              |
| 1118   | >0.7  | 0.53 | 0.07 | Fill of ditch [1117]; brown sand silt.  | [1117]     | 1000         |
| [1119] | >0.7  | 0.4  | 0.07 | East-northeast - west-southwest aligned ditch with a shallow, rounded profile.    | 1002       | 1120         |
|        |       |      |      | Part of DITCH 5. Contained fill 1120.   |            |              |
| 1120   | >0.7  | 0.4  | 0.07 | Fill of ditch [1119]; brown sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks and        | [1119]     | 1000         |
|        |       |      |      | frequent root/worm holes.   |            |              |
| 1121   | >0.6  | 1.07 | 0.3  | Fill of ditch [1122]; brown sand silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks | [1122]     | 1000         |
|        |       |      |      | as well as frequent root/worm holes.  |            |              |
| [1122] | >0.6  | 1.07 | 0.3  | North-northwest - south-southeast aligned ditch with a wide 'V' shaped profile.   | 1002       | 1121         |
|        |       |      |      | Part of DITCH 7. Contained fill 1121.   |            |              |
| [1123] | >0.46 | 0.55 | 0.15 | East-northeast - west-southwest aligned ditch with a shallow profile.             | 1002       | 1124         |
|        |       |      |      | Part of DITCH 5. Contained fill 1124.   |            |              |
| 1124   | >0.46 | 0.55 | 0.15 | Fill of ditch [1123]; brown sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks and  | [1123]     | [1125]       |
|        |       |      |      | frequent root/worm holes.   |            |              |

| CXT    | L(m)  | W(m) | D(m) | DESCRIPTION  | LATER THAN | EARLIER THAN |
|--------|-------|------|------|--|------------|--------------|
| [1125] | >0.6  | 1.12 | 0.3  | North-northwest - south-southeast aligned ditch with a rounded profile. Part of DITCH 8. Contained fill 1126.            | 1124       | 1126         |
| 1126   | >0.6  | 1.12 | 0.3  | Fill of ditch [1125]; brown sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks, as well as frequent root/worm holes.       | [1125]     | 1000         |
| 1127   | >1    | 0.67 | 0.09 | Fill of ditch [1128]; mottled brown yellow sand, which contained frequent root/worm holes.                               | [1128]     | 1000         |
| [1128] | >1    | 0.67 | 0.09 | East-northeast - west-southwest aligned ditch with a shallow profile. Part of DITCH 5. Contained fill 1127.              | 1002       | 1127         |
| [1129] | >1    | 0.54 | 0.15 | East - west aligned ditch with a shallow, rounded profile. Part of DITCH 3. Contained fill 1130.                         | 1002       | 1130         |
| 1130   | >1    | 0.54 | 0.15 | Fill of ditch [1129]; brown sand silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks, as well as frequent root/worm holes.  | [1129]     | 1000         |
| [1131] | >0.85 | 0.55 | 0.07 | East facing terminus of east - west aligned ditch with a shallow, rounded profile. Part of DITCH 3. Contained fill 1132. | 1002       | 1132         |
| 1132   | >0.85 | 0.55 | 0.07 | Fill of ditch [1131]; brown sand silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks.   | [1131]     | 1000         |
| 1133   | ?     | 1.03 | 0.3  | Fill of pit [1135]; brown sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks, as well as frequent root/worm holes.         | 1134       | 1000         |
| 1134   | ?     | 0.63 | 0.24 | Fill of pit [1135]; mottled brown orange sand silt, which contained frequent root/worm holes.                            | [1135]     | 1133         |
| [1135] | 1.15  | 1.1  | 0.47 | Sub-circular pit with a steep, rounded and uneven profile. Contained fills 1133 and 1134.                                | 1002       | 1134         |

| CXT    | L(m) | W(m) | D(m) | DESCRIPTION  | LATER THAN | EARLIER THAN |
|--------|------|------|------|--|------------|--------------|
| [1136] | >1   | 0.51 | 0.17 | East-northeast - west-southwest aligned ditch with a shallow, rounded profile.   | 1002       | 1137         |
|        |      |      |      | Part of DITCH 9. Contained fill 1137.  |            |              |
| 1137   | >1   | 0.51 | 0.17 | Fill of ditch [1136]; light brown sand silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks and frequent root/worm holes.                              | [1136]     | 1000         |
| [1138] | >0.9 | 0.55 | 0.09 | West facing terminus of west-southwest - east-northeast aligned ditch with a shallow, rounded profile. Part of DITCH 9. Contained fill 1139. | 1002       | 1139         |
| 1139   | >0.9 | 0.55 | 0.09 | Fill of ditch [1138]; light brown sand silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks.   | [1138]     | 1000         |
| 1140   | 2    | 1.8  | 0.35 | Fill of pit [1141]; brown sand silt, which contained frequent root/worm holes.   | [1141]     | 1000         |
| [1141] | 2    | 1.8  | 0.35 | Sub-circular pit with a rounded, uneven profile. Contained fill 1140.  | 1142       | 1140         |
| 1142   | 1.8  | 1.05 | 0.22 | Fill of pit [1143]; brown sand silt, which contained patches of orange brown sand.   | [1143]     | [1141]       |
| [1143] | 1.8  | 1.05 | 0.22 | Sub-oval pit with a wide sloping profile. Contained fill 1142.   | 1002       | 1142         |
| [1144] | 1.36 | 0.85 | 0.42 | Sub-oval pit with a steep, rounded profile. Contained fills 1145 and 1148.   | 1002       | 1145         |
| 1145   | ?    | 0.82 | 0.09 | Fill of pit [1144]; light brown sand silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks.   | [1144]     | 1148         |
| [1146] | 1.2  | 1.2  | 0.59 | Sub-circular pit with steep sides and a flat base. Contained fills 1147 and 1149.  | 1002       | 1149         |
| 1147   | 1.2  | 1.2  | 0.4  | Fill of pit [1146]; brown sand silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks, as well as frequent roots.  | 1149       | 1000         |
| 1148   | 1.27 | 0.85 | 0.42 | Fill of pit [1144]; light brown yellow sand silt, which contained frequent root/worm holes.  | 1145       | 1000         |
| 1149   | ?    | 0.94 | 0.22 | Fill of pit [1146]; mottled brown yellow sand clay, which contained rare charcoal flecks and frequent roots.                                 | [1146]     | 1147         |
| 1150   | >1   | 0.98 | 0.37 | Fill of ditch [1151]; grey brown mottled sand silt, which contained frequent root/worm holes.  | [1151]     | 1000         |

| CXT    | L(m) | W(m) | D(m) | DESCRIPTION  | LATER THAN | EARLIER THAN |
|--------|------|------|------|--|------------|--------------|
| [1151] | >1   | 0.98 | 0.37 | West-northwest - east-southeast aligned ditch with a wide 'V' shaped profile.  | 1153       | 1150         |
|        |      |      |      | Part of DITCH 2. Contained fill 1150.  |            |              |
| 1152   | ?    | 0.72 | 0.3  | Fill of pit [1154]; orange brown sand silt, which contained frequent root/worm holes.  | [1154]     | 1153         |
| 1153   | ?    | 0.78 | 0.26 | Fill of pit [1154]; light brown sand silt, which contained frequent root/worm holes.   | 1152       | [1151]       |
| [1154] | 1.5  | 1.2  | 0.35 | Pit with rounded, uneven profile. Contained fills 1152 and 1153.   | 1002       | 1152         |
| [1155] | 1.81 | 0.9  | 0.27 | Sub-oval pit with a shallow, rounded profile. Contained fill 1156.   | 1002       | 1156         |
| 1156   | 1.81 | 0.9  | 0.27 | Fill of pit [1155]; brown sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks, as well as frequent root/worm holes.                           | [1155]     | 1000         |
| [1157] | 1.3  | 0.9  | 0.31 | Sub-oval pit with a steep, rounded and uneven profile. Contained fill 1158.  | 1002       | 1158         |
| 1158   | 1.3  | 0.9  | 0.31 | Fill of pit [1157]; mottled brown yellow silt sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks, as well as frequent root/worm holes. | [1157]     | 1000         |
| 1159   | 4.2  | 1.9  | 0.52 | Fill of pit [1162]; brown sand silt clay, which contained occasional charcoal flecks, as well as frequent root/worm holes.           | 1160       | 1000         |
| 1160   | ?    | 2.43 | 0.4  | Fill of pit [1162]; brown sand silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks, along with frequent root/worm holes.                | 1161       | 1159         |
| 1161   | ?    | 2.38 | 0.41 | Fill of pit [1162]; light brown sand silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks, as well as frequent root/worm holes.                | [1162]     | 1160         |
| [1162] | 4.2  | 1.9  | 1.1  | Substantial irregular pit with a steep, rounded and uneven profile. Contained fills 1159, 1160 and 1161.                             | 1002       | 1161         |

**APPENDIX 2: The Pottery**

By Sarah Percival

**Introduction**

A total of 180 sherds weighing 2,054g and including rims from fifteen vessels were collected from 25 features (Table 1). The majority of the assemblage is Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age Beaker. Small quantities of Iron Age, Roman and Medieval pot were also found. The assemblage is mostly in good condition including some large body sherds and vessel profiles. Eight sherds are Prehistoric, but otherwise not closely datable.

| Feature | Feature type | Context | Spot Date                        | Quantity | Weight (g) |
|---------|--------------|---------|----------------------------------|----------|------------|
| 1007    | Ditch        | 1008    | Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age | 5        | 47         |
| 1009    | Pit          | 1011    | Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age | 1        | 5          |
|         |              | 1012    | Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age | 15       | 296        |
| 1013    | Pit          | 1014    | Iron Age                         | 5        | 27         |
|         |              |         | Not closely datable              | 2        | 6          |
|         |              |         | Medieval                         | 1        | 10         |
| 1017    | Ditch        | 1019    | Earlier Iron Age                 | 6        | 15         |
| 1026    | Ditch        | 1025    | Not closely datable              | 1        | 1          |
| 1027    | Ditch        | 1028    | Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age | 1        | 1          |
| 1054    | Pit          | 1053    | Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age | 1        | 1          |
| 1055    | Ditch        | 1056    | Not closely datable              | 1        | 1          |
| 1057    | Pit          | 1058    | Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age | 16       | 134        |
|         |              | 1059    | Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age | 50       | 1044       |
| 1063    | Pit          | 1064    | Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age | 1        | 14         |
| 1065    | Pit          | 1067    | Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age | 12       | 67         |
| 1072    | Pit          | 1071    | Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age | 5        | 75         |
| 1074    | Pit          | 1075    | Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age | 5        | 27         |
| 1078    | Ditch        | 1076    | Later Iron Age/ Early Roman      | 4        | 60         |
| 1079    | Pit          | 1080    | Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age | 26       | 151        |
| 1081    | Pit          | 1082    | Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age | 10       | 21         |
| 1092    | Ditch        | 1093    | Iron Age                         | 1        | 15         |
| 1094    | Pit          | 1095    | Not closely datable              | 1        | 1          |
| 1100    | Pit          | 1102    | Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age | 1        | 5          |
| 1112    | Pit          | 1113    | Not closely datable              | 2        | 2          |
| 1135    | Pit          | 1133    | Not closely datable              | 1        | 4          |
| 1141    | Pit          | 1140    | Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age | 1        | 13         |
| 1146    | Pit          | 1147    | Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age | 2        | 2          |



|              |     |      |                                  |            |             |
|--------------|-----|------|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 1154         | Pit | 1153 | Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age | 1          | 3           |
| 1155         | Pit | 1156 | Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age | 2          | 6           |
| <b>Total</b> |     |      |                                  | <b>180</b> | <b>2054</b> |

Table 1: Quantity and weight of pottery by feature

## Methodology

The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication (revised 3rd edition, PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a handheld lens (x10 magnification). Vessel form was recorded; R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds, U undecorated body sherds, C complete vessels and P for complete profiles. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration, surface treatment, residues and abrasion were also noted.

### Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age

| Fabric      | Fabric Description   | Quantity | Weight (g) | Count of rims |
|-------------|--|----------|------------|---------------|
| F1          | Common fine to medium flint in fine clay matrix  | 27       | 496        |               |
| F2          | Moderate medium white angular flint in fine clay matrix. Hackly.                             | 20       | 135        | 2             |
| G1          | Common dark rounded grog and sub-rounded voids, sparse silver mica in fine silty clay        | 24       | 124        | 4             |
| G1F         | Sparse rounded grog and sub-rounded voids, sparse fine angular flint in fine silty clay      | 21       | 111        | 1             |
| G1fine mica | Common dark rounded grog and sub-rounded voids, common silver mica in fine silty clay        | 2        | 37         | 2             |
| G1voids     | Common dark rounded grog and common sub-rounded voids, sparse silver mica in fine silty clay | 2        | 8          | 1             |
| G2          | Moderate medium rounded grog in fine silty clay  | 1        | 5          |               |
| G3          | Sparse rounded grog and sub-rounded voids and sparse fine angular flint in fine silty clay   | 16       | 301        | 1             |
| GF          | Moderate medium rounded grog, sparse fine angular flint                                      | 12       | 123        | 1             |
| Q1F         | Common rounded quartz sand; sparse fine angular flint  | 2        | 6          |               |

|              |   |            |             |           |
|--------------|---|------------|-------------|-----------|
| Q1G          | Common rounded quartz sand; sparse fine sub-rounded grog                  | 1          | 1           |           |
| Qffine       | Common fine rounded quartz sand; sparse fine angular flint                | 24         | 476         | 1         |
| QG           | Common rounded quartz sand; moderate sub-rounded grog                     | 1          | 16          |           |
| QGmica       | Common rounded quartz sand; moderate sub-rounded grog, sparse silver grog | 2          | 73          | 2         |
| <b>Total</b> |   | <b>155</b> | <b>1912</b> | <b>15</b> |

Table 2: Quantity and weight of Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age pottery by fabric

Fourteen fabrics were identified in three main fabric groups (Table 2). Flint-tempered fabrics form the majority of the assemblage appearing in 58% of the sherds by weight (1,107g) and three of the 15 vessel rims. Grog-tempered fabrics form 35% of the assemblage (669g, nine rims) and sandy fabrics make up the remaining 7% of the assemblage (136g, three rims). The fabrics compare well with local Beaker pottery (Percival 2012, 28; Percival 2015, 20) and are typical of the range found in non-funerary assemblages which tend to contain a mix of ‘fine’ sandy and grog-tempered and more robust flint-tempered fabrics (Pendleton and Gibson forthcoming).

### Form and Decoration

The assemblage comprises a mix of fine and coarse Beakers decorated with a mix of incised and fingertip rusticated designs. Remains of at least fifteen vessels are indicated by rim and substantial body sherds though the total number of vessels represented is approximately 26.

Fingertip rustication occurs on nine of the fifteen vessels identified, and 59% of the total assemblage by weight. Variations include single shallow fingernail impressions forming horizontal rows found on a vessel with simple upright neck and direct rounded rim (Vessel 16) which is similar to Beakers from Wherestead and numerous Fen edge assemblages (Clark 1931 plate XXVIII Fig.1; Gibson 1982, HcW 4). Deep paired fingertip rustication, where the surface of the clay has been pinched out forming raised pellets, is present on at least three coarse, flint-tempered Beakers including a large vessel with straight neck and direct rounded rim (vessel 3) and a grog and flint tempered Beaker with bevelled rim and pinched cordon marking the neck. Both Beakers find parallels amongst the rusticated Beakers from Worlingham and Saxmundham as well as the large domestic Beaker assemblage from Hockwold cum Wilton (Pendleton and Gibson forthcoming, fig.15, 5; fig.15, 8; Newton 2013, fig.10; Bamford 1982, fig.9). A further rusticated Beaker has pinched fingertip impressions forming raised cordons around the body (vessel 11: see Pendleton and Gibson forthcoming fig. 16, 13 and 14). Deep pinched cordons are also found on a second Beaker (vessel 15). This vessel has a

globular profile and upright bevelled rim with deep channels and plain raised cordons running around the vessel body. The sherd compares well with non-funerary Fen edge Beaker finds from Narford, Hockwold cum Newton and Northwold (Gibson 1982, fig MET 3, 12; fig.HcW.8, 34-36; Crowson 2004, fig.15, 4).

Incised decoration is present on five vessel profiles and 39% of the sherds by weight. These include the substantial remains of a Long Necked Beaker with short lines forming four horizontal bands below the rim and on the belly, with floating elongated lozenges filled with incised lattice (vessel 8). The Beaker has a long straight neck above a rounded body and stepped base and is made of sandy fabric with fine flint inclusions. The large sherds of the Beaker were spread between the two fills of pit [1057]. A second incised Beaker with similar decorative motif came from pit [1079]. This Beaker has comparable bands of short incised slashes to the rim and waist with floating diamond lozenges between also filled with incised lattice (vessel 7). A very similar Beaker with incised diamond decoration was found at Sutton Hoo (Fern 2015, fig 2.4, 4) and incised filled lozenges and diamonds also feature amongst the local non-funerary assemblages (Bamford 1982, fig.3, P93.018). A further Beaker with long straight neck and simple flat rim has hanging triangular pendants decorating the neck, again filled with incised lattice (vessel 14), comparable to a non-funerary Beaker found at Woolverstone Park (Clark 1931, fig.23).

The assemblage includes the remains of two globular Beakers. One is handled with a neat handle below a direct flat rim (vessel 13). The sherds have the possible remnants of incised decoration, but are too abraded for this to be seen clearly. Similar handled Beakers have been found in pit deposits at Saxmundham, (Neal 2013, fig.11) and Cottage Field, Wattisfield (Bamford 1982, fig.40. a and c). Two substantial sherds from a second curvaceous Beaker have a triple band of incised zig-zags running around the body. No direct parallels have been found for this vessel (vessel 12).

No Beakers with comb-impressed decoration were found. This is unusual as comb-decorated vessels often form a substantial component of non-funerary assemblages, including both those from the well know Fen edge sites such as Hockwold cum Wilton, and more locally from pit assemblages at Saxmundham, Worlingham and Sutton Hoo (Bamford 1982; Gibson 1982; Newton 2013, fig.11; Pendleton and Gibson forthcoming; Hummler 2005, fig.169). The absence of comb-impressed sherds may suggest a localised stylistic variation. Combed Beakers have been found very close to Holbrook at Brantham (Clark 1931, plate XXX, fig.8; plate XXXI, 6, 3, 4 & 5) though these complete vessels were funerary deposits accompanying inhumations (Clark 1931, 356).

## Distribution and deposition

Beaker pottery was recovered from sixteen features. The majority came from pits, with most being recovered from pit [1057], which contained over a kilo of pottery. Moderate assemblages came from pits [1009] and [1079]. Ditches [1007] and [1027] also contained a small amount of Beaker pottery.

| Feature type | Feature | Quantity   | Weight (g)  | No. of rims |
|--------------|---------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Ditch        | 1027    | 1          | 1           |             |
| Pit          | 1009    | 16         | 301         | 1           |
|              | 1057    | 66         | 1178        | 8           |
|              | 1073    | 5          | 75          |             |
|              | 1074    | 5          | 27          |             |
| Pit          | 1063    | 1          | 14          |             |
|              | 1065    | 12         | 67          | 2           |
|              | 1079    | 26         | 151         | 3           |
| Ditch        | 1007    | 5          | 47          | 1           |
| Pit          | 1054    | 1          | 1           |             |
|              | 1081    | 10         | 21          |             |
|              | 1100    | 1          | 5           |             |
|              | 1143    | 1          | 13          |             |
|              | 1146    | 2          | 2           |             |
|              | 1154    | 1          | 3           |             |
|              | 1155    | 2          | 6           |             |
| <b>Total</b> |         | <b>155</b> | <b>1912</b> | <b>15</b>   |

Table 3: Distribution of the Beaker pottery by feature

The deposition of the sherds is typical of non-funerary Beaker pit deposits. The distribution of pottery between pits is extremely uneven with most features containing only small quantities of material whilst a few contain significant assemblages. The assemblages comprise a mix of small abraded sherds, where many vessels are represented by single or low numbers of sherds, alongside substantial remains of distinctive vessels represented by many large and often joining sherds. Pit [1057], as well as containing the complete profile of a finely made Beaker (vessel 8), also contains the partial remains of at least seven others and includes at least two sherds, which have been re-fired. This pattern of deposition has been noted in Beaker assemblages from pits at Worlingham and Flixton (Pendleton and Gibson forthcoming; Percival 2012) and represents a mix of redeposited midden material including small abraded and re-fired sherds mixed with sherds from recently broken or otherwise significant vessels (Garrow 2006, 136), the presence of re-fired sherds being consistent with being burnt during midden management (Beck 2006, 44).

## **Discussion**

Many aspects of the assemblage are typical of non-funerary Beaker deposits including the range of fabrics and forms present and the mode of deposition, which comprises redeposited midden material unevenly distributed between several pits (Garrow 2006). Locally the assemblage compares well with Beaker pottery from pits excavated at Saxmundham, Worlingham, Flixton and Sutton Hoo (Neal 2013; Pendleton and Gibson forthcoming; Percival 2013; Hummler 2005; Percival 2015), though the extensive use of incised decoration and absence of comb-impressed vessels may suggest a localised variation, similar to ceramic stylistic zoning proposed for the Fens (Healy 1996, 117).

The postulated currency for Beaker use in England spans around 600 to 800 years and is suggested to start at c.2490-2370 cal. BC and end at around 1800-1620 cal. BC (95% probability; Healy 2012 table 10.2). The rusticated vessels found at Ipswich Road are comparable to those from the significant Beaker assemblage from Worlingham which produced radiocarbon dates suggesting that it was deposited c.2400-1900 cal. BC, a date confirmed by association with a distinctive copper-alloy axe-chisel (Pendleton and Gibson forthcoming). This falls well within the predicted date for the start of non-funerary use of Beaker of 2490-2200 cal BC (95% probability) probably 2350-2230 cal BC (68% probability) suggested by Healy (2012, 158). The incised decorated vessels are also typical of non-funerary assemblages which often 'include stylistically late decorative motifs such as infilled lozenges and triangles surrounded by reserve bands ... most often found on long-necked Beakers' (Healy 2012, 158).

## **Other Pottery**

Six earlier Iron Age sherds in flint-tempered fabric, including a direct rounded rim from a small jar, were found in the fill of ditch [1017]. Four Late Iron Age/early Roman body sherds came from ditch [1078] and a further Iron Age body sherd from ditch [1092]. Five Iron Age body sherds and an unglazed Medieval base sherd were recovered from Pit [1013].

## **Statement of Potential (pottery and baked clay)**

Whilst the Beaker is typical of non-funerary assemblages found all over East Anglia often in pits and characterised by re-deposited material derived from occupation debris, the composition of the Ipswich Road assemblage is of interest; comprising Beaker with fingertip rusticated and incised decoration but lacking comb-impressed examples. This variation provides an opportunity to examine possible localised stylistic zoning on a recently excavated assemblage with an associated secure radiocarbon date.

## Further Work

A publication report should include a short discussion of the assemblage incorporating any further phasing or grouping completed during full analysis and considering the radiocarbon date, in comparison with other local dated assemblages.

Sherds from four vessels are recommended for illustration:

| Vessel type | form                                | Decoration  | Context | Feature type | Feature |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|---------|--------------|---------|
| Beaker      | Coarse                              | Deep fingertip impressed rusticated   | 1067    | Posthole     | 1065    |
|             | Globular East Anglian               | Fingernail impressed cable  | 1012    | Pit          | 1009    |
|             | Long neck                           | Tool impressed on neck horizontal shell?, incised lattice filled floating diamond below | 1080    | Posthole     | 1079    |
|             | Short straight neck slight shoulder | Incised lattice filled floating lozenges  | 1080    | Posthole     | 1079    |

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### APPENDIX 3: The Baked Clay

By Sarah Percival

A total of eight fragments of baked clay weighing 92g were collected from four features, all of which also contained non-funerary Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery. The pieces are mostly small and abraded scraps with some larger blocks also present.

| Feature type | Context | Feature | Quantity | Weight (g) |
|--------------|---------|---------|----------|------------|
| Pit          | 1058    | 1057    | 1        | 6          |
|              | 1059    | 1057    | 5        | 66         |
|              | 1075    | 1074    | 1        | 7          |
| Pit          | 1067    | 1065    | 1        | 13         |
| <b>Total</b> |         |         | <b>8</b> | <b>92</b>  |

Table 1: Quantity and weight of baked clay by feature

### Methodology

The complete assemblage was analysed and the baked clay recorded by context, grouped by form and fabric, and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Diameter of withy or round wood impressions was noted where available. Surface treatment and impressions were recorded along with the form and number of surviving surfaces. Fabrics were identified following examination using x10 hand lens and are classified by major inclusion type.

### Description

All of the baked clay fragments are made of fine silty clay with no visible inclusions. Some of the pieces have fine linear impressions on the surfaces which may represent burnt out organic material, perhaps roots. Three fragments have at least one flattened surface and two have rod or stick impressions in one surface. The largest fragment, which has a roughly triangular profile with three smoothed surfaces, is 53mm long by 30mm wide and forms a rough wedge shape.



## Discussion

The fragments are very similar to baked clay ‘bricks’ found in quantity alongside non-funerary Beaker in a scatter of material preserved beneath a Round Barrow at Weasenham Lyngs, Norfolk (Petersen and Healy 1986, fig.88). Further examples have also been found at the Beaker occupation site at Hockwold cum Wilton, (Bamford 1982, 28), whilst in Suffolk similar baked clay objects were recovered associated with non-funerary Beaker at Martlesham Heath (Martin 1976, 28). The function of the baked clay ‘bricks’ is uncertain but they may represent debris from ovens or simple pottery kilns (Petersen and Healy 1986, 101).

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## **APPENDIX 4: The Lithics**

By Dr Amelia Pannett

### **Introduction**

The archaeological excavations at Ipswich Road, Holbrook produced an assemblage of 214 pieces of flint from 24 contexts.

### **Methodology**

The lithics were examined by eye and under a 10x magnifying glass, and the characteristics assessed in relation to a set of classifications developed by the author for use in analysing assemblages from across the UK. The results of the analysis were recorded in an Excel spreadsheet.

### **Summary of Assemblage**

The excavated assemblage contains 214 pieces of flint, of which 50 were determined to be natural. Of the remaining 165 pieces, 69 were classified as ‘chunks’, pieces that had been struck, but for which there is no clear striking platform or termination. Neither the natural pieces or chunks will be discussed in any detail, however their numbers are recorded per context in the table below.

| <b>Context No.</b> | <b>Total Assemblage</b> | <b>Natural</b> | <b>Chunk</b> | <b>Struck Lithics</b> |
|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| <b>1011</b>        | 3                       | 1              | 0            | <b>2</b>              |
| <b>1012</b>        | 23                      | 6              | 7            | <b>10</b>             |
| <b>1014</b>        | 15                      | 1              | 7            | <b>7</b>              |
| <b>1019</b>        | 1                       | 0              | 0            | <b>1</b>              |
| <b>1028</b>        | 4                       | 0              | 1            | <b>3</b>              |
| <b>1041</b>        | 1                       | 0              | 0            | <b>1</b>              |
| <b>1053</b>        | 4                       | 0              | 3            | <b>1</b>              |
| <b>1058</b>        | 21                      | 2              | 12           | <b>7</b>              |
| <b>1059</b>        | 52                      | 18             | 16           | <b>18</b>             |
| <b>1064</b>        | 4                       | 3              | 1            | <b>0</b>              |
| <b>1067</b>        | 22                      | 8              | 3            | <b>11</b>             |
| <b>1069</b>        | 3                       | 2              | 1            | <b>0</b>              |
| <b>1071</b>        | 2                       | 0              | 1            | <b>1</b>              |
| <b>1075</b>        | 14                      | 6              | 5            | <b>3</b>              |
| <b>1080</b>        | 17                      | 1              | 6            | <b>10</b>             |

|                         |            |           |           |           |
|-------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>1082</b>             | 8          | 0         | 3         | <b>5</b>  |
| <b>1089</b>             | 1          | 0         | 0         | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>1093</b>             | 3          | 0         | 0         | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>1095</b>             | 1          | 1         | 0         | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>1102</b>             | 4          | 0         | 1         | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>1121</b>             | 1          | 0         | 0         | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>1033</b>             | 1          | 0         | 1         | <b>0</b>  |
| <b>1060</b>             | 4          | 0         | 2         | <b>2</b>  |
| <b>Subsoil<br/>1001</b> | 5          | 1         | 0         | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>214</b> | <b>50</b> | <b>69</b> | <b>95</b> |

Table 1. Composition of the assemblage by context

The struck lithic assemblage is flake dominated, with 87 flakes identified. These are predominantly irregular flakes with a high proportion of hinged terminations, indicating a poor knapping technique. A total of five cores were identified, all of which are amorphous and of poor quality, and only seven pieces within the assemblage had been retouched.

A high proportion of the assemblage, predominantly chunks, showed signs of having been burnt, with cracked and crazed surfaces and colour change throughout the pieces. The 46 pieces recorded as having been heat affected had been burnt beyond the point of working – it has been recognised that heat treatment was used to compound the structure of the flint prior to knapping, to make it easier to work. It is, therefore, likely that the chunks from this assemblage were deliberately burnt, perhaps as a means of destruction, prior to deposition.

The raw materials used in the manufacture of the assemblage comprise principally grey flint, ranging from a dark grey to a light mottled grey, with either a chalky or a river pebble cortex. The raw materials are likely to have been collected locally as the River Orwell has eroded into the flint bearing Culver Chalk formation to the north of the site, at Ipswich (BGS 2017).

## Results

### Context (1011)

#### Primary Technology

The two struck pieces from context (1011) comprise irregular flakes. One is a primary flake, with cortex on the dorsal surface, and has a planar platform and feathered termination. It measures 36.5mm in length, 24mm wide and 7.8mm broad. The second piece is a proximal flake fragment, with a planar platform.

### Secondary Technology

Neither piece had been retouched and neither is diagnostic of a period.

### **Context (1012)**

#### Primary Technology

The assemblage from context (1012) comprises eight irregular flakes. One of the flakes retains cortex across the whole dorsal surface (primary), while four retain small patches of cortex (secondary). Three of the flakes are tertiary, retaining no cortex. All eight flakes are complete, with six retaining a planar platform, one a cortical platform, and one a shattered platform of unidentifiable form. The terminations are predominantly hinged, stepped or plunging, the result of mis-strikes, with only two feathered terminations. On average the flakes are 34.1mm in length, 32.1mm wide and 7.5mm broad. Dorsal scar patterns indicate the use of both single and multiple platform cores in the production of the flakes.

Two of the flakes appear to have been deliberately struck to remove hinge fracture scars from the face of cores, to revive the working face.

#### Secondary Technology

One of the flakes has been retouched to form a rough end scraper. The piece consists of a heavy flake with a plunging termination. Non-invasive retouch has been applied around the proximal end to form a crude scraper edge. The piece is likely to be Later Neolithic in date.

### **Context (1014)**

#### Primary Technology

The assemblage from context (1014) comprises five irregular flakes and two amorphous cores. Four of the pieces retain some cortex. Four of the flakes are complete, with two retaining a planar platform, one a cortical platform and one a shattered platform of unidentifiable form. Terminations are hinged, stepped and feathered. On average, the complete flakes are 33.4mm in length, 28.7mm wide and 7.4mm broad. Dorsal scar patterns indicate the use of both single and multiple platform cores in the production of the flakes.

Both of the cores are amorphous, ie. they do not take a specific form and appear to have been worked haphazardly. One comprises the last vestiges of a roughly worked flake core and the second consists of a heavy flake from which flakes have been removed.

#### Secondary Technology

One flake had been retouched to form an end and side scraper. Non-invasive retouch has been applied to the distal end and left lateral edge of a heavy flake forming the scraper edge. The piece is likely to be Later Neolithic in date.

### **Context (1019)**

#### Primary Technology

A single blade was recovered from context (1019). This piece retained a planar platform and a hinged termination, and had been struck from a multiple platform core. It measures 32mm in length, 13.1mm wide and 5.2mm broad.

#### Secondary Technology

The blade has rough, non-invasive retouch along the right lateral edge, forming a simple cutting edge. It is likely to be Early Neolithic in date.

### **Context (1028)**

#### Primary Technology

The assemblage from context (1028) consists of two irregular flakes. One retains a planar platform and one a cortical platform, and both have feathered terminations. They measure, on average, 20.6mm in length, 21.5mm wide and 6mm broad.

#### Secondary Technology

Neither flake has been retouched, and neither is diagnostic.

### **Context (1041)**

#### Primary Technology

A single primary flake was recovered from context (1041). It measures 45.3mm in length, 15.4mm wide and 5.8mm broad and retains a prepared planar platform and a feathered termination.

#### Secondary Technology

The flake has not been retouched, but the presence of a prepared platform suggests that it could be Early Neolithic in date.

### **Context (1053)**

#### Primary Technology

A single primary flake retaining a planar platform and a stepped termination was recovered from context (1053). It measures 20.2mm in length, 21mm wide and 4.5mm broad.

#### Secondary Technology

The flake has not been retouched and is undiagnostic.

### **Context (1058)**

#### Primary Technology

The assemblage from context (1058) comprises five complete secondary and tertiary flakes, one tertiary distal flake fragment and one amorphous core. Four of the complete

flakes retain a planar platform, with one a cortical platform, and terminations are feathered, hinged and stepped. The flakes measure, on average, 26.7mm in length, 21.7mm wide and 6.8mm broad. Dorsal scar patterns indicate the use of single platform cores in the production of the flakes.

The core consists of a heavy flake, measuring 55.6mm in length, 44.2mm wide and 18.5mm broad, from which flakes have been removed.

#### Secondary Technology

None of the flakes have been retouched and none are diagnostic.

#### **Context (1059)**

##### Primary Technology

The assemblage from context (1059) consists of 17 irregular secondary and tertiary flakes and one tertiary distal flake fragment. Three of the flakes have damaged platforms, the form of which could not be determined, the remainder retaining planar platforms. Terminations are feathered, hinged and plunging. The flakes are, on average, 18.5mm in length, 26.6mm wide and 6.4mm broad. Dorsal scar patterns indicate the use of both single and multiple platform cores in the production of the flakes.

##### Secondary Technology

Three flakes had been retouched, with one showing signs of edge damage possibly resulting from use. One flake has non-invasive retouch around the distal end forming a very slight end scraper. A second end and side scraper had been formed through the application of non-invasive retouch around the distal end and up the left lateral side. Both scrapers are likely to be Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date. One flake had very slight retouch along the proximal edge – this did not form a viable cutting edge and so its function is unknown. It is undiagnostic.

#### **Context (1067)**

##### Primary Technology

The assemblage from context (1067) consists of eight irregular secondary and tertiary flakes, two tertiary distal flake fragments and one amorphous core. The complete flakes retain planar and cortical platforms, and feathered, hinged and plunging terminations. On average, the complete flakes measure 36.8mm in length, 36.5mm wide and 8.75mm broad.

The single amorphous core is of extremely poor quality and could be natural.

##### Secondary Technology

None of the flakes had been retouched and none are diagnostic.

### **Context (1071)**

#### Primary Technology

A single secondary flake was recovered from context (1071). It measures 27.2mm in length, 37.2mm wide and 13.2mm broad and retains a planar platform and a feathered termination.

#### Secondary Technology

The flake has not been retouched and is undiagnostic.

### **Context (1075)**

#### Primary Technology

The assemblage from context (1075) consists of one complete secondary flake, one secondary proximal flake fragment and one tertiary distal flake fragment. The complete flake retains a planar platform and a hinged termination and measures 33.9mm in length, 27.1mm wide and 14.3mm broad. The proximal flake fragment retains a planar platform and the distal flake fragment retains a hinged termination. Dorsal scars on the proximal fragment indicate that it was struck from a multi-platform core.

#### Secondary Technology

None of the flakes have been retouched and none are diagnostic.

### **Context (1080)**

#### Primary Technology

The assemblage from context (1080) consists of eight irregular flakes, one distal flake fragment and one indeterminate flake fragment. One complete flake is a primary flake, with cortex on the dorsal surface, three are secondary flakes and the remainder are tertiary. Seven of the complete flakes retain a planar platform, with one retaining a shattered platform of indeterminate form. Terminations are feathered, hinged and plunging. The complete flakes measure, on average, 28.7mm in length, 23.8mm wide and 7.2mm broad.

#### Secondary Technology

None of the flakes had been retouched and none are diagnostic.

### **Context (1082)**

#### Primary Technology

The assemblage from context (1082) consists of four irregular flakes, two primary and two secondary, and one primary distal flake fragment. Three of the complete flakes retain a planar platform and one a cortical platform. Terminations are hinged, feathered and plunging. The complete flakes are, on average, 25.8mm in length, 34mm wide and 10.2mm broad. Dorsal scar patterns indicate the use of both single and multi-platform cores in the production of the flakes.

### Secondary Technology

None of the flakes had been retouched and none are diagnostic.

### **Context (1089)**

#### Primary Technology

A single tertiary blade struck from a single platform core was recovered from context (1089). It retained a planar platform and a feathered termination and measured 27.3mm in length, 13mm wide and 4.3mm broad.

#### Secondary Technology

The blade had not been retouched, but its morphology suggests an Early Neolithic date.

### **Context (1093)**

#### Primary Technology

The assemblage from context (1093) consists of two irregular secondary flakes and a tertiary medial blade fragment. The flakes both retain a planar platform and a feathered termination, and measure, on average, 27.7mm in length, 26.1mm wide and 4.9mm broad. Dorsal scar patterns indicate the use of both single and multi-platform cores in the production of the flakes and blade.

#### Secondary Technology

None of the pieces had been retouched. The blade is diagnostic of the Early Neolithic.

### **Context (1102)**

#### Primary Technology

The assemblage comprises three irregular secondary and tertiary flakes. Two retain cortical platforms, one retains a shattered platform of indeterminate form, and the terminations are feathered and stepped. They measure, on average, 30.3mm in length, 20.6mm wide and 5.5mm broad. The dorsal scar pattern on one flake indicates the use of a single platform core in its production.

#### Secondary Technology

None of the flakes had been retouched and none are diagnostic.

### **Context (1121)**

#### Primary Technology

A single secondary flake was recovered from context (1121). It retains a planar platform and a hinged termination and measures 34.4mm in length, 24mm wide and 5.5mm broad. The flake has become rounded through abrasion and exposure, which suggests it is a residual artefact within the deposit.

#### Secondary Technology

The flake has not been retouched and is not diagnostic.



### **Context (1160)**

#### Primary Technology

The assemblage from context (1160) consists of one primary flake and one secondary flake – the secondary flake has rounded edges suggesting that it had been exposed for a length of time before final deposition. The secondary flake retains a cortical platform while the platform on the primary flake is shattered. Terminations are plunging and feathered. The flakes measure, on average, 19.35mm in length, 21.8mm wide and 3.5mm broad.

#### Secondary Technology

Neither flake has been retouched, and neither is diagnostic.

### **Subsoil (1001)**

#### Primary Technology

The material recovered from the subsoil consists of three irregular flakes and one distal flake fragment. The flakes are both secondary and tertiary. The complete flakes retain planar platforms, with feathered and hinged terminations. The complete pieces measure, on average, 42.5mm in length, 29.9mm wide and 10.2mm broad. Dorsal scar patterns reveal the use of single platform cores in the production of the flakes.

#### Secondary Technology

One of the complete flakes has been retouched to form an end and side scraper, with non-invasive retouch extending around the distal end and along the left hand lateral edge. It is diagnostically Later Neolithic.

### **Discussion and Conclusion**

The material recovered during the excavation represents a poor quality, expedient, lithic technology characteristic of the decline seen in knapping techniques at the end of the Neolithic. The predominance of irregular flakes struck showing little regard for the precision knapping techniques of the Earlier Neolithic, and the presence of irregular, amorphous cores points to a Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date for the majority of the assemblage. The retouched tools that are present within the assemblage are either rough scrapers manufactured on irregular flakes, or crudely manufactured, but simple edge retouch tools, all of which would probably have been made in response to an immediate need and then discarded. The large quantity of chunks within the assemblage are likely to be the result of the poor quality techniques in evidence, perhaps with pebbles or nodules split open and haphazardly worked. Of interest is the complete lack of microdebitage in the assemblage – this would provide evidence of knapping occurring on the site. Whether this is a true reflection of the assemblage or a result of the recovery techniques is not clear. Without evidence for on-site knapping it must be assumed that the pieces within the assemblage were brought to the site specifically for deposition,

particularly in the case of the beaker pits. It is significant to note that none of the lithic pieces recovered from the beaker pits represents the type of high quality flint artefacts that are often found in a beaker burial context, suggesting that the pits at Holbrook were non-funerary in nature.

There are a small number of pieces that are probably Earlier Neolithic in date, although none are definitively diagnostic.

While the unworked burnt flint has not been discussed in any detail, it does form a significant element of the assemblage. The presence of large quantities of burnt flint does suggest that this material was being deliberately heated before deposition. The rationale behind that is unclear. However, it is unlikely to have been to enhance the knapping properties of the raw materials. In addition to the burnt flint assemblage, there are a number of burnt stones within the coarse stone assemblage. The presence of large numbers of stones and flint exposed to high temperatures could indicate that they were being used for a specific activity on the site, such as heating water.

### **Potential for Further Work**

The lithic assemblage from Ipswich Road does not hold any potential for further analysis.

| <b>Cxt</b> | <b>No. of Burnt Flint Fragments</b> |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1012       | 4                                   |
| 1014       | 6                                   |
| 1053       | 1                                   |
| 1058       | 8                                   |
| 1059       | 13                                  |
| 1067       | 2                                   |
| 1069       | 1                                   |
| 1075       | 5                                   |
| 1080       | 3                                   |
| 1133       | 1                                   |
| 1160       | 2                                   |

Table 2. Number of burnt flint fragments by context

## **APPENDIX 5: Macroscopic Plant Remains and Wood Charcoal**

By Dr Danielle E. de Carle

### **Introduction**

From excavations at Ipswich Road, Holbrook (IRH16) five bulk soil samples from pits thought to date from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, totalling 115 Litres of soil, were submitted for assessment. The samples were processed for the recovery of charred plant remains and wood charcoal and here the flots are assessed for concentration, diversity, state of preservation and suitability for use in radiocarbon dating, of archaeobotanical material.

### **Recovery, processing and laboratory methods**

The bulk soil samples were processed for the recovery of charred plant remains and wood charcoal as well as finds and items in the heavy residue by GeoFlo Southwest Geophysical and Flotation Services using a water separation machine. Floating material was collected using a 250 µm mesh sieve and the heavy residue retained in a 500µm Mesh. Samples from contexts (1059) and (1080) were re-floated to increase recovery of charred material. Assessment for the re-flot was made separately for (1080), but numbers below reflect the sample as a whole.

The samples were assessed in accordance with Historic England guidelines for environmental archaeology assessments (Campbell et al, 2011). A preliminary assessment of the samples was made using a stereo-binocular microscope (x40 - x63). To aid the speed of scanning, samples were passed through 2mm and 1mm sieves, and the size classes looked at individually. In this case, as the flots were relatively small, 100% of the samples at >2mm and 1mm sizes were assessed. The overall composition of the samples seen in Table 1 is an aggregate of all size classes. The abundance of the main classes of material present was recorded and a limited identification of the plant material was carried out by comparison with material in the author's own reference collection, the University of Leicester collection and reference works (e.g. Cappers et al, 2006). Cereal identifications and nomenclature follow Jacomet (2006). Other plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010). Unless otherwise stated in the table the identified plant part is a seed, used here in the broadest sense, the abbreviation cf. means 'compares with' and denotes that a specimen most closely resembles that particular taxa more than any other, whilst sp. refers to species and spp. plural.

At assessment comprehensive/full counts were not made of all items. Instead an estimation of more numerous items was made, therefore in table 1 below: \* represents 1>10 items; \*\* = 1>50; \*\*\* = 50>100; \*\*\*\* = 100>250 and \*\*\*\*\* = 250>500 (or greater).

## Preservation

The preservation of charred cereal grains was variable, with a few grains in (1080) exhibiting minimal puffing/distortion. However, most of the grains were more poorly preserved, abraded with no epidermis retained, exhibiting puffing/distortion meaning they were identifiable by gross morphology only. Overall, the wood charcoal was moderately well preserved with low incidences of vitrification or mineralisation, but some sediment obscuring unbroken/abraded surfaces. All samples contained a reasonable amount of undifferentiated charred plant material.

Moderate levels of root material and sediments were observed in samples from pit contexts (1012)/(1011) and (1059) while from pit fills (1067) and (1080) the proportions of intrusive root material was much lower (around 10%). In addition, all five samples contain significant numbers of uncharred seeds (mostly *Chenopodium* sp. goosefoots). It is suggested that they are likely to be intrusive, Modern seeds. It is more difficult to assess the possibility of intrusiveness from seeds that appear mineralised (Keepax 1977), but the colouring/numbers of seeds (most probably *Rubus* spp.) particularly in (1011) would also point to them not being archaeological. These aspects indicate a high degree of activity within the deposits and so the possibility of later material being reworked into earlier contexts and destruction of material.

## Charred plant remains

As is frequently the case for the period (Jones 2000, Medlycott 2011) the most numerous identifiable charred items recovered were fragments of *Corylus avellana* (Hazel) nutshell. Some fragments were at least 1cm in size and represent good material for possible radiocarbon dating due to representing a short-lived, single growth season.

Identifiable *Hordeum vulgare* (barley) grains were recovered from two of the samples - (1059) lower pit fill and (1080) a pit fill, which contained 4 barley grains alongside 4 indeterminate grains, it was not possible to assess the grains as hulled or naked or 6- or 2-rowed varieties. No chaff (rachis/straw) items were observed, though in the free threshing cereals such as barley the chaff is often removed early in processing (compared to the glumes of hulled wheats) meaning it is less likely to be preserved in domestic fires. It is less likely to be transported with the grain and in addition chaff is more delicate than grains and tends to be burnt away faster (Boardman and Jones 1990), also decreasing the chance of its archaeological recovery.

Securely charred weed/wild seeds were relatively rare in the material (>1mm) which was looked at in more detail. A couple of *Vicia/Lathyrus* sp. (Vetches and tares) and a single *Rumex* sp. (docks) were noted - species indicative of disturbed ground.

### **Wood Charcoal**

Even under low magnification both diffuse and ring porous wood types were observed in clean fragments from samples (1067) and (1080) suggesting multiple species. There were few large pieces (greater than 1cm), but there are good numbers in the >4mm/>2mm ranges, which would be suitable for further identification.

### **Conclusions and future work**

Both the barley and hazelnuts represent available food items. The greater abundance of nutshell fragments compared to cereal grains found here has been noted in many samples of similar date across Britain. The nutshell fragments significantly outnumber the grains, but may still only represent a few handfuls of nuts. It has been pointed out that nutshell is often considered as waste for disposal, or a useful fuel, increasing their likelihood of being preserved by fire, whereas cereal grains are a product intended for consumption, so the waste of grains may have been more carefully avoided, this suggests the relative proportion in deposits of nutshell and cereal grains is less likely to represent the availability of foods (Moffett et al 1989). The greater abundance of nutshell in this period than the Later Bronze Age and beyond is thought to indicate the greater importance of gathered resources in the diet (Robinson 2000). Finds of nutshell in pits has been suggested to indicate storage of nuts in the pits which were then removed and consumed nearby, or possibly because the deposition of burnt nutshell was a common ceremony associated with pits (Robinson 2000). However, here the relatively low numbers of the seed/nut items in both pits and postholes is suggestive of longer term build up collecting in negative features. Both samples with greater than one cereal grain were actually relatively small (8 and 7 litres) and this is was due to the limited size of the features. Monckton (2006) suggests that in order to recover enough charred plant material from Neolithic contexts, 50 litres plus of sediment is advisable.

Charred material suitable for radiocarbon dating was present in three of the samples in the form of charred hazel nutshell, and a few barley grains. If necessary, dating of samples from feature [1009] would have to depend on wood charcoal, though no obvious round wood was observed, meaning that fragments may represent long-lived element and therefore relate to a wider time span.

Evidence of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age settlement waste is rare and the study of the arable economy of the wider East Anglian region has been identified by Medlycott (2011) as an aspect in need of more focus within these periods, when compared to the animal based economy. This means the barley grains should be considered important.

That said, full sorting of the flots is likely to recover only a few more grains and further hazel fragments, this is unlikely to result in a statistically significant assemblage. The most likely items that could be added are taxa of smaller charred wild/weeds in the smaller size fractions. Therefore, in respect of the plant remains (excluding charcoal) this report could stand as the archive for the site.

In respect of the wood charcoal assemblage, contexts (1012), (1059), (1067) and (1080) contain sufficiently numerous and suitable sized wood charcoal fragments to further look at the range of taxa present.

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**Table 1**

| <b>Archaeobotanical Sample Scanning Table</b>           |                                  | Assessment D. de Carle 08/2017   |                                  |                                  |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Site (IRH16) Ipswich Road Holbrook                      |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Flotation sample number                                 | 1                                | 2                                | 3                                | 4                                | 5                                |
| Context   | 1012                             | 1011                             | 1059                             | 1067                             | 1080                             |
| feature   | 1009                             | 1009                             | 1057                             | 1065                             | 1079                             |
| Context type  | Beaker pit (upper fill)          | Beaker pit (lower fill)          | Beaker pit (lower fill)          | Beaker pit (lower fill)          | Beaker pit (lower fill)          |
| spot date?  | Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age | Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age | Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age | Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age | Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age |
| Volume of processed soil (L)                            | 20                               | 7                                | 73                               | 8                                | 7                                |
| Weight of processed soil (Kg)                           | 22                               | 8                                | 86                               | 15                               | 9                                |
| flot volume (ml)  | 100                              | 20                               | 460                              | 470                              | 120                              |
| Post process residue >4mm weight (g)                    | 1422                             | 1033                             | 9796                             | 1214                             | 645                              |
| Reflot?   |                                  |                                  | R                                |                                  | R                                |
| % proportion of intrusive rootlets in flot              | 30%                              | 40%                              | 25%                              | 10%                              | 10%                              |
| Barley grain indet. ( <i>Hordeum</i> sp.)               |                                  |                                  | 1                                |                                  | 4                                |
| Cereal sp.  |                                  |                                  | 1                                | 3                                | 4                                |
| <b>Total identifiable crop material</b>                 |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Vetches and tares ( <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> )             |                                  |                                  |                                  | 1                                | 1                                |
| Docks ( <i>Rumex</i> sp.)                               |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  | 1                                |
| Nutshell cf. Hazel ( <i>Corylus avellana</i> )          | 1                                |                                  | **                               | **                               | **                               |
| Mineralised seeds                                       | 1                                |                                  | **                               |                                  | *                                |
| uncharred modern Goosefoots ( <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.)   | **                               | **                               | ***                              | **                               | **                               |
| modern seed   | *                                | *                                | **                               | **                               | **                               |
| <b>Total identifiable wild / weed plant material</b>    | -                                | -                                | ***                              | ***                              | ***                              |
| >2mm wood charcoal fragments                            | ****                             | **                               | *****                            | *****                            | *****                            |
| Non-plant material                                      | *metal slag/cinder?              | *metal slag/cinder?              | * hammer scale: sphere +slag?    |                                  | * hammer scale: sphere +slag     |
| <b>Sample summary information</b>                       |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
| Sufficient charred plant material for further analysis? | û                                | û                                | û                                | ?                                | ?                                |
| Sufficient wood charcoal for further analysis?          | ü                                | û                                | ü                                | ü                                | ü                                |

|   |                 |                 |          |          |                              |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|----------|----------|------------------------------|
| Charred material most suitable for radiocarbon dating?<br>(single season) | (wood charcoal) | (wood charcoal) | Nutshell | Nutshell | Nutshell/<br>barley<br>grain |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|----------|----------|------------------------------|

\* = 1>10 items, \*\* = 10>50, \*\*\* = 50>100, \*\*\*\*= 100>250, \*\*\*\*\* = 250>500 (or greater).

## APPENDIX 6: Miscellaneous Finds List

| context | description                              |
|---------|--|
| 1019    | 1 x cbm                                  |
| 1056    | Post-medieval clay smoking pipe fragment |
| 1059    | 1 x cbm, 1 x burnt bone (undiagnostic)   |
| 1082    | Post-medieval glass fragment             |
| 1102    | Post-medieval glass fragment             |
| 1115    | iron object - nail fragment?             |
| 1121    | 1 x cbm                                  |
| 1145    | Post-medieval clay smoking pipe fragment |

## APPENDIX 7: OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: foundati1-308745**

### Project details

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Project name                           | Ipswich Road, Holbrook, Suffolk: Archaeological Excavation   |
| Short description of the project       | Excavation identified and recorded Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age 'Beaker' settlement activity in the form of a pit cluster, with other possible dispersed pits nearby. Some of the Beaker pits yielded baked clay fragments, which may be indicative of limited pottery production in the locale; however, these artefacts could also be the re-deposited remains of a domestic hearth. There was also evidence that flints and stones had been burnt or heated, although the precise reason for this remained unclear. Evidence for available food items was present in the form of charred Hazel nutshells and Barley grains. A co-axial ditched field system, which included part of a driveway, was most likely to be later than the Beaker settlement activity. Due to a lack of securely stratified artefactual material and poor stratigraphic associations, the ditches remained poorly dated; however, a limited amount of pottery from the ditch fills, along with their general layout, suggested that they could possibly be of Iron Age/Roman date. |
| Project dates                          | Start: 12-09-2016 End: 14-10-2016  |
| Previous/future work                   | Yes / Yes  |
| Any associated project reference codes | IRH16 - Sitecode   |
| Any associated project reference codes | HBK064 - HER event no.   |
| Type of project                        | Recording project  |
| Site status                            | None   |
| Current Land use                       | Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed   |
| Monument type                          | PIT Early Bronze Age   |
| Monument type                          | DITCH Iron Age   |
| Significant Finds                      | POTTERY Early Bronze Age   |
| Significant Finds                      | BAKED CLAY Early Bronze Age  |
| Significant Finds                      | POTTERY Iron Age   |
| Significant Finds                      | POTTERY Medieval   |
| Significant Finds                      | POTTERY Uncertain  |
| Significant Finds                      | STRUCK FLINT Early Bronze Age  |

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Significant Finds  | BURNT STONE Early Bronze Age              |
| Significant Finds  | SMOKING PIPE FRAGMENT Post Medieval       |
| Significant Finds  | GLASS FRAGMENT Post Medieval              |
| Significant Finds  | CBM Uncertain                             |
| Significant Finds  | IRON NAIL? Uncertain                      |
| Significant Finds  | BURNT BONE (UNDIAG.) Uncertain            |
| Investigation type | "Full excavation"                         |
| Prompt             | National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF |

---

### Project location

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| Country          | England  |
| Site location    | SUFFOLK BABERGH HOLBROOK Ipswich Road                                      |
| Study area       | 0.5 Hectares   |
| Site coordinates | TM 17032 37069 51.989050596321 1.161332808467 51 59 20 N 001 09 40 E Point |

---

### Project creators

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Name of Organisation         | Foundations Archaeology   |
| Project brief originator     | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body |
| Project design originator    | Foundations Archaeology   |
| Project director/manager     | Roy King  |
| Project supervisor           | Nick Wells  |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer   |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Taylor Wimpey   |

---

### Project archives

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Physical Archive recipient | Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service   |
| Physical Contents          | "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Industrial", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics" |

## Ipswich Road, Holbrook, Suffolk: Archaeological Excavation: Post-excavation Assessment

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Digital Archive recipient | Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service   |
| Digital Contents          | "Stratigraphic"   |
| Digital Media available   | "GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey"  |
| Paper Archive recipient   | Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service   |
| Paper Contents            | "Stratigraphic"   |
| Paper Media available     | "Aerial Photograph","Context sheet","Correspondence","Diary","Drawing","Map","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text" |

---

### Project bibliography 1

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Publication type              | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)                                      |
| Title                         | Ipswich Road, Holbrook, Suffolk. Archaeological Excavation: Post-Excavation Assessment |
| Author(s)/Editor(s)           | Hood, A.   |
| Other bibliographic details   | Report No. 1210  |
| Date                          | 2017   |
| Issuer or publisher           | Foundations Archaeology  |
| Place of issue or publication | Swindon  |
| Description                   | Technical report.  |

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|            |                                   |
|------------|-----------------------------------|
| Entered by | A Hood (a.hood@foundations.co.uk) |
| Entered on | 9 February 2018                   |

## **APPENDIX 8: Written Scheme of Investigation**

# **WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION**



## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document sets out details of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological excavation on land to the east of Ipswich Road, Holbrook, Suffolk (NGR: TM 169 371 centred) in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavations* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (rev. 2011), the brief issued by the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council, SCCAS/CT *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation* (2012) and complies with the principles of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2012).
- 1.2 Foundations Archaeology is certified to BS/EN/ISO 9001: 2008 for quality assurance in the provision of archaeological services. The company is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and subscribes to that organisation's Code of Conduct. All relevant CIfA Codes of Practice will be adhered to throughout the course of the project.

## 2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 There is planning permission, listed under Application Number B/14/01288, for a residential development of 78 dwellings, along with public open space, associated landscaping and sustainable urban drainage systems. The site is located on the north east edge of the village of Holbrook. The site is bounded to the west by Ipswich Road to the north and east by agricultural fields and to the south by housing. The study area covers approximately 3 hectares (ha) and is currently under rough grassland and scrub.
- 2.2 The underlying geology of the site consists of *Crag Formation - Sand* with superficial deposits of *Lowestoft Formation - Sand And Gravel* present (BGS online viewer).
- 2.3 The site has been the subject of a Desk-Based Assessment (CSa Environment Planning 2013) which noted that the site "has the potential to contain significant buried archaeology because of the close proximity of cropmark complexes identified from aerial photographs. These cropmarks are probably associated with an extensive buried prehistoric landscape." No significant sites or events are previously recorded within the site itself, with the exception of a Bronze Age axe which was found either within or close to the site (HBK 001-MSF8147).

- 24 Further Bronze Age activity is indicated by the presence of ring ditches approximately 300m to the south east and 700m and 850m to the south (HBK 001-MSF 8147, FRT 012-MSF 8563, FRT 013-MSF 8564, FRT 010-MSF 8560, FRT 016-MSF 8567, FRT 017-MSF 8568, FRT 019-MSF 8570). Along with a findspot of a Bronze Age flint arrowhead (HBK 019-MSF 18266) approximately 350m to the south east and a bronze spearhead (HBK 009-MSF 8155) found approximately 750m to the south.
- 25 A series of undated field systems, some rectilinear in design, along with several trackways have been identified through aerial photography directly to the southeast and north of the site.
- 26 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in 2008 at Berners Field directly south of the site, this did not identify any finds or features of archaeological significance.
- 27 A targeted archaeological evaluation was also carried out in 2016 by Archaeology South East, which followed on from a geophysical survey by GSB Prospection. Magnetometry identified a single likely former field boundary and also a number of trends and areas of magnetic disturbance which might indicate sub-surface archaeological remains, but no clear archaeological anomalies.
- 28 Subsequent trial trenching involved excavation of a total of fourteen fifty metre long trenches arranged across the site and targeted in part on geophysical anomalies (ASE 2016). This work confirmed the presence of sub-surface features across the site area. These consisted of pits, ditches and gullies along with a single post-hole. With the exception of a post-medieval field boundary, the features were either undated or of Prehistoric date given the pottery recovered from them. The richest contexts appear to lie in the south of the site, with no datable features in the north.
- 29 Therefore, due to the identified archaeological potential of the site, the archaeological advisor for Suffolk County Council has requested that an archaeological excavation be carried out, focussed on the area with the richest finds and densest features found during evaluation. The main archaeological potential of the site is for the presence of finds and features from the Prehistoric period. This will not prejudice the excavation against features and finds associated with other periods.



### **3 AIMS**

- 3.1 The aims of the archaeological excavation are to gather high quality data from the direct observation and recording of archaeological deposits in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains; as well as to make recommendations for the management of the resource, including further archaeological works, or preservation in-situ, if necessary.
- 3.2 These aims will be achieved through pursuit of the following objectives:
- i) to define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;
  - ii) to attempt to characterise the nature and preservation of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning and extent of features present on the site;
  - iii) to recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence which will attempt to determine the complexity of the horizontal and vertical stratigraphy present, and to recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples;
  - iv) to determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present.
- 3.3 The site investigations will also seek to address the following site-specific research objectives in-line with the East Anglian Research Framework (2008):
- i) to establish the duration and nature of Prehistoric land-use and on-site settlement activity;
  - ii) to achieve a phased description for all periods represented within the site and to tie these into their relevant local and, where appropriate, regional contexts.

### **4 METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1 An area of 60m by 60m will be excavated within the proposed development area, as shown in Figure 1. This is targeted over the richest archaeology revealed in Trenches 9, 10 and 11 during the 2016 evaluation. A contingency for a further extension to this area is allowed for.

- 42 Non-significant overburden will be removed to the top of archaeological deposits or natural substrates, whichever is encountered first. This will be achieved through use of a mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Thereafter all cleaning and excavation will be conducted by hand.
- 43 All archaeological deposits and features will be subject to appropriate levels of investigation. Once the initial strip is complete, the site will be fully surveyed using a Topcon GRS-1. Where excavation is required for the satisfactory assessment of archaeological deposits, this will only be sufficient to characterise and date them. It is anticipated that this will require a minimum 10% sample of all linear features at appropriate intervals including all intersections, overlaps and terminals and a minimum 50% sample of all non-linear features. It is accepted that smaller or larger percentages may be sufficient should the date and character of features be readily apparent. Any deposits which are seemed structural will be sectioned and then subjected to 100% excavation.
- 44 A metal detector survey will be undertaken at all stages of excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 45 Each excavation context will be excavated, wherever possible, in such a way as to produce at least one representative cross-section of the deposit.
- 46 Any human remains which may be encountered will initially be left *in-situ* and reported to the appropriate authorities. In the unlikely event that removal is necessary; this must comply with Ministry of Justice regulations and current archaeological best-practice.
- 47 Suitable contexts will be subjected to environmental sampling at an appropriate scale in accordance with the Centre for Archaeology Guidelines *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recording to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011). Decisions regarding which contexts are suitable for environmental sampling will be made on site in consultation with the archaeological advisor to Suffolk County Council and, where necessary, the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor.
- 48 All artefactual and ecofactual remains, whether stratified or not, will be collected, bagged and labelled. Artefacts will be subject to preliminary study on site in order to help date archaeological features and contexts. All artefactual and ecofactual evidence will be treated in accordance with *First Aid*

*For Finds.*

- 49 Normal conditions will apply with regard to finds ownership and the Treasure Act 1996.

**5 STAFF**

- 5.1 Following the removal of the soil overburden, the field team will consist of a minimum of 4 experienced operatives which may be supplemented by additional staff as required. The project will be directed by Mr. R. King BA, MCIfA who has wide experience of performing, monitoring and managing field work projects of different periods throughout Britain. He is the Director of Foundations Archaeology and is a Member of the Institute for Archaeologists.
- 5.2 Specialists who are likely to advise and report on specific aspects of the project include Dr. Matilda Holmes (bone), Dr Rob Scaife (environmental coordinator), Dr Jane Timby, Paul Blinkhorn and Roy King (pottery), Dr Lynne Bevan (small finds, glass and metalwork), and Dr. Chris Salter of the Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art (metalworking residue). Any other categories of specialist report will be provided by Museum of London Specialist Services.

**6 SURVEY CONTROL**

- 6.1 Horizontal survey control of the site will be by means of a coordinate grid, using metric measurements, relative to the National Grid.
- 6.2 Vertical survey control will be tied to the Ordnance Survey datum. Details of the method employed will be recorded, including the assumed height of the reference point.

**7 RECORDING**

- 7.1 All site recording will be undertaken in accordance with Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3 (Excavation Manual).
- 7.2 Each archaeological feature or deposit will be recorded by means of a measured plan at an appropriate scale. Spot heights will be taken on the deposit and their location recorded on the plan.

- 73 Cross sections will be recorded by means of a measured drawing at an appropriate scale. The height of a datum on the drawing will be calculated and recorded. The locations of cross sections will be recorded either on the site plans, or relative to the site grid. Cut features will be recorded in profile and plan at an appropriate scale and their location accurately identified.
- 74 All drawn records will be clearly marked with a unique site number, and will be individually identified. The scale of the plan will be recorded. All drawings will be drawn on dimensionally stable media. All plans will be drawn relative to the site grid and at least two grid references marked on each plan.
- 75 Each archaeological context will be recorded separately by means of a written description. The stratigraphic relationships of each context will be recorded. Foundations Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets will be used throughout. An index will be kept of all record types. All trenches will be recorded even if no archaeological deposits have been identified.
- 76 An adequate photographic record of the excavation will be compiled. All photographs will be duplicated in monochrome print. Each excavation context will be recorded photographically prior to removal. All photographs will feature an appropriately sized scale.

## **8 POST-EXCAVATION**

- 8.1 A typescript report will be prepared immediately site works are completed to fulfil the requirements set out in the WSI (2016). This will include a full written description and interpretation of the results, including specialist reports. The report will contain a front sheet which will detail the following: Site name, NGR, Site activity, Date and duration, Site code, Area of site, Summary of results, Monuments identified (referenced to the Thesaurus of Monument Types) and Location of the archive. All recording, cleaning and conservation of finds will comply with CIfA Guidelines for Finds Work.
- 8.2 The report will include all elements set out in the brief and appendices including as a minimum; plan(s), at an appropriate scale, showing excavation layout (as dug) and features located; a table summarising any descriptive text showing, the features, classes and numbers of artefacts located and their interpretation; a reconsideration of the methodology used, i.e. a confidence rating; a plan, at an appropriate scale, showing actual archaeological deposits; and a consideration of the archaeological evidence from within the site set in its broader landscape setting.

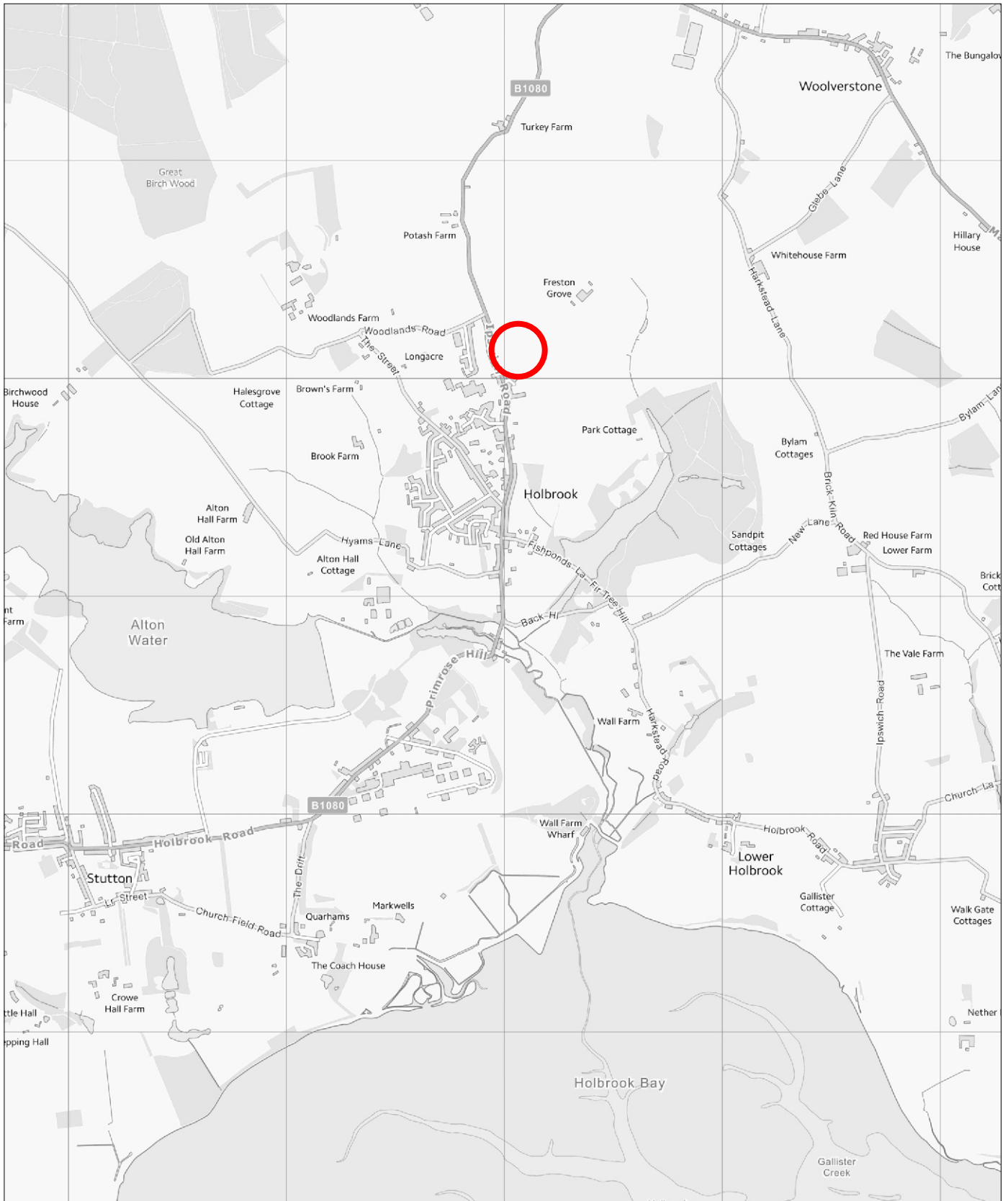
- 83 An indexed and internally consistent archive will be prepared in accordance with MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006) and Foundations Archaeology's internal quality control systems which are certified to BS EN ISO 9001: 2008. These standards comply with *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (UKIC 1990) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (MGC 1994). The requirements of the brief will be adhered to in all respects with regard to archive integrity, preparation, and deposition. Arrangements will be made for the deposition of the finds and the site archive with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service prior to the commencement of fieldwork using their specific deposition guidelines. Deposition will take place within 24 months of the completion of site work.
- 84 Copies of the report in paper and digital format will be supplied to the archaeological advisor to Suffolk County Council and an additional copy will be deposited with the site archive. The report will become a public document after a period not exceeding six months.
- 85 The report will be published in an appropriate form in a relevant journal within 12 months from completion of fieldwork. An OASIS record will also be completed and submitted on completion of the project.
- 86 Copies of the photographs will be supplied to the HER as required.

## **9 MONITORING**

- 9.1 An appropriate level of monitoring will be undertaken by the archaeological advisor to Suffolk County Council and BSA Heritage.

## **10 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 10.1 The excavation will be undertaken with regard to all relevant Health and Safety legislation, in accordance with the *Foundations Archaeology Health and Safety Manual* (2013).



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Ordnance Survey Licence 100015722  
**Site Code: IRH16**  
**Accession Code:**

**FIGURE 1: Site Location**



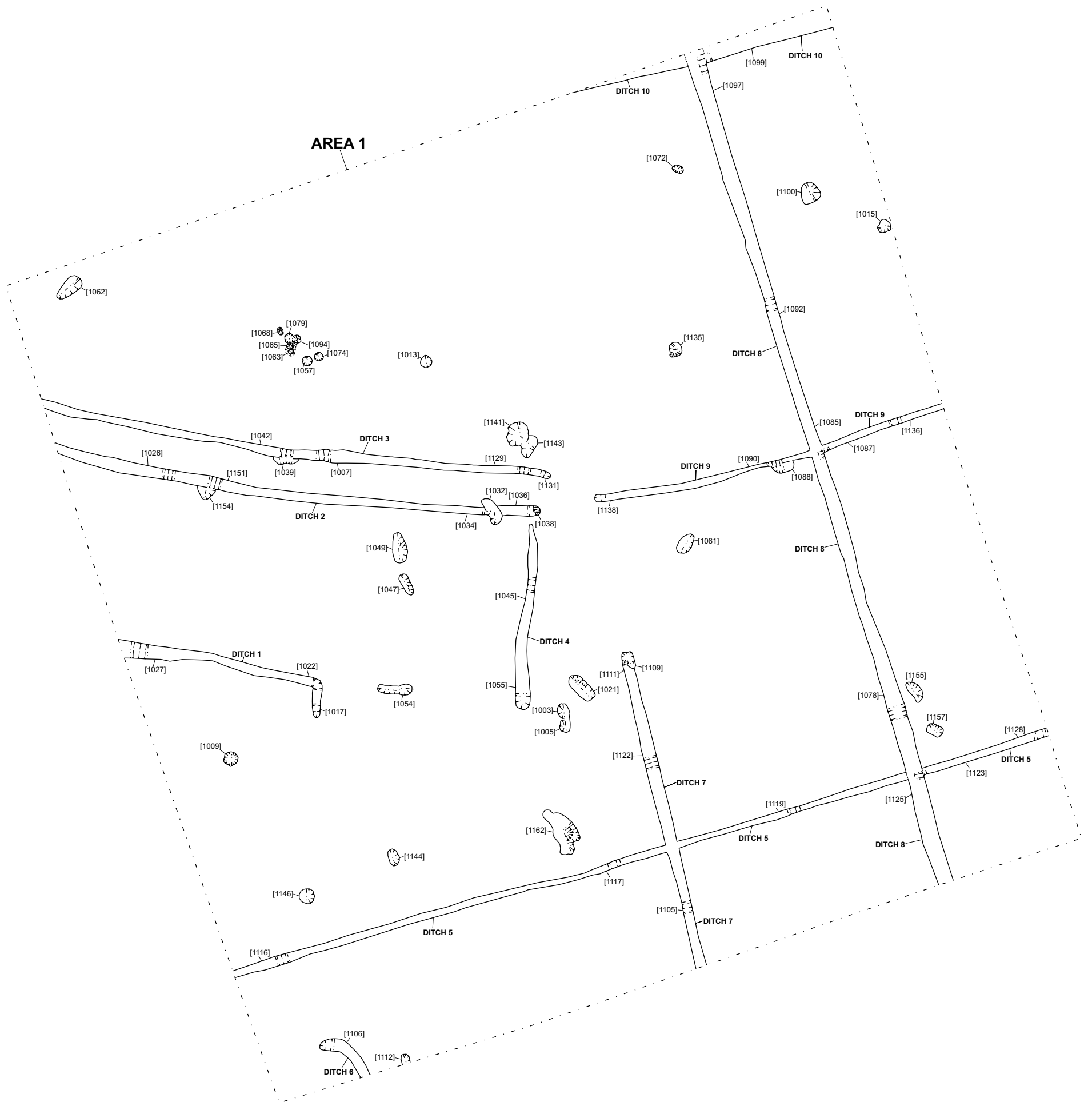
**Site Code: IRH16**  
**Accession Code:**

N

0m 40m

= FEATURES

**FIGURE 2: Site Plan**



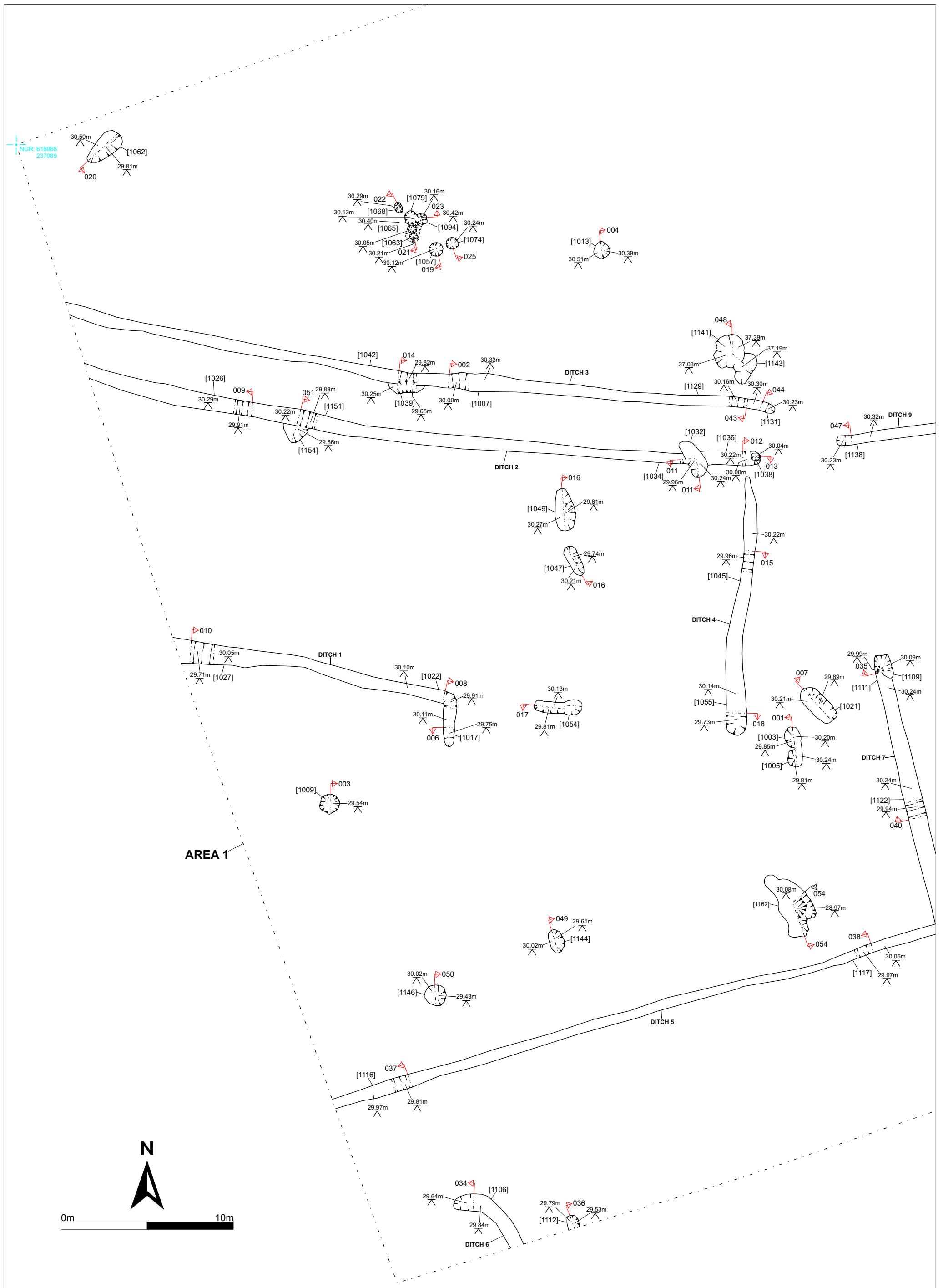
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 Accession Code:

N

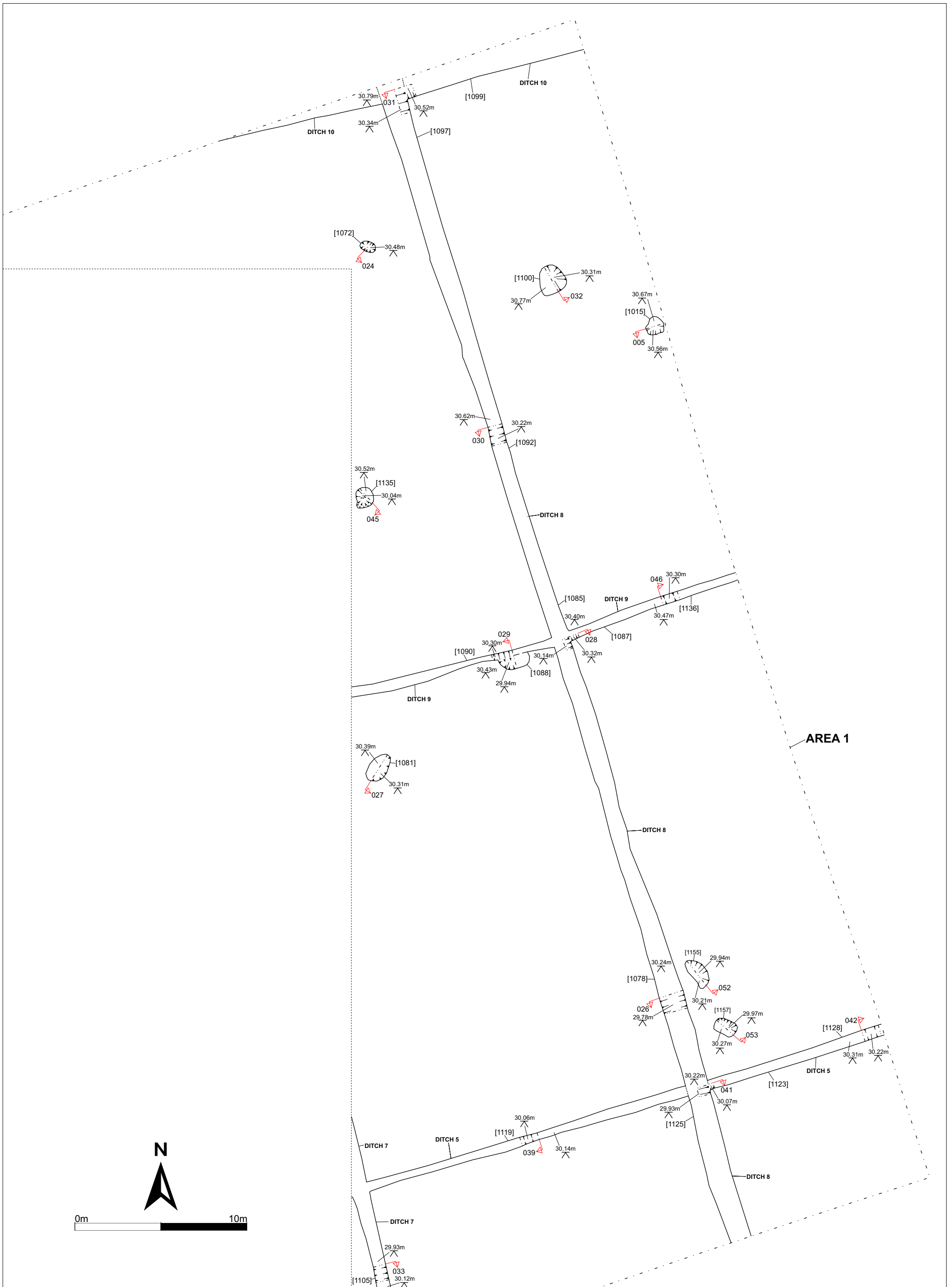
0m  10m

**FIGURE 3: Area 1 Plan - Feature Labels Only**



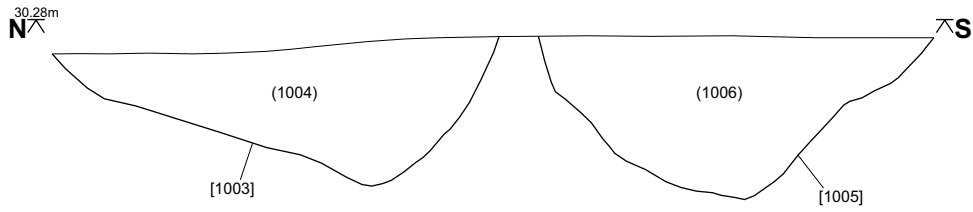


Site Code: IRH16  
 Accession Code:  
**FIGURE 4: Area 1 West Plan - All Labels**

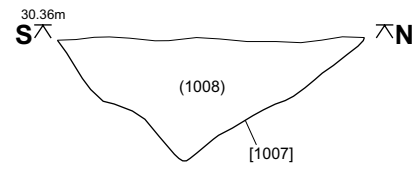


Site Code: IRH16  
 Accession Code:  
**FIGURE 5: Area 1 East Plan - All Labels**

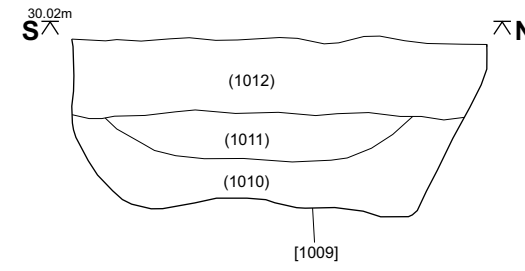
SEC 001: WEST FACING SECTION [1003] and [1005]



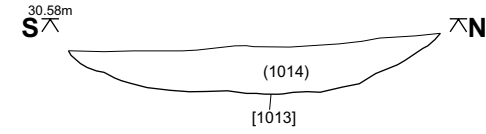
SEC 002: EAST FACING SECTION [1007]



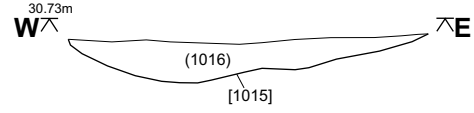
SEC 003: EAST FACING SECTION [1009]



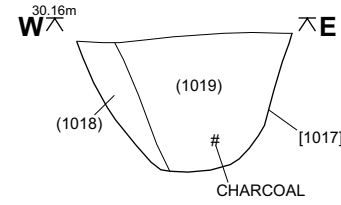
SEC 004: EAST FACING SECTION [1013]



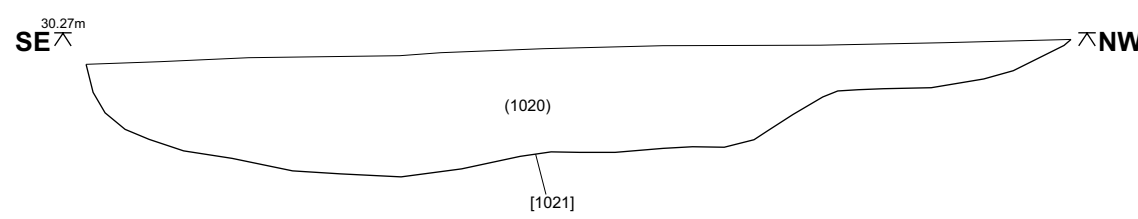
SEC 005: SOUTH FACING SECTION [1015]



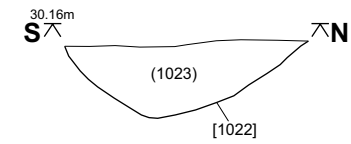
SEC 006: SOUTH FACING SECTION [1017]



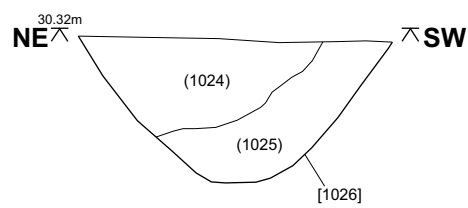
SEC 007: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [1021]



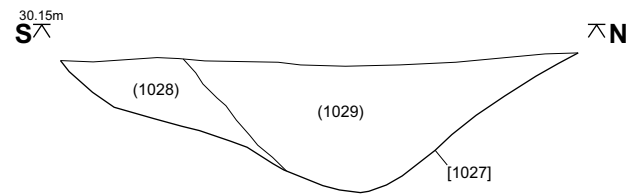
SEC 008: EAST FACING SECTION [1022]



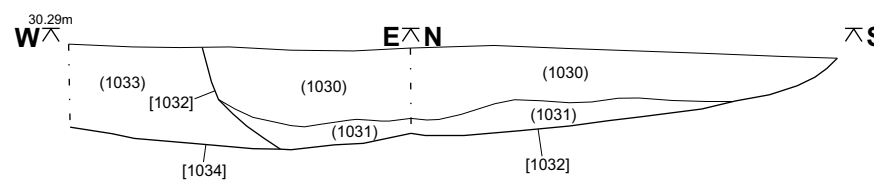
SEC 009: NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [1026]



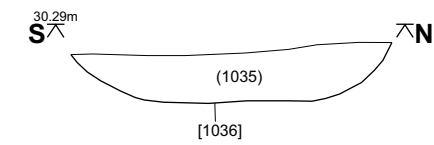
SEC 010: EAST FACING SECTION [1027]



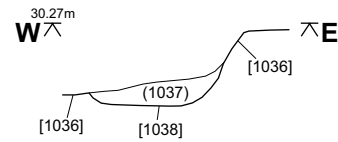
SEC 011: SOUTH and WEST FACING SECTION [1032] and [1034]



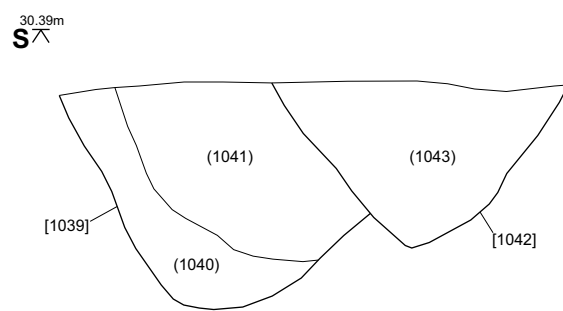
SEC 012: EAST FACING SECTION [1036]



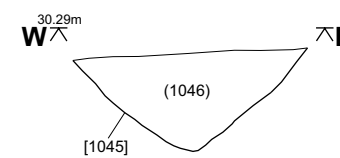
SEC 013: SOUTH FACING SECTION [1036] and [1038]



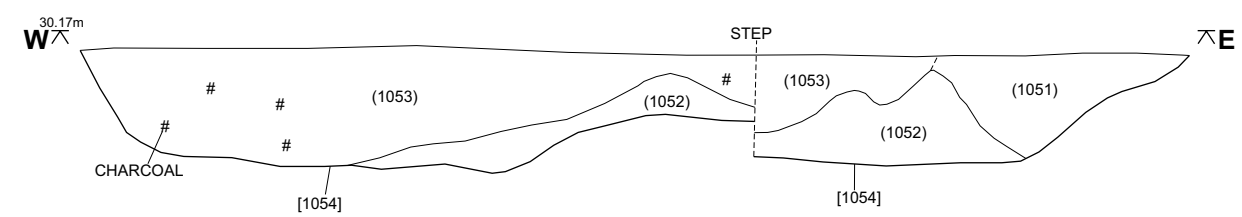
SEC 014: EAST FACING SECTION [1039] and [1042]



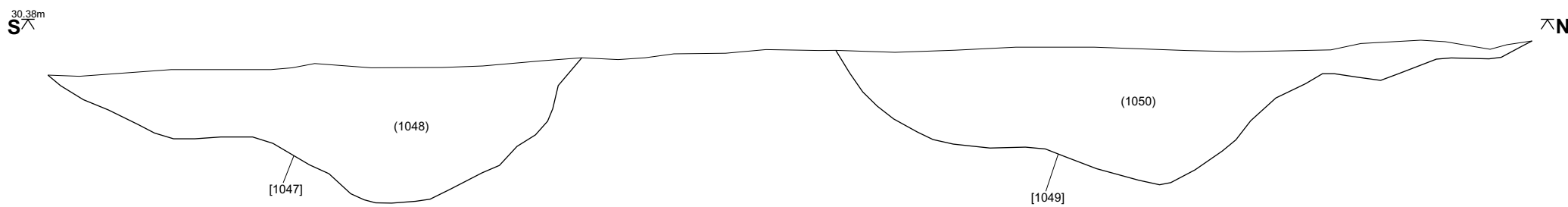
SEC 015: SOUTH FACING SECTION [1045]



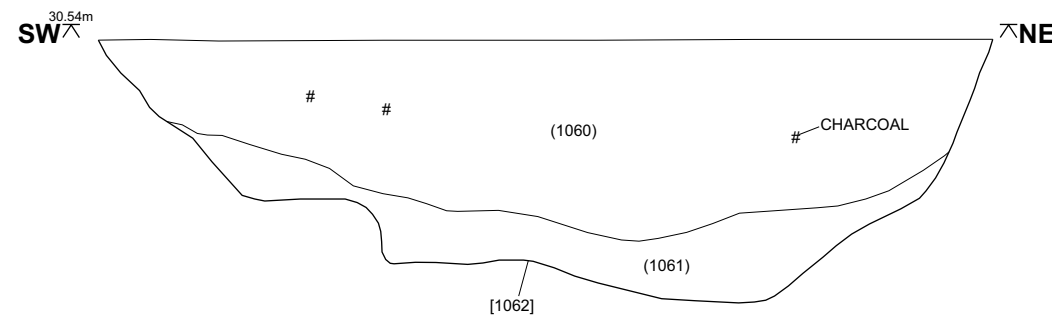
SEC 017: SOUTH FACING SECTION [1054]



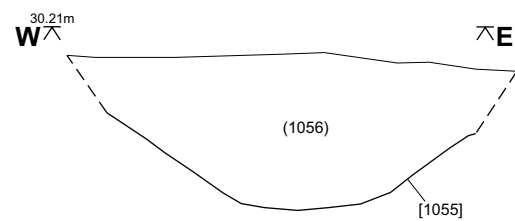
SEC 016: EAST FACING SECTION [1047] and [1049]



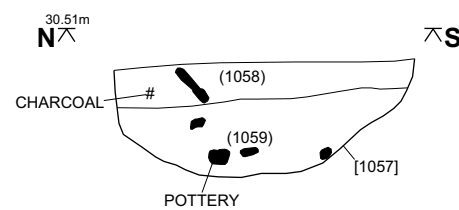
SEC 020: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [1062]




SEC 018: SOUTH FACING SECTION [1055]

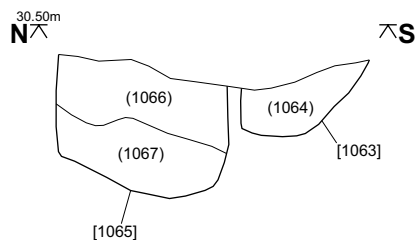


SEC 019: WEST FACING SECTION [1057]

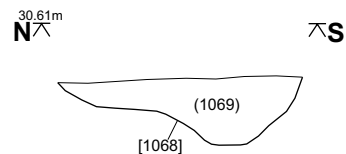


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| 0m  1m |
| <b>FIGURE 6: Sections 001 to 020</b>  |

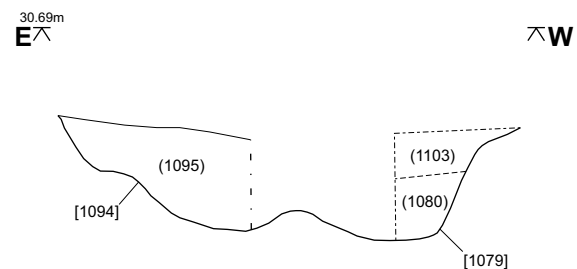
SEC 021: WEST FACING SECTION [1063] and [1065]



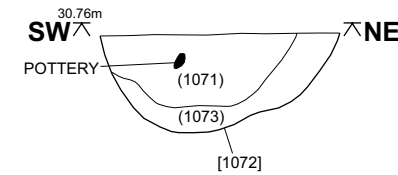
SEC 022: WEST FACING SECTION [1068]



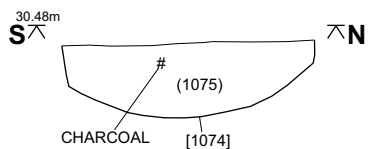
SEC 023: NORTH FACING SECTION [1079] and [1094]



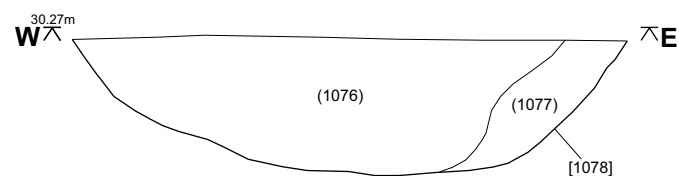
SEC 024: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [1072]



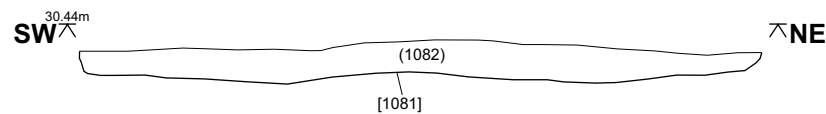
SEC 025: EAST FACING SECTION [1074]



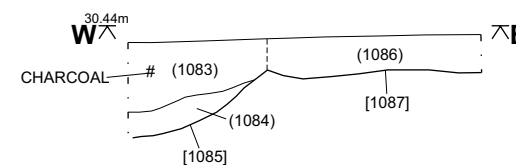
SEC 026: SOUTH FACING SECTION [1078]



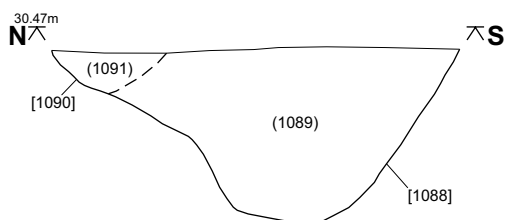
SEC 027: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [1081]



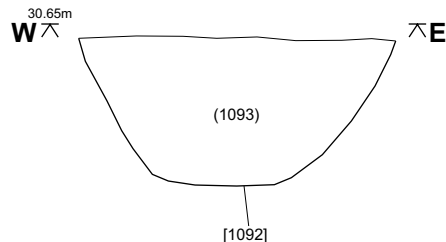
SEC 028: SOUTH FACING SECTION [1085] and [1087]



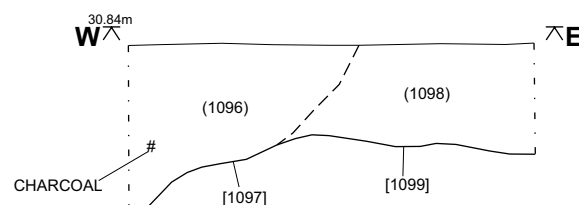
SEC 029: WEST FACING SECTION [1088] and [1090]



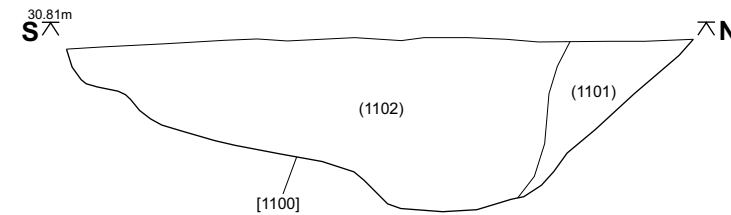
SEC 030: SOUTH FACING SECTION [1092]



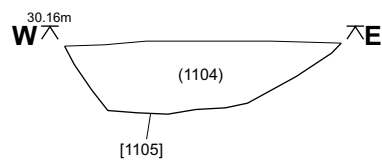
SEC 031: SOUTH FACING SECTION [1097] and [1099]



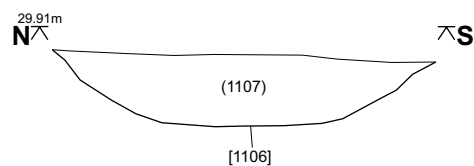
SEC 032: EAST FACING SECTION [1100]



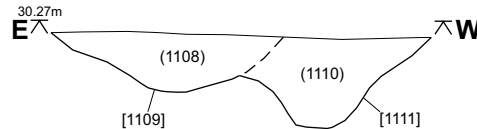
SEC 033: SOUTH FACING SECTION [1105]



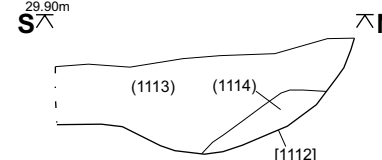
SEC 034: WEST FACING SECTION [1106]



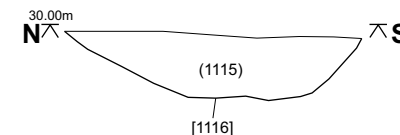
SEC 035: NORTH FACING SECTION [1109] and [1111]



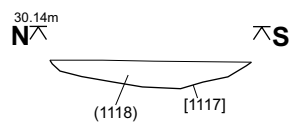
SEC 036: EAST FACING SECTION [1112]



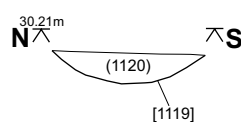
SEC 037: WEST FACING SECTION [1116]



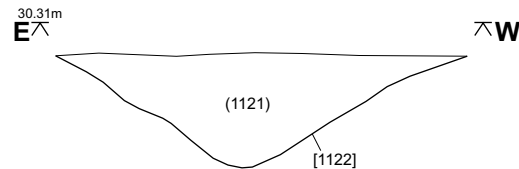
SEC 038: WEST FACING SECTION [1117]



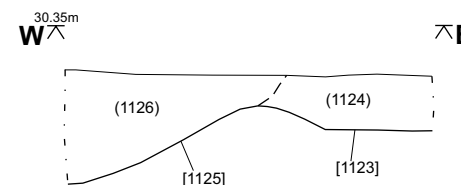
SEC 039: WEST FACING SECTION [1119]



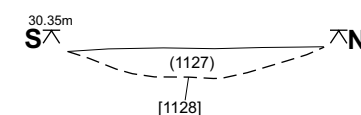
SEC 040: NORTH FACING SECTION [1122]



SEC 041: SOUTH FACING SECTION [1123] and [1125]



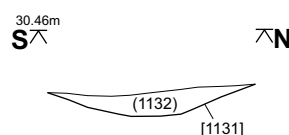
SEC 042: EAST FACING SECTION [1128]



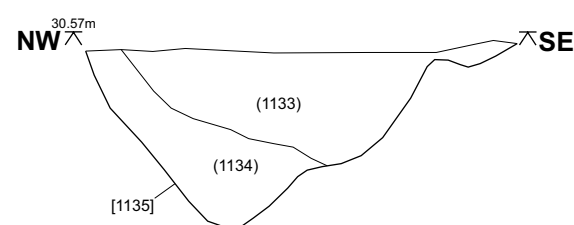
SEC 043: WEST FACING SECTION [1129]



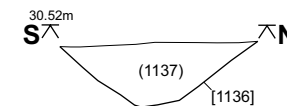
SEC 044: EAST FACING SECTION [1131]



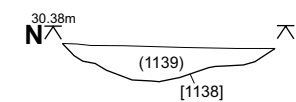
SEC 045: SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION [1135]



SEC 046: EAST FACING SECTION [1136]



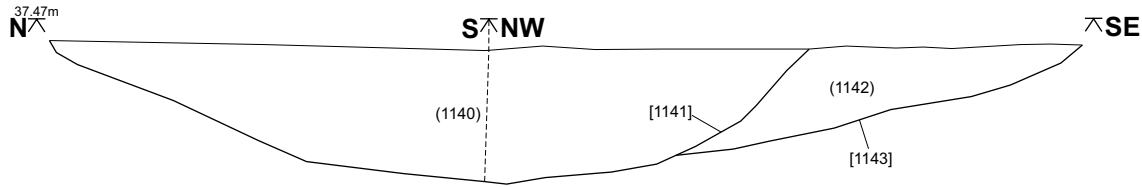
SEC 047: WEST FACING SECTION [1138]



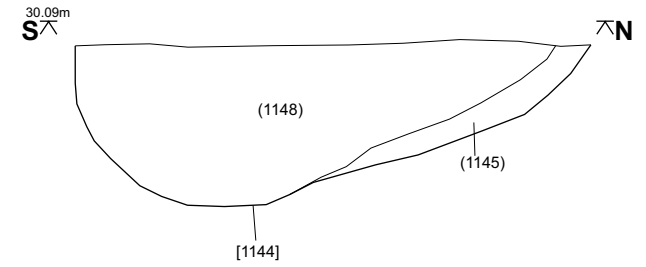
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**FIGURE 7: Sections 021 to 047**

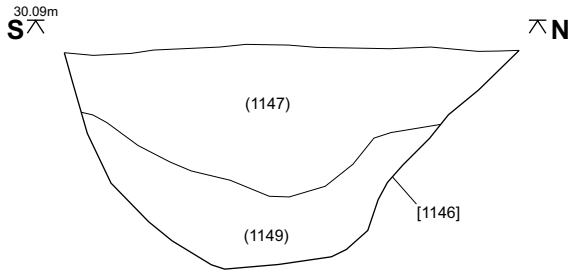
**SEC 048: WEST and SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION [1141] and [1143]**



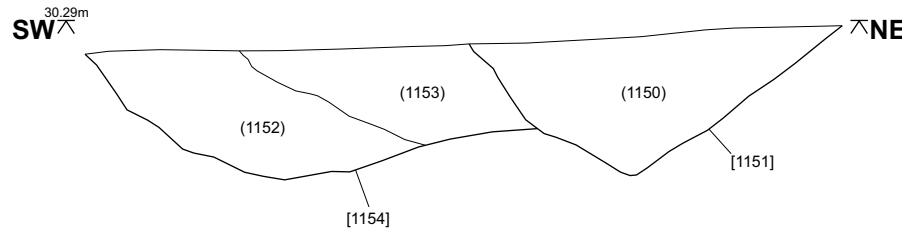
**SEC 049: EAST FACING SECTION [1144]**



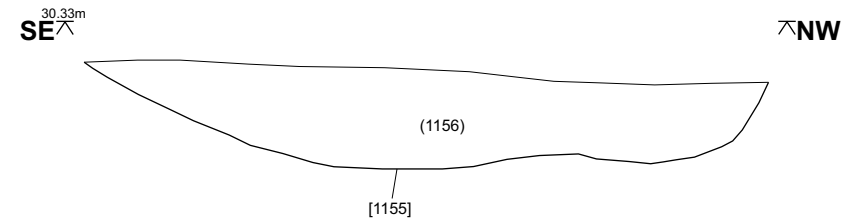
**SEC 050: EAST FACING SECTION [1146]**



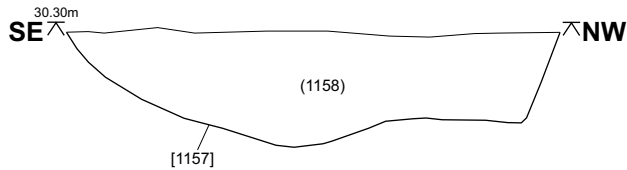
**SEC 051: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [1151] and [1154]**



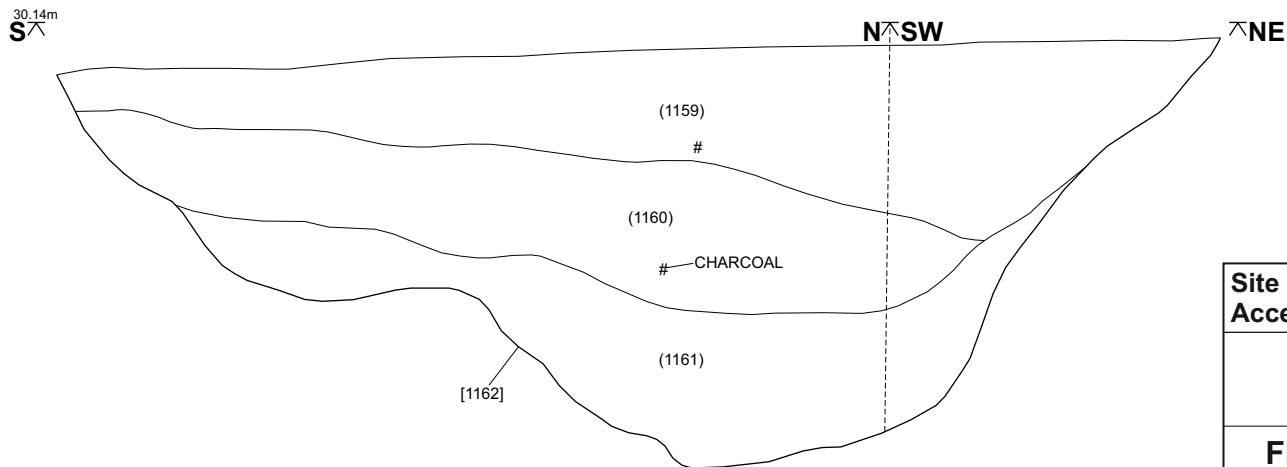
**SEC 052: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [1155]**




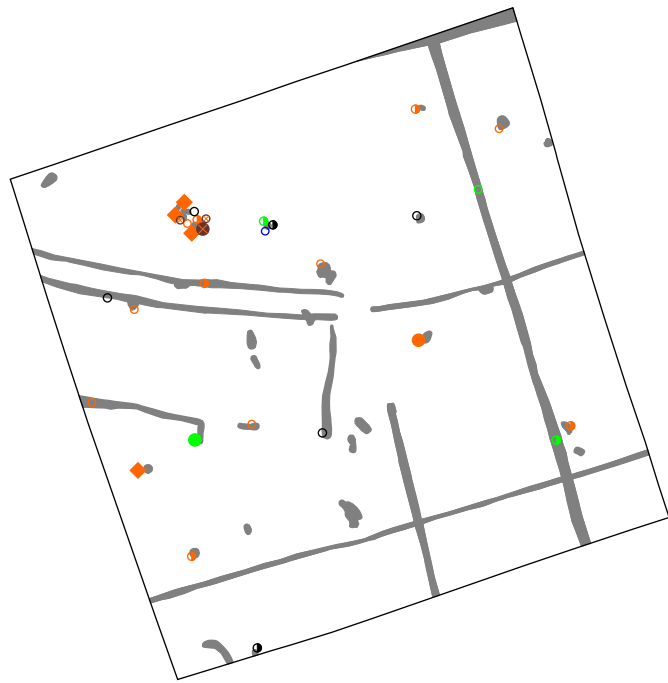
**SEC 053: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [1157]**



**SEC 054: EAST and SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [1162]**



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| <b>FIGURE 8: Sections 048 to 054</b>  |



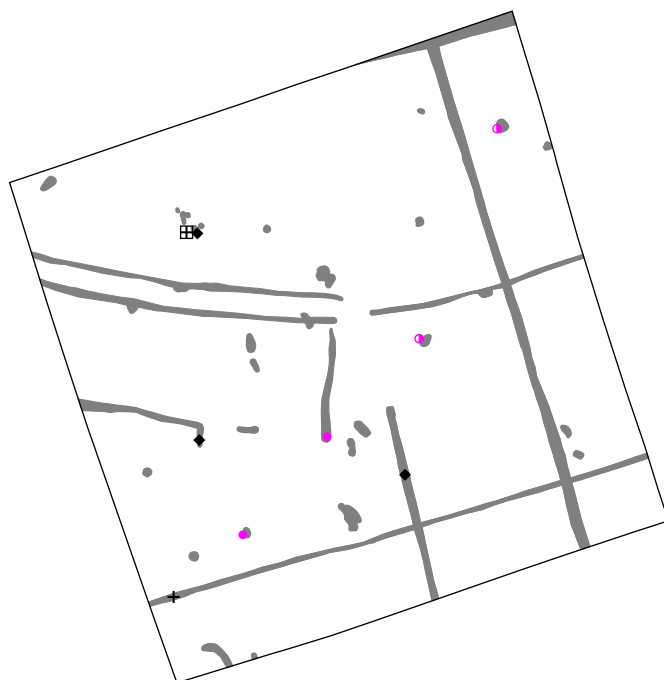
### CERAMICS DISTRIBUTION

- Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age POTTERY**
  - = 1 sherd
  - ◐ = 2 to 5 sherds
  - = 6 to 10 sherds
  - ◆ = 11+ sherds
- Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age BAKED CLAY**
  - = 1 fragment
  - = 6 fragments
- Iron Age/Early Roman POTTERY**
  - = 1 sherd
  - ◐ = 2 to 5 sherds
  - = 6 to 10 sherds
- Medieval POTTERY**
  - = 1 sherd
- Undated POTTERY**
  - = 1 sherd
  - = 2 to 5 sherds



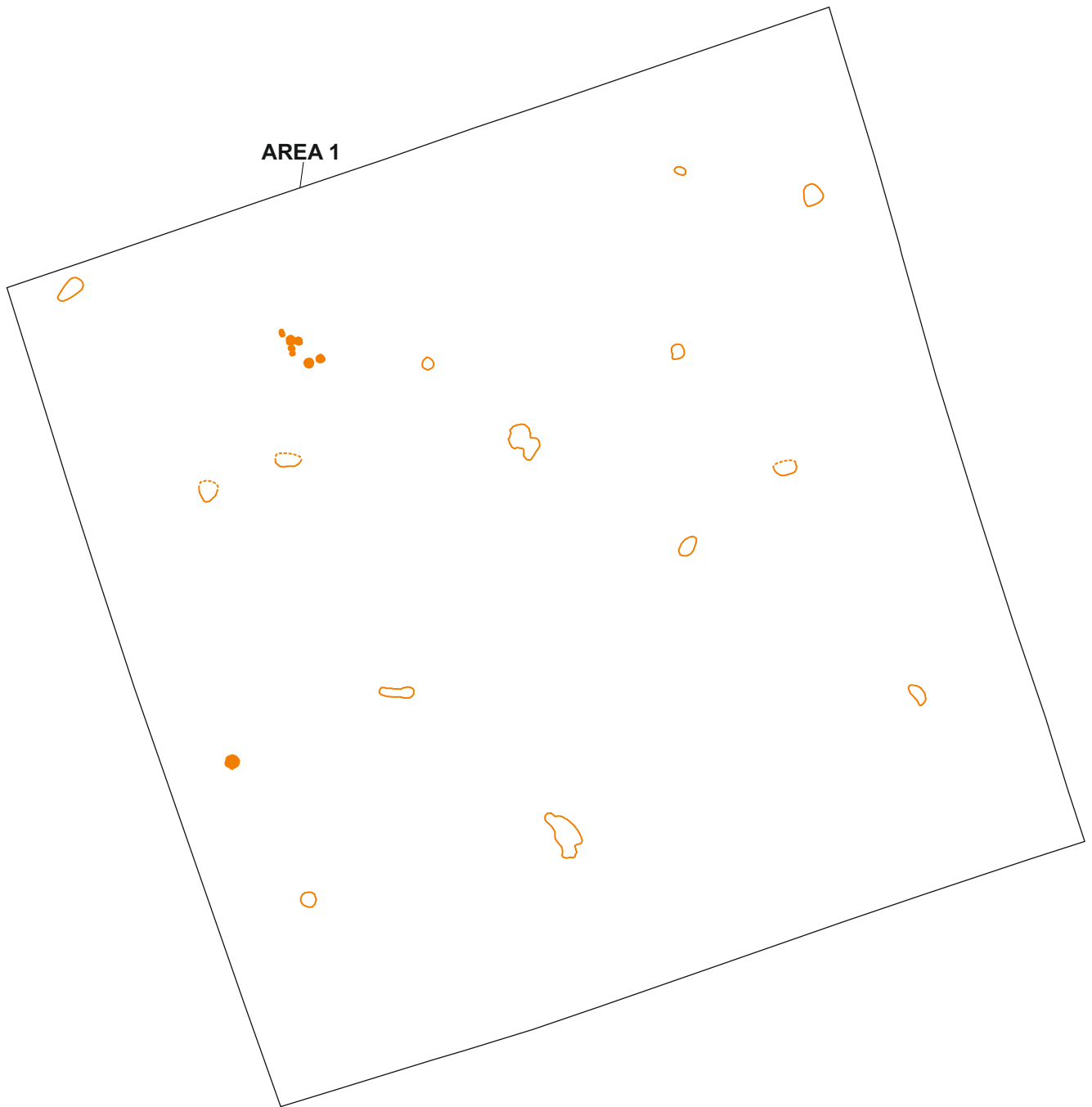
### LITHICS DISTRIBUTION



- Lithic STRUCK**
  - = 1 piece
  - ◐ = 2 to 5 pieces
  - = 6 to 10 pieces
  - ◆ = 11+ pieces
- Lithic BURNT**
  - = 1 fragment
  - ◐ = 2 to 5 fragments
  - = 6 to 10 fragments
  - ◆ = 11+ fragments



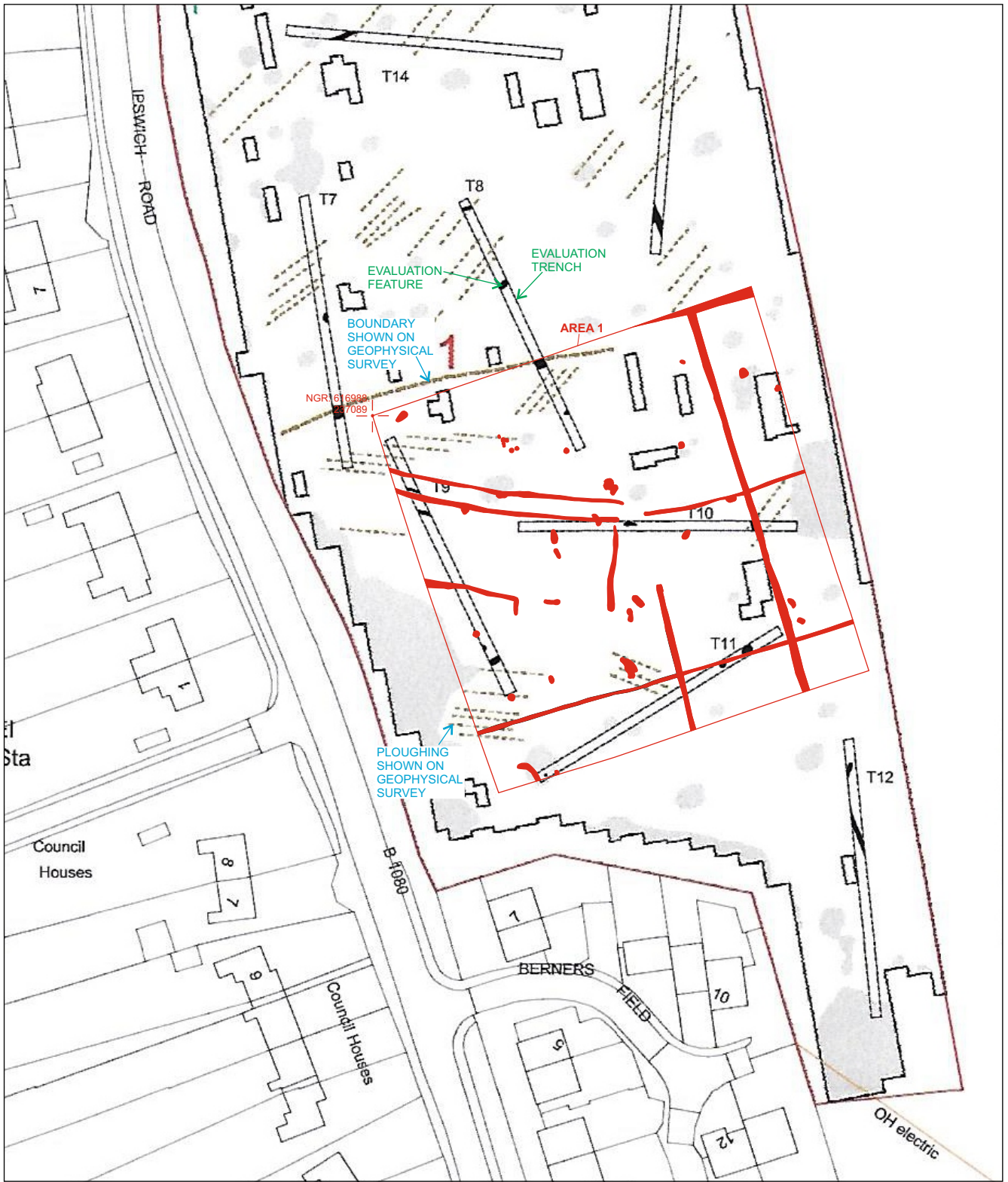
### MISCELLANEOUS FINDS DISTRIBUTION

- = Post-medieval clay smoking pipe fragment
- = Post-medieval glass fragment
- ◆ = CBM fragment
- + = Iron object - nail fragment?
- ⊞ = Burnt bone fragment (undiagnostic)



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| <p><b>Site Code: IRH16</b><br/> <b>Accession Code:</b></p>   |
| <p style="text-align: center;"><b>N</b></p>  <p style="text-align: center;">0m <span style="margin-left: 100px;">20m</span></p>  <p> <span style="color: orange;">●</span> = PROBABLE LATE NEOLITHIC/EARLY BRONZE AGE PIT<br/> <span style="color: orange;">○</span> = POSSIBLE LATE NEOLITHIC/EARLY BRONZE AGE PIT         </p> |
| <p><b>FIGURE 10: Distribution of Late Neolithic/<br/>Early Bronze Age Pits</b></p>   |





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= EXCAVATION FEATURES

**FIGURE 11: Comparison with the Results of the Geophysical Survey and Evaluation**