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ASE

An Archaeological Evaluation at Lane south of Mill Lane (Mill Lane Business Park) Stowmarket, Suffolk

Evaluation report

ASE Project No: 8215
Site Code: CRP 012

ASE Report No: 2014391

December 2014

Archaeological Evaluation Report
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(Mill Lane Business Park)
Stowmarket, Suffolk

NGR: TM 06706 58090

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Stowmarket Mill Lane Developments Limited to conduct an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land to the south of Mill Lane and to the east of the A1120, Stowmarket, Suffolk. The evaluation was carried out in advance of a proposed commercial development. 109 evaluation trenches were excavated, covering an area of 11400m^2 and representing approximately 2.7% of the total area of the 42ha site.

The site was on rising ground to the north of the River Gipping. The natural stratum was glacial till, covered by river terrace sands and gravels on the lower slopes and with recent alluvial deposits filling relict channels in the floodplain.

There have been two previous archaeological investigations on the site but with limited results. However, the site was close to significant prehistoric and Roman settlements, notably those on the Cedars Park development to the west.

The evaluation revealed archaeological and modern features and deposits in seventy-six of the 109 evaluation trenches. Significant archaeological remains, mostly of prehistoric and medieval date, were found in several trenches and these were concentrated on the higher ground in the central and northern parts of the site, with another concentration of medieval features occurring on the lower slopes of a dry valley in the south-western part of the site. Generally these remains were sealed by the current agricultural topsoil, which had an average thickness of 0.30m.

Prehistoric features ranged in date from the Middle Neolithic to the Late Iron Age. Generally the earlier prehistoric periods were represented by fairly scattered, small pits of uncertain function. Some probable timber structures represented by two rows of postholes might have been contemporary with a nearby Middle Neolithic pit. During the Middle to Late Iron Age occupation might have intensified, as suggested by a dense area of intercutting features at the north end of the site. Some substantial ditches in the central part of the site possibly represented parts of rectilinear Iron Age enclosures. There was little evidence for continuity of occupation into the Roman period, other than one small pit and some residual pottery in later deposits.

Medieval occupation was represented principally by a concentration of pits and ditches/gullies on the higher ground in the centre of the site. These produced significant amounts of (mostly) 12th- to 13th-century pottery in association with food waste and other domestic refuse suggesting the presence of an isolated farm or more extensive settlement.

During the First World War a cordite works was built in the dry valley on the western part of the site. Several linear cuttings for sunken tracks were found, as well as more extensive cuttings representing large-scale terracing into the valley slopes.

Given the positive results of the evaluation it is clear that the proposed development has the potential to adversely affect heritage assets on this site. It is likely therefore that a mitigation strategy for the preservation of the resource (which might include further archaeological fieldwork) will be required by the local planning authority.

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1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of a planning application for a proposed commercial development.

1.1.3 The site is centred at National Grid Reference TM 06706 58090. It is on agricultural land to the east of Stowmarket, in Creeting St Peter parish. The site is bounded by Mill Lane to the north, by the A1120 to the west, by the Norwich to London mainline railway to the south and by agricultural land to the east. Clamp Farm is located at the north-east corner of the site. The total area of the site that was subject to archaeological evaluation measured approximately 42 hectares, although in practice this was reduced slightly by the need for 10m-wide exclusion zones around several overhead power lines.

1.2 Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The site is located on the northern slope of the River Gipping valley. Ground level is at a maximum height of approximately 45m OD at the north end of the site. From here the ground generally slopes down to the south and east into the River Gipping floodplain, which falls from 33m OD in the south-west corner of the site to 25m OD at the southern end of the site. Two dry tributary valley slopes are preserved in the landscape.

1.2.2 The bedrock geology of the site is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as Newmarket Chalk Formation overlaid in the north-eastern part of the site by Crag Group Sand. The bedrock deposits are covered by superficial (Quaternary) deposits of glacial till (boulder clay) of the Lowestoft Formation on the higher ground in the north of the site, with river terrace deposits of sand and gravel, overlaid by relatively recent alluvial deposits, in the floodplain (BGS, 2013).

1.2.3 The site is on agricultural land, mostly under arable cultivation, and consists of a single large field between the A1120 and Clamps Farm

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The evaluation was carried out in relation to a proposed planning application for the development of the site as a Business Park. The planning background has been described fully in earlier documents (ASE, 2014a; ASE 2014b) and need not be repeated here.

1.3.2 The archaeological project was in direct response to a Brief issued by Suffolk County Council Conservation Team (Tipper, 2014).

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1.4 Scope of the Report

1.4.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at Mill Lane, Stowmarket, Suffolk, carried out between 18th September and 29th October 2014.

1.4.2 A geophysical survey carried out prior to the trial trenching as part of the site evaluation (as required by the SCCAS/CT Brief) is described comprehensively in a separate report (Bunn, 2014). In summary, the geophysics survey revealed a range of features that included probable archaeological remains (localised and linear anomalies), post-medieval field boundaries and some evidence for modern features relating to a former cordite works in the western part of the site (Figure 49).

1.4.3 The report describes and interprets the results of the trial trenching, and assesses the potential for the survival of archaeological remains on the site. The likely impact of the proposed development of the site as Business Park is considered.

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2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological background to the site has been described comprehensively in previous documents (ASE, 2014a & 2014b) and need not be repeated in detail here. The following is a brief summary taken from those earlier reports.

2.1.2 There have been two previous archaeological investigations on the site. The first was an evaluation by trial trenching, conducted in 1993 on the western part of the site in an area that was to be stripped of topsoil and used for soil disposal; this fieldwork had limited results. More recently, field-walking in advance of topsoil stripping for an Anglian Water pipeline in the northern part of the site produced very small amounts of prehistoric and later material.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 There have been scattered finds of Mesolithic, Neolithic and early Bronze Age artefacts and features in the vicinity, notably in the area of the extensive Cedars Park development to the west of the site. Late Bronze Age features found in the same area include a cremation.

2.2.2 The Cedars Park investigations have also revealed extensive settlement evidence dating to the Middle to Late Iron Age. This includes roundhouses and other timber structures in association with field systems and enclosures, pits and burials.

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 The Late Iron Age settlement at Cedars Park continued into the Roman period, with the establishment of a villa and associated estate. The evidence includes a substantial masonry building and associated bath house, timber buildings (including Romano-British roundhouses), wells, ovens/kilns, cobbled surfaces and threshing floors.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon and medieval

2.4.1 The evidence for these periods relates mainly to agricultural activity and quarrying, with settlements being represented principally by moated sites such as the one at Cedars Field, to the south-west of the current site.

2.5 Post-medieval and modern

2.5.1 The site is far enough from Stowmarket town centre to have remained rural in character until the present day. The railway line that now forms the southern boundary of the site was opened in 1846, following problems of construction in the boggy ground of the Gipping floodplain. Historical maps show that in the 19th century the site was divided into numerous fields, mostly in arable cultivation, associated with Creeting Howe Farm and Clamp Farm. This field system remains largely intact until at least the late 1950s.

2.5.2 One of the principal industries in Stowmarket was explosives manufacture,

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notably by the Patent Safety Guncotton Company established in the early 1860s next to the railway to the south-west of the site. Rising demand for cordite in the First World War led to the expansion of the explosives works into the area of the current site (note that the A1120 did not exist at that time). The new works were located in the dry valley along the western edge of the site and consisted of several blast-proof structures for arming munitions; these were built in earthwork traverses that were connected to the main works by a network of sunken tracks, as shown by a plan of 1915. By the 1920s the cordite works had gone out of use but the physical remains of buildings and tracks within the site were still extant in 1945, as shown by aerial photographs.

2.5.3 In the 1960s and 1970s most of the historic field boundaries within the site were filled in to create one large field; this was probably in relation to the construction of the A1120 along the western boundary of the current site.

2.6 Aims and objectives of the project

2.6.1 The project aims, as described in the WSI (ASE, 2014a), were as follows:

Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

Establish the suitability of the area for development.

Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

2.6.2 The WSI also established the research objectives of the project, as follows:

The available archaeological evidence suggests that the Gipping Valley has acted as a focus for settlement and other related activity over the millennia. The principal research aim of the project will therefore be to interpret any new evidence for settlement, land use and exploitation of the Valley landscape gained through the evaluation trenching in light of the currently available evidence and against appropriate research objectives as identified in the regional research frameworks - *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy* (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England.* (Medlycott, 2011). As a minimum, evidence gathered from the evaluation has the potential to contribute to research into a number of framework objectives for the Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval and Post-medieval periods including interaction between / with settlements and their hinterland, and the location of settlements and their associated infrastructure, resources and communication routes etc., with regard to the local topography and geology (e.g. Medlycott 2011, 29).

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3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 The archaeological evaluation took place between 18th September and 29th October 2014 and was conducted broadly in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE, 2014a) and Method Statement (ASE, 2014c).

3.1.2 109 evaluation trenches (Figure 2) were excavated under direct archaeological supervision using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 2.2m wide ditching bucket. The trenches generally measured 50m long, with nine trenches measuring 25m long. A few of the 112 trenches proposed in the WSI were not excavated (as shown on Figure 2), either because they were too close to the railway (Trenches 62 & 65) or because they were in an area of particularly deep made ground that was evaluated sufficiently by adjacent trenches (Trenches 26 & 104). Trench 99 was extended to 70m in length to establish the extent of certain alluvial deposits and an additional trench (Trench 113, not listed in the WSI and falling outside the current site boundary) was excavated in the area of a proposed balancing pond/surface water drainage lagoon. All variations to the trench layout proposed in the WSI were approved verbally by Dr Jess Tipper of Suffolk County Council Conservation Team.

3.1.3 The 109 trenches covered an area of 11400m^2, representing approximately 2.7% of the total area of the 42ha site. In practice, the area of the site that was available for evaluation was reduced by the presence of several overhead power cables on pylons and telegraph poles, all of which required 10m-wide exclusion zones; these are shown in the WSI (ASE, 2014a).

3.1.4 The trenches were generally machine-excavated to depths of up to 0.40m below ground level, depending on the thickness of the topsoil. Mechanical excavation continued to the surface of archaeological deposits or to the top of the geological stratum, which in most trenches occurred at the same level. In some instances machine excavation continued to much greater depths in order to test areas of deep modern overburden or to investigate alluvial strata in the Gipping floodplain.

3.1.5 Archaeological features, soil horizons and the natural stratum were recorded using a unique sequence of context numbers for each trench and are shown in this report thus: [1/001], whereby the first number is the trench reference and the second number is the context. Planning was generally done using a GPS, although more complicated areas of intercutting features were hand-drawn. Plans were drawn at scales of 1:20 and 1:50 (as appropriate) and sections were drawn at scales of 1:10 or 1:20 (as appropriate); all drawings were made on 290mm x 320mm sheets of gridded drawing film. Written records (trench and context descriptions) were made on *pro forma* trench recording sheets and context sheets, or on the drawing sheets.

3.1.6 A digital photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution .jpg images.

3.1.7 Selected deposits were sampled for environmental analysis.

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3.1.8 Geoarchaeological sampling by hand auger was carried out on alluvial deposits in the Gipping floodplain.

3.2 Archive

3.2.1 The fieldwork archive is currently held at the Braintree offices of ASE and will be deposited with Suffolk County Council in due course. The nature and contents of the archive are described in Table 1.

Description	Number	Type
Trench sheets	114	A4 paper
Context sheets	157	A4 paper
Plan and sections sheets	81	290mm x 320mm permatrace
Environmental sample register	1	A4 paper
Bulk sample sheets	12	A4 paper
Photographic register	7	A4 paper
Digital images	TBC	Hi-res JPGs

Table 1: Quantification of the fieldwork archive

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4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Archaeological and modern deposits and features were recorded in seven-six evaluation trenches and these are described below (4.3 to 4.78). Otherwise, the evaluation revealed a straightforward sequence of topsoil (and sometimes subsoil) over natural strata, as described below (4.2). The results from the archaeologically negative trenches are tabulated in Appendix 1.

4.2 General soil descriptions

4.2.1 On the higher ground and upper slopes the geological stratum was chalky till (boulder clay). Generally it was stiff, light to mid greyish brown clay/silt containing varying amounts of crushed chalk, and angular to rounded flints and other stones. There were localised pockets and sinuous veins of light yellowish brown clayey silt with chalk flecks and more extensive areas containing increased amounts of sub angular to rounded pebbles/cobbles.

4.2.2 On the lower slopes and across the floodplain the glacial till was overlaid by river terrace deposits of sand and gravel. In Trenches 100 and 101 the sands and gravels were eroded by relict channels that were entirely filled by deposits of peat and sandy alluvium.

4.2.3 Thick deposits of clay recorded at the east end of Trench 107 and the south end of Trench 110 are assumed to represent alluvial deposition in a former channel – a north–south tributary of the Gipping that survives today only as a dry valley.

4.2.4 Subsoil deposits of sand or clayey silt representing natural soil profiles were recorded between the topsoil and the natural strata at a few locations. Generally there was little evidence for colluvial accumulation and no suggestion of buried land surfaces.

4.2.5 The topsoil was mid brownish grey clayey loam, generally about 0.30m thick. It had a clear interface with underlying natural deposits, and plough marks in the surface of the natural strata indicated that modern agriculture had removed most of the evidence that might have existed for natural soil profiles or former land surfaces.

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4.3 Trench 1

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 1.28m deep
Ground level: 45.63m OD (NE), 44.65m OD (SW)
Figure: 5

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
1/002	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.25m–0.40m	Trench-wide
1/003	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.38m–1.20m	SW end of trench
1/004	Fill	Backfill of ditch 003	0.38m–1.00m	SW end of trench
1/005	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.36m–1.28m	NE end of trench
1/006	Fill	Backfill of ditch 007	0.44m–0.84m	NE end of trench
1/007	Fill	Upper fill of pit 009	0.35m–0.53m	Middle of trench
1/008	Fill	Lower fill of pit 009	0.35m–0.65m	Middle of trench
1/009	Cut	Pit	0.35m–0.65m	Middle of trench
1/010	Fill	Backfill of ditch 005	0.36m–0.94m	NE end of trench
1/011	Fill	Backfill of ditch 005	0.50m–1.28m	NW end of trench
1/012	Fill	Weathering fill of ditch 005	0.36m–0.95m	NW end of trench
1/013	Fill	Usage fill of ditch 003	1.00m–1.12m	SW end of trench
1/014	Fill	Usage fill of ditch 003	1.12m–1.20m	SW end of trench

Table 2: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 1

4.3.1 Pit [1/009] was oval, measuring 1.23m x 0.70m x 0.27m deep with moderately steep sides and with a slightly irregular profile (Figure 5; Section 1 & photograph). Its lower fill [1/008] was firm, greyish brown clay with orange mottling, containing flecks of charcoal but no finds; this is interpreted as a weathering deposit. The upper and principal fill [1/007] was firm, dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal and occasional fired clay and struck flint, suggesting a prehistoric date. The function of the pit is unknown and there were no other features of this type or likely date in Trench 1.

4.3.2 There were two post-medieval field boundary ditches in Trench 1, both of which were shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1875–85 and which survived (on map evidence) until at least the late 1950s; they were recorded clearly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014).

4.3.3 Ditch [1/003], near the south-west end of the trench, was 2.20m wide x 0.82m deep with moderately steep sides and a narrow, flat base. It contained a primary fill [1/014] of soft, grey clayey silt with no finds and a thin (0.12m) secondary fill [1/013] of charcoal-rich soil that might reflect the former practice of stubble burning in surrounding fields. The ditch was backfilled with clayey loam [1/004], containing pebbles but no finds.

4.3.4 Ditch [1/005], near the north-east end of the trench, was 2.40m wide x 0.86m deep, with moderately steep and slightly convex sides and a rounded base. It contained a sequence of four fills, as follows:

[1/012] was a deposit of yellowish brown clay/silt lying against the upper northern edge of the ditch; it is interpreted as a primary weathering fill.

[1/011], the lowest fill, was soft, mid grey clayey silt containing frequent, semi-decayed wood fragments (mostly small branches) that might have been the remains of hedging pushed into the ditch when it was backfilled.

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[1/010] was a thin (0.10m) deposit of yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional pebbles but no finds.

Upper fill [1/006] was clayey loam representing the final backfilling of the ditch.

4.4 Trench 2

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.63m deep
Ground level: 45.54m OD (NW), 44.90m OD (SE)
Figure: 6

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30m	Central part of trench
2/003	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.30m	Trench-wide
2/004	Cut	Unspecified (tree throw?)	0.40m–1.10m	Near middle of trench
2/005	Fill	Single fill of cut 004	0.40m–1.10m	Near middle of trench
2/006	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.40m–1.26m	Middle of trench
2/007	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 006	0.40m–1.06m	Middle of trench
2/008	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 006	0.86m–1.26m	Middle of trench

Table 3: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 2

4.4.1 Subsoil [2/002] was a layer of compact, mid brown silty clay, up to 0.12m thick, overlying the natural chalky till; it was confined to the central part of the trench to the west of ditch [2/006], with no obvious relationship between the subsoil and the ditch.

4.4.2 Post-medieval field boundary ditch [2/006] was shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1875–85 and survived (on map evidence) until at least the late 1950s; it was recorded clearly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014). The ditch was 1.70m wide x 0.86m deep with steep sides and a narrow, rounded base. It contained a thin (0.20m) basal fill [2/008] of soft, dark grey organic silt with semi-decayed vegetation but no finds. The upper and principal fill [2/007] was clayey loam containing frequent, semi-decayed roundwood fragments that were probably the remains of hedging pushed into the ditch when it was backfilled.

4.4.3 [2/004] was a large cut feature just to the south-east of field boundary ditch [2/006] (Figure 6; Section 2 & photograph). Although it had two parallel sides on the same orientation as the adjacent ditch this feature is not thought to have been linear; it was not obviously recorded by the geophysical survey. The cut measured 3.20m x at least 2.20m x 0.68m deep with moderately steep but irregular sides and an undulating base. It contained a single fill [2/005] of compact, mid grey silty clay speckled reddish brown by ferruginous root staining. The fill included occasional pebbles and flecks of charcoal and two small fragments (12g) of animal bone but no datable finds. The function/origin of this feature is unknown but the irregular profile and the nature of its fill both suggest that this might have been a tree throw hollow.

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4.5 Trench 4

Dimensions: 25.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.40m deep
Ground level: 44.64m OD (NE), 44.06m OD (SW)
Figure: 3

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.28m	NE end of trench
4/003	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.40m	Trench-wide
4/004	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.40m	Near middle of trench
4/005	Fill	Fill of ditch 004	0.40m	Near middle of trench

Table 4: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 4

4.5.1 Subsoil [4/002] was a layer of compact, mid brown silty clay, up to 0.12m thick, overlying the natural chalky till; it was confined to the north-eastern end of the trench.

4.5.2 Post-medieval field boundary ditch [4/004] was shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1875–85 and survived (on map evidence) until at least the late 1950s; it was recorded clearly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014). The ditch was not excavated, having been dug and recorded in Trench 1, as [1/003].

4.6 Trench 5

Dimensions: 25.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.40m deep
Ground level: 44.68m OD (NW), 44.36m OD (SE)
Figure: 3

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.28m	NW half of trench
5/003	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.40m	Trench-wide
5/004	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.40m	Middle of trench
5/005	Fill	Fill of ditch 004	0.40m	Middle of trench

Table 5: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 5

4.6.1 Subsoil [4/002] was a layer of compact, mid brown silty clay, up to 0.12m thick, overlying the natural chalky till; it was confined to the north-western half of the trench.

4.6.2 Post-medieval field boundary ditch [5/004] was shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1875–85 and survived (on map evidence) until at least the late 1950s; it was recorded clearly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014). The ditch was not excavated, having been dug and recorded in Trench 2, as [2/006].

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4.7 Trench 8

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.40m deep
Ground level: 43.22m OD (W), 43.01m OD (E)
Figure: 7

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
8/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.26m–0.34m	W half of trench
8/003	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.28m E, 0.46m W	Trench-wide
8/004	Fill	Upper fill of pit 006	0.50m	E half of trench
8/005	Fill	Lower fill of pit 006	0.50m	E half of trench
8/006	Cut	Pit	0.50m–0.75m	E half of trench
8/007–010	Fills	Fills of pit 011	0.50m	E half of trench
8/011	Cut	Pit	0.50m–0.70m	E half of trench
8/012	Fill	Fill of cut 013	0.55m	E half of trench
8/013	Cut	Unspecified cut	0.55m–0.68m	E half of trench
8/014	Fill	Fill of pit 017	0.50m	E half of trench
8/015	Fill	Fill of pit 017	0.50m	E half of trench
8/016	Deposit	Natural clayey sand	0.70m	E half of trench
8/017	Cut	Pit	0.50m–0.70m	E half of trench
8/018	Fill	= 004	0.50m	E half of trench
8/019	Fill	= 005	0.50m	E half of trench
8/020	Cut	= 006	0.50m–0.75m	E half of trench
8/021	Fill	Fill of cut 022	0.50m	E half of trench
8/022	Cut	Unspecified cut	0.50m–0.65m	E half of trench
8/023	Fill	Fill of cut 024	0.50m	E half of trench
8/024	Cut	Unspecified cut	0.50m–0.65m	E half of trench
8/025	Fill	Fill of cut 026	0.50m	E half of trench
8/026	Cut	Unspecified cut	0.50m–0.65m	E half of trench
8/027–031	Fills	Fills of pit 032	0.50m	E half of trench
8/032	Cut	Pit	0.50m–1.15m	E half of trench
8/033	Fill	Fill of pit 034	0.50m	E half of trench
8/034	Cut	Small pit	0.50m–0.67m	E half of trench
8/035	Fill	Upper fill of pit 037	0.40m	E half of trench
8/036	Fill	Lower fill of pit 037	0.70m	E half of trench
8/037	Cut	Large pit	0.40m–0.94m	E half of trench

Table 6: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 8

4.7.1 Subsoil [8/002] was a layer of compact, mid greyish brown silty clay, up to 0.20m thick, which was confined to the central and western parts of the trench. In the central area it sealed a group of intercutting pits and other possible features, and elsewhere it directly overlaid the natural chalky till.

4.7.2 The intercutting pits and other possible features were excavated partially but some of the stratigraphic relationships were unclear and the form and extent of individual features could not always be determined. The features are summarised below.

4.7.3 Pit [8/006] (also recorded as [8/020]) was oval, measuring at least 0.86m x 0.44m x 0.26m deep, with steep to vertical sides and a fairly flat base. The sides and base were covered by a thin (up to 0.10m) deposit of compact, greyish brown silty clay [8/005] (also recorded as [8/019]) containing flecks of charcoal and (from [8/019]) a tiny fragment of animal bone; this deposit is

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interpreted as a weathering fill. The principal fill [8/004] (also recorded as [8/018]) was compact, mid bluish grey sandy clay that produced twenty sherds (46g) of probable Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and a small piece of struck flint.

4.7.4 Pit [8/011] was oval, measuring at least 0.82m x 0.28m x 0.19m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. It was filled with various deposits of grey or brownish grey silty clay containing occasional flecks of charcoal but very few finds: five small fragments (10g) of Middle to late Iron Age pottery were recovered from fill [8/010].

4.7.4 Cut [8/013] was only partially seen in plan and section and its form and extent are unknown. It was filled with mid greyish brown clay with no finds.

4.7.5 Pit [8/017] was oval, measuring at least 3.3m wide but only 0.20m deep and with very shallow sides and an undulating base. Fills [8/014] and [8/015] (effectively the same deposit) were greyish brown or bluish grey sandy clay; the latter produced two sherds (24g) of probable Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery. The extent and function of the pit are unknown; it had no obvious stratigraphic relationships with other features in the trench. [8/016] was a pocket of natural sandy clay (excavated by mistake) below the pit.

4.7.6 Cuts [8/022], [8/024] and [8/026] were relatively small and shallow and of uncertain plan; they were filled with similar deposits of compact, mid brown sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks but no finds.

4.7.7 Pit [8/032] (Figure 7, Section 3 & photograph) was large (at least 3m x 1.5m x 0.70m deep) with steep but irregular sides and a flat base. It contained a sequence of fills ([8/027] to [8/031]) suggestive of piecemeal backfilling. The fills were described variously as brownish grey, brown or greyish brown sandy or silty clay, and they generally produced small amounts of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery, animal bone and fired clay. The pottery was mostly abraded, although two sherds from [8/029] were larger (116g).

4.7.8 A small oval pit [8/034] was apparently removed partially by pit [8/032], although in retrospect it might have been part of the same feature. It fill [8/033] contained charcoal flecks but no finds.

4.7.9 Large, oval pit [8/037] was at least 2m wide x 0.56m deep, with very steep sides and an irregular base. Its basal fill [8/036] was yellowish brown silty clay, devoid of finds, that is interpreted as a probable weathering deposit. The upper and principal fill [8/035] was compacted greyish brown silty clay that contained a moderate amount of Early Iron Age pottery (12 sherds, 80g) and two large pieces of animal bone (150g).

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4.8 Trench 9

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.40m deep
Ground level: 43.70m OD (N), 42.57m OD (S)
Figure: 8

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
9/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.28m	N end of trench
9/003	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.38m	Trench-wide
9/004	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.40m	Near N end of trench
9/005	Fill	Fill of ditch 004	0.40m	Near N end of trench
9/006	Fill	Fill of cut 007	0.40m	N end of trench
9/007	Cut	Unspecified cut	0.40m–1.00m	N end of trench

Table 7: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 9

4.8.1 Subsoil [9/002] was a 'layer' of compact, mid brown silty clay, up to 0.11m thick, and was recorded only at the north end of the trench overlying cut [9/007]; in retrospect it might have been an upper fill of the feature, rather than a sealing layer.

4.8.2 Post-medieval field boundary ditch [9/004] was shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1875–85 and survived (on map evidence) until at least the late 1950s; it was recorded clearly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014). The ditch was not excavated, having been dug and recorded in Trench 2, as [2/006].

4.8.3 Cut [9/007] measured 4.30m x at least 2.20m x 0.52m deep, with a saucer-shaped profile. Its fill [9/006] was compact, mid grey silty clay speckled with reddish brown ferruginous root staining; it contained occasional pebbles but no other finds. This feature might be natural in origin or a tree throw hollow; it was similar to [2/004] (4.4.3).

4.9 Trench 10

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.34m deep
Ground level: 43.69m OD (E), 43.31m OD (W)
Figure: 9

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
10/002	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.30m	Trench-wide
10/003	Cut	Pit	0.30m–0.93m	E half of trench
10/004	Fill	Fill of pit 003	0.40m	E half of trench

Table 8: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 10

4.8.1 Small, oval pit [10/003] measured 0.90m x 0.70m x 0.63m deep with very steep sides tapering to a small, rounded base (Figure 9; Section 4 & photograph). It contained a single fill [10/004] of soft, dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, a small (4g) fragment of ceramic building material and two small fragments (4g) of animal bone. The date and function of the pit are unknown. Note that the pit was cut by a modern field drain and the CBM might have been intrusive.

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4.10 Trench 11

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.30m deep
Ground level: 44.27m OD (NW), 43.93m OD (SE)
Figure: 3

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
11/002	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.30m	Trench-wide
11/003	Fill	Fill of ditch 004	0.30m	Near SE end of trench
11/004	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.30m	Near SE end of trench

Table 9: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 11

4.10.1 Post-medieval field boundary ditch [11/004] was shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1875–85 and survived (on map evidence) until at least the late 1950s; it was recorded clearly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014). The ditch was not excavated, having been dug and recorded in Trench 34, as [34/004].

4.11 Trench 15

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.30m deep
Ground level: 42.26m OD (N), 40.94m OD (S)
Figure: 3

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
15/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
15/002	Layer	Recent made ground	0.30m	S end only
15/003	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.30m	Trench-wide
15/004	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.30m	Near S end of trench
15/005	Fill	Fill of ditch 004	0.30m	Near S end of trench

Table 10: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 15

4.11.1 Post-medieval field boundary ditch [15/004] was shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1875–85 and survived (on map evidence) until at least the late 1950s; it was recorded clearly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014). The ditch was not excavated, having been dug and recorded in Trench 2, as [2/006].

4.11.2 [15/002] was a layer of redeposited chalky till (up to 0.31m thick) overlying the undisturbed natural stratum at the south end of the trench. This is interpreted as recent made ground associated with the dumping/ground raising that took place on the site in 1993.

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4.12 Trench 16

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.30m deep
Ground level: 42.39m OD (E), 41.67m OD (W)
Figure: 10

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
16/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
16/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30m	E end of trench
16/003	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.30m	Trench-wide
16/004	Cut	Ditch/gully	0.30m	Middle of trench
16/005	Fill	Fill of ditch/gully 004	0.30m	Middle of trench

Table 11: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 16

4.12.1 Subsoil [16/002] (mid greyish brown silty clay) was only 60mm thick and was seen only at the east end of the trench overlying the natural chalky till.

4.12.2 Ditch/gully [16/004] was 0.85m wide x 0.20m deep, with a shallow, bowl-shaped profile (Figure 10; Section 5 & photograph). It contained a single fill [16/005] of compact, mid brownish grey sandy clay with occasional pebbles but no finds. This feature was not obviously recorded by the geophysical survey and its date, extent and function are not known; it might have been a natural erosion feature.

4.13 Trench 19

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 1.86m deep
Ground level: 40.90m OD (E), 40.76m OD (W)

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
19/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
19/002	Layer	Recent made ground	0.32m	Trench-wide
19/003	Deposit	Natural chalky till	1.60m (centre), 1.45m (E)	Trench-wide

Table 12: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 19

4.13.1 [19/002] was a trench-wide layer of redeposited chalky till (up to 1.24m thick) mixed with pockets of soil and containing a moderate amount of brick rubble. This is interpreted as recent made ground associated with the dumping/ground raising that took place on the site in 1993.

4.14 Trench 20

Dimensions: 52.00m x 2.20m x up to 3.00m deep
Ground level: 40.83m OD (N), 40.44m OD (S)

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
20/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
20/002	Layer	Recent made ground	0.30m	Trench-wide
20/003	Layer	Recent made ground	1.70m (centre), 2.40m (S)	Middle and S end
20/004	Layer	Recent made ground	2.00m (centre), 2.60m (S)	Middle and S end
20/005	Deposit	Natural chalky till	1.30m (N), 2.90m (S)	Trench-wide

Table 13: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 20

4.14.1 [20/002] was a trench-wide layer of redeposited chalky till (up to 2.10m thick)

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mixed with pockets of soil and containing a moderate amount of brick rubble. This is interpreted as recent made ground associated with the dumping/ground raising that took place on the site in 1993.

4.14.2 Layer [20/003] was compact, mottled grey and brown silty clay with macro organic remains and a smell of rotting vegetation. It was 0.20m–0.30m thick and was seen in the central and southern parts of the trench. Underlying layer [20/004] was a mixed deposit of mid brown clay/silt with pebbles and some lenses of grey soil. It was 0.30m thick and had the same extent as layer [20/003], directly overlying the undisturbed natural chalky till. [20/003] and [20/004] are both interpreted as recent made ground associated with the dumping/ground raising that took place on the site in 1993.

4.15 Trench 21

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 1.20m deep
Ground level: 40.86m OD (E), 40.77m OD (W)

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
21/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
21/002	Layer	Recent made ground	0.30m	Centre of trench
21/003	Layer	Recent made ground	0.57m (E), 0.29m (W)	Trench-wide
21/004	Deposit	Natural chalky till	1.11m (E), 0.92m (W)	Trench-wide

Table 14: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 21

4.15.1 [21/003] was a trench-wide layer of redeposited chalky till (up to 0.63m thick) mixed with pockets of soil and containing a moderate amount of brick rubble. In the central part of the trench it was overlaid by [21/002] – mid yellowish brown sandy clay up to 0.29m thick. Both deposits are interpreted as recent made ground associated with the dumping/ground raising that took place on the site in 1993.

4.16 Trench 22

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.49m deep
Ground level: 41.38m OD (N), 40.85m OD (S)

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
22/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
22/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.28m	Central & N end
22/003	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.36m (N), 0.40m (S)	Trench-wide
22/004	Layer	Recent made ground	0.26m	S end only

Table 15: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 22

4.16.1 Subsoil [22/002] was a layer of mid greyish brown silty clay, up to 0.13m thick, overlying the natural chalky till in the central and northern parts of the trench.

4.16.2 [22/004] was a thin (0.14m) layer of redeposited chalky till with pockets of soil overlying the undisturbed natural chalky till at the south end of the trench. It is interpreted as recent made ground associated with the dumping/ground raising that took place on the site in 1993.

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4.17 Trench 25

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.62m deep
Ground level: 42.54m OD (N), 41.67m OD (S)
Figure: 11

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
25/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
25/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30m	S end only
25/003	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.38m (N), 0.39m (S)	Trench-wide
25/004	Cut	Unspecified cut	0.40m–0.62m	Middle of trench
25/005	Fill	Fill of cut 005	0.40m	Middle of trench
25/006	Cut	Animal burrow	0.27m–0.68m	Middle of trench
25/007	Fill	Fill of burrow 006	0.27m	Middle of trench
25/008	Cut	Unspecified cut	0.30m–0.55m	N end of trench
25/009	Fill	Fill of cut 008	0.30m	N end of trench

Table 16: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 25

4.17.1 Subsoil [25/002] was a layer of mid greyish brown silty clay, up to 0.20m thick, overlying the natural chalky till at the south end of the trench.

4.17.2 Cut [25/004] (Figure 11; Section 6) was possibly a linear feature, or an elongated pit. It was at least 1.83m long x 0.80m wide x 0.28m deep with moderately steep but irregular sides and an undulating base. It ran beyond the edge of the trench to the east and its full extent is not known. The cut was filled with a very mixed deposit of grey silty clay speckled with ferruginous root staining and with patches of brown sandy soil; there were occasional small to large flint fragments but no finds. The irregular form of the cut and the mixed nature of its fill suggests that this feature might have been an animal burrow or a tree throw hollow.

4.17.3 Cut [25/006] was sub circular and 0.70m wide x 0.46m deep; it was also considerably undercut on the south side (cutting subsoil [25/002]) and is therefore interpreted as a probable animal burrow. Its fill [25/007] was firm, orangey brown silty clay contained pebbles but no fills.

4.17.4 Cut [25/008] was sub circular, measuring 0.94m wide x 0.27m deep with steep sides and an irregular base. Its fill [25/009] was grey silty clay speckled with ferruginous root staining and containing occasional pebbles but no finds. It is unclear if this was a man-made pit or a 'natural' feature such as a tree throw hollow or animal burrow.

4.18 Trench 27

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 2.28m deep
Ground level: 40.69m OD (N), 40.51m OD (S)

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
27/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
27/002	Layer	Recent made ground	0.34m (N), 0.38m (S)	Trench-wide
27/003	Deposit	Natural chalky till	2.28m (N), 2.01m (centre), >1.58m (S)	Trench-wide

Table 17: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 27

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4.18.1 [27/002] was a trench-wide layer of redeposited chalky till (up to a recorded maximum thickness of 1.94m) mixed with pockets of soil and containing a moderate amount of 19th/20th-century brick rubble. It is interpreted as recent made ground associated with the dumping/ground raising that took place on the site in 1993.

4.19 Trench 28

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 1.02m deep
Ground level: 41.23m OD (E), 40.75m OD (W)

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
28/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
28/002	Layer	Recent made ground	0.30m	Centre & S end
28/003	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.29m (E), 0.83m (W)	Trench-wide

Table 18: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 28

4.19.1 [28/002] was a layer of redeposited chalky till (up to 0.52m thick at the west end of the trench) mixed with pockets of soil and containing a moderate amount of brick rubble. It is interpreted as recent made ground associated with the dumping/ground raising that took place on the site in 1993.

4.20 Trench 31

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.43m deep
Ground level: 41.56m OD (N), 40.62m OD (S)
Figure: 12

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
31/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
31/002	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.33m	Trench-wide
31/003	Cut	Unspecified cut	0.33m–0.41m	S half
31/004	Fill	Fill of cut 003	0.33m	S half
31/005	Cut	Unspecified cut	0.33m–0.35m	N half
31/006	Fill	Fill of cut 005	0.33m	N half

Table 19: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 31

4.20.1 Two small features were excavated in Trench 31, but both were interpreted as probable areas of root disturbance.

4.20.2 'Cut' [31/003] was oval, measuring 0.90m x 0.55m x 80mm deep with an irregular, saucer-shaped profile. Its fill [31/004] was mid to dark brown silty clay with ferruginous root staining and containing some flint fragments but no finds.

4.20.3 'Cut' [31/005] was sub circular, measuring 0.53m wide but of negligible depth. It was filled with a very mixed deposit of greyish brown silty clay and light brown sand, without finds [31/006].

4.21 Trench 32

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 2.70m deep
Ground level: 40.46m OD (NE), 39.92m OD (SW)
Figure: 3

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Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
32/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
32/002	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.37m (NE), 0.42m (SW)	Trench-wide
32/003	Fill	Backfill of cut 004	0.40m–2.60m	Middle of trench
32/004	Cut	Trench	0.40m–>2.70m	Middle of trench
32/005	Structures	Concrete beams	2.60m	Middle of trench

Table 20: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 32

4.21.1 Cut [32/004] was oriented north-west to south-east and was approximately 14.7m wide x at least 2.4m deep with moderately steep sides; the base of the cut was not seen clearly and due to the depth of the feature it could not be recorded in detail. Near the base of the cut there were two concrete ground beams [32/005] running parallel with the cut and approximately 3m apart; they were approximately 0.40m wide x 0.20m thick and had flat upper surfaces but were irregular and convex underneath, indicating that they had been cast in shallow trenches. The ground beams were sealed below a matted layer of semi-decayed vegetation (not numbered), approximately 0.10m thick. Cut [32/004] was backfilled with various clay deposits [32/003], some of which contained timber fragments although it is not recorded if these were worked or natural. This feature is assumed to have been associated with the early 20th-century cordite works. The concrete ground beams might have been supports for wheeled vehicles or the foundations of a small building.

4.22 Trench 33

Dimensions: 25.00m x 25.00m (L-shaped) x 2.20m x up to 1.30m deep
Ground level: 41.17m OD (NE), 40.97m OD (SW), 41.02m OD (SE)
Figure: 13

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
33/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
33/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.35m	Middle of NW–SE arm
33/003	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.31m	Trench-wide
33/004	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 005	0.30m	Middle of NW–SE arm
33/005	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.30m–1.30m	Middle of NW–SE arm
33/006	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 005	0.60m	Middle of NW–SE arm
33/007	Fill	Fill of ditch 008	0.30m	Middle of NE–SW arm
33/008	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.30m	Middle of NE–SW arm

Table 21: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 33

4.22.1 Subsoil [33/002] was a localised layer of mid brown sandy clay overlying the natural till in the centre of the southern ‘arm’ of the trench. It was cut by ditch [33/005].

4.22.2 There were two post-medieval field boundary ditches in Trench 33, both of which were shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1875–85 and which survived (on map evidence) until at least the late 1950s; they were recorded clearly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014).

4.22.3 Ditch [33/005] was 2.80m wide x 0.94m deep, with moderately steep but irregular sides and a narrow, rounded base (Figure 13; Section 7). Its lower fill [33/006] was soft, mid to dark grey clayey silt that contained a small

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(0.25m) piece of corrugated iron. Upper fill [33/004] was compact, mid grey and mid yellowish brown clayey silt that contained modern brick fragments, glass, metal objects and white-glazed earthenware (possible sanitary ware); none of the finds were retained.

4.22.4 Ditch [33/008] was approximately 3.5m wide and was filled with compact, mid brownish grey clayey silt; it could not be excavated because a modern land drain ran through it.

4.23 Trench 34

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 1.06m deep
Ground level: 41.21m OD (NW), 41.19m OD (SE)
Figure: 14

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
34/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
34/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30m	Centre & NW end
34/003	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.37m (NW), 0.32m (SE)	Trench-wide
34/004	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.30m–1.06m	SE half of trench
34/005	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 005	0.30m	SE half of trench
34/006	Fill	Middle fill of ditch 005	0.30m	SE half of trench
34/007	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 005	0.30m	SE half of trench
34/008	Fill	Fill of pit 009	0.36m	Middle of trench
34/009	Cut	Small pit	0.36m–0.51m	Middle of trench
34/010	Fill	Fill of pit 013	0.36m	NW half of trench
34/011	Fill	Fill of pit 013	0.36m	NW half of trench
34/012	Fill	Fill of pit 013	0.36m	NW half of trench
34/013	Cut	Cooking pit	0.36m–0.61m	NW half of trench

Table 22: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 34

4.23.1 Subsoil [34/002] was a layer of mid brown sandy clay, 60mm–80mm thick, in the central and north-western parts of the trench. It was cut by ditch [34/004].

4.23.2 Ditch [34/004] was a post-medieval field boundary that was shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1875–85 and which survived (on map evidence) until at least the late 1950s; it was recorded clearly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014). It was filled by a sequence of three deposits of clayey silt ([34/005] to [34/007]) that contained small amounts of post-medieval or modern brick and roof tile.

4.23.3 Pit [34/009] was recognised below subsoil [34/002]. It was oval, measuring up to 0.90m wide x 0.15m deep and with an irregular, saucer-shaped profile. Its fill [34/008] was firm, yellowish brown clay with frequent charcoal flecks and small fragments of red fired clay. It produced eight fragments (78g) of Roman pottery.

4.24.4 Pit [34/013] was also recognised below subsoil [34/002]. It measured 1.34m x 1.03m x 0.24m deep and had moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base (Figure 14; Section 8 & photograph). Its primary fill [34/012] was firm, yellowish brown sandy clay, up to 80mm thick, containing occasional charcoal flecks but no finds. This deposit filled the lower sides and base of the cut and is interpreted as a weathering fill. The middle fill [34/011] was hard, brownish red baked clay, only 40mm thick, which extended up the

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sides of the pit; it is interpreted as *in situ* scorching of the underlying fill and of the natural till in the sides of the pit. Upper fill [34/010] was firm, dark brownish grey silty clay mixed with frequent fragments of oak-derived charcoal and containing a few small fragments of fired clay and one piece of worked flint. The feature is interpreted as a cooking/roasting pit, of probable prehistoric or Roman date.

4.24 Trench 36

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.60m deep
Ground level: 41.21m OD (NW), 41.19m OD (SE)
Figure: 15

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
36/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
36/002	Fill	Fill of ditch 003	0.36m	Centre of trench
36/003	Cut	Ditch	0.36m–0.60m	Centre of trench
36/004	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.36m	Trench-wide

Table 23: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 36

4.23.1 Ditch [36/003] (Figure 15; Section 9) was oriented north-east–south-west and extended beyond the edges of the trench in both directions. It was 0.80m wide x 0.24m deep with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a slightly undulating base. Its single fill [36/002] was compact, brownish grey silty clay containing occasional flint fragments but no finds. The extent, date and function of the ditch are unknown.

4.25 Trench 37

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.35m deep
Ground level: 40.58m OD (E), 40.25m OD (W)
Figure: 3

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
37/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
37/002	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.30m	Trench-wide
37/003	Fill	Fill of ditch 004	0.30m	Near W end of trench
37/004	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.30m	Near W end of trench

Table 24: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 37

4.25.1 Post-medieval field boundary ditch [37/004] was shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1875–85 and survived (on map evidence) until at least the late 1950s; it was recorded clearly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014). The ditch was not excavated, having been dug and recorded in Trench 33 as [33/005].

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4.26 Trench 38

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 1.30m deep
Ground level: 40.66m OD (N), 39.78m OD (S)
Figure: 16

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
38/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
38/002	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.33m	Trench-wide
38/003	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.33m–1.30m	S half of trench
38/004	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 003	0.30m	S half of trench
38/005	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 003	0.70m	S half of trench

Table 25: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 38

4.26.1 Post-medieval field boundary ditch [38/003] was shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1875–85 and survived (on map evidence) until at least the late 1950s; it was recorded clearly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014). The ditch was 2.00m wide x 0.90m deep with steep, slightly convex sides and a narrow, rounded base (Figure 16; Section 10). Lower fill [38/005] was mid grey and reddish brown clayey silt, while upper fill [38/004] was compact, mid grey clayey silt and redeposited chalky till. Both fills contained much semi-decayed roundwood, probably hedging that was pushed into the ditch when it was backfilled.

4.27 Trench 39

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.30m deep
Ground level: 40.57m OD (N), 39.25m OD (S)
Figure: 3

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
39/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
39/002	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.30m	Trench-wide
39/003	Fill	Fill of ditch 004	0.30m	Near N end of trench
39/004	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.30m	Near N end of trench

Table 26: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 39

4.27.1 Post-medieval field boundary ditch [39/004] was shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1875–85 and survived (on map evidence) until at least the late 1950s; it was recorded clearly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014). Fill [39/003] was compact mid brownish grey clayey silt. The ditch was not excavated.

4.28 Trench 40

Dimensions: 45.20m x 2.20m x up to 0.39m deep
Ground level: 39.64m OD (W), 39.15m OD (E)
Figure: 3

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
40/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
40/002	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.39m	Trench-wide
40/003	Fill	Root disturbance	0.39m	Near E end of trench

Table 27: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 40

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4.28.1 [40/003] was an extensive area of root disturbance characterised by discontinuous patches of mid greyish brown sandy clay containing much semi-decayed root material. It was on the line of a former field boundary and was recorded as a linear anomaly by the geophysical survey; it is interpreted therefore as the below-ground remains of a post-medieval/modern boundary hedge.

4.29 Trench 41

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.39m deep
Ground level: 39.56m OD (N), 38.49m OD (S)
Figure: 3

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
41/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
41/002	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.39m	Trench-wide
41/003	Fill	Root disturbance	0.39m	Centre of trench

Table 28: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 41

4.29.1 [41/003] was an area of root disturbance characterised by discontinuous patches of mid greyish brown sandy clay containing much semi-decayed root material. It was on the line of a former field boundary (same as [40/003]) and was recorded as a linear anomaly by the geophysical survey; it is interpreted therefore as the below-ground remains of a post-medieval/modern boundary hedge.

4.30 Trench 42

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.81m deep
Ground level: 39.43m OD (W), 39.29m OD (E)
Figure: 17

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
42/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
42/002	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.34m	Trench-wide
42/003	Cut	Small prehistoric pit	0.34m–0.81m	Near W end of trench
42/004	Fill	Upper fill of pit 003	0.34m	Near W end of trench
42/005	Fill	Lower fill of pit 003	0.60m	Near W end of trench
42/006	Cut	Small prehistoric? pit	0.34m–0.55m	Near W end of trench
42/007	Fill	Fill of pit 006	0.34m	Near W end of trench

Table 29: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 42

4.30.1 Pit [42/003] was sub circular, measuring up to 0.90m wide x 0.47m deep with steep sides tapering to a narrow, concave base (Figure 17; Section 11). Primary fill [42/005] was soft, dark brownish grey silty clay, with occasional fragments of heat-altered flint (not retained). Upper fill [42/004] was soft, dark greyish brown silty clay containing frequent charcoal flecks, fifteen fragments (64g) of Middle Bronze Age (and possibly earlier) pottery and occasional bone, heat-altered flint and fired clay.

4.30.2 Pit [42/006] was sub circular, measuring up to 0.55m wide x 0.21m deep with steep sides and a flat base; it was located close to pit [42/003] (Figure 17; Section 12). Its fill [42/007] was soft, dark greyish brown silty clay containing

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some charcoal flecks and fragments of heat-altered flint but no datable finds; it was probably contemporary with pit [42/003].

4.31 Trench 43

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.75m deep
Ground level: 38.84m OD (W), 38.41m OD (E)
Figure: 18

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
43/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
43/002	Cut	Post-medieval pit	0.30m–0.56m	Trench-wide
43/003	Fill	Upper fill of pit 002	0.30m	Near centre of trench
43/004	Fill	Lower fill of pit 002	0.50m	Near centre of trench
43/005	Cut	Unspecified PM cut	0.30m–0.75m	Near centre of trench
43/006	Fill	Fill of cut 005	0.30m	Near centre of trench
43/007	Fill	Fill of cut 005	0.40m	Near centre of trench
43/008	Fill	Fill of cut 005	0.30m	Near centre of trench
43/009	Fill	Fill of cut 005	0.30m	Near centre of trench

Table 30: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 43

4.31.1 Pit [43/002] was probably sub circular, measuring 2.51m wide (east–west) x 0.26m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base (Figure 18; Section 13). Primary fill [43/004] was light yellowish brown silty clay containing one fragment (11g) of pottery dated 17th–19th century; it is interpreted as a probable weathering deposit. Upper fill [43/003] was mid brownish grey silty clay with moderate inclusions of pottery (mostly later 17th century but including earlier material), brick and animal bone, with some iron objects and part of a whetstone. The full extent and function of the pit are not known; it was relatively shallow and was unlikely therefore to have been dug as a rubbish pit, although it was clearly backfilled with domestic refuse that might have derived from nearby Clamp Farm.

4.31.2 Cut [43/005] was an elongated sub rectangular feature measuring 3.30m x 1.13m x 0.46m deep, with vertical sides to north and south, gently sloping sides to west and east and a flat base. It was located close to pit [43/002]. Upper fill [13/009] of brownish grey silty clay produced nine sherds (39g) of post-medieval earthenware dated 17th–19th century. Underlying fills [43/006] to [43/008] produced little or no finds; some fired clay fragments came from [43/006]. The feature was unusual in form and its origin and function are unclear.

4.31.3 A diagonal line of discontinuous root disturbance (Figure 18; not numbered) is interpreted as marking the location of a former hedgerow, shown as a field boundary on 19th-century maps.

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4.32 Trench 46

Dimensions: 51.00m x 2.20m x up to 1.30m deep
Ground level: 38.14m OD (NE), 36.72m OD (SW)
Figure: 19

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
46/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
46/002	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.30m	Trench-wide
46/003	Fill	Fill of ditch 004	0.30m	N end of trench
46/004	Cut	Ditch, undated	0.30m–0.75m	N end of trench
46/005	Fill	Fill of pit 006	0.30m	N end of trench
46/006	Cut	Small pit, undated	0.30m–0.47m	N end of trench
46/007	Fill	Fill of ditch 009	0.27m	N end of trench
46/008	Fill	Fill of ditch 009	0.46m	N end of trench
46/009	Cut	Ditch, undated	0.27m–0.94m	N end of trench
46/010	Fill	4th fill of ditch 014	0.30m	S half of trench
46/011	Fill	3rd fill of ditch 014	0.30m	S half of trench
46/012	Fill	2nd fill of ditch 014	0.55m	S half of trench
46/013	Fill	1st fill of ditch 014	0.60m	S half of trench
46/014	Cut	Ditch, medieval	0.30m–1.00m	S half of trench
46/015	Fill	Fill of pit 019	0.32m	Middle of trench
46/016	Fill	Fill of pit 019	0.35m	Middle of trench
46/017	Fill	Fill of pit 019	0.40m	Middle of trench
46/018	Fill	Fill of pit 019	0.45m	Middle of trench
46/019	Cut	Pit, prehistoric	0.32m–1.10m	Middle of trench
46/020	Fill	Upper fill of pit 023	0.30m	Middle of trench
46/021	Fill	Middle fill of pit 023	0.45m	Middle of trench
46/022	Fill	Lower fill of pit 023	0.90m	Middle of trench
46/023	Cut	Pit, medieval	0.30m–1.14m	Middle of trench
46/024	Fill	Fill of pit 025	0.30m	Middle of trench
46/025	Cut	Large ‘pit’, medieval?	0.30m–0.70m	Middle of trench
46/026	Fill	Fill of ditch 027	0.35m	S half of trench
46/027	Cut	Ditch, undated	0.35m–0.70m	S half of trench
46/028	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 031	0.25m	Middle of trench
46/029	Fill	Middle fill of ditch 031	1.10m	Middle of trench
46/030	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 031	0.25m	Middle of trench
46/031	Cut	Ditch, undated	0.25m–1.30m	Middle of trench
46/032	Fill	Fill of ditch/gully 033	0.30m	S half of trench
46/033	Cut	Ditch/gully, medieval	0.30m–0.50m	S half of trench
46/034	Fill	Fill of pit 035	0.30m	S half of trench
46/035	Cut	Small pit, undated	0.30m–0.50m	S half of trench
46/040	Fill	Upper fill of pit 042	0.30m	S end of trench
46/041	Fill	Lower fill of pit 042	0.30m	S end of trench
46/042	Cut	Large pit, medieval	0.30m–0.90m	S end of trench
46/043	Fill	Fill of ditch/gully 044	0.30m	S end of trench
46/044	Cut	Ditch/gully, medieval	0.30m–0.90m	S end of trench
46/045	Fill	Fill of ditch/gully	0.30m	S end of trench
46/046	Cut	Ditch/gully, medieval	0.30m–0.60m	S end of trench

Table 31: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 46

4.32.1 There was a concentration of features in Trench 46. Most of them were medieval in date, some were undated and at least one pit was prehistoric.

4.32.2 Ditch [46/004] was oriented approximately west–east and measured 0.94m

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wide x 0.45m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave but irregular base. Its single fill [46/003] was dark brown clay with some chalk and flints inclusions but no finds. This ditch was recorded by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014) as part of an L-shaped feature.

4.32.3 Pit [46/006] was sub circular, measuring 0.70m wide x 0.17m deep with a saucer-shaped profile. Its single fill [46/005] was firm, dark brown clay with pebbles but no finds.

4.32.4 Ditch [46/009] was oriented approximately west–east and measured 1.45m wide x 0.64m deep, with a generally V-shaped profile. Primary fill [46/008] was light yellowish brown clay against the sides and base of the cut and is interpreted as a weathering fill; it produced two fragments of animal bone and a piece of fired clay. The principal fill [46/007] was mid brownish grey silty clay that produced twenty-five fragments (74g) of animal bone but no datable material.

4.32.5 Ditch [46/014] was oriented approximately north-west–south-east and measured 1.35m wide x 0.70m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base (Figure 19; Section 17). This ditch was picked up by the geophysical survey and continued into Trench 52 where it was recorded as [52/004]. It contained a sequence of four distinctive fills, as follows:

[46/013]: light greyish yellow silty clay up to 0.10m thick, against the lower sides and base of the ditch; interpreted as a weathering fill. No finds.

[46/012]: firm, dark reddish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal, moderate fired clay and a small fragment of animal bone.

[46/011]: firm, light greyish yellow silty clay with frequent chalk fragments (probably redeposited natural) with no finds.

[46/010]: the upper fill was mid brownish grey silty clay that contained frequent fired clay and moderate animal bone and pottery spot-dated to the first half of the 13th century (although some slightly earlier pottery is present also).

4.32.6 Pit [46/019] was probably sub circular, measuring 1.40m wide x 0.75m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Figure 19; Section 14). Primary fill [46/018], against the base and southern edge of the pit, was greyish yellow clay with frequent chalk flecks but no finds; it is interpreted as a weathering fill. Fill [46/017] was charcoal-rich, dark grey silty clay and produced a large amount (99 fragments, 706g) of Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery. Environmental sampling of this fill produced charred specimens of hazelnut and sloe stones that might indicate diet, although they could also have been included with wood used as fuel. Overlying fill [46/016] was yellowish grey clay with chalk and flint inclusions but no finds, and is interpreted as slumped natural. The upper fill [46/015] was light grey silty clay with occasional stones but no finds.

4.32.7 Pit [46/023] was sub rectangular with rounded corners, measuring approximately 2m x 1m x 0.90m deep with near vertical sides breaking sharply into a fairly flat base. It cut earlier feature [46/025] (Figure 19; Section

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16). The pit contained a sequence of three fills, as follows:

[46/022]: The primary fill, approximately 0.10m thick, was orangey brown silty clay with frequent patches of scorched clay.

[46/021]: This deposit filled most of the pit, and was mid brown silty clay with sandy patches. It contained frequent fired clay and produced three sherds (35g) of medieval pottery spot-dated mid-12th to early 13th century.

[46/020]: The upper fill was mid brown silty clay containing frequent charcoal, occasional fired clay and four sherds (54g) of pottery dated 12th–13th century.

4.32.8 'Pit' [46/025] was probably oval or sub rectangular, although it extended beyond the edges of the trench to west and east. It measured approximately 4.40m wide (north–south) x 0.40m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. It was cut by pit [46/023] (Figure 19; Section 16). Fill [46/024] was light brown silty clay (60%) mixed with fired clay fragments in discrete patches (40%) and containing patches of redeposited natural till. No finds were recovered from this deposit. The large area but relatively shallow depth of the feature suggest that it was not a typical pit, and the presence of much fired clay in its fill might indicate that this was the remains of a kiln or oven.

4.32.9 Ditch [46/027] was oriented approximately north-west–south-east and measured 1.15m wide x 0.35m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill [46/026] of mid brown silty clay with some charcoal but no finds.

4.32.10 Substantial ditch [46/031] was oriented approximately north-west–south-east and was recorded by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014) as part of an L-shaped feature; it was also excavated as [53/004]. It measured 2.70m wide x 1.04m deep, with steep sides and a flat base (Figure 19; Section 15). Fill [46/030] was weathered natural clay lying against the sides of the ditch. [46/029] was a primary fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flints but no finds, in the base of the ditch. The principal fill [46/028] was compact, mid brownish grey clayey silt with moderate flint fragments and small amounts of animal bone and fired clay.

4.32.11 Small ditch/gully [46/033) was oriented approximately north-west–south-east and was 0.60m wide x 0.20m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill [46/032] was dark brown silty clay with frequent charcoal, which produced ten sherds (139g) of medieval pottery spot-dated mid-12th–early 13th century.

4.32.12 Small pit [46/035] was sub circular, measuring 0.50m wide x 0.20m deep, with moderately steep sides tapering to a narrow base. Its single fill [46/034] was yellowish brown silty clay containing some patches of scorched clay but no finds.

4.32.13 Pit [46/042] was sub circular, measuring 1.50m wide x 0.60m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its lower fill [46/041] was grey silty clay containing many medium to large flint nodules but no finds. Upper fill

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[46/040] was darker grey and was also devoid of finds. The pit truncated ditch/gully [46/044]/[46/046].

4.32.14 Ditch/gully [46/044]/[46/046] was probably curvilinear, measuring 0.75m wide x up to 0.55m deep with steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. The fill produced joining sherds from a 13th-century coarseware handled costrel (a portable drinking vessel) that may be of local manufacture.

4.33 Trench 50

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.30m deep
Ground level: 36.21m OD (W), 36.03m OD (E)
Figures: 3 & 4

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
50/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
50/002	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.30m	Trench-wide
50/003	Fill	Fill of ditch 004	0.30m	W half of trench
50/004	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.30m	W half of trench

Table 32: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 50

4.33.1 Post-medieval field boundary ditch [50/004] was shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1875–85 and survived (on map evidence) until at least the late 1950s. It was apparently recorded by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014) although there is an obvious discrepancy between the geophysics plot and the GPS survey of the ditch. The ditch was not excavated.

4.34 Trench 51

Dimensions: 48.60m x 2.20m x up to 0.85m deep
Ground level: 36.13m OD (N), 34.54m OD (S)
Figure: 4

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
51/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
51/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.28m	Central area only
51/003	Deposit	Natural sand & gravel	0.28m (S), 0.67m (centre)	Central and S end
51/004	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.55m (S), 0.85m (centre) 0.23m (N)	Trench-wide
51/005	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.30m	S half of trench
51/006	Fill	Fill of ditch 005	0.30m	S half of trench

Table 33: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 51

4.34.1 Subsoil [51/002] was mid greyish brown sandy clay with pebbles and occasional small fragments of brick or tile (not retained).

4.34.2 Natural stratum [51/003] was mid yellowish brown clayey sand with frequent flint pebbles. It was up to 0.26m thick and filled a hollow in the surface of underlying chalky till [51/004].

4.34.3 Post-medieval field boundary ditch [51/005] was shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1875–85 and survived (on map evidence) until at least the late 1950s. It was apparently recorded by the geophysical survey

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(Bunn, 2014) although there is an obvious discrepancy between the geophysics plot and the GPS survey of the ditch. The ditch was not excavated.

4.35 Trench 52

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 1.70m deep
Ground level: 37.16m OD (N), 35.77m OD (S)
Figure: 20

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
52/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
52/002	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 004	0.27m	N end of trench
52/003	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 004	0.27m	N end of trench
52/004	Cut	Ditch, medieval	0.27m–0.63m	N end of trench
52/005	Fill	Upper fill of pit 007	0.27m	N end of trench
52/006	Fill	Lower fill of pit 007	0.27m	N end of trench
52/007	Cut	Pit, medieval	0.27m–0.92m	N end of trench
52/008	Fill	Fill of posthole 009	0.30m	N half of trench
52/009	Cut	Posthole, medieval?	0.30m–0.47m	N half of trench
52/010	Fill	Fill of cut 011	0.30m	N half of trench
52/011	Cut	Unspecified cut, medieval	0.30m–0.50m	N half of trench
52/012	Fill	Fill of ditch 013	0.30m	Centre of trench
52/013	Cut	Ditch terminus, medieval	0.30m–0.45m	Centre of trench
52/014	Fill	Fill of pit 015	0.30m	Centre of trench
52/015	Cut	Pit, medieval	0.30m–>0.80m	Centre of trench
52/016	Fill	Fill of ditch 017	0.30m	Centre of trench
52/017	Cut	Ditch, medieval	0.30m–0.62m	Centre of trench
52/018	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 020	0.30m	Centre of trench
52/019	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 020	0.60m	Centre of trench
52/020	Cut	Large ditch, medieval?	0.30m–1.23m	Centre of trench
52/021	Fill	Fill of ditch 026	0.30m	S end of trench
52/022	Fill	Fill of ditch 026	0.45m	S end of trench
52/023	Fill	Fill of ditch 026	1.00m	S end of trench
52/024	Fill	Fill of ditch 026	0.35m	S end of trench
52/025	Fill	Fill of ditch 026	0.40m	S end of trench
52/026	Cut	Ditch, undated	0.30m–1.70m	S end of trench
52/027	Fill	Fill of ditch 028	0.30m	S half of trench
52/028	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.30m	S half of trench

Table 34: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 52

4.35.1 There was a concentration of features (pits and ditches) in Trench 52, most of which were of medieval date, although there was also a possible prehistoric enclosure ditch and a major post-medieval field boundary ditch.

4.35.2 Ditch [52/004] was oriented approximately north-west–south-east and was 0.96m wide x 0.36m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was recorded by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014) and continued into Trench 46 where it was recorded as [46/014]. The ditch contained a primary fill of compact, mid yellowish grey clay [52/003] that is interpreted as a weathering deposit but which produced three sherds (10g) of medieval pottery (11th–13th century). Upper fill [52/002] was brownish grey silty clay containing small amounts of fired clay, shell and an iron nail. The ditch truncated pit [52/007] (Figure 20; Section 18).

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4.35.3 Pit [52/007] was sub circular, measuring 1.25m wide x 0.65m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Figure 20; Section 18). The pit contained a thin primary fill of compact, mid yellowish grey clay [52/006] that is interpreted as a weathering deposit; this contained charcoal flecks but no finds. The principal fill [52/005] was a distinctive greyish red clay containing small amounts of fired clay and charcoal and four sherds (31g) of pottery dated mid-12th–14th century. Similar reddish-coloured fills were recorded in other features in this trench and might indicate scorching of these deposits.

4.35.4 Isolated posthole [52/009] was sub circular, measuring 0.30m wide x 0.18m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill [52/008] was greyish red (scorched?) silty clay with occasional fragments of fired clay but no datable material.

4.35.5 Cut [52/011] was recorded as a linear feature although in retrospect it might have been a pit; it extended beyond the limit of excavation to the east and its form could not be determined. It contained a single fill of grey silty clay that produced twelve sherds (50g) of 12th–early 13th-century pottery.

4.35.6 Ditch [52/013]/[52/017] was oriented approximately north-east–south-west and was up to 0.84m wide x 0.32m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. [52/013] was recorded as a shallow ditch terminus, although due to machine truncation the ditch might have extended beyond this point. It contained fills of yellowish grey or mid grey silty clay that were particularly rich in finds of pottery (30 sherds, 190g; dated mid-12th–13th century), animal bone and shell; a fragment of lava stone quern came from [52/026]. The ditch had a right-angled intersection with larger east–west ditch [52/020]; these ditches were open at the same time.

4.35.7 Pit [52/015] extended beyond the edge of the trench to the west and its form and full size are not known. As seen, it measured at least 1.55m x >0.20m x >0.55m deep, with a vertical edge. Its fill [52/014] was dark reddish grey (scorched?) silty clay that produced small amounts of pottery (late 12th–early 13th century), shell and fired clay.

4.35.8 Ditch [52/020] was oriented approximately north-west–south-east and was plotted clearly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014); it was also observed in Trenches 54 and 60. It measured 4m wide x 1.23m deep with an asymmetrical profile, being steeper on its north side. Lower fill [52/019] was light yellowish brown silty clay containing occasional small fragments of pottery (12th–early 13th century). Upper fill [52/018] was dark reddish brown (scorched?) silty clay that produced thirty-five sherds (271g) of medieval pottery (12th–early 13th century) and moderate amounts of animal bone, shell and fired clay.

4.35.9 Ditch [52/026] was oriented approximately north-west–south-east and was plotted clearly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014). It measured 2.80m wide x 1.40m deep with steep sides and a broad, concave base (Figure 20; Section 19). Thick weathering fills of compact, mid yellowish brown clay [52/024] and [52/025] lay against the sides of the ditch. Fills [52/021] to [52/023] were compacted deposits of silty clay containing varying amounts of chalk and flint but no cultural material.

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4.35.10 Post-medieval field boundary ditch [52/028] was shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1875–85 and survived (on map evidence) until at least the late 1950s. It was recorded clearly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014) and was also observed in Trenches 112, 54, 60, 74 and 82. It was not excavated in Trench 52.

4.36 Trench 53

Dimensions: 25.00m x 2.20m x up to 1.50m deep
Ground level: 36.82m OD (NW), 36.72m OD (SE)
Figure: 21

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
53/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
53/002	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 004	0.30m	Centre of trench
53/003	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 004	0.30m	Centre of trench
53/004	Cut	Ditch, undated	0.30m–1.50m	Centre of trench
53/005	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.30m	Trench-wide

Table 35: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 53

4.36.1 Ditch [53/004] was recorded clearly by the geophysical survey as part of an L-shaped feature; it was also excavated as [46/031]. The ditch was oriented approximately north–south and measured 3.00m wide x 1.14m deep with moderately steep sides and a narrow, flat base. Its fills [53/002] and [53/003] were similar deposits of brownish grey silty clay with varying amounts of chalk and flint and very occasional small fragments of bone and fired clay but no datable finds.

4.37 Trench 54

Dimensions: 51.00m x 2.20m x up to 1.12m deep
Ground level: 36.70m OD (NE), 35.17m OD (SW)
Figure: 22

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
54/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
54/002	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 004	0.30m	Centre of trench
54/003	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 004	0.90m	Centre of trench
54/004	Cut	Ditch, undated	0.30m–1.12m	Centre of trench
54/005	Fill	Fill of ditch 006	0.30m	SW half of trench
54/006	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.30m–1.64m	SW half of trench
54/007	Cut	Pit, post-medieval	0.40m–0.95m	Centre of trench
54/008	Fill	Fill of pit 007	0.40m	Centre of trench
54/009	Fill	Fill of posthole 010	0.30m	NE half of trench
54/010	Cut	Posthole, undated	0.30m–0.45m	NE half of trench
54/011	Fill	Fill of posthole 012	0.30m	NE half of trench
54/012	Cut	Posthole, undated	0.30m–0.45m	NE half of trench
54/013	Cut	Ditch/gully, undated	0.28m–0.52m	NE half of trench
54/014	Fill	Fill of ditch/gully 013	0.28m	NE half of trench
54/015	Fill	Fill of posthole 015	0.30m	NE half of trench
54/016	Cut	Posthole, undated	0.30m–0.40m	NE half of trench
54/017	Fill	Fill of pit 018	0.30m	NE half of trench
54/018	Cut	Pit, prehistoric	0.30m–0.75m	NE half of trench
54/019	Fill	Fill of posthole 020	0.30m	NE half of trench
54/020	Cut	Posthole, undated	0.30m–0.44m	NE half of trench

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54/021	Fill	Fill of posthole 022	0.30m	NE half of trench
54/022	Cut	Posthole, undated	0.30m–0.56m	NE half of trench
54/023	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.30m	Trench-wide

Table 36: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 54

4.37.1 Ditch [54/004] was recorded clearly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014) and was also excavated as [52/020]. The ditch was oriented north-west–south-east and measured 5.5m wide x 0.90m deep with moderately steep sides and a broad, flat base. Lower fill [54/003] mid brownish grey clayey silt contained moderate amounts of chalk and flint but no finds. Upper fill [54/002] was light to mid brown clayey sand with pebbles but no finds.

4.37.2 Post-medieval field boundary ditch [54/006] was shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1875–85 and survived (on map evidence) until at least the late 1950s. It was recorded clearly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014) and was also observed in Trenches 112, 52, 60, 74 and 82. The ditch was 4.80m wide x 1.30m deep, with moderately steep sides and a narrow, concave base. It contained a single fill of brownish grey clayey silt with occasional chalk and flint but no finds. The ditch was replaced by a field drain (not recorded in detail).

4.37.3 [54/007] was a large, sub circular pit at least 3m wide x 0.55m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its single fill [54/008] was relatively soft, dark greyish brown silty clay with pockets of redeposited natural clay that produced a small fragment of post-medieval CBM, probably roof tile.

4.37.4 Ditch/gully [54/013] measured 0.70m wide x 0.24m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill [54/014] was dark greyish brown silty clay containing pebbles but no finds.

4.37.5 A group of small postholes ([54/010], [54/012], [54/016], [54/020] and [54/022]) formed a rough line perpendicular to and north of ditch/gully [54/013] (Figure 22: photograph). The postholes were about 0.25m to 0.30m wide and 0.10m to 0.26m deep, and were filled with similar deposits of greyish brown sandy fill that generally contained charcoal flecks but no finds.

4.37.6 Small pit [54/018] at the north-east end of the trench was oval, measuring 1.10m x 0.80m x 0.45m deep with very steep sides and a narrow, concave base. Its fill [54/017] was grey sandy clay with frequent small inclusions of fired clay and charcoal, occasional small fragments of heat-altered flint and burnt bone and at least four sherds (34g) of Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware pottery; more pottery might have been recovered from the environmental sample. Sampling provided no evidence for the use/function of the pit.

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4.38 Trench 55

Dimensions: 24.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.58m deep
Ground level: 36.68m OD (NW), 36.01m OD (SE)
Figure: 22

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
55/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
54/002	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.30m	Trench-wide
54/003	Fill	Fill of posthole 004	0.30m	NW end of trench
54/004	Cut	Posthole, undated	0.30m–0.48m	NW end of trench
54/005	Fill	Fill of posthole 006	0.30m	NW end of trench
54/006	Cut	Posthole, undated	0.30m–0.50m	NW end of trench
54/007	Fill	Fill of posthole 008	0.30m	NW end of trench
54/008	Cut	Posthole, undated	0.30m–0.58m	NW end of trench

Table 37: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 55

4.38.1 Three small postholes, [55/004], [55/006] and [55/008], were spaced approximately 1.5m apart and arranged in a north-west–south-east alignment; they were not on the same alignment as the posthole row in adjacent Trench 54. The postholes were approximately 0.30m wide and between 0.18m and 0.28m deep, and were filled with similar deposits of greyish brown silty clay with charcoal flecks but no finds.

4.39 Trench 56

Dimensions: 52.70m x 2.20m x up to 1.20m deep
Ground level: 36.44m OD (W), 35.76m OD (E)
Figure: 23

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
56/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
56/002	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.30m	Trench-wide
56/003	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.30m–1.20m	E end of trench
56/004	Fill	Fill of ditch 003	0.30m	E end of trench
56/005	Fill	Fill of pit 006	0.30m	W half of trench
56/006	Cut	Pit, prehistoric	0.30m–0.58m	W half of trench
56/007	Fill	Upper fill of pit 009	0.30m	E half of trench
56/008	Fill	Lower fill of pit 009	0.40m	E half of trench
56/009	Cut	Pit, prehistoric	0.30m–0.55m	E half of trench
56/010	Fill	Fill of pit 011	0.30m	Middle of trench
56/011	Cut	Pit, undated	0.30m–0.48m	Middle of trench
56/012	Fill	Fill of pit 013	0.30m	E end of trench
56/013	Cut	Pit	0.30m–0.48m	E end of trench

Table 38: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 56

4.39.1 Post-medieval field boundary ditch [56/003] was shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1875–85 and survived (on map evidence) until at least the late 1950s; it was recorded faintly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014). The ditch was 2.00m wide x 0.88m deep with moderately steep sides and a narrow, concave base. It was filled with greyish brown silty clay with patches of redeposited natural till, which produced a sherd of post-medieval pottery and some land drain fragments; an intact land drain was laid in the base of the ditch.

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4.39.2 Pit [56/006] was >2.10m long x 1.50m wide x 0.28m deep with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. Its fill [56/005] was firm, orangey grey silty clay that produced eleven sherds (20g) of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Beaker period) Grooved Ware pottery, and lesser amounts of animal bone, heat-altered flint and fired clay. The function of the pit is unknown.

4.39.3 Pit [56/009] was oval, measuring 1.00m x 0.58m x 0.25m deep with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. Lower fill [56/008] was orangey grey clay without finds. Upper fill [56/007] was similar but with frequent charcoal flecks and it produced two small sherds (4g) of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery (or fired clay), a worked flint and a small fragment of fired clay.

4.39.4 Pit [56/011] was circular, measuring 0.45m wide x 0.18m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. Its fill [56/010] was orangey grey silty clay contained occasional charcoal but no finds.

4.39.5 Pit [56/013] was oval, measuring at least 1.12m x 1.00m x 0.18m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flat base (Figure 23; photograph). Its fill [56/012] was orangey grey silty clay that produced twenty-seven sherds (38g) of prehistoric pottery that included Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age (or perhaps Middle Bronze Age) material.

4.40 Trench 59

Dimensions: 49.70m x 2.20m x up to 1.12m deep
Ground level: 34.89m OD (E), 34.30m OD (W)
Figure: 4

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
59/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
59/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.32m	W end only
59/003	Layer	Subsoil	0.60m	W end only
59/004	Deposit	Colluvium?	0.24m	Centre and N end
59/005	Deposit	Natural chalky till	1.12m (W), 0.62m (E)	Trench-wide
59/006	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.30m	W half of trench
59/007	Fill	Fill of ditch 006	0.30m	W half of trench

Table 39: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 59

4.40.1 Subsoil [59/002] was a localised deposit of mid brown sandy clay with occasional pebbles, 0.28m thick; it was to the west of ditch [59/006].

4.40.2 Subsoil [59/003] was a localised deposit of greyish brown sandy clay with frequent pebbles, 0.42m thick; it overlaid the natural till [59/005] to the west of ditch [59/006].

4.40.3 Layer [59/004] was seen only in the central and northern parts of the trench, overlying the natural till [59/005]. It was yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent stones and might have been a colluvial deposit.

4.34.3 Post-medieval field boundary ditch [59/006] was shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1875–85 and survived (on map evidence) until at least the late 1950s. It was apparently recorded by the geophysical survey

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(Bunn, 2014) although there is an obvious discrepancy between the geophysics plot and the GPS survey of the ditch. The ditch was not excavated, although in retrospect it is possible that the deep 'subsoil' deposits [59/002] and [59/003] noted in section to the west of the ditch might actually have been fills of the ditch.

4.41 Trench 60

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 1.80m deep
Ground level: 34.99m OD (N), 32.79m OD (S)
Figure: 24

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
60/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
60/002	Fill	Fill of ditch 008 (= 007)	0.30m	N half of trench
60/003	Deposit	Natural till	0.30m	Trench-wide
60/004	Layer	Subsoil/colluvium	0.30m	S half of trench
60/005	Fill	Fill of ditch 006	0.30m	Centre of trench
60/006	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.30m–1.40m	Centre of trench
60/007	Fill	Fill of ditch 008	0.30m	N half of trench
60/008	Cut	Ditch, medieval?	0.30m–1.36m	N half of trench
60/009	Fill	Fill of ditch 010	0.30m	N half of trench
60/010	Cut	Ditch, undated	0.30m–1.80m	N half of trench

Table 40: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 60

4.41.1 Subsoil/colluvium [60/002] was a localised deposit of mid brown silty clay with occasional pebbles, 0.20m thick, filling a hollow in the surface of underlying natural till [60/003].

4.41.2 Post-medieval field boundary ditch [60/006] was shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1875–85 and survived (on map evidence) until at least the late 1950s. It was recorded clearly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014) and was excavated also in Trenches 112, 52, 54, 74 and 82. It measured 3.20m wide x 1.10m deep, with moderately steep sides and a narrow, concave base. It was filled with mid reddish brown and mid grey clayey silt with pockets of redeposited natural clay [60/005], and contained semi-decayed roundwood that is thought to have been the remains of hedging pushed into the ditch when it was backfilled.

4.41.3 Ditch [60/008] was not obviously recorded by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014) but is thought to have been the continuation of the same linear ditch recorded to the north-west as [52/020] and [54/004]. It measured 6.20m wide x 1.00m deep and had a saucer-shaped profile (Figure 24; Section 21). Its fill [60/002]/[60/007] was greyish brown clayey silt containing very occasional small fragments of (probable) early Roman pottery, ceramic building material, bone and fired clay. Ditch [60/008] truncated earlier ditch [60/010].

4.41.4 Ditch [60/010] (Figure 24; photograph) was oriented approximately north-east–south-west and was partially removed by later ditch [60/008]. It was at least 1.20m wide x 1.50m deep with very steep sides and a narrow, concave base. Its fill [60/009] was mottled, mid grey and greyish brown clayey silt that produced seven fragments (46g) of animal bone/teeth but no datable finds. This ditch was not obviously recorded by the geophysical survey (Bunn,

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2014) and its extent beyond Trench 60 is unknown.

4.42 Trench 61

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.65m deep
Ground level: 33.39m OD (N), 32.10m OD (S)
Figure: 25

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
61/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
61/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30m	Centre & S half of trench
61/003	Cut	Unspecified cut	0.30m–0.58m	N half of trench
61/004	Fill	Fill of cut 003	0.30m	N half of trench
61/005	Cut	Unspecified cut	0.30m–0.65m	Centre of trench
61/006	Fill	Lower fill of cut 005	0.30m	Centre of trench
61/007	Fill	Upper fill of cut 005	0.30m	Centre of trench
61/008	Deposit	Boulder clay, little chalk	0.30m	Trench-wide

Table 41: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 61

4.42.1 Subsoil [61/002] was a layer of mid yellowish brown clayey sand with moderate pebbles, up to 0.50m thick.

4.42.2 Cut feature [61/003] measured 1.80m x at least 2.20m x >0.28m deep (not bottomed). Its fill [61/004] produced a small fragment of post-medieval brick/tile and a small fragment of medieval pottery. Since the feature was not excavated fully its form and function are unknown.

4.42.3 Cut feature [61/005] (Figure 25; Section 22) measured 1.78m x at least 2.20m x 0.35m deep with moderately steep sides and a wide but irregular base. Its lower fill [61/006] was brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks but no finds. The upper fill [61/007] was friable brownish grey clayey sand that produced one sherd (7g) of 16th-century pottery and some (presumably prehistoric) struck flints. [61/005] was shallow and did not have a ditch-like profile.

4.42.4 Neither of the cut features in this trench were obviously recorded by the geophysical survey and they are unlikely therefore to have been linear. Late 19th- and 20th-century maps show what looks like an orchard in this area of the site and it is possible therefore that these were horticultural features.

4.43 Trench 63

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.66m deep
Ground level: 33.00m OD (N), 30.45m OD (S)
Figure: 26

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
63/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
63/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.26m	S end of trench only
63/003	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.16m (N), 0.39m (S)	Trench-wide
63/004	Cut	Trench, modern	0.30m–0.66m	N half of trench
63/005	Layer	Tarmac? surface	0.40m	N half of trench
63/006	Fill	Backfill of cut 004	0.30m	N half of trench

Table 42: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 63

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4.43.1 Subsoil [63/002] was a layer of mid greyish brown silty clay with pebbles, up to 0.13m thick, overlying the natural till at the south end of the trench.

4.43.2 Trench [63/004] was oriented east–west and was 5.50m wide x up to 0.40m deep with moderately steep sides and an undulating base (Figure 26; Section 23 & photograph). A deeper slot in the base of the trench housed a ceramic land drain (not numbered) with an outer diameter of 150mm and wall thickness of 20mm. A layer of (probable) tarmac up to 0.10m thick was put down over the drain and spread over most of the width of the trench; this process scorched the surface of the underlying natural till to a depth of 50–60mm. This feature was recorded clearly as a curvilinear anomaly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014). Using map evidence it can be identified as part of a network of tracks/cuttings connecting the buildings of the cordite works that occupied the western part of the site in the early 20th century. The track was shown on maps until at least the late 1950s; it was subsequently backfilled with soil [63/006].

4.44 Trench 64

Dimensions: 28.00m x 2.20m x up to 1.80m deep
Ground level: 28.77m OD (E), 28.72m OD (W)
Figure: 27

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
64/001	Layer	Turf & topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
64/002	Layer	Subsoil/colluvium	0.30m	Central and W end
64/003	Fill	Fill of modern cut 004	0.30m	Central and E end
64/004	Cut	Modern cut	0.30m–1.80m	Central and E end
64/005	Fill	Fill of channel 007	0.50m	E half of trench
64/006	Fill	Fill of channel 007	1.70m	E half of trench
64/007	Cut	Natural channel	0.65m–>1.75m	E half of trench
64/008	Fill	Fill of ditch/gully 009	0.60m	W half of trench
64/009	Cut	Ditch/gully, undated	0.60m–0.85m	W half of trench
64/010	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.50m–0.60m	Trench-wide

Table 43: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 64

4.44.1 Subsoil/colluvium [64/002] was a layer of mid brown sandy clay with occasional pebbles, 0.20m to 0.30m thick, overlying the natural till at the west end of the trench. It was removed to the east by modern cut [64/004].

4.44.2 Modern cut [64/004] measured at least 12m east–west and was up to 1.45m deep at its west end, becoming gradually more shallow to the east. Its fill [64/003] was unconsolidated soil and redeposited natural till containing lumps of concrete and tarmac, railway sleepers, barbed wire and insulators from overhead power lines. The cut must have been machine-excavated, removing the upper part of underlying channel [64/007].

4.44.3 Natural channel [64/007] was oriented approximately north-east–south-west. It was at least 6m wide (truncated width) and more than 1.75m deep (not bottomed), and was recorded also in Trench 66 as [66/006]; it was also detected as a linear anomaly during the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014). The earliest observed fill [64/006] was very soft (waterlogged) mid brownish grey fibrous silt with a peaty texture. This was overlaid by [64/005] - soft,

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mottled light brown and light to mid grey clayey silts, slightly fibrous and with macro organic remains of very decayed wood. The channel is clearly shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1958 (ASE 2014b, Fig. 9).

4.44.4 Ditch/gully [64/009] was oriented north–south and measured 0.70m wide x 0.25m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its fill [64/008] was light yellowish brown clay/silt with some chalk and flint and occasional small fragments of charcoal but no finds. The ditch was sealed by subsoil [64/002] and must therefore have been of some antiquity.

4.45 Trench 66

Dimensions: 25.00m x 2.20m x up to 1.10m deep
Ground level: 30.24m OD (N), 29.16m OD (S)
Figure: 28

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
66/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
66/002	Layer	Subsoil/colluvium	0.30m	Trench-wide
66/003	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.90m	S end of trench
66/004	Fill	Backfill of channel 006	0.30m	N end of trench
66/005	Fill	Fill of channel 006	0.30m	N end of trench
66/006	Cut	Natural channel	1.30m–>1.10m	N end of trench
66/007	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.75m (N), 0.95m (S)	Trench-wide

Table 44: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 66

4.45.1 Subsoil/colluvium [66/002] was a layer of light to mid brownish grey clay/silt that extended trench-wide. It was 0.45m thick at the north end of the trench, (where it was cut by channel [66/006]), increasing to 0.60m at the south end of the trench, where it sealed deposit [66/003]. It produced a small piece of human bone and a fragment of fired clay; note that four fragments of pottery (including at least one Roman sherd) that have been assigned to this deposit have been mislabelled.

4.45.2 [66/003] was seen only at the south end of the trench, below [66/002]. It was a distinctive deposit of small to medium angular flints in an orangey brown clay matrix. It was only 50mm thick and sealed chalky till [66/007].

4.45.3 Channel [66/006] was oriented approximately north-east–south-west and only its southern edge was seen; it was recorded also in Trench 64 as [64/007] and is known from map evidence to have been extant until at least the late 1950s. It was at least 3.5m wide x >1.10m deep, with a gently-sloping southern bank (Figure 28; Section 25). Fill [66/005] was soft, slightly fibrous mid brown clayey silt, lying against the bank. This was sealed by fill [66/004], which was redeposited natural chalky till similar to modern made ground deposits recorded in trenches to the north.

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4.46 Trench 67

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 1.10m deep
Ground level: 30.32m OD (S), 29.31m OD (N)
Figure: 29

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
67/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
67/002	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.30m	Trench-wide
67/003	Fill	Fill of ditch 004	0.30m	N end of trench
67/004	Cut	Ditch, medieval	0.30m–0.92m	N end of trench
67/005	Fill	Upper fill of pit 007	0.30m	Centre of trench
67/006	Fill	Lower fill of pit 007	0,45m	Centre of trench
67/007	Cut	Pit, medieval	0.30m–1.08m	Centre of trench
67/008	Fill	Fill of ditch 009	0.30m	S end of trench
67/009	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.30m–>0.65m	S end of trench
67/010	Fill	Fill of ditch 013	0.30m	N half of trench
67/011	Fill	Fill of ditch 013	0.80m	N half of trench
67/012	Fill	Fill of ditch 013	0.40m	N half of trench
67/013	Cut	Ditch, undated	0.30m–1.10m	N half of trench

Table 45: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 67

4.46.1 Ditch [67/004] was oriented approximately north-west–south-east. It was 3.70m wide x 0.62m deep with shallow and irregular sides and a narrow, rounded base (Figure 29; Section 26). Its single fill [67/003] was mid brownish grey silty clay that produced ten sherds (72g) of medieval pottery (13th–14th century), some undated ceramic building material, shell, fired clay and six fragments (120g) of quern stone.

4.46.2 Pit [67/007] was oval or pear-shaped in plan, measuring 4.10m x at least 1.40m x 0.78m deep with moderately steep sides and an undulating base (Figure 29; Section 28). The primary fill [67/006] was dark brown clay that produced five sherds (16g) of medieval pottery spot-dated mid-12th–14th century. Upper fill [67/005] was mid brownish grey silty clay that produced twenty-two sherds (96g) of medieval pottery (12th–13th century), a moderate amount of shell and lesser amounts of fired clay, heat-altered flint and possible struck flints (residual prehistoric?).

4.46.3 Ditch [67/009] was 1.50m wide x at least 0.65m deep (not bottomed) with steep sides tapering to a narrow base (not seen). Its fill [67/008] was compact, mid greyish brown clayey silt containing chalk, flint and occasional small fragments of red brick (not retained). The ditch was recorded clearly as a linear anomaly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014). It was shown as a field boundary on the 1839 tithe map but it was not shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875–85.

4.46.4 Ditch [67/013] was oriented approximately north-west–south-east. It was recorded as a localised anomaly by the geophysical survey but was presumably the continuation of a more extensive linear anomaly recorded to the southeast (Bunn, 2014). The ditch was at least 3.60m wide x 0.80m deep with gently-sloping sides and a broad, flat base (Figure 29; Section 27). The upper and lower fills [67/010] and [67/012] were similar deposits of mid greyish brown clay/silt with occasional charcoal flecks but no finds. These fills were separated by a discontinuous band of charcoal flecks and small

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fragments [67/011], only 20mm–30mm thick. This feature was not shown on 19th-century maps and was probably of medieval or earlier date.

4.47 Trench 68

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.35m deep
Ground level: 32.49m OD (N), 32.36 OD (S)
Figure: 4

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
68/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
68/002	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.30m	Trench-wide
68/003	Fill	Fill of ditch 004	0.30m	S half of trench
68/004	Cut	Ditch, undated	0.30m	S half of trench

Table 46: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 68

4.47.1 Ditch [68/004] was oriented approximately north-west–south-east and was approximately 3m wide. It was the continuation of the ditch recorded to the north-west as [67/013] and was not excavated in this trench. It was recorded as part of the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014).

4.48 Trench 70

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.60m deep
Ground level: 35.09m OD (E), 33.96 OD (W)
Figure: 30

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
70/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
70/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30m	Centre and E half
70/003	Fill	Fill of pit 004	0.30m	S half of trench
70/004	Cut	Pit, undated	0.30m–0.60m	S half of trench
70/005	Fill	Fill of ditch 005	0.30m	Centre of trench
70/006	Cut	Ditch, medieval	0.30m-0.52m	Centre of trench
70/007	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.30m (W), 0.40m (E)	Trench-wide

Table 47: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 70

4.48.1 Pit [70/004] was pear-shaped, measuring 1.50m x 1.38m x 0.30m deep. It had an asymmetrical profile, being steeper to the south. Its single fill [70/003] was greyish brown clay with some flint and chalk, and occasional small fragments of fired clay but no datable material. The edges of the cut were indistinct and this, combined with its unusual plan and profile, suggests that this feature might have been a tree throw hollow.

4.48.2 Ditch [70/006] was oriented approximately north-west–south-east and was up to 1.00m wide x 0.22m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. Its single fill [70/005] was mid brown clay that produced seven sherds (27g) of medieval pottery (12th century) and lesser amounts of bone, shell and fired clay. There was no obvious relationship between the ditch and subsoil [70/002].

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4.49 Trench 71

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 1.36m deep
Ground level: 35.14m OD (NW), 34.92 OD (SE)
Figure: 31

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
71/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
71/002	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.30m	Trench-wide
71/003	Layer?	Subsoil?	0.30m	Centre of trench
71/004–010	Fills	Fills of ditch 011	0.30m	Centre of trench
71/011	Cut	Large ditch, prehistoric?	0.40m–1.36m	Centre of trench

Table 48: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 71

4.49.1 Ditch [71/011] was oriented approximately north-east–south-west and was detected as a linear anomaly by the geophysical survey although its full extent was not clear (Bunn, 2014). The ditch was at least 2.70m wide x 1.00m deep with steep but irregular sides and a narrow, concave base (Figure 31; Section 29 & photograph). It contained a complex sequence of fills, as follows:

[71/010]: Primary fill of mid greyish brown sandy clay with reddish mottling. One small fragment of animal bone.

[71/009]: Dark brownish grey silty clay with reddish brown lenses, containing occasional small fragments of fired-cracked flint and fired clay and a small fragment of probable Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (or Middle Bronze Age) pottery.

[71/008]: Mid yellowish grey silty clay (slumping?). No finds.

[71/007]: Dark brownish grey clay with reddish lenses and frequent charcoal flecks and some struck flints.

[71/006]: Mid brownish grey clay with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional fired-cracked flint.

[71/005]: Mid greyish yellow clay with occasional charcoal but no finds.

[71/004]: Upper fill of mid greyish brown clay with occasional charcoal but no finds.

4.49.2 [71/003] was a layer of mid brown silty clay, up to 0.40m thick, recorded in section overlying and slumping into ditch [70/013]. The full extent of the layer was not recorded but it was not noted at the ends of the trench where topsoil [71/001] directly overlaid the natural till [71/002]. [71/003] produced one small fragment (2g) of early Anglo-Saxon pottery (5th–7th century), a small amount of animal bone and a possible struck flint.

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4.50 Trench 72

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 1.75m deep
Ground level: 35.15m OD (NE), 33.57 OD (SW)
Figure: 32

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
72/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
72/002–007	Fills	Fills of ditch 008	0.30m	Centre of trench
72/008	Cut	Ditch, prehistoric?	0.30m–1.00m	Centre of trench
72/009–016	Fills	Fills of ditch 017	0.40m	SW half of trench
72/017	Cut	Ditch, prehistoric?	0.40m–1.75m	SW half of trench
72/018	Fill	Fill of pit 019		SW half of trench
72/019	Cut	Pit		SW half of trench
72/020	Fill	Fill of pit/PH 021		SW half of trench
72/021	Cut	Pit or posthole		SW half of trench
72/022	Layer	Subsoil	0.30m	SW half of trench
72/023	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.30m (NE), 0.40m (SW)	Trench-wide

Table 49: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 72

4.50.1 Ditch [72/008] was oriented approximately north-west–south-east and was detected as a probable linear anomaly by the geophysical survey although its full extent was not clear (Bunn, 2014). The ditch was 2.00m wide x 0.70m deep with steep sides tapering to a narrow, concave base (Figure 32; Section 30). It contained a complex sequence of fills, as follows:

[72/007]: Yellowish brown silty clay lying against the southern edge of the cut and interpreted as a weathering fill. No finds.

[72/006]: Brownish grey sandy clay speckled with ferruginous root staining. Produced two tiny fragments (1g) of probable Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (or Middle Bronze Age) pottery.

[72/005]: Dark grey silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks but no finds.

[72/004]: Brownish grey silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks and lenses of reddish (scorched?) soil. Three sherds (10g) of probable Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (or Middle Bronze Age) pottery and some struck flints.

[72/003]: Mid greyish brown sandy clay with two sherds (6g) of prehistoric pottery (one probable Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and the other Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age) and occasional fragments of fired clay.

[72/002]: Mid greyish brown silty clay that produced one tiny fragment of animal bone but no datable material.

4.50.2 Ditch [72/017] was oriented approximately north-west–south-east and was detected as a linear anomaly by the geophysical survey although its full extent was not clear (Bunn, 2014). The ditch was up to 3.40m wide x 1.35m deep, with an asymmetrical profile – the sides were gently sloping at the top of the ditch but became very steep lower down and there was a pronounced

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shoulder on the northern edge (Figure 32; Section 31). The ditch contained a complex sequence of fills, as follows:

[72/016]: Primary fill of mottled light grey and brown clay with frequent flint. Two sherds (4g) of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery were assigned to this context but according to the excavator they might have been introduced accidentally.

[72/015]: Mottled light grey and reddish brown silty clay with frequent flint. Produced two struck flints.

[72/014]: Mid greyish brown silty clay. No finds.

[72/013]: Mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent flints and moderate flecks of charcoal. Produced six sherds (38g) of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery, some animal bone (nine fragments, 16g) and some struck flints.

[72/012]: Mid greyish brown silty clay with one sherd (2g) of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery.

[72/011]: Mid brownish grey clay with moderate charcoal flecks, six sherds (22g) of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery and lesser amounts of fired clay and fire-cracked flint.

[72/010]: Mid greyish brown clay with nine sherds (18g) of probable Middle to Late Iron Age and a struck flint.

[72/009]: Mid greyish brown silty clay with one sherd (6g) of probable Middle to Late Iron Age pottery, a struck flint and some fire-cracked flint.

4.50.3 Subsoil [72/022] was a layer of mid brown silty clay, 0.10m to 0.20m thick, that sealed ditch [72/017] and extended across the south-western half of the trench.

4.50.4 Two small features, a pit and a possible posthole, were recorded in the area between ditches [72/008] and [72/017]. Pit [72/019] was oval, measuring 0.70m x 0.57m x 0.13m deep with moderately steep sides tapering to a narrow base. Its fill [72/018] was brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal but no finds.

4.50.5 Small pit or posthole [72/021] was oval, measuring 0.45m x 0.30m x 0.22m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill [72/020] was brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal but no finds.

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4.51 Trench 73

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 1.20m deep
Ground level: 34.95m OD (NW), 33.62 OD (SE)
Figure: 33

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
73/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
73/002	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.30m	Trench-wide
73/003	Fill	Fill of ditch 004	0.30m	Centre of trench
73/004	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.40m	Centre of trench

Table 50: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 73

4.51.1 Post-medieval field boundary ditch [73/004] was shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1875–85 and survived (on map evidence) until at least the late 1950s. It was recorded clearly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014) and was also observed in Trenches 79, 85 and 94. The ditch was 2.70m wide x 0.86m deep, with moderately steep sides and a narrow, concave base. It contained a single fill of grey clayey silt with moderate chalk and flint and some semi-decayed roundwood but no finds.

4.52 Trench 74

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 1.20m deep
Ground level: 32.22m OD (N), 31.18 OD (S)
Figure: 4

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
74/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
74/002	Layer	Modern dumping	0.30m	N end of trench
74/003	Layer	Subsoil/colluvium	0.70m (N), 0.30m (S)	Trench-wide
74/004	Deposit	Boulder clay, little chalk	0.95m (N), 0.60m (centre) 1.10m (near S end)	Trench-wide (except S end)
74/005	Deposit	Natural chalky till	1.10m	S end only
74/006	Fill	Fill of ditch 007	0.30m	N half of trench
74/007	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.30m	N half of trench

Table 51: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 74

4.52.1 [74/002] was a layer of grey clayey silt containing small fragments of coal and brick (red and yellow fabrics; not retained); it was up to 0.40m thick and was confined to about 8m at the north end of the trench, where it overlaid subsoil [74/003].

4.52.2 Subsoil/colluvium was mid brown silty clay with occasional pebbles, similar to nearby deposit [61/002]. It was 0.25m at the north end of the trench, becoming thicker to the south to a maximum of 0.80m at the south end of the trench.

4.52.3 Post-medieval field boundary ditch [74/007] was shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1875–85 and survived (on map evidence) until at least the late 1950s. It was recorded clearly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014) and was also observed in Trenches 112, 52, 54, 60 and 82. The ditch was approximately 2.5m wide but was not excavated.

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4.53 Trench 75

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.40m deep
Ground level: 32.86m OD (NE), 31.33 OD (SW)
Figure: 4

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
75/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
75/002	Layer	Natural chalky till	0.25m	Trench-wide
75/003	Fill	Fill of ditch 004	0.25m	SW half of trench
75/004	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.25m	SW half of trench

Table 52: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 75

4.53.1 Ditch [75/004] was 2.00m wide and oriented north-west–southeast. It was not excavated, having been dug at two other locations ([67/009] and [76/003]). The ditch was recorded clearly as a linear anomaly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014). It was shown as a field boundary on the 1839 tithe map but it was not shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875–85.

4.54 Trench 76

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 1.50m deep
Ground level: 33.93m OD (NE), 32.47 OD (SW)
Figure: 34

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
76/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
76/002	Fill	Fill of ditch 003	0.25m	Trench-wide
76/003	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.25m–1.04m	SW half of trench
76/004	Layer	Subsoil	0.30m	NE end of trench
76/005	Fill	Fill of ditch 008	0.52m	NE end of trench
76/006	Fill	Fill of ditch 008	0.85m	NE end of trench
76/007	Fill	Fill of ditch 008	0.75m	NE end of trench
76/008	Cut	Ditch, undated	0.52m–1.40m	NE end of trench
76/009	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.60m (NE), 0.30m (SW)	Trench-wide
76/010	Deposit	Natural sand	0.90m	Seen only at NE end

Table 53: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 76

4.54.1 Ditch [76/003] was oriented north-west–southeast and measured 1.70m wide x 0.74m deep with steep sides and a narrow, concave base. Its fill [76/002] was greyish brown clayey silt that produced a small fragment of 18th-century pottery. This ditch was recorded at two other locations ([67/009] and [75/004]) and was also plotted clearly as a linear anomaly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014). It was shown as a field boundary on the 1839 tithe map but it was not shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875–85.

4.54.2 Subsoil layer [76/004] was recorded only in section at the north-east end of the trench, although its full extent was not noted. It was mid brownish grey clayey loam, up to 0.26m thick and it sealed ditch [76/008]. It produced a fragment (14g) of medieval pottery (12th century).

4.54.3 Ditch [76/008] was oriented approximately north-west–south-east. It was plotted as a linear anomaly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014) and was recorded also as [67/013], [68/004] and [78/004]. The ditch was 4.00m wide x

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0.80m deep with an asymmetrical profile, being much steeper on its north-east side (Figure 34; Section 32). The upper and lower fills [76/005] and [76/07] were similar deposits of mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flecks of charcoal and fired clay but no finds. These fills were separated by a discontinuous band of charcoal flecks and small fragments [76/006], only 20mm–30mm thick. This sequence of fills was very similar to that recorded to the north-west in [67/013]. This feature was not shown on 19th-century maps and was probably of medieval or earlier date.

4.54.4 At the north-east end of the trench the natural chalky till [76/009] was only about 0.25m thick, and overlaid a deposit of yellowish brown clayey sand [76/010] that was not obviously recorded elsewhere.

4.55 Trench 77

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 1.50m deep
Ground level: 33.23m OD (NW), 32.93 OD (SE)
Figure: 34

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
77/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
77/002	Fill	Fill of ditch 003	0.28m	Centre of trench
77/003	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.28m–1.40m	Centre of trench
77/004	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.30m	Trench-wide

Table 54: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 77

4.55.1 Post-medieval field boundary ditch [77/003] was shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1875–85 but is not apparent on an aerial photograph of 1945 or on subsequent Ordnance Survey maps. It was recorded clearly as a linear anomaly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014). It measured 2.80m wide x 1.10m deep, with moderately steep sides and a narrow, concave base in which a land drain had been laid. The ditch was filled with brownish grey clayey silt with chalk and flint fragments but no finds [77/002].

4.56 Trench 78

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.30m deep
Ground level: 33.90m OD (N), 32.39 OD (S)
Figure: 4

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
78/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
78/002	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.30m	Trench-wide
78/003	Fill	Fill of ditch 004	0.30m	N half of trench
78/004	Cut	Ditch	0.30m	N half of trench

Table 55: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 78

4.56.1 Ditch [78/004] was oriented approximately north-west–south-east. It was plotted as a linear anomaly during the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014) although it did not obviously extend beyond this trench to the south-east. The ditch was recorded also as [67/013], [68/004] and [76/008]. It was filled with mid greyish brown clayey silt [78/003] but was not excavated in this trench.

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The ditch was not shown on 19th-century maps and was probably of medieval or earlier date.

4.57 Trench 79

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.30m deep
Ground level: 33.19m OD (W), 33.00m OD (E)
Figure: 4

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
79/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
79/002	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.30m	Trench-wide
79/003	Fill	Fill of ditch 004	0.30m	E end of trench
79/004	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.30m	E end of trench

Table 56: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 79

4.57.1 Ditch [79/004] was oriented approximately north-east–south-west. It was plotted as a linear anomaly during the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014) and was recorded also in Trench 73 (where it was excavated as [73/003]), and Trenches 79, 85 and 94. It was filled with mid greyish brown clayey silt [78/003] but was not excavated in this trench.

4.58 Trench 80

Dimensions: 43.00m x 2.20m x up to 1.56m deep
Ground level: 33.51m OD (N), 31.49m OD (S)
Figure: 35

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
80/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
80/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30m	Trench-wide
80/003	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.39m	Trench-wide
80/004	Cut	Ditch, prehistoric?	0.50m–1.56m	Centre of trench
80/005	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 004	0.50m	Centre of trench
80/006	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 004	0.50m	Centre of trench
80/007	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 004	0.75m	Centre of trench

Table 57: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 80

4.58.1 Subsoil [80/002] was a trench-wide layer of stiff, light brownish grey clay/silt. It was generally 50mm–90mm thick but where it slumped into underlying ditch [80/004] it was up to 0.33m thick.

4.58.2 Ditch [80/004] was oriented approximately north-west–south-east and measured 5.70m wide x 1.05m deep with an asymmetrical profile – the sides were gently sloping at the top of the ditch but became very steep lower down and there was a pronounced shoulder on the northern edge (Figure 35; Section 33). The ditch contained a lower fill [80/007] of mottled grey and reddish brown silty clay that produced seven fragments (212g) of animal bone but no datable finds. Upper fill [80/006], confined to the northern side of the ditch, was an orangey brown silty clay with frequent chalk fragments but no obvious cultural material. Upper fill [80/005], on the south side of the ditch, was dark greyish brown silty clay that contained two small sherds (6g) of probable Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, one fragment of animal bone and one small piece of fired clay.

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4.58.3 Ditch [80/004] was not obviously detected during the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014), but was almost certainly the continuation of ditch [72/017], which had a very similar profile and which contained some possible Middle to Late Iron Age pottery.

4.59 Trench 82

Dimensions: 47.50m x 2.20m x up to 0.76m deep
Ground level: 32.23m OD (S), 31.41m OD (N)
Figure: 36

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
82/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
82/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30m	Trench-wide
82/003	Cut	Unspecified cut	0.50m–0.76m	Centre of trench
82/004	Fill	Upper fill of cut 003	0.50m	Centre of trench
82/005	Fill	Lower fill of cut 003	0.60m	Centre of trench
82/006	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.40m–0.50m	Centre of trench
82/007	Fill	Fill of ditch 008	0.40m	N end of trench
82/008	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.40m	N end of trench

Table 58: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 82

4.59.1 Subsoil [80/002] was a trench-wide layer of stiff, light brownish grey clay/silt, 0.10m–0.15m thick. As recorded, it sealed cut feature [82/003].

4.59.2 Cut feature [82/003] measured 2.30m (north–south) x >2.20m (east–west) x 0.26m deep, with a saucer-shaped profile (Figure 36; Section 34). Its primary fill [82/005] was a compacted layer of greyish brown silty clay (50%) and medium to large flint fragments (50%), up to 0.10m thick. Upper fill [82/004] was dark brown clayey silt with frequent flint that produced nine fragments (30g) of post-medieval brick/tile and nine sherds (30g) of residual Middle to Late Iron Age pottery. The feature was not obviously detected by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014) and was not shown on 19th- or 20th-century maps so it was unlikely to have been a linear feature. Its extent and function are unknown and despite the fact that it was apparently sealed by subsoil layer [82/002] the presence of CBM indicates a relatively late date.

4.59.3 Ditch [82/008] was oriented north-west–south-east and was approximately 2m wide. It was not obviously recorded during the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014) but appears to have been the continuation of a major field boundary ditch that was recorded also in Trenches 112, 52, 54, 60 and 74. It was filled with mid brownish grey clayey silt [82/008] but was not excavated in this trench.

4.59.4 A large, oval anomaly plotted by the geophysical survey at the south end of the trench (Bunn, 2014) was found to be shallow and very irregular in section; it was interpreted as a probable tree throw hollow and was not recorded archaeologically (Figure 4; not numbered).

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4.60 Trench 84

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.35m deep
Ground level: 31.41m OD (W), 31.37m OD (E)
Figure: 37

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
84/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
84/002	Fill	Fill of pit 003	0.25m	E end of trench
84/003	Cut	Small pit	0.25m–0.31m	E end of trench
84/004	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.25m	Trench-wide

Table 59: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 84

4.60.1 Small, oval 'pit' [84/003] measured 0.65m x 0.50m but was only 60mm deep. It was filled with charcoal-rich silty clay [84/002] that contained some flecks and small fragments of fired clay (not retained) but no datable finds. This might have been a fire pit or hearth, but there was no other evidence for activity in the near vicinity.

4.60.2 The natural stratum [82/004] was a 'patchwork' of chalky and flinty till and mid yellowish brown clayey sand with frequent pebbles.

4.61 Trench 85

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.35m deep
Ground level: 32.06m OD (N), 30.25m OD (S)
Figure: 4

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
85/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
85/002	Deposit	Natural stratum (same as 84/004)	0.25m	Trench-wide
85/003	Fill	Fill of ditch 004	0.25m	Centre of trench
85/004	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.25m	Centre of trench

Table 60: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 85

4.61.1 Post-medieval field boundary ditch [85/004] was shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1875–85 but is not apparent on an aerial photograph of 1945 or on subsequent Ordnance Survey maps. It was detected clearly as a linear anomaly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014) and was recorded also in Trenches 73, 79 and 94. It was approximately 2.5m wide and was filled with mid brownish grey clayey silt, but was not excavated in this trench.

4.62 Trench 91

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.75m deep
Ground level: 29.36m OD (W), 28.48m OD (E)
Figure: 38

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Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
91/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
91/002	Deposit	Colluvium?	0.30m (N & centre) 0.60m (E)	Trench-wide
91/003	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.40m (W), 0.60m (E)	Trench-wide
91/004	Layer	Subsoil	0.30m	E half of trench
91/005	Cut	Small pit, prehistoric?	0.60m–0.72m	E end of trench
91/006	Fill	Fill of pit 005	0.60m	E end of trench

Table 61: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 91

4.62.1 Subsoil [91/004] was a layer of soft, mid brown sand with occasional pebbles. It was up to 0.30m thick at the east end of the trench, thinning to the west and petering out towards the middle of the trench. It sealed pit [91/005].

4.62.2 Pit [91/005] was oval, measuring 1.30m x 0.84m x 0.12m deep with moderately steep sides and an undulating base. Its fill [91/006] was light greyish brown silty sand with some charcoal and one small sherd (7g) of probable Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

4.63 Trench 92

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.95m deep
Ground level: 29.21m OD (N), 27.08m OD (S)
Figure: 39

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
92/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
92/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30m	Trench-wide
92/003	Deposit	Colluvium?	0.50m (centre), 0.80m (S)	Centre & S half
92/004	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.40m (N), 0.50m (centre)	Seen in N half
92/005	Cut	Small pit or rooting	0.40m–0.56m	N end of trench
92/006	Fill	Fill of cut 005	0.40m	N end of trench
92/007	Cut	Small pit or rooting	0.40m–0.59m	N end of trench
92/008	Fill	Fill of cut 007	0.40m	N end of trench
92/009	Cut	Ditch/gully	0.50m–0.95m	Centre of trench
92/010	Fill	Fill of ditch/gully 009	0.50m	Centre of trench

Table 62: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 92

4.63.1 Subsoil [92/002] was a layer of soft, mid brown sand with occasional pebbles increasing in thickness from 0.10m at the north end of the trench to 0.50m at the south end of the trench; it was probably the same deposit as [91/004]. It produced a tiny sherd (1g) of Roman pottery.

4.63.2 Colluvium [92/003] was light to mid greyish brown or yellowish brown clayey sand with flints that was confined to the central and southern areas of the trench, overlying natural chalky till [92/004]; it was probably the same deposit as [91/002].

4.63.3 [92/005] was oval, measuring 1.30m x 0.90m x 0.16m deep with a saucer-shaped profile (Figure 38). Its fill [92/006] was light greyish brown silty clay with pebbles but no finds. It was not obviously man-made and might have been an area of root disturbance or an animal burrow.

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4.63.4 [92/007] was oval, measuring 0.80m x 0.50m x 0.19m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. Its fill [92/008] was mid greyish brown silty clay with no finds. It was not obviously man-made and might have been an area of root disturbance or an animal burrow.

4.63.5 Ditch/gully [92/009] was oriented north-west–south-east and measured 0.60m wide x 0.45m deep with an almost V-shaped profile. Its fill [92/010] was dark greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions. It was not obviously man-made and might therefore have been a natural erosion feature.

4.64 Trench 93

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.65m deep
Ground level: 27.97m OD (W), 27.57m OD (E)
Figure: 4

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
93/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
93/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30m	W half of trench
93/003	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.65m (W), 0.40m (E)	Trench-wide
93/004	Fill	Fill of ditch 005	0.30m	E end of trench
93/005	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.30m	E end of trench

Table 63: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 93

4.64.1 Subsoil [93/002] was a layer of soft, mid brown sand with occasional pebbles up to 0.35m thick at the west end of the trench but petering out about 16m to the east; it was probably the same deposit as [91/004] and [92/002].

4.64.2 Post-medieval field boundary ditch [93/005] was shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1875–85 but not on the map of 1958. It was detected as a linear anomaly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014) and was recorded also in Trench 97. It was approximately 3m wide and was filled with mid brownish grey clayey silt; it was not excavated in this trench.

4.64.3 The natural stratum [93/003] varied from very chalky till at the east end to flinty boulder clay at the west end of the trench. Extensive patches of yellowish sand and gravel (alluvium) within the glacial deposits reflect the location of the trench close to the edge of the River Gipping floodplain.

4.65 Trench 94

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.30m deep
Ground level: 27.92m OD (W), 27.04m OD (E)
Figure: 4

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
94/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
94/002	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.30m	Trench-wide
94/003	Fill	Fill of ditch 004	0.30m	W end of trench
94/004	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.30m	W end of trench

Table 64: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 94

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4.65.1 Post-medieval field boundary ditch [94/004] was shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1875–85 but not on the map of 1958. It was detected as a linear anomaly by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014) and was recorded also in Trenches 73, 79 and 85. It was approximately 2.5m wide and was filled with mid brownish grey clayey silt; it was not excavated in this trench.

4.66 Trench 97

Dimensions: 25.00m x 2.20m x up to 1.18m deep
Ground level: 26.64m OD (NW), 26.07m OD (SE)
Figure: 40

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
97/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
97/002	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.30m	Trench-wide
97/003	Cut	Unspecified cut	0.40m–1.10m	Centre of trench
97/004–008	Fills	Fills of cut 003	0.40m	Centre of trench
97/009	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.45m–1.18m	Centre of trench
97/010–018	Fills	Fills of cut 009	0.45m	Centre of trench
97/019	Layer	Subsoil?	0.30m	Central area?
97/020	Deposit	Natural boulder clay	0.80m	Seen in central area

Table 65: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 97

4.66.1 'Subsoil' [97/019] was a layer of mid greyish brown clayey sand with pebbles containing occasional small fragments of CBM (not retained). It was approximately 0.25m thick and was only recorded in section overlying ditch [97/009]. In retrospect it is possible that this was the upper fill of the ditch.

4.66.2 Ditch [97/009) was oriented north-east–south-west and was 2.20m wide x 0.75m deep with moderately steep sides and a broad concave base. Although it was not obviously detected by the geophysical survey it was clearly a continuation of a linear anomaly relating to a post-medieval field boundary. The boundary was shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1875–85 but not on the map of 1958. The ditch contained a complicated sequence of fills, summarised as follows:

[97/010]: Primary fill of greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk and flint and occasional charcoal but no finds.

[97/011]: Mid brownish grey clayey sand with frequent flints. One small fragment of bone and another of fired clay.

[97/012]: Mid greyish brown sand. No finds.

[97/013]: Mid reddish brown sand. No finds.

[97/014]: Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small fragments of bone and fired clay.

[97/015]: Mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent pebbles.

[97/016]: Mid grey silty sand with frequent pebbles. No finds.

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[97/017]: Mid brownish grey sandy silt containing a relatively modern copper alloy keyhole fitting.

[97/018]: Mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent pebbles. No finds.

4.66.3 Although the evidence was unclear, ditch [97/009] appeared to truncate an earlier feature on a similar alignment (Figure 40; Section 35). [97/003] was at least 2.5m wide x 0.50m deep with gently sloping sides breaking imperceptibly into an irregular base; the edges of this feature were difficult to define. It contained a complex sequence of fills, ([97/004–008]) mostly clays with varying amounts of chalk and flint and some charcoal but no obvious finds. The origin and function of this feature are unclear and it is possible that it was not man-made but the result of animal burrowing or a tree throw hollow.

4.67 Trench 99

Dimensions: ~75.00m x 2.20m x up to 1.10m deep
Ground level: 25.79m OD (NW), 24.73m OD (SE)
Figure: 41

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
99/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
99/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30m	Trench-wide
99/003	Deposit	Natural sand	0.50m (NW), 0.80m (SE)	Trench-wide
99/004	Deposit	Natural sand	1.10m	Seen at SE end only
99/005	Not used			
99/006	Fill	Fill of pit 006	0.65m	Centre of trench
99/007	Cut	Pit	0.65m–1.15m	Centre of trench
99/008	Fill	Fill of ditch 008	0.50m	NW end of trench
99/009	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.50m–1.00m	NW end of trench
99/010	Fill	Fill of pit 011	0.70m	Centre of trench
99/011	Cut	Pit, prehistoric?	0.70m–0.95m	Centre of trench
99/012	Cut	Natural feature?	0.75m–0.95m	SE end of trench
99/013	Fill	Fill of cut 012	0.75m	SE end of trench
99/014	Cut	Natural feature?	0.80m–1.10m	Centre of trench
99/015	Fill	Fill of cut 014	0.80m	Centre of trench
99/016	Not used			
99/017	Not used			
99/018	Cut	Ditch/gully	0.70m–0.98m	SE end of trench
99/019	Fill	Fill of ditch/gully 018	0.70m	SE end of trench

Table 66: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 99

4.67.1 Subsoil [99/002] was a layer of soft, mid brown slightly silty sand with occasional small to medium pebbles. It was up to 0.50m thick at the south-east end of the trench, thinner to 0.20m at the north-west end.

4.67.2 Natural deposits in this trench were river terrace sands [99/003] and [99/004], which were unlike anything seen elsewhere on the site:

[99/003]: Light yellowish brown fine to medium sand with moderate pebbles and much ferruginous root staining.

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[99/004]: Mottled light grey and orangey brown clayey sand with moderate pebbles and much ferruginous staining. Seen below [99/003] at the south-east end of the trench.

4.67.3 Pit [99/007] was sub circular with a diameter of 1.20m and depth of 0.47m, and with steep sides tapering to a narrow, concave base. Its fill [99/006] was soft greyish brown clayey sand with occasional pebbles but no finds.

4.67.4 Ditch [99/009] was oriented approximately north-west–south-east and measured 1.05m wide x 0.46m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base; the ditch cut subsoil layer [99/002]. It was filled with friable, greyish brown silty sand that produced three fragments (960g) of post-medieval brick. The ditch was shown as a field boundary on the tithe map of 1839 but was backfilled when the railway was constructed in the 1840s.

4.67.5 Only part of the pit [99/011] was seen and its full extent is unknown. It was at least 1.04m wide x 0.25m deep, with steep sides and a concave base; the pit was sealed by subsoil [99/002] (Figure 41; Section 36 & photograph). Its fill [99/010] was soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt containing some charcoal and a small amount of heat-altered flint; the pit was probably prehistoric.

4.67.6 [99/012] was an irregular 'cut' feature with a soft and mottled sandy fill that was sealed by natural stratum [99/003] and was therefore of natural origin.

4.67.7 [99/014] was a small and irregular 'cut' feature with a sandy silt fill that was sealed by natural stratum [99/003] and was therefore of natural origin.

4.67.8 Ditch/gully [99/018] was oriented approximately north–south. It was up to 1.25m wide x 0.28m deep with an irregular U-shaped profile, cutting natural sand [99/003]. Its fill [99/019] was compact, mid greyish brown silty sand with ferruginous root staining that contained occasional pebbles but no finds. Given the nature of the underlying strata and the location of the trench within the River Gipping flood plain it is possible that this was a natural feature.

4.68 Trench 100

Dimensions: 49.00m x 2.20m x up to 1.40m deep
Ground level: 25.43m OD (N), 24.56m OD (S)
Figure: 42

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
100/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
100/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30m	Trench-wide
100/003	Deposit	Alluvial sands	0.40m	Trench-wide
100/004	Deposit	Alluvial 'peat'	0.80m–1.00m	S end of trench
100/005	Deposit	Alluvial sand	0.70m–1.10m	S end of trench
100/006	Timber	Roundwood	1.10m	S end of trench
100/007	Deposit	Alluvial 'peat'	1.10m	S end of trench
100/008	Deposit	Alluvial sand	0.90m–1.40m	S end of trench
100/009	Deposit	Alluvial sand	0.80m–1.10m	Centre of trench
100/010	Deposit	Alluvial 'peat'	0.70m–1.14m	Centre of trench
100/011	Deposit	River terrace gravel	0.80m (N), 1.15m (centre)	Centre & N end

Table 67: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 100

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4.68.1 Floodplain and former channel deposits were recorded in Trenches 100 and 101. In Trench 100 these were represented by two distinct areas of alternating sand and peaty silt filling localised hollows or depressions in the underlying river terrace deposits. Note that there was groundwater ingress at approximately 1.20m BGL which prevented detailed recording and sampling of these deposits.

4.68.2 River terrace deposits of light yellowish brown sand and fine to medium gravel with ferruginous staining [100/011] were recorded at a maximum height of 24.63m OD (0.80m BGL) at the north end of the trench. From here they generally sloped down to the south, with some undulations, and at the south end of the trench they were not recorded and must therefore have been below 23.16m OD (1.40m BGL).

4.68.3 At the south end of the trench deposits of light grey sand with ferruginous root staining ([100/008] and [100/005]) alternated with layers of mid to dark reddish brown peaty silt with macro organic remains ([100/007] and [100/004]). A piece of roundwood about 1.30m long x 50mm thick [100/006] was lying horizontally at the junction between the peat deposits. These deposits generally sloped gradually down to the south (Figure 42; Section 38) and are assumed to have been filling a natural hollow in the river terrace deposits.

4.68.4 Another hollow in the river terrace deposits, located in the central part of the trench, contained an initial fill of desiccated mid to dark reddish brown peaty silt [100/010] up to 0.25m thick. This was overlaid by a deposit of light grey sand, about 0.10m thick [100/009] (Figure 42; Section 37).

4.68.5 The localised deposits of alluvial sands and peaty silts described above were sealed by trench-wide deposits of variously coloured light grey, yellowish brown and orangey brown sands, recorded collectively as [100/003]. These had a combined thickness of up to 0.70m.

4.68.5 Subsoil [100/002] was a trench-wide layer of soft, mid brown sand about 0.10m thick, overlying alluvial sands [100/003]. This deposit was similar to nearby subsoil [99/002].

4.69 Trench 101

Dimensions: 49.00m x 2.20m x up to 1.30m deep
Ground level: 24.52m OD (SW), 24.35m OD (NE)
Figure: 43

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
101/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
101/002	Deposit	Alluvial ‘peat’ (= 009)	0.90m–1.00m	NE half of trench
101/003	Layer	Subsoil	0.30m	SW end of trench
101/004	Fill	Fill of ditch 005	0.30m	S end of trench
101/005	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.30m–>0.70m	S end of trench
101/006	Deposit	Alluvial sand	0.30m (NE), 0.50m (SW)	Almost trench-wide
101/007	Deposit	Alluvial silt	0.60m	Centre & NE half
101/008	Deposit	Alluvial ‘peat’	0.70m	Centre of trench
101/009	Deposit	Alluvial ‘peat’	1.00m	Centre of trench

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101/010	Deposit	River terrace sand	1.00m	Centre of trench
101/011	Cut	Natural channel	0.70m–>1.30m	Centre & NE half
101/012	Deposit	Alluvial silt	1.00m	NE end of trench
101/013	Deposit	River terrace gravel	0.50m (SW), 1.10m (mid)	Centre & SW half

Table 68: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 101

4.69.1 Floodplain and former channel deposits were recorded in Trenches 100 and 101. In Trench 101 these were represented mainly by extensive peat deposits filling a natural channel in the north-eastern half of the trench. Note that there was groundwater ingress at approximately 1.20m BGL which prevented detailed recording and sampling of most of these deposits, although [101/002] was investigated more thoroughly.

4.69.2 River terrace deposits of light yellowish brown sand and fine to medium gravel with ferruginous staining [101/013] were recorded at a maximum height of 24.02m OD (0.50m BGL) at the south-west end of the trench. From here they sloped down to the north-east and were recorded at a minimum height of approximately 23.6m OD in the centre of the trench, overlying a deposit of light grey sand [101/010]. In the north-eastern half of the trench river terrace deposits were not encountered during hand-augering and must have been below 22.0m OD.

4.69.3 The edge of a natural channel [101/011] was recorded in a sondage in the centre of the trench, cutting through river terrace deposits [101/010] and [101/013] (Figure 42; Section 39). Desiccated deposits of mid to dark reddish brown peaty silt with macro organic remains ([101/008] & [100/009]) accumulated against the edge of the channel. These deposits sloped down to the north-east, where they were better preserved and were comprehensively sampled as [101/002] (see Section 7: Geoarchaeological sampling); the peaty horizon was over 1m thick.

4.69.4 At the north-east end of the trench where the peaty horizon was lowest it was overlaid by a 0.20m thick layer of light grey or orangey brown fibrous silt [101/012] and this was sealed by a more extensive layer of light grey clayey silt [101/007], up to 0.35m thick.

4.69.5 [101/006] was an extensive layer of compact, mid reddish brown clayey sand with much ferruginous root staining, up to 0.35m thick, representing the final stage of alluvial deposition seen in this trench.

4.69.6 A layer of brown sandy subsoil [101/003] up to 0.20m thick was recorded at the south-west end of the trench sealing earlier alluvium [101/006].

4.69.7 Subsoil [101/003] was removed by ditch [101/005]. This was oriented approximately west–east and was 1.80m wide x >0.40m deep. It was probably the same post-medieval field boundary ditch recorded to the west as [99/009].

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4.70 Trench 102

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 3.10m deep
Ground level: 40.48m OD (N), 39.75m OD (S)

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
102/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
102/002	Layer	Recent made ground	0.30m	Trench-wide
102/003	Layer	Uncertain origin	2.20m	N end of trench
102/004	Layer	Modern dumping	2.10m (centre), 2.40m (S)	Centre and S end
102/005	Deposit	Natural chalky till	2.10m (N), 3.00m (S)	Trench-wide

Table 69: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 102

4.70.1 [102/002] was a trench-wide layer of redeposited chalky till (up to 2.10m thick) mixed with pockets of soil and containing a moderate amount of brick rubble. This is interpreted as recent made ground associated with the dumping/ground raising that took place on the site in 1993.

4.70.2 Layer [102/003] at the north end of the trench was greyish brown clay with pebbles, up to 0.10m thick. It was sealed by the recent dumping [102/002] and overlaid the natural till [102/005]. It is unclear if this was recent (1993) dumping or a deposit associated with the cordite works of the early 20th century.

4.70.3 Layer [102/004] was brownish grey clay/silt (0.50m–0.60m thick) containing frequent brick and concrete rubble, slag and patches of scorched clay. Some of the bricks were frogged and looked fire damaged (not retained). This deposit was probably associated with the disuse/demolition of the cordite works.

4.71 Trench 103

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 2.40m deep
Ground level: 39.19m OD (NW), 39.18m OD (SE)
Figure: 3

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
103/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
103/002	Layer	Recent made ground	0.30m	Trench-wide
103/003	Fill	Backfill of cut 005	0.75m	Centre & NW end
103/004	Fill	Primary fill of cut 005	2.30m	Centre of trench
103/005	Cut	Large modern cut	0.75m–>2.40m	Centre & NW end
103/006	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.70m (SW), 2.30m (NE)	Trench-wide

Table 70: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 103

4.71.1 [103/002] was a trench-wide layer of redeposited chalky till mixed with pockets of soil and containing a moderate amount of brick rubble. It was 0.40m thick at the south-west end of the trench, increasing to 1.30m in the central and north-western parts of the trench where it sealed earlier cut feature [103/005]. It is interpreted as recent made ground associated with the dumping/ground raising that took place on the site in 1993.

4.71.2 [103/005] was an extensive cut feature measuring at least 45m long (south-east to north-west) and approximately 1.50m deep; only the south-eastern

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edge of the cut fell within the evaluation trench, cutting natural till [102/006]. It is assumed to have been associated with the early 19th-century cordite works. Primary fill [102/004] was a layer of grey clay, at least 0.10m thick, mixed with brick and concrete rubble, chalk, flint, crushed coal and clinker/slag. This might have been a working surface or a demolition deposit.

4.71.3 Cut [103/005] was subsequently backfilled with brownish grey clay containing occasional brick rubble, pieces of timber and broken land drain fragments [103/003], representing the disuse of the cordite works.

4.72 Trench 105

Dimensions: 25.00m x 2.20m x up to 2.90m deep
Ground level: 36.80m OD (SE), 36.72m OD (NW)
Figure: 44

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
105/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
105/002	Layer	Recent made ground	0.30m	Trench-wide
105/003	Fill	Tarmac surface in 005	2.20m	NW end of trench
105/004	Deposit	Scorched natural	2.30m	NW end of trench
105/005	Cut	Linear cut, modern	0.75m–>2.40m	NW end of trench
105/006	Layer	Uncertain origin	2.10m (NW), 2.50m (SE)	Almost trench-wide
105/007	Deposit	Natural chalky till	2.10m (NW), 2.90m (SE)	Trench-wide

Table 71: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 105

4.72.1 [105/002] was a trench-wide layer of redeposited chalky till mixed with pockets of soil and containing a moderate amount of brick rubble. It was 1.80m to 2.00m thick and it sealed linear feature [105/005] and layer [105/006]. It is interpreted as recent made ground associated with the dumping/ground raising that took place on the site in 1993.

4.72.2 Linear feature 105/005 was oriented approximately south-west–north-east and measured 3.80m wide x 0.20m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base (Figure 44; Section 40). It was filled with a thin (0.10m–0.15m) deposit of degraded tarmac; the laying of the tarmac had scorched the underlying natural clay to a depth of 20–30mm. This was part of a network of tracks/cuttings connecting the buildings of the cordite works that occupied the western part of the site in the early 20th century and was shown on maps until at least the late 1950s. This particular track was also recorded to the south-west as [63/004].

4.72.3 [105/006] was a layer of greyish brown sandy clay with pebbles and occasional fragments of clinker/slag. It extended for most of the trench, being absent only to the north-west of cut [105/005]. It was only 50mm thick at its north-west end, increasing to 0.50m thick at the south-east end of the trench. The origin of this deposit is unclear but it was presumably associated with the use of the cordite works.

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4.73 Trench 106

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 2.80m deep
Ground level: 36.83m OD (SE), 36.71m OD (NW)

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
106/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
106/002	Layer	Recent made ground	0.30m	Trench-wide
106/003	Fill	Modern fill?	2.20m (mid), 1.50m (SE)	Centre & SE end
106/004	Layer/Fill	Possible surface	2.70m	Centre of trench
106/005	Deposit	Natural chalky till	2.80m (mid), 2.10m (SE)	Trench-wide

Table 72: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 106

4.73.1 [106/002] was a trench-wide layer of redeposited chalky till mixed with pockets of soil and containing a moderate amount of brick rubble. It was 1.20m at the south-east end of the trench, increasing to >2.70m thick at the north-west end of the trench. It is interpreted as recent made ground associated with the dumping/ground raising that took place on the site in 1993.

4.73.2 [106/003] was a layer of brownish grey clay containing brick rubble, flint and chalk. It was 0.50m to 0.60m thick and was seen in the central and north-eastern parts of the trench. It was probably filling a cut associated with the cordite works.

4.73.3 [106/004] was a thin (0.10m) layer of crushed clinker/slag seen below [106/003] in a sondage in the centre of the trench. Its full extent is not known, but it is interpreted as a possible surface associated with the cordite works.

4.74 Trench 107

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 3.00m deep
Ground level: 35.05m OD (SE), 33.92m OD (NW)
Figure: 4

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
107/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
107/002	Layer	Recent made ground	0.30m	Trench-wide
107/003	Fill	Modern fill?	1.06m (SE), 1.90m (NW)	Centre & NW end
107/004	Layer/Fill	Possible surface	1.60m	Centre of trench
107/005	Cut	Cut, modern	1.10m–2.90m	Centre & NW end
107/006	Deposit	Natural alluvium	1.10m	SE half of trench
107/007	Deposit	Natural chalky till	1.30m (mid), 2.90m (NW)	Centre & NW end

Table 73: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 107

4.74.1 [107/002] was a trench-wide layer of redeposited chalky till mixed with pockets of soil and containing a moderate amount of brick rubble. It was up to 1.40m thick in the north-west half of the trench. It is interpreted as recent made ground associated with the dumping/ground raising that took place on the site in 1993.

4.74.2 The south-eastern limit of cut [107/005] was recorded in section in the centre of the trench as a moderately steep edge cutting natural strata; the cut extended to beyond the north-western end of the trench. It was approximately

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0.70m deep at its south-east end, becoming gradually deeper to the north-west to a maximum recorded depth of 1m. At its south-east end it contained a lower fill [107/004] of dark brown crushed clinker/slag and coal, which is interpreted as a probable track or surface. The cut was subsequently backfilled with a thick (up to 1m) deposit of clayey soil containing varying amounts of brick rubble, timber fragments and some electrical wire. Cut [107/005] is assumed to have been associated with the former cordite works.

4.74.3 Chalky till [107/007] was overlaid in the south-eastern half of the trench by a deposit of stiff, light brownish grey clay alluvium with no recorded inclusions [107/006]. This was 0.40m thick at the point where it was removed by cut [107/005] increasing to >1.4m at the south-east end of the trench. A similar deposit was recorded in nearby Trench 110, as [110/011].

4.75 Trench 108

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.65m deep
Ground level: 39.87m OD (E), 39.04m OD (W)
Figure: 45

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
108/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
108/002	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.30m	Trench-wide
108/003	Fill	Fill of ditch 004	0.30m	E half of trench
108/004	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.30m	E half of trench
108/005	Fill	Fill of pit 006	0.30m	W half of trench
108/006	Cut	Pit, prehistoric	0.30m–0.60m	W half of trench
108/007	Fill	Fill of pit 008	0.30m	W half of trench
108/008	Cut	Pit, prehistoric	0.30m–0.65m	W half of trench

Table 74: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 108

4.75.1 Post-medieval field boundary ditch [108/004] was shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1875–85 and survived (on map evidence) until at least the late 1950s; it was outside of the area recorded by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014). The ditch was not excavated, having been dug and recorded in Trench 33 as [33/005].

4.75.2 There were two small, adjacent pits or postholes in the western half of the trench. Pit [108/005] was oval, measuring 0.75m x 0.61m x 0.35m deep with near vertical sides and a generally flat base. It contained a single fill [107/005] of mid brownish grey (mottled reddish brown) silty clay that produced seven sherds (20g) of probable Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (or possibly Middle Bronze Age) pottery and small amounts of heat-altered flint and fired clay. Pit [107/004] was probably also oval but extended beyond the edge of the trench to the south. It was up to 0.54m wide x 0.30m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill [107/003] of mid brownish grey (mottled reddish brown) silty clay that produced three sherds (16g) of probable Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (or possibly Middle Bronze Age) pottery and much heat-altered flint (25 fragments, 578g).

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4.76 Trench 109

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 1.10m deep
Ground level: 39.05m OD (E), 37.82m OD (W)
Figure: 46

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
109/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
109/002	Fill	Fill of ditch 003	0.30m	Centre of trench
109/003	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.30m–>1.10m	Centre of trench
109/004	Fill	Fill of ditch 005	0.30m	W end of trench
109/005	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.30m–0.74m	W end of trench
109/006	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.30m	Trench-wide

Table 75: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 109

4.76.1 Post-medieval field boundary ditch [109/003] was shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1875–85 and survived (on map evidence) until at least the late 1950s; it was outside of the area recorded by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014). The ditch was 2.60m wide x at least 0.80m deep with moderately steep sides tapering to a narrow base in which there was a land drain. Its fill [109/002] was brownish grey clayey silt with some charcoal lenses but no finds.

4.76.2 There was another ditch on a similar north–south alignment at the west end of the trench. [109/005] was 1.30m wide x 0.44m deep with moderately steep sides and a broad, flat base. Its fill [109/004] was brownish grey clayey silt that produced a small fragment of brick. This feature was not obviously a field boundary and it was probably associated with the century cordite works.

4.77 Trench 110

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 1.60m deep
Ground level: 37.26m OD (NE), 35.81m OD (SW)
Figure: 47

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
110/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
110/002	Fill	Fill of cut 007	0.25m	S end of trench
110/003	Fill	Fill of cut 007	0.30m	S end of trench
110/004	Fill	Fill of cut 007	0.30m	S end of trench
110/005	Fill	Fill of cut 007till	0.30m	S end of trench
110/006	Fill	Fill of cut 007	1.20m	S end of trench
110/007	Cut	Trench, modern	0.25m–1.40m	S end of trench
110/008	Fill	Fill of cut 007	1.14m	S end of trench
110/009	Deposit	Channel fill	0.30m	S end of trench
110/010	Deposit	Channel fill	0.60m	S end of trench
110/011	Deposit	Channel fill	0.90m	S end of trench
110/012	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.30m	Trench-wide

Table 76: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 110

4.77.1 Linear feature [110/007] was oriented north–south. It was 4.60m wide x 1.10m deep with moderately steep sides and a generally flat base (Figure 47; Section 41). It is assumed to have been part of the network of cuttings connecting the buildings of the cordite works that occupied the western part

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of the site in the early 20th century. The cut contained a complex sequence of fills, as follows:

[110/006] was soft, mid grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal but no finds. It was confined mainly to the eastern edge of the cut and is interpreted as a weathering deposit.

[110/008] was a layer of crushed clinker/slag in the base of the cut. It was up to 0.10m thick and contained fragments of roundwood, some broken land drain sections and a 0.60m length of cast iron pipe. This deposit is interpreted as a former track/surface.

[110/005] was a deposit of mid brown clayey silt up to 0.20m thick lying against the sides of the cut. It is interpreted as a former turf line.

[110/002], [110/003] and [110/004] were backfill deposits of soil and chalky till material representing the disuse of this feature.

4.77.2 A sequence of natural deposits that were cut by trench [110/007] are interpreted as the fills of a former tributary of the River Gipping; note that this evaluation trench was in the base of a dry valley. The deposits are summarised as follows:

[110/009]: Firm, mid orangey brown clay/silt with frequent chalk.

[110/010]: Firm, light orangey brown clay/silt 50% and crushed chalk 50%.

[110/011]: Plastic, mid to dark grey clay with frequent small fragments of chalk and patches of orangey brown sand. This deposit was similar to nearby deposit [107/006] at the east end of Trench 107.

4.77.3 Alluvium [110/011] was apparently overlaid by natural chalky till [110/012], although this relationship was seen only in a limited area and might have been misinterpreted.

4.78 Trench 112

Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.20m x up to 2.00m deep
Ground level: 37.01m OD (N), 35.66m OD (S)
Figure: 48

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
112/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
112/002	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 004	0.40m	Centre of trench
112/003	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 004	0.80m	Centre of trench
112/004	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.40m–1.90m	Centre of trench
112/005	Fill	Fill of pit 006	0.40m	Centre of trench
112/006	Cut	Pit, undated	0.40m–0.70m	Centre of trench
112/007	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 009	0.35m	N end of trench
112/008	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 009	0.45m	N end of trench
112/009	Cut	Ditch, uncertain date	0.35m–1.10m	N end of trench
112/010	Deposit	Natural chalky till	0.35m	Trench-wide

Table 77: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 112

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4.78.1 Post-medieval field boundary ditch [112/004] was shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1875–85 and survived (on map evidence) until at least the late 1950s; it was outside of the area recorded by the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014). The ditch was 4.70m wide x 1.50m deep with moderately steep sides tapering to a narrow base. Its lower fill [112/003] was confined to the sides and base of the cut and was greyish brown clayey silt with no finds. Upper fill [112/002], representing the backfilling of the ditch, was mid greyish brown clayey silt with pieces of semi-decayed roundwood and some 19th/20th-century 'willow pattern' china. This ditch was recorded also in Trenches 52, 54, 60, 74 and 82.

4.78.2 Pit [112/006] was sub circular, measuring 0.90m wide x at least 0.30m deep and with a bowl-shaped profile. Its fill [112/005] was soft, mid brown silty clay with occasional chalk fragments and one small piece of heat-altered flint but no datable finds.

4.78.3 Ditch [112/009] was oriented approximately north-west–south-east and measured 2.70m wide x 0.74m deep with fairly shallow sides and a narrow, concave base. Lower fill [112/008] was compact, light greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk flecks and occasional pebbles but no finds. Upper fill [112/007] was mid greyish brown clayey silt that produced four sherds (12g) of Roman pottery, a small amount of animal bone and a struck flint. Note that this ditch did not extend into nearby Trench 52.

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5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A moderate assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation. Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight, and bagged by material and context. Finds are packaged and stored according to IFA guidelines (2008). No further conservation is required. The finds are quantified in Appendix 2.

5.2 **Worked flint** by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 The site produced a small assemblage of flints considered to be humanly struck. The pieces were quickly examined to categorise the assemblage. No large concentration of material was found. The condition of the flint varies, with the majority of the pieces displaying minimal signs of weathering. The assemblage is largely composed of unmodified pieces of flint débitage and contains very few chronologically distinctive types. Flakes dominate, but blades and chips are also present. Overall, the flakes are irregular. Several examples are thin, with winged platforms and platform preparation, but the majority display plain platforms.

5.2.2 The presence of blades (for example from [61/004], [72/013], [8/029] and [08/015]) and thin flakes with platform abrasion may indicate a small Mesolithic or Early Neolithic element. Nonetheless the majority of the flakes could be later in date. Two cores ([60/009] <09> & [72/013]) and a core face/edge rejuvenation flake ([72/013]) suggest limited flint knapping activity. An end-scraper made on a primary flake ([54/017], <11>) is likely to be pre-Middle Bronze Age. Context [109/001] produced two modified pieces; a retouched blade-like flake and a composite tool. The latter was manufactured on a small flake. It displays regular direct retouch along the left side and distal end that form a point, and the piece could have be used to scrape and/or pierce. These pieces are not closely datable, but again they are likely to pre-date the Middle Bronze Age. A retouched blade-like flake was also recovered from [08/015].

5.2.3 A small amount of burnt unworked flint was also recovered from Trenches 42, 52, 54, 71, 72, 99 and 108. Although fragments of burnt unworked flint are not datable they are generally associated with prehistoric activities.

5.3 **Prehistoric and Roman pottery** by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery, totalling 290 sherds and weighing 1590g, was recovered from thirty-seven contexts. At this stage the pottery has been examined for spot-dating purposes (as summarised in Appendix 3) but has not been quantified in detail according to a fabric and form type-series. It is therefore recommended that the pottery should be retained for recording with any material recovered in the event of further archaeological work at the site. Most individual stratified groups of pottery consist of small numbers of undiagnostic bodysherds, meaning that some contexts remain uncertainly dated. Nevertheless, it is clear that a number of distinct chronological periods are represented.

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5.3.2 The earliest pottery was noted in pit fill [54/017], consisting of four hand collected sherds (and several others from the environmental sample) in a quartz-free fabric containing sparse very ill-sorted flint of up to 8mm in size; the sherds all feature fingernail impressions over a wide body area. The combination of fabric and decoration is strongly suggestive of the Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware tradition (*c*. 3500–2500 BC).

5.3.3 Another probable earlier prehistoric group was recorded in pit fill [56/005] which contains sherds in low-fired sandy grog-tempered ware, including some conjoining sherds forming a partial rim. The vessel is relatively thin-walled and the rim appears to be of plain neutral profile, featuring an incised horizontal line just below the rim with a series of short incised vertical lines. It is considered most likely to belong to the Grooved Ware (*c.* 2900–2000 BC) or Beaker (*c.* 2500–1700 BC) traditions. A similar grog-tempered fabric was, however, associated with diagnostic sherds from a Middle Bronze Age (*c*.1700–1500 BC) Deverel-Rimbury Urn in pit fill [42/004]. The vessel features fingertip impressions along the rim and an applied finger-impressed cordon. Undiagnostic bodysherds in comparable sandy grog-tempered wares were noted in contexts [56/012], [71/009], [72/003], [72/004], [72/006], [108/003] and [108/005]. Most of these are relatively thin-walled and therefore perhaps more likely to belong to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age than Middle Bronze Age.

5.3.4 Bodysherds in sandy, moderately-coarse flint-tempered wares were recorded in contexts [8/004], [8/015], [8/031], [8/035], [46/017], [72/003], [80/005] and [91/006]. Fabrics of this type can probably be broadly assigned to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age (although an earlier Middle Iron Age date also seems possible). The only context of this type to contain diagnostic feature sherds is pit fill [8/035] which produced a necked jar with a flaring, flat-topped rim which can be placed more firmly in the Early Iron Age.

5.3.5 A number of other contexts, including [8/010], [8/027], [8/028], [8/029], [72/009], [72/010] and [82/004], contained predominantly non-flint-tempered sandy wares, more typical of the Middle to Late Iron Age. Two of these contexts, pit fills [8/010] and [8/029], contained rimsherds from Middle/Late Iron Age necked jars.

5.3.6 Of uncertain but probable prehistoric date is a fabric type found in isolation from other fabrics or forms in contexts [52/002], [72/011], [72/012], [72/013] and [72/016]. It has a sandy matrix and sparse inclusions of chalk and/or fossil shell. The low-fired nature of this ware and its tendency to appear in slightly oxidised firing colours could indicate an earlier prehistoric date or alternatively it may be associated with salt-working/transport in the later prehistoric period.

5.3.7 Small quantities of Roman pottery were recorded in contexts [34/008], [60/007], [66/002], [72/001], [92/002], and [112/007]. Most of the sherds are locally produced grey wares which are not closely datable. However, diagnostic elements including a sherd of South Gaulish Samian and a rim from a necked jar/beaker in a fine grey ware suggest relatively early Roman activity.

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5.4 **Medieval and post-medieval pottery** by Helen Walker

5.4.1 A total of 302 sherds weighing 2846g was excavated from twenty-seven contexts and has been catalogued according to Cunningham's typology of post-Roman pottery (Cunningham 1985, 1–16). Some of Cunnngham's rim-form codes are quoted in this report.

Medieval pottery

5.4.2 The majority of pottery is medieval and occurred mainly in pits and ditches in adjacent Trenches 46 and 52. Small amounts of similar medieval pottery were excavated from features in Trenches 67, 70 and 76 to the west of the main concentration and in Trench 61 to the east. Finds comprise examples of early medieval shell-and-sand-tempered ware, early medieval ware, medieval coarseware and Hedingham ware. The most interesting finds are sherds of early Hedingham ware from ditches [46/014] and [46/033] (fills [46/010] and [46/032] respectively). Unlike the classic fine, smooth Hedingham ware, these sherds have a coarse sand-tempering and correspond to Fabric 1 from the Hole Farm kiln site at Sible Hedingham (Walker 2012, 32). These finds are significant because this is the first instance, to the author's knowledge, of this fabric at a consumer site. The example from ditch [46/014] is from a strap handle showing a pale green glaze, the second is a glazed body sherd decorated with intersecting red slip stripes. Both fragments could be from London-style early rounded jugs dating from the mid to end of the 12th century. They could in fact be from the same vessel. A further sherd of an early glazed Hedingham fabric occurred in the upper fill [67/005] of pit [67/007] and may be of similar date. Sherds of Hedingham ware with the more typical fine orange fabric, most likely dating to the 13th century, occur in fill [52/018] of ditch [52/020], fill [67/003] of ditch [67/004] and fill [67/005] of pit [67/007]. No other medieval finewares were identified.

5.4.3 Of the coarsewares, medieval coarseware is the most abundant, and many sherds can be identified as examples of Hedingham coarseware, which like the glazed Hedingham ware, was made at production sites in and around Sible Hedingham in north Essex. However, medieval coarsewares were also manufactured in Suffolk, most notably at Hollesley on the Suffolk coast and it is also possible that some may originate from production sites at Mile End to the north of Colchester, an industry which in common with the Hedingham industry, was located on a road that lead northwards into Suffolk. Shell-and-sand-tempered ware is relatively abundant followed by early medieval ware. Cooking-pot rims and one possible bowl rim are virtually the only vessel forms identified and comprise:

- an everted, bevelled rim in early medieval ware, dating from the 11th to 12th centuries
- thickened, everted rims in shell-and-sand-tempered ware, dating from the 11th to 12th centuries
- a collared rim in shell-and-sand-tempered ware, perhaps dating to the 12th century

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- beaded cooking-pot rims in shell-and-sand-tempered ware, dating to the 12th century

- a squared everted rim in medieval coarseware, this appears to be a Suffolk type and perhaps dates to *c.* 1200

- H2 rims in early medieval ware and Hedingham coarseware, dating to the early to mid-13th century

5.4.4 Also present is a sherd of early medieval ware with a column of thumbing, which could be from a storage jar or large cooking-pot. Of some interest are joining sherds from a medieval coarseware handled costrel (a portable drinking vessel), the only find in fill [46/045] of ditch [46/046]. It does not appear to be a Hedingham product and may be of Suffolk manufacture. The vessel is handmade (rather than wheel-thrown) and a 13th-century date is suggested. The cooking-pot rim types show that pottery that could be as early as 11th century is present, but nearly all features can be dated to the later 12th to earlier 13th centuries by the presence of Hedingham ware and the more developed H2 cooking-pot rims.

Late medieval and post-medieval pottery

5.4.5 A few sherds of late medieval to early post-medieval pottery are present. These include a base sherd of 14th to 15th-century Suffolk buff ware showing a thin greenish glaze on the internal surface, and sherds of transitional red earthenware dating from the 15th to 16th centuries, both from the upper fill [43/003] of pit [43/002], where they are residual in a 17th-century context. A single sherd of transitional red earthenware was the only find in ditch [61/005] (fill [61/007]). Pit [43/002] can be dated to the 17th century by the presence of Frechen stoneware and by glazed sherds of post-medieval red earthenware, featured sherds of which comprise the rims of jars and bowls or dishes. Also found are sherds from cylindrical drinking vessels showing a plain glaze on the internal surface and a very dark green glaze on the external surface. Such bi-chrome glazes feature on vessels from a post-medieval red earthenware production site at Latton Riddings, Harlow, which has been dated to the 1660s (Davey & Walker 2009, 53) and therefore a later 17th-century date is suggested for this group.

5.4.6 Glazed sherds of post-medieval red earthenware were also found in pit [43/005] (fill [43/009]), with a single sherd in ditch [56/003] (fill [56/004]) and these features could also date to the 17th century or later. 18th century pottery was found in ditch [76/002] (fill [76/003]) in the form of a single sherd of agate ware dating to around the mid18th century. The most recent find is part of a white earthenware pie dish decorated with a transfer-printed willow pattern design in ditch [112/004] (fill [112/002]); the dish is not of high quality and has been in a fire.

5.5 Ceramic Building Material by Elena Baldi

5.5.1 Seventy-two fragments of tiles, bricks and unidentified post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM) as well as two fragments of water piping, weighing 9.38kg were retrieved from fifteen contexts (Table 78).

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Context	Quantity/Material	Wt (g)	Dating
10/004	1 fr. <30 mm	4	
27/002	4 bricks	7010	19th–20th c
34/005	1 drain piping fragment 4	340	
34/007	2	36	
43/003	1 brick fragment 25	456	Late 16th–18th c
54/008	1	16	
56/004	1 tile 1 drain piping	206	
60/007	1	4	
61/004	1	16	
67/003	4	16	
82/004	9	30	
97/005	2	6	
99/008	1 brick	960	18th–19th c
109/004	1	2	
112/002	1 overfired brick fragment 6	280	19th–20th c

Table 78: Summary of the ceramic building material

5.5.2 Diagnostic fragments were found in four contexts. One brick fragment with silty fabric and several clay inclusions, measuring 73mm x 41mm x 46mm was found in pit fill [43/003]; this is unfrogged and of late 16th–18th-century date.

5.5.3 Three joining fragments with finer fabric and small inclusions compose one half of an unfrogged brick, measuring 115mm x 114mm x 51mm; the fragments were from ditch fill [99/008] and date to the 18th–19th century.

5.5.4 Four frogged bricks were found in recent made ground [27/002], all dating to the 19th–20th century; two have a finer fabric, however with few inclusions 10mm to >30 mm. Both are worn and incomplete, with evidence of mortar still adhering to the surface. The smaller one measures 156mm x 109mm x 77mm (mortar included); the larger measures 240mm x 117mm x 57mm (mortar included), with stamped letters HOL(BI)/(IO) in the frog.

5.5.5 The other two bricks from [27/002] have similar fabric, coarser but with more regular sized inclusions, up to 3–4mm. One is complete with some wear on the upper part and measures 280mm x 106mm x 68mm with the stamped letters CENTRAL legible on the frogged part, as well as the number 12. The other brick is also almost complete, but broken in four joining parts; it measures 280mm x 107mm x 50.5mm.

5.5.6 One fragment from ditch fill [112/002], measuring 59mm x 55mm x 46mm, is also from a brick, dating to the 19th–20th century and shows evidence of over-firing.

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5.5.7 Two fragments of clay drain piping were found in ditch fill [56/004], measuring 113mm x 79mm x 17mm and ditch fill [34/005], measuring 81mm x 71mm x 25mm; a small fragment of a floor(?) tile was recovered from ditch fill [56/004], measuring 54mm x 51mm x 15mm.

5.6 Fired clay by Elena Baldi

5.6.1 A total of 311 fragments of fired clay, weighing *c.* 1.5kg was recovered from forty contexts. All are very small undiagnostic fragments, many with evidence of having been chalk tempered. One 26g fragment from ditch fill [97/011] shows evidence of vitrification.

5.7 Slag by Elena Baldi

5.7.1 Two fragments of fuel ash slag (102g) were recovered from modern layer [105/006]; their measurements are *c*. 45mm x 40mm and 57mm x 50mm. The structure is very coarse and vesicular and contains fragments of charcoal.

5.8 The Stone by Elena Baldi

5.8.1 There are twelve fragments of (mostly unworked) stone with a total weight of 1042g. The piece from [70/003] and five fragments from [52/016] are likely to be calcareous sandstone; they are grey with mica inclusions. One schist piece was also found in [52/016] and two pieces of terracotta-coloured chalk were retrieved from [43/004] and [82/005]; this latter context also contained a fragment of red chert and one of yellow calcareous sandstone.

5.8.2 One piece of quartzite from medieval ditch fill [52/018] is likely to be a corner piece of some masonry work or floor. Triangular in shape, the dimensions of this object are 65mm x 65mm x 65mm, rounded at the edges.

5.9 Bulk iron by Elena Baldi

5.9.1 Thirty-two iron objects with a total weight of 678g were found in eight contexts; these are mainly complete and incomplete wrought iron nails, with quadrangular shaped shaft and rounded head, with a maximum length of 60mm.

5.9.2 One nail from Iron Age pit fill [8/010] must have been intrusive. Nine nails found in post-medieval pit fill [43/003] have rectangular shafts; these measure 19mm to 35mm and are likely to be cut nails, manufactured before the introduction of modern wire nails, dating to the late 18th to the 19th century. The smaller ones could be horse shoe nails.

5.9.3 One nail or large spike, measuring 137mm in length and with a quadrangular shaft measuring 16.5mm x 16.5mm was found in track/surface [63/005]; another similar object from topsoil [32/001] is 115mm in length, with a circular section shaft and hexagonal head, measuring 26mm x 25mm. Finally one tin bottom was found in ditch fill [112/002]; all these finds are modern.

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5.10 **Registered finds** by Elena Baldi

5.10.1 Eight registered finds were recovered from six different contexts (Table 79); two are iron objects, one is made of copper alloy and the rest are made of sandstone and German lava stone.

RF no.	Context	Object	Material
<1>	43/003	WHET	STON
<2>	43/003	UNK	IRON
<3>	43/009	?HING	IRON
<4>	52/016	QUER	STON
<5>	52/018		STON
<6>	67/001		Fossil?
<7>	67/003	QUER	STON
<8>	97/017	LOCK	COPP

Table 79: Registered Finds

5.10.2 Two registered finds were retrieved from post-medieval pit fill [43/003]: RF <1> is a small fragment of whetstone, made of medium-grained sandstone, measuring 31mm x 36mm x 21mm. Three small pieces of undiagnostic iron sheet compose RF <2>; two join, creating a sheet measuring 40mm x 31mm. The third fragment measures 22mm x 10mm and shows evidence of mineral preserved organics, possibly wood. The evidence is clear on this fragment, less on the two other pieces.

5.10.3 RF <3>, from post-medieval pit fill [43/009] is a sheet of iron, perhaps part of a hinge, although no holes were visible. It measures 46mm in length and 25mm on its wider end. This end is also thicker, with a possible ridge that could be, however, the result of active corrosion.

5.10.4 RF <4> and RF <7>, respectively from medieval ditch fills [52/016] and [67/003], are both fragments of German lava stone used for household querns. RF <4> is made of two joining pieces, measuring 65mm x 78mm x 33mm. RF <7> is instead a group of eight fragments; three small flakes join to the largest fragment and make up a piece measuring 68mm x 38mm.

5.10.5 RF <8> from post-medieval/modern ditch fill [97/017] is a copper alloy keyhole fitting, oval in shape and with keyhole shaped aperture; it measures 24mm x 23mm x 1.5mm, it has two holes at top and lower edges of the plate, still with original copper alloy nails (measuring *c.* 11mm in length) and two holes on the other two sides, without nail. The shape of the piece and the nails that are wire-drawn suggest that the piece is modern.

5.10.6 RF <5> from medieval ditch fill [52/018] is a natural stone and the same interpretation is likely for RF <6>, from [67/001]; these finds have been de-accessioned.

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5.11 **Human bone** by Hayley Forsyth

5.11.1 A disarticulated, adult left distal humerus fragment was recovered from subsoil/colluvium [66/002]. The bone is in poor condition with signs of surface erosion.

5.12 **Animal bone** by Hayley Forsyth

5.12.1 A small assemblage of animal bone containing 432 fragments and weighing 1991g was recovered from thirty-nine contexts. The remains were retrieved through hand-collection and bulk sampling and were moderately preserved with some signs of surface erosion. From the total, only 269 fragments could be identified to taxa and included large mammal, medium mammal, cattle, pig, small mammal, dog, sheep/goat, sheep, horse and frog/toad. The animal bone assemblage is summarised below according to current spot-dating.

5.12.2 *Mid Neolithic*
A small amount of unidentifiable burnt bone fragments were retrieved from bulk sample <11> from fill [54/017] of pit [54/017].

5.12.3 *Late Neolithic – Middle Bronze Age*
Fill [56/005] of pit [56/006] included medium mammal long bone fragments. Rodent incisors, large mammal and medium mammal molars were recovered from ditch fill [71/009] and ditch fill [72/004]. Pit fill [42/004] contained large mammal thoracic vertebrae and medium mammal long bone fragments.

5.12.4 *Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age*
Large mammal long bone fragments were recovered from pit fills [08/015] and [08/035] along with a cattle tibia fragment. Ditch fill [80/005] produced a horse 1st phalange.

5.12.5 *Middle – Late Iron Age*
A single cattle molar was recovered from pit fill [8/029].

5.12.6 *Roman*
A dog radius, ulna and lumbar vertebrae were found in association with Roman pottery in ditch fill [112/007], while ditch fill [60/007] produced large mammal long bone fragments.

5.12.7 *Medieval*
Ditch fill [70/005] included medium mammal long bone fragments.

5.12.8 *Undated*
Twenty-six of the thirty-nine contexts that contained animal bone could not be spot-dated. These contexts included fragments from cattle, pig, sheep/goat, sheep, dog and frog/toad. Large mammal and medium mammal bone fragments were present in large quantities due in part to the high level of bone fragmentation.

5.12.9 Evidence of butchery was observed in twenty-three fragments within the whole assemblage including large mammals, medium mammals, cattle, sheep/goat and pig from contexts [8/035], [43/003], [52/016], [52/018], [60/009] and [80/007]. A small number of these butchered fragments from

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contexts [8/035] and [80/007] exhibited signs of being affected by heat, possibly due to cooking processes. Gnawing was evident in a small number of bones from contexts [43/003] and [52/018] including medium mammal long bone fragments, a rib and a sheep/goat radius fragment.

5.12.9 A small amount of burnt bone was retrieved from bulk samples [43/003] <1> and [54/017] <11>. Metrical data was recorded for one complete dog metacarpal. No age-able mandibles were present and no pathology was observed**.**

5.13 Marine molluscs and land snails by Elena Baldi

5.13.1 Nine contexts contained marine molluscs, mainly edible oysters (*Ostrea edulis*) with lesser amounts of common mussel (*Mytilus edulis*); this material was found mainly in Trench 52 in association with medieval pottery. Evidence of upper and lower valves is recorded, however the majority is composed of the lower valves. Specimens are mainly adult, with a particularly large and old valve recorded in context [67/003] that measures 14cm in length. It is likely that the finds represent utilisation as a source for food. Some land snails were found in ditch fills [52/016] (x2) and [52/018] (x3).

5.13.2 The mollusc remains from Trench 52 were often found in conjunction with fragments of heat-altered flint, although they were mainly from medieval deposits.

5.13.3 Sample finds come from three contexts, [36/003] <1>, [60/009] <9> and [71/009] <12>. [36/003] contained >4mm snails and mussel fragment, as well as two fossilised oyster fragments. The other two contexts record both samples between 2mm and 4mm and samples larger than 4mm, both composed of land snails.

5.14 Fossils by Elena Baldi

5.14.1 There are eight fossils (102g), mostly unidentified bivalves. Two small fragments of belemnites were found in context [60/009], sample <9>, measuring 13mm and 29mm and one was found in context [52/016], measuring 40mm. The fossil from context [70/003] is perhaps a coral.

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6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Dawn Elise Mooney

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Seven bulk soil samples were taken in order to recover environmental remains such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca, and to assist finds recovery. Additionally, five 10-litre samples of alluvial peat recovered during geoarchaeological work in Trench 101 were taken in order to recover uncharred macrobotanical remains. These are not addressed in the present report, but may be included in further work on the assemblage from the site. The seven bulk environmental samples each measured 40 litres in volume. Sample <1> was taken from pit fill [43/003], provisionally dated on site as medieval due to pottery finds. Sample <7> originated from the fill [46/017] of Bronze Age pit [46/019], and sample <8> was taken from the upper fill [34/010] of probable prehistoric pit [34/013], interpreted as a cooking or fire pit due to the large quantity of burnt material present. Samples <9>, <10> and <12> were taken from prehistoric ditch fills [60/009], [72/004] and [71/009] respectively, and sample <11> originated from undated pit fill [54/017]. This report summarises the contents of these samples, and discusses their potential to contribute to the interpretation of the site, including diet, environment, economy, agriculture and fuel use, and to any programme of scientific dating.

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 The samples were processed by flotation. The flots and residues were retained on 250µm and 500µm mesh respectively, and air dried. The dried residues were passed through graded sieves of 8mm, 4mm and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 5). As the flots were very large, they were split into even fractions using a riffle box. 100 ml of each of the flots was scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7–45x magnifications and the contents recorded (Appendix 6). Identifications of macrobotanical remains have been made through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers *et al*. 2006; Jacomet 2006; NIAB 2004), and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.2.2 Charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residue of the samples were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler, 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather, 2000; Schoch *et al.*, 2004; Schweingruber, 1990). Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 5, and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

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6.3 Results

6.3.1 Most of the samples produced small flots, which were dominated by fine modern rootlets and also contained other uncharred modern plant material including stems of monocotyledonous plants, and seeds of grasses (Poaceae), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) and chickweed (*Stellaria media*). Land snail shells were common in the flots of samples <1>, <9> and <12>. Charred plant macrofossils other than charcoal were rare. A single seed of cleavers/woodruff (*Galium/Asperula*) was noted in sample <1>, and a further unidentifiable seed was found in sample <12>. The residue of sample <7> also contained hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nut shell and sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) stone fragments. The small assemblage of wood charcoal from this feature was found to contain hazel/alder (*Corylus/Alnus*) and cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.) wood, along with oak (*Quercus* sp.) and wood of the Maloideae subfamily, which includes hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), rowan, service and whitebeam (*Sorbus* sp.), apple (*Malus* sp.) and pear (*Pyrus* sp.). The small charcoal assemblage from the residue of sample <1> also contained cherry/blackthorn, oak and Maloideae, along with fragments of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and elm (*Ulmus* sp.). A small assemblage of charred wood fragments from sample <11> comprised mostly oak, however hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) was also recorded. A much larger quantity of wood charcoal was noted in both the flot and residue of sample <8>. This assemblage was dominated by oak wood.

6.4 Discussion

6.4.1 The charred seeds recovered from the samples are too few to contribute meaningfully to discussions of diet, environment or economy at the site. The hazelnut shell and sloe stone remains in sample <7> may indicate the consumption of these foods, however they may also represent remains included with wood used as fuel. With the exception of sample <8>, all the samples originated from contexts representing secondary deposition of burnt material rather than *in situ* burning, and thus the wood remains present are likely to derive from multiple burning events for a variety of purposes.

6.4.2 The frequency of oak wood in all samples, particularly from the fire pit sample <8> suggests that this taxon, which is known to be an excellent fuel wood (Taylor, 1981), was specifically selected for use as firewood, and is likely to have been widespread within the local landscape throughout the occupation and land use at the site. Other taxa identified such as ash, hazel and elm may be found as components of the local oak-dominated or mixed deciduous woodland, or may have been procured from woodland margin or hedgerow environments along with cherry/blackthorn, hornbeam, and various woods of the Maloideae subfamily. The presence of hazelnut shell fragments in sample <7> render it more likely that the wood identified as hazel/alder is in fact hazel. However, the presence of alder would indicate the exploitation of damp woodland or wetland margin areas for fuel wood acquisition, and these environments are likely to have been present in the low-lying land near to the site.

6.4.3 Of the seven samples, only samples <1> and <7> produced material suitable for scientific dating. When submitting charcoal remains for radiocarbon dating, it is prudent to submit two fragments in order to avoid inaccurate

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dates on intrusive or residual material. This is particularly important in contexts representing the secondary deposition of burnt material. Additionally, long-lived taxa such as oak should be avoided, as their longevity may skew results. Samples <1> and <7> both contain fragments of charcoal of shorter-lived taxa such as cherry/blackthorn, Maloideae, and hazel/alder. Nut shell and fruit stone fragments from sample <7> are likely to be too small for dating. Further identifications could be conducted on the large charcoal assemblage from sample <8>, to retrieve charcoal of non-oak taxa suitable for scientific dating.

6.4.4 Overall, beyond the potential to date certain features at the site, the samples taken are of low significance and can contribute little to the interpretation of the site. However, the large volume of charcoal present in sample <8> has shown that there is potential for the retrieval of charred macrobotanical remains, and a programme of environmental sampling should continue to be implemented in any further archaeological work at the site.

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7.0 GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SAMPLING by Kristina Krawiec

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 During the evaluation, two trenches at the south end of the site (Trenches 100 and 101) recorded organic floodplain and possible channel deposits. Due to water ingress it was not possible to record and recover samples from open sections and therefore it was decided that a core be recovered for the recording and assessment of the sediment at the site.

7.1.2 The deposits in Trench 101 were sampled using a combination of kubiena tins, bulk samples and a Russian hand auger. In this way a sequence of material was recovered from the floodplain edge deposits that are suitable for palaeoenvironmental assessment. The sediment was recorded using the Troels-Smith (1955) system of classification and the sampling log is included here as Appendix 6. The scheme breaks down a sediment sample into four main components and allows the inclusion of extra components that are also present, but that are not dominant. Key physical properties of the sediment layers are also identified according to darkness (Da), stratification (St), elasticity (El), dryness of the sediment (Dr) and the sharpness of the upper sediment boundary (UB).

7.1.3 The lithological descriptions were supplemented by digital photography and the locations of the samples were recorded using a Leica RTK GPS. The full sample log is included below.

7.2 Lithology

7.2.1 The deposits identified in Trench 101 were highly organic and the trench had already begun to accumulate groundwater at the time of sampling. Therefore it was decided to extend the trench to the east in order to provide a dry working space. The desiccated upper sediment was removed by machine to 23.38m OD and was not sampled due to the degraded nature of the organics. The upper sediment was recovered in one 50cm kubiena tin with accompanying bulk samples. The lower deposits were recovered using a Russian hand auger to provide a continuous sequence to the base of the deposits.

7.2.2 The underlying sands were not recovered in the core although they were observed in the trench due to variations in topographic relief. The lowest recovered deposit, Unit 1, was a pale brown organic silt 0.32m thick (22.27m OD) with a well humified organic component. This indicates sluggishly flowing water conditions infilling a possible small tributary channel.

7.2.3 This was overlain by a drier brown black occasionally silty peat, Unit 2, which was dry and crumbly at the top of the profile (1.70m thick from just below topsoil to the top of Unit 1). This deposit contained woody fragments towards the base and was less well humified than Unit 1. The sharp contact with Unit 1 indicates a sudden change in depositional environment suggesting a shift towards terrestrialistation through peat formation. The woody fragments were fairly well preserved although they did exhibit *Phragmites* damage. This deposit trended into the overlying topsoil becoming very dry towards the top of the sequence with oxidised root channels and cracking recorded.

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7.3 Discussion and recommendations

7.3.1 The sediments recorded at the site represent organic deposits which may be infilling a small floodplain edge channel. The initial silty peat deposit (Unit 1) demonstrated accumulation under stagnant water conditions suggesting the channel was cut off at some point causing it to stagnate and become overtaken by wetland vegetation, most likely stands of alder carr and common reed (*Phragmites*). The drier upper peat (Unit 2) recorded a sharp contact with Unit 2 indicating a possible erosive event such as sudden channel migration or high energy flooding. This may mean the sequence has been curtailed and the gap between the inception of Unit 2 and the cessation of Unit 1 is of unknown duration.

7.3.2 Recent work in the Gipping Valley has demonstrated the deepest deposits to be located towards Stowmarket reflecting changes in sub-surface topography caused by a deeper, Pleistocene channel. Towards the valley sides these deposits tend to shallow out with evidence for small cut-off channels infilled with peat (Gearey *et al.,* forthcoming). The pollen preservation across the valley sequence is variable with sequences at Stowmarket exhibiting episodes of alternating wet/dry shifts and sequences further to the south, at Needham Market, demonstrating better more consistent preservation (Krawiec *et al.,* 2012). The accumulation of floodplain and in-channel sediments ranges from the Early Holocene to the medieval period demonstrating how much accumulation rates vary across the valley profile. These other sequences suggest increasingly wet conditions prevailed during the Early Bronze Age leading to paludification of the sand and gravel terraces allowing peat to accumulate.

7.3.3 The sediments at the Mill Lane site are highly organic and have the potential to preserve palaeoenvironmental remains that may indicate onsite and regional variations in the landscape composition over time. It is recommended that the sequence be assessed for pollen from the tin and core samples and plant macrofossils from the bulk samples. There should also be sufficient material for radiocarbon dating to be undertaken on both Unit 1 and Unit 2 in order to allow comparison with the above mentioned sequences. In light of this previous work these deposits could possibly date to the Bronze Age or later periods, although absolute dating is required to confirm this.

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8.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Overview of the stratigraphic sequence

8.1.1 The fieldwork identified archaeological and modern features and deposits in seventy-six of the 109 evaluation trenches. Significant archaeological remains, mostly of prehistoric and medieval date, were found in several trenches and these were concentrated on the higher ground in the central and northern parts of the site, with another concentration of medieval features occurring on the lower slopes of a dry valley in the south-western part of the side.

8.1.2 The eastern side of the site produced relatively little evidence for activity, other than post-medieval agricultural features. The western side of the site also produced little evidence for pre-modern activity, but this probably reflects the significant depths of modern overburden that exist in this area and which prevented close investigation of underlying horizons.

8.1.3 The distribution of archaeological and modern features (especially linear features) broadly coincided with the results of the geophysical survey (Bunn, 2014). In particular, the apparent concentration of probable archaeological features in the centre of the site that was suggested by the geophysical survey (as shown on Figure 49) was supported by the evidence for prehistoric and medieval activity found in Trenches 46, 52–55, 71 and 72.

8.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

8.2.1 The archaeological features and deposits were in most cases overlaid directly by the current agricultural topsoil, and plough marks in the surface of the natural strata indicated clearly that modern farming has removed most of the evidence that might have existed for former land surfaces or natural soil profiles. There were occasional instances where earlier features were sealed (and thereby preserved) by a thin layer of colluvium or naturally-developed subsoil.

8.2.2 A significant recent impact on deposit survival was the dumping (in 1993) of vast amounts of excavated natural till and soil in the dry valley along the western side of the site. This material was recorded throughout Trenches 19, 20, 21, 27, 28, 102, 103, 105, 106, 107, and at the south ends of Trenches 15 and 22; it had a maximum recorded depth of 2.7m in Trench 106 and was generally about 2m deep, petering out to the north and east. Due to the depth of these deposits earlier horizons could not be investigated in detail.

8.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Middle Neolithic

8.3.1 At least four sherds of probable Peterborough Ware pottery were found in pit [54/018] in association with frequent fired clay and charcoal and lesser amounts of heat-altered flint and burnt bone. Two rows of undated postholes in the same area of the site and a nearby undated ditch/gully [54/013] might indicate contemporary structures and other activity.

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Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

8.3.2 Pit [56/006], at the west end of Trench 56, produced eleven sherds (20g) of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Beaker period) Grooved Ware pottery, and lesser amounts of animal bone, heat-altered flint and fired clay. Similar pottery fabrics (although in this case possibly Middle Bronze Age) came from nearby pit [56/013], which produced twenty-seven sherds (38g). In the same trench, pit [56/009] produced a small amount of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery and pit [56/011] was undated.

8.3.3 Small amounts of abraded Late Neolithic–Middle Bronze Age pottery were recovered from ditch [71/011] and ditch [72/008], although the latter also produced a sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

8.3.4 Two small pits in Trench 108 ([108/004] and [108/006]) also produced small amounts of undiagnostic Late Neolithic–Middle Bronze Age pottery, with the latter feature also containing much heat-altered flint.

Middle Bronze Age

8.3.5 Pit [42/003] produced fifteen fragments (64g) of Deverel-Rimbury (and possibly earlier) pottery and occasional bone, heat-altered flint and fired clay. Nearby pit [42/006] was undated but contained some heat-altered flint, suggesting a prehistoric date.

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

8.3.6 Pit [46/019] produced a significant amount (99 fragments, 706g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery from a charcoal-rich fill that also contained charred specimens of hazelnut and sloe stones. Small amounts of pottery of a similar date were recovered from other (widely dispersed) features.

Middle to Late Iron Age

8.3.7 Moderate amounts of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from a complex sequence of intercutting features (indicative of intense and perhaps long-lived occupation) in Trench 8. Lesser amounts of pottery of this period came from two of the fills of substantial ditch [72/017], which might have been part of a rectilinear enclosure boundary that also included ditches [71/011] and [80/004]. Another probable rectilinear enclosure represented by substantial but undated ditches [46/031], [53/004] and perhaps [52/026] might also have belonged to this period. The Iron Age activity is likely to have been associated with the significant settlement on the nearby Cedars Park development, to the west of the site.

Roman

8.3.8 There was little evidence for Roman activity on the site, which is surprising given the proximity of the site to the Cedars Park villa complex. Pit [34/009] produced eight fragments (78g) of Roman pottery. A probable cooking pit [34/013] in the same trench might have been a contemporary (or earlier) feature. Small amounts of Roman pottery were recovered from other (widely dispersed) deposits although in insufficient quantities to provide secure dating

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and in some cases ([60/007], for example) this material was probably residual.

Medieval

8.3.9 Medieval activity was concentrated in the area of Trenches 46 and 52 on the high ground in the centre of the site overlooking the Gipping floodplain. This location was topographically similar to that occupied by Clamp Farm, to the east of the site. Another concentration of medieval features was found in Trench 67, on the lower slopes of a dry valley in the south-western part of the side.

8.3.10 Evidence for medieval occupation in the central area of the site consisted mainly of pits and relatively small ditches/gullies; these features produced varying amounts of (mostly) 12th–13th-century pottery in association with animal bone and shellfish representing food waste. The ditches/gullies were probably boundaries and drainage features, although some of them might have had structural functions. A more substantial boundary (which seemed to delineate the southern extent of medieval activity in this part of the site) was represented by ditch [52/020], which contained significant amounts of 11th- to 13th-century pottery. This ditch was recorded also in Trench 54 (as [54/004]) where it was undated, and probably in Trench 60 (as [60/008]) where it produced a small amount of Roman pottery. It is noted that this medieval ditch ran parallel to and just to the north of a significant and long-lasting post-medieval field boundary ditch ([54/004] etc.).

8.3.11 Medieval activity in Trench 67 was represented by a large pit [67/007] and nearby ditch [67/004], both of which produced significant amounts of (broadly) mid-12th- to 14th-century pottery and other domestic refuse that included quern fragments from the ditch. A probable 12th-century ditch/gully was recorded in Trench 70.

Post-medieval

8.3.12 The post-medieval period was represented principally by a network of field boundary ditches, most of which were plotted by the geophysical survey and are shown on historic mapping. Most of the ditches were retained until at least the late 1950s although two ([67/009] etc. and [99/009]) went out of use as part of the reorganisation of field boundaries when the railway was constructed in the 1840s.

Modern

8.3.13 At the beginning of the modern period the western side of the site was occupied by part of an explosives factory manufacturing cordite. Although the depth of recent overburden in this area of the site (8.2.2) made detailed investigation impossible, some evidence for the cordite works was seen. Several linear cuttings for sunken tracks were recorded, such as in Trenches 63, 105 and 112. In other trenches (such as 107) more extensive cuttings were recorded, and these probably represented large-scale terracing into the slopes of the dry valley. There was little, if any, evidence for structures, although two parallel concrete beams observed at depth in Trench 32 might have been the foundations for one of the blast-proof buildings shown on a

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1915 plan of the cordite works and on subsequent aerial photographs (Figure 50).

8.3.14 A previous archaeological evaluation by trial trenching (Warren, 1993) failed to provide any evidence for the cordite works, leading to an assumption that no physical remains of the factory had survived. In light of the positive results of the current evaluation it seems likely that that the evidence for the factory was overlooked in 1993 as being too modern to record.

8.3.15 This area of the site was largely excluded from the geophysical survey (because it had been evaluated previously) but some potential evidence for the works was recorded (in Trenches 32 and 63, for example). However, due to the depth of recent overburden in this area it is unlikely that that geophysical surveying would have revealed much evidence for the cordite works.

Undated

8.3.16 Many features could not be dated, but potentially the most significant of these was a large ditch recorded over a distance of at least 200m through Trenches 67, 68, 76 and 78 ([67/013] etc.). The ditch was approximately 4m wide and 0.80m deep with a broad base and an asymmetrical profile, being steeper on its upslope side. It was excavated at two locations, which revealed similar fills of fairly sterile clay/silt containing charcoal flecks but no datable finds. At both locations the upper and lower fills of the ditch were separated by a discontinuous band of charcoal. Although the date of this feature is unknown this was clearly a major land boundary. It was recorded by the geophysical survey but is not shown on historical maps, suggesting a medieval or earlier date.

8.4 Potential impact on archaeological remains

8.4.1 Details of the proposed development on this site are not available. It is clear however that significant heritage assets are present on large areas of the site at depths of as little as 0.30m below current ground level. Any development activity, including topsoil stripping and the movement of vehicles and plant, is likely to have an adverse impact on archaeological remains.

8.5 Consideration of project aims and potential research objectives

8.5.1 The fieldwork has gone a long way to fulfilling the principal aims of the evaluation (see 2.6.1) to characterise the archaeological resource, to evaluate the impact of past land uses and the presence of masking deposits and to establish the potential for the survival of environment evidence.

8.5.2 The results of the evaluation will contribute to regional research topics relating to settlement and artefact studies for the prehistoric and medieval periods. The results will also feed into local research topics relating to land use and settlement patterns, and archaeo-environmental modelling, in the Gipping Valley.

8.5.3 Specific research objectives that might be addressed by any further fieldwork on this or adjacent sites include the following:

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- What was the nature and extent of prehistoric settlement on the site and can this be related to contemporary periods of activity on nearby sites such as the Cedars Park development?

- How much continuity was there between successive periods of prehistoric activity?

- Why was there so much apparent intercutting of Iron Age features in Trench 8?

- Why is there relatively little evidence for Roman occupation on the site?

- What was the nature of medieval occupation on this site? Was this an isolated farm or a more extensive settlement?

- What was the date, extent and function of the substantial (but currently undated) ditch recorded in Trench 67 etc? How did it relate to other large boundary ditches (of prehistoric or medieval date) recorded on the higher ground to the north?

8.6 Conclusions

8.6.1 Given the positive results of the evaluation and the potential of the proposed development to adversely affect heritage assets on this site it is likely that a mitigation strategy for the preservation of the resource (which might include further fieldwork) will be required by the local planning authority.

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Appendix 1: Summary of archaeologically negative trenches

Trench	Height m OD	Context	Description	Depth BGL
3	44.53 N / 43.40 S	001	Topsoil	0.00m
3		002	Subsoil: mid brown silty clay, 0.41m thick, filling a hollow at NE end of trench	0.39m
3		003	Natural chalky till	0.32m
6	44.70 N / 43.75 S	001	Topsoil	0.00m
6		002	Natural chalky till	0.30m
6		003	A small area of obvious root disturbance near the S end of the trench	0.30m–0.35m
7	44.34 E / 44.14 W	001	Topsoil	0.00m
7		002	Natural chalky till	0.30m
12	44.04 N / 43.23 S	001	Topsoil	0.00m
12		002	Natural chalky till	0.30m
13	43.41 N / 42.44 S	001	Topsoil	0.00m
13		002	Natural: stiff, mid greyish brown silty clay filling a large hollow in chalky till 003	0.28m
13		003	Natural chalky till	0.28m
14	41.86 W / 41.57 E	001	Topsoil	0.00m
14		002	Natural chalky till	0.30m
17	43.11 N / 42.38 S	001	Topsoil	0.00m
17		002	Natural chalky till	0.29m
18	43.34 N / 42.71 S	001	Topsoil	0.00m
18		002	Natural chalky till	0.30m
23	42.36 E / 41.56 W	001	Topsoil	0.00m
23		002	Natural chalky till	0.28m–0.37m
24	42.54 W / 42.34 E	001	Topsoil	0.00m
24		002	Natural chalky till	0.30m
29	41.83 N / 41.38 S	001	Topsoil	0.00m
29		002	Natural chalky till	0.30m
30	42.04 N / 41.40 S	001	Topsoil	0.00m
30		002	Natural chalky till	0.30m
35	41.18 W / 40.79 E	001	Topsoil	0.00m
35		002	Natural chalky till	0.30m
44	38.73 N / 37.12 S	001	Topsoil	0.00m
44		002	Natural chalky till	0.30m
45	37.82 W / 37.59 E	001	Topsoil	0.00m
45		002	Natural chalky till	0.40m
47	38.24 W / 38.19 E	001	Topsoil	0.00m

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Trench	Height m OD	Context	Description	Depth BGL
47		002	Natural chalky till	0.30m
48	38.69 N / 37.14 S	001	Topsoil	0.00m
48		002	Subsoil: compact, mid greyish brown silty clay (N end only)	0.32m
48		003	Natural chalky till	0.47m–0.39m
49	37.74 N / 35.89 S	001	Topsoil	0.00m
49		002	Natural chalky till	0.30m
57	35.42 W / 34.44 E	001	Topsoil	0.00m
57		002	Colluvium: Yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent pebbles, max 90mm thick	0.30m
57		003	Natural chalky till	0.30m–0.40m
58	35.12 N / 33.38 S	001	Topsoil	0.00m
58		002	Subsoil/Colluvium: Reddish brown silty clay with angular flints, max 0.27m thick	0.23m–0.43m
58		003	Natural chalky till	0.34m–0.62m
69	33.54 N / 33.45 S	001	Topsoil	0.00m
69		002	Natural chalky till	0.30m
81	32.25 W / 31.45 E	001	Topsoil	0.00m
81		002	Subsoil: Light brownish grey clay/silt, 01.0m thick (same as [80/002])	0.30m
81		003	Natural chalky till	0.40m
83	31.98 N / 30.38 S	001	Topsoil	0.00m
83		002	Natural boulder clay	0.30m
86	30.80 W / 29.99 E	001	Topsoil	0.00m
86		002	Natural stratum: Patches of chalky till and clayey sand (same in Trenches 84, 85, 87)	0.25m
87	31.05 N / 29.13 S	001	Topsoil	0.00m
87		002	Subsoil/colluvium: Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, 0.10m thick, trench-wide	0.00m
87		003	Natural stratum: Patches of chalky till and clayey sand (same in Trenches 84, 85, 86)	0.30m
88	31.02 N / 29.86 S	001	Topsoil	0.00m
88		002	Natural chalky till	0.30m
89	29.56 W / 29.01 E	001	Topsoil	0.00m
89		002	Natural chalky till	0.30m
90	30.52 N / 28.61 S	001	Topsoil	0.00m
90		002	Natural chalky till	0.30m
95	27.95 N / 26.15 S	001	Topsoil	0.00m
95		002	River terrace deposit: Yellowish brown clayey sand with pebbles. Max 0.30m thick.	0.30m
95		003	Natural chalky till with pockets/veins of 002. Deeper at S end.	0.60m–0.30m
96	26.42 W / 26.20 E	001	Topsoil (sandy)	0.00m
		002	River terrace deposit: Light to mid greyish brown sand with occasional pebbles	0.30m
		003	River terrace deposit: Light grey coarse sand with moderate pebbles. Deeper at W end.	1.10m–0.50m
98	26.42 N / 25.27 S	001	Topsoil	0.00m

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Trench	Height m OD	Context	Description	Depth BGL
98		002	Subsoil/colluvium: Yellowish brown clay/silt. 1m thick in centre of trench, less elsewhere.	0.30m
98		003	River terrace deposit: Orangey brown sand & gravel dipping towards centre of trench	0.30m–>1.40m
98		004	Natural chalky till: Only seen at N end of trench	0.40m
98		005	Alluvium: Stiff, light grey clay/silt, no inclusions. Only seen in centre of trench below 002	1.30m
111	38.30 N / 37.15 S	001	Topsoil	0.00m
111		002	Natural chalky till	0.30m
113	25.76 W / 25.37 E	001	Topsoil	0.00m
113		002	Subsoil: Light to mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate pebbles	0.35m
113		003	Natural: Patchwork of chalky till, flinty clay and orangey brown sandy clay	0.60m

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Appendix 2: Finds quantification

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	F Clay	Wt (g)	Fossil	Wt (g)
1/007									2	42									3	38		
2/005					2	12																
6/002	4	24																				
8/004	20	46							1	4												
8/010	5	10													1	188						
8/015	2	24																				
8/019					1	1																
8/027	8	52			3	14													4	10		
8/028	3	24																	32	76		
8/029	2	116			1	18			4	42									1	4		
8/031	1	11																	6	22		
8/035	12	80			2	150																
10/004			1	4	2	4																
15/US									1	2												
27/002			7	7010																		
32/001															1	114						
34/005			5	340																		
34/007			2	36																		
34/008	8	78																				
34/010									1	16									3	6		
42/004	15	64			6	10					7	136							1	2		
42/007											11	328										
43/003	77	642	26	456	43	494	2	18														

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Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	F Clay	Wt (g)	Fossil	Wt (g)
43/003					78	168	9	28			1	0.5										
43/003															24	100						
43/006																			3	116		
43/009	9	40													1	6						
46/007					25	74																
46/008					2	18													1	10		
46/010																			104	734		
46/010	30	606																				
46/010	1	0.5			25	48																
46/012					1	1			1	2									47	158		
46/017	99	706																				
46/020	4	54																	9	52		
46/028					4	28													2	8		
46/032	10	140																				
46/045	6	172																				
52/001											1	38										
52/002	3	12					13	110							1	6						
52/005	4	30																	1	28		
52/008																			6	12		
52/010	8	48																				
52/012	2	14			2	62	1	26														
52/014	5	40					2	152			1	2							1	2		
52/016	29	176			26	86	17	146	7	12	1	12	6	272					10	56	1	12
52/018	36	278			9	26	22	22	6	10									21	28	1	8
52/018					1	22	19	326	1	1			1	52							1	18

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Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	F Clay	Wt (g)	Fossil	Wt (g)
														2								
52/019	8	114							3	16												
53/003					2	2													2	22		
54/001											3	128										
54/008			1	16																		
54/017	4	34																	6	8		
56/004	1	6	2	206																		
56/005	11	20			2	4					1	28							5	24		
56/007	2	4							1	14									1	2		
56/012	27	38																				
60/007	3	14	1	4	3	30													1	4		
60/009					7	46																
61/004			1	16																		
61/007									2	22												
63/005															1	188						
66/002	4	24			1	20													1	2		
67/003	10	72	4	16			13	282											8	12		
67/005	22	94					14	126	7	88	1	10							3	6		
67/006	5	14																				
70/003													1	16					1	2	2	40
70/005	7	26			2	2	2	12	6	26									1	2		
71/001											1	14										
71/003	1	2			9	30			1	8												
71/006											3	38										
71/007									7	88												
71/009	1	4									4	82							2	6		

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Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	F Clay	Wt (g)	Fossil	Wt (g)
71/010					1	4																
72/001	1	4																				
72/002					1	0.1													1	0.3		
72/003	2	6																	3	4		
72/003											18	1200										
72/004	3	10							4	26									2	1		
72/006	2	1																				
72/009	1	6							1	22	4	176										
72/010	9	18							1	10												
72/011	6	22							1	4	1	32							4	12		
72/012	1	2																				
72/013	6	38			9	16			7	1124									1	2		
72/015									2	12												
72/016	2	4																				
76/004	1	14																	1	2		
80/005	2	6			1	38													1	2		
80/007					7	212																
82/004	9	30	9	30																		
82/005													3	198								
91/006	1	7																				
92/002	1	1																				
97/005			2	6																		
97/011					1	4													1	26		
97/014	1	4			2	2													2	6		
97/017															1	8						

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Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	F Clay	Wt (g)	Fossil	Wt (g)
99/008			3	960																		
99/010											6	254										
105/006																	2	102				
108/003	3	16									25	578										
108/005	7	20									2	28							6	42		
109/001	1	2							1	10									3	4		
109/004			1	2																		
112/002	7	152	7	280											2	68						
112/005											1	2										
112/007	4	12			8	22			1	12												

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Appendix 3: Prehistoric and Roman pottery spot-dating table

Context	Sherds	Wt (g)	Spot-date	Pot summary
8/004	20	46	Probably LBA-EIA	Sandy flint-tempered wares
8/010	5	10	M/LIA	Sandy wares partial rim from necked jar
8/015	2	24	Probably LBA-EIA	Coarsely flint-tempered ware
8/027	8	52	M/LIA?	Bodysherds sandy HM fabrics
8/028	3	24	M/LIA?	Bodysherds sandy HM fabrics
8/029	2	116	M/LIA	Sandy wares including rim from necked jar
8/031	1	11	Probably LBA-EIA	Single coarsely flint-tempered bodysherd
8/035	12	80	EIA	Sandy flint-tempered including diagnostic flat-top flaring rim
34/008	8	78	Roman	
42/004	15	64	MBA	Grog-tempered DR Urn finger impressions along rim and finger impressed horizontal cordon
46/010	0	0	Undated	Very small abraded frag may actually be fired clay rather than pot
46/017	99	706	Probably LBA-EIA	Mostly sherds of one vessel sandy flint-tempered ware
52/002	3	12	Inconclusive dating	Distinctive fabric; oxidised fairly low-fired sandy with rare sparse inclusions of chalk/fossil shell
54/017	4	34	Middle Neolithic	Probably Peterborough ware. Non sandy very ill-sorted flint-temper up to 8mm
56/005	11	20	LNEO/EBA	Small rim sherd in grog-tempered fabric probably Beaker/Grooved ware??
56/007	2	4	Undated	Very small abraded frags may actually be fired clay rather than pot
56/012	27	38	LNEO-MBA?	Undiagnostic low-fired sandy oxidised wares with sparse grog
60/007	3	14	Roman	Look like probably earlier Roman fabrics
66/002	4	24	Roman	
70/005	7	26	?medieval	
71/009	1	4	LNEO-MBA?	Undiagnostic low-fired sandy oxidised wares with sparse grog
72/001	1	4	Roman	Small rim sherd
72/003	2	6	Mixed: one M/LBA-EIA; one probably LNEO-MBA?	
72/004	3	10	LNEO-MBA?	Undiagnostic low-fired sandy oxidised wares with sparse grog
72/006	2	1	LNEO-MBA?	Undiagnostic low-fired sandy oxidised wares with sparse grog
72/009	1	6	M/LIA?	Sandy fabric
72/010	9	18	M/LIA?	Sandy fabrics
72/011	6	22	Inconclusive dating	Distinctive fabric; oxidised fairly low-fired sandy with rare sparse inclusions of chalk/fossil shell
72/012	1	2	Inconclusive dating	Distinctive fabric; oxidised fairly low-fired sandy with rare sparse inclusions of chalk/fossil shell
72/013	6	38	Inconclusive dating	Sandy hm oxidised quite low-fired with sparse chalk/fossil shell inclusions
72/016	2	4	Inconclusive dating	Distinctive fabric; oxidised fairly low-fired sandy with rare sparse inclusions of chalk/fossil shell
80/005	2	6	Probably LBA-EIA	Single coarsely flint-tempered bodysherd
82/004	9	30	M/LIA?	Sandy wares rare flint
91/006	1	7	Probably LBA-EIA	Single coarsely flint-tempered bodysherd

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92/002	1	1	AD40-100	Tiny Samian sherd
108/003	3	16	Lneo-MBA?	Undiagnostic low-fired sandy oxidised wares with sparse grog
108/005	7	20	Lneo-MBA?	Undiagnostic low-fired sandy oxidised wares with sparse grog
112/007	4	12	Roman	

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Appendix 4: Medieval and post-medieval pottery catalogue

Context	Feature	Number	Wt g	Pottery – ware and featured sherds	Date
43/003	43/002	1	8	'Suffolk buff ware', base sherd showing thin internal greenish glaze	14th to 15th
		3	118	Transitional red earthenware: including sherds from large vessel with reduced external surface and only splashes of glaze	15th to 16th
		5	41	Frechen stoneware: sherds from jugs, some showing mottled 'tiger ware' salt glaze	Later 16th and 17th
		69	475	Post-medieval red earthenware: all fairly fragmented and abraded, most sherds have an internal glaze, featured material comprises a hooked, beaded jar rim, fragments from a dish or bowl, also with a hooked rim, a fragment of small flared bowl with a B2 rim, a hollowed everted jar rim and sherds from a drinking vessel showing rilled sides and a bi-chrome glaze – plain on the inside and very dark green on the outside, as found on vessels at the Latton Riddings kiln at Harlow (Davey and Walker 2009, 53)	?later 17th
		11	28	Post-med red earthenware: sherds from small flared bowl with internal glaze and B2 rim from soil-sample <1>	17th to 19th
43/004	43/002	1	11	Post-medieval red earthenware: internally glazed body sherd, unabraded	17th to 19th
43/009	43/005	9	39	Post-medieval red earthenware: sherds with either an all over or internal glaze, some joining	17th to 19th
46/010	46/014	2	110	Hedingham ware early fabric 1: joining sherds from a strap handle from a London-style early rounded jug showing pitted greenish glaze	Mid to late 12th
		1	8	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: beaded rim with internal thickening	12th C
		1	7	Early medieval ware	11th-early 13th
		6	247	Hedingham coarseware: joining sherds from H2 cooking-pot rim	Early to mid 13th
		9	82	Hedingham coarseware: body sherds in oxidised fabric, sherd family, one shows trace of incised wavy line	Mid12th- earlier 13th
		11	151	Medieval coarseware: misc. body sherds, some with sparse calcareous inclusions	Mid 12th-13th
46/020	46/023	4	54	Medieval coarseware: includes sagging base sherd	12th-13th
46/021	46/023	2	24	Early medieval ware: includes everted bevelled cooking-pot rim (A3)	11th-12th
		1	11	Hedingham coarseware: oxidised fabric, same in /10	Mid 12th-earlier 13th
46/028	46/031	1	3	Medieval coarseware: small body sherd	12th-13th
46/032	46/033	1	7	Hedingham ware early fabric 1: glazed body sherd showing intersecting red applied strip and red slip-painted strip, also the remains of an applied pellet in red clay, probably from a London-style early rounded jug, unabraded	Mid to late 12th
		2	20	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: beaded cooking-pot rim and sagging base sherd, unabraded	12th
		7	112	Early medieval ware: includes H2 cooking-pot rim, and sherd with a column of thumb-marks perhaps from a storage jar, although is rather thin-walled, several sherds show sparse calcareous inclusions, unabraded sherds apart from one sherd with laminated surfaces	Up to early 13th
46/045	46/046	6	172	Medieval coarseware: joining sherds from a costrel comprising the rim, one of the two (strap) handles and a	13th

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Context	Feature	Number	Wt g	Pottery – ware and featured sherds	Date
				large rounded sherd from the upper body, oxidised red-buff fabric, not wheel-thrown	
52/003	52/004	2	8	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: misc. body sherds	11th–early 13th
		1	2	Unidentified red-firing fineware fabric – no glaze and abraded surfaces, reduced core, could be Hedingham ware, but not typical	13th?
52/005	52/007	2	24	Hedingham coarseware – coarse, reddish version of fabric, with darker surfaces – joining sherds from shoulder of vessel, smooth external surface, internal surface completely laminated away	c.1200
		2	7	Medieval coarseware: both sherds showing sparse calcareous inclusions	Mid 12th–14th
52/010	52/011	6	46	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: misc. sherds, some grey rather than the usual brown and borderline with medieval coarseware	12th–early 13th
		2	4	Unidentified red-firing fineware: similar in 003, but unabraded, joining body sherds, could be a fine version of Hedingham coarseware	13th
52/012	52/013	1	12	Medieval coarseware: abraded body sherd	12th–14th
52/014	52/015	1	3	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: body sherd	11th–early 13th
		1	3	Early medieval ware	11th–early 13th
		3	36	Medieval coarseware: squared everted rim from ?cooking-pot and misc. body sherds	c.1200?
52/016	52/017	1	3	Early medieval flint-tempered ware (or residual prehistoric pottery)	11th–early 13th (or prehistoric)
		17	115	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: includes one thickened everted rim (B1A) and one collared rim	12th
		9	55	Early medieval ware/medieval coarseware: misc. body sherds, some abrasion	11th–earlier 13th
		2	5	Hedingham coarseware – fine version: joining body sherds, abraded, but showing incised horizontal grooves	Mid 12th–13th
52/018	52/020	1	1	Hedingham ware: tiny sherd, orange fabric, traces of greenish glaze	13th
		2	1	Early medieval flint-tempered ware (or residual prehistoric pottery): tiny slivers	11th–12th (or prehistoric)
		16	219	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: amount of shell varies, some joining sherds, includes a thickened everted cooking-pot rim	11th–12th
		16	60	Early medieval ware: body sherds, some joining, includes crumbs of pottery	11th–earlier 13th
52/019	52/020	6	111	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: unabraded sherds: comprises; joining sherds from rim and shoulder of cooking-pot showing everted beaded rim, thickened internally, a beaded cooking-pot rim showing fire-blackening around the rim, sagging base sherds, two joining	12th
		1	1	Early medieval ware: small sliver	11th–early 13th
		1	3	Hedingham coarseware – fine version of fabric: abraded body sherd	Mid 12th–13th
56/004	56/003	1	7	Post-medieval red earthenware: body sherd with all over glaze	17th–19th
61/004	61/003	1	3	Hedingham coarseware: abraded body sherd, oxidised fabric	Mid12th–14th
61/007	61/005	1	7	Late medieval transitional red earthenware: unglazed with reduced external surface, joining body sherds	16th
67/003	67/004	1	4	Hedingham fineware: typical orange fabric, abraded but showing the remains of a greenish glaze	13th

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Context	Feature	Number	Wt g	Pottery – ware and featured sherds	Date
		1	26	Hedingham coarseware: sagging base sherd, typical grey-firing fabric	Mid-12th–14th
		8	42	Medieval coarseware: body sherds, some from the same vessel	Mid-12th–14th
67/005	67/007	2	4	Hedingham fineware: joining body sherds, typical orange fabric, though with reduced core, abraded but shows remains of greenish glaze	13th
		1	9	Hedingham ware early glazed fabric: thick-walled sherd, abraded and showing decomposed greenish glaze	?mid–late 12th
		19	83	Medieval coarseware: misc. abraded sherds	Mid 12th14th
67/006	67/007	2	2	Early medieval ware: small joining sherds	11th–early 13th
		2	7	Medieval coarseware: misc. abraded sherds	Mid 12th–14th
		1	7	Hedingham coarseware: body sherd	Mid 12th–14th
70/005	70/006	7	27	Sand-and-shell-tempered ware: everted beaded rim from bowl or cooking-pot	12th
76/002	76/003	1	5	Agate ware: (too thick-walled for Whieldon type) made by forming bands of red and buff coloured clay, a clear glaze gives a honey-coloured to dark brown glaze	Mid 18th
76/004	subsoil	1	14	Sand-with-sparse-shell-tempered ware: thick-walled sherd from the shoulder of a vessel, with shell mainly as a dusting on the outer surface	12th
112/002	112/004	7	152	Modern white earthenware: joining sherds from an oval pie dish, showing a willow pattern transfer-print, no back stamp, poor quality as little effort has been made to match-up the transfer	Early 19th to 20th
Total		**302**	**2846**		

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Appendix 5: Environmental sample residue quantification

(* = 1–10, ** = 11–50, *** = 51–250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	43/003	P	40	40	**	2g	**	2g	*Prunus* sp. (1), *Quercus* sp. (9), *Fraxinus excelsior* (3), Maloideae (3), *Ulmus* sp. (2), Indet. (1), Indet. bark (1)			**	41g							**	4g	Pot */26g - Flint */172g - Metal */16g - Magnetised material **/3g
7	46/017	P	40	40	**	3g	****	10g	Maloideae (8), *Corylus/ Alnus* (2), *Prunus* sp. (3), *Quercus* sp. (5), Indet. (2)	* cf. *Corylus avellana* nut shell (1), cf. *Prunus spinosa* stone (2)	<2g							*	7g			Pot **/22g - FCF **/93g

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Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
8	34/010	P	40	40	***	200g	**	58g	*Quercus* sp. (20)													FCF */113g - Fired Clay **/67g - Flint */2g - Magnetised material **/7g
9	60/009	D	40	40	*	<2g	**	<2g				**	32g							**	13g	Flint */161g - Magnetised material **/<2g
10	72/004	D	40	40	*	<2g	**	<2g				**	21g									Pot */8g - Flint */<2g - FCF **/270g
11	54/017	P	40	40	**	2g	**	<2g	*Quercus* sp. (6), *Carpinus betulus* (2), Indet. (1), Indet. bark (1)					*	<2g	*	<2g					FCF */<2g - Pot **/86g - Flint **/240g - Fired Clay **/84g - Magnetised material **/7g
12	71/009	D	40	40	*	<2g	**	<2g				*	<2g							**	2g	Pot */2g - Flint */137g - FCF **/294g - Magnetised material **/5g

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Appendix 6: Environmental sample flot quantification

(* = 1–10, ** = 11–50, *** = 51–250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
1	43/003	* *Chenopodium* sp., *Stellaria media*	**	***	****	*	*Galium/Asperula* (1)	++	****
7	46/017	* Poaceae, *Chenopodium* sp.		*	**				
8	34/010	* *Chenopodium* sp.	***	****	****				
9	60/009	* Poaceae		*	**				****
10	72/004	* Poaceae		*	**				
11	54/017	* Poaceae	*	*	***				
12	71/009	* Poaceae	*	*	***	*	Indet. (1)	+	***

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Appendix 7: Geoarchaeological sampling log

Key: Physical & sedimentary properties of deposits according to Troels-Smith (1955)

Degree of Darkness	
nig.4	black
nig.3	
nig.2	
nig.1	
nig.0	white

Degree of Stratification	
strf.4	well stratified
strf.3	
strf.2	
strf.1	
strf.0	no stratification

Degree of Elasticity	
elas.4	very elastic
elas.3	
elas.2	
elas.1	
elas.0	no elasticity

Degree of Dryness	
sicc.4	very dry
sicc.3	
sicc.2	
sicc.1	
sicc.0	water

	Sharpness of Upper Boundary
lim.4	< 0.5mm
lim.3	< 1.0 & > 0.5mm
lim.2	< 2.0 & > 1.0mm
lim.1	< 10.0 & > 2.0mm
lim.0	> 10.0mm

	Sh	*Substantia humosa*	Humous substance, homogeneous microscopic structure
I Turfa	*Tb*	*T. bryophytica*	Mosses +/- humous substance
	Tl	*T. lignosa*	Stumps, roots, intertwined rootlets, of ligneous plants
	Th	*T. herbacea*	Roots, intertwined rootlets, rhizomes of herbaceous plants
II Detritus	*Dl*	*D. lignosus*	Fragments of ligneous plants >2mm
	Dh	*D. herbosus*	Fragments of herbaceous plants >2mm
	Dg	*D. granosus*	Fragments of ligneous and herbaceous plants <2mm >0.1mm
III Limus	*Lf*	*L. ferrugineus*	Rust, non-hardened. Particles <0.1mm
IV Argilla	*As*	*A.steatodes*	Particles of clay
	Ag	*A. granosa*	Particles of silt
V Grana	*Ga*	*G. arenosa*	Mineral particles 0.6 to 0.2mm
	Gs	*G. saburralia*	Mineral particles 2.0 to 0.6mm
	Gg(min)	*G. glareosa minora*	Mineral particles 6.0 to 2.0mm
	Gg(maj)	*G. glareosa majora*	Mineral particles 20.0 to 6.0mm
	Ptm	*Particulae testae molloscorum*	Fragments of calcareous shells

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The log:

1x 50cm tin, 1x 1.0m Russian core, 5cm overlap. Overlying peat machined off to level of standing water at 0.90m below ground level

Top of tin at 23.38m OD

0m – 1.11m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	4	0	1	¾	0
	Ag1	Sh2	Dh1	Tl++ Gmaj	

Dry and stiff brown black well humified occ silty peat, woody with depth, occasional small stones, less well humified with depth (UNIT 2)

1.11m – 1.43m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	4	0	1	¾	3
	Ag1	Sh2	Dh1	Tl++ Gmaj	

Pale brown organic silt, well humified, occasional rootlets (UNIT 1)

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HER Summary

Site Code	CRP 012					
Identification Name and Address	Mill Lane Business Park, Mill Lane, Stowmarket					
County, District &/or Borough	Suffolk					
OS Grid Refs.	TM 06706 58090					
Geology	Lowestoft Formation (glacial till), River Terrace Deposits, Recent alluvium					
Arch. South-East Project Number	8215					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.					
Type of Site	Green Field					
Dates of Fieldwork	18/09/14-29/10/14					
Sponsor/Client	Mill Lane Developments Limited					
Project Manager	Adrian Scruby					
Project Supervisor	Kieron Heard					
Period Summary			NEO	BA	IA	RB
		MED	PM	Modern		

Summary

Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Stowmarket Mill Lane Developments Limited to conduct an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land to the south of Mill Lane and to the east of the A1120, Stowmarket, Suffolk. The evaluation was carried out in advance of a proposed commercial development. 109 evaluation trenches were excavated, covering an area of 11400m^2 and representing approximately 2.7% of the total area of the 42ha site.

The site was on rising ground to the north of the River Gipping. The natural stratum was glacial till, covered by river terrace sands and gravels on the lower slopes and with recent alluvial deposits filling relict channels in the floodplain.

There have been two previous archaeological investigations on the site but with limited results. However, the site was close to significant prehistoric and Roman settlements, notably those on the Cedars Park development to the west.

The evaluation revealed archaeological and modern features and deposits in seventy-six of the 109 evaluation trenches. Significant archaeological remains, mostly of prehistoric and medieval date, were found in several trenches and these were concentrated on the higher ground in the central and northern parts of the site, with another concentration of medieval features occurring on the lower slopes of a dry valley in the south-western part of the site. Generally these remains were sealed by the current agricultural topsoil, which had an average thickness of 0.30m.

Prehistoric features ranged in date from the Middle Neolithic to the Late Iron Age. Generally the earlier prehistoric periods were represented by fairly scattered, small pits of uncertain function. Some probable timber structures represented by two rows of postholes might have been contemporary with a nearby Middle Neolithic pit. During the Middle to Late Iron Age occupation might have intensified, as suggested by a dense area of intercutting features at the north end of the site. Some substantial ditches in the central part of the site possibly represented parts of rectilinear Iron Age enclosures. There was little evidence for continuity of occupation into the Roman period, other than one small pit and some residual pottery in later deposits.

Medieval occupation was represented principally by a concentration of pits and ditches/gullies on the higher ground in the centre of the site. These produced significant amounts of (mostly) 12th- to 13th-century pottery in association with food waste and other domestic refuse suggesting the presence of an isolated farm or more extensive settlement.

During the First World War a cordite works was built in the dry valley on the western part of the site. Several linear cuttings for sunken tracks were found, as well as more extensive cuttings representing large-scale terracing into the valley slopes.

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OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-190432

Project details

Project name	CRP 012, Mill Lane Business Park, Creeting St Peter
Short description of the project	The site was located mainly on rising ground to the north of the River Gipping floodplain, in an area of glacial till. Prehistoric features ranged in date from the Middle Neolithic to the Late Iron Age. Generally the earlier periods were represented by fairly scattered, small pits of uncertain function. Some probable timber structures represented by two rows of postholes might have been contemporary with a nearby Middle Neolithic pit. During the Middle to Late Iron Age occupation might have intensified, as suggested by a dense area of intercutting pits at the north end of the site. Substantial ditches in the central part of the site possibly represented parts of rectilinear Iron Age enclosures. There was little evidence for continuity of occupation into the Roman period, other than one small pit and some residual pottery in later deposits. Medieval occupation was represented principally by a concentration of pits and ditches/gullies in the centre of the site, with another group of features on the lower slopes of a dry valley to the southwest. Significant amounts of (mostly) 12th- to 13th-century pottery were found in association with food waste and other domestic refuse suggesting the presence of an isolated farm or more extensive settlement. During the First World War a cordite works was built in the dry valley. Several linear cuttings for sunken tracks were found, as well as more extensive cuttings representing large-scale terracing into the valley slopes.
Project dates	Start: 18-09-2014 End: 29-10-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CRP 012 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Middle Neolithic
Monument type	PIT Late Neolithic
Monument type	PIT Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	TRACK Modern

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Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Extensive green field commercial development (e.g. shopping centre, business park, science park, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK CREETING ST PETER OR WEST CREETING CRP 012, Mill Lane Business Park, Stowmarket
Study area	42.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 06706 58090 52.1817588658 1.02389523636 52 10 54 N 001 01 26 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 25.00m Max: 45.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Adrian Scruby
Project supervisor	Kieron Heard
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Stowmarket Mill Lane Developments Limited

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Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Physical Archive ID	CRP 012
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Archive ID	CRP 012
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Industrial","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Geophysics","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Paper Archive ID	CRP 012
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation report: Land south of Mill Lane (Mill Lane Business Park) Stowmarket, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Heard, K
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report Number 2014391
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Braintree
Description	A4, 112 pages

Entered by	Kieron Heard (k.heard@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	9 December 2014

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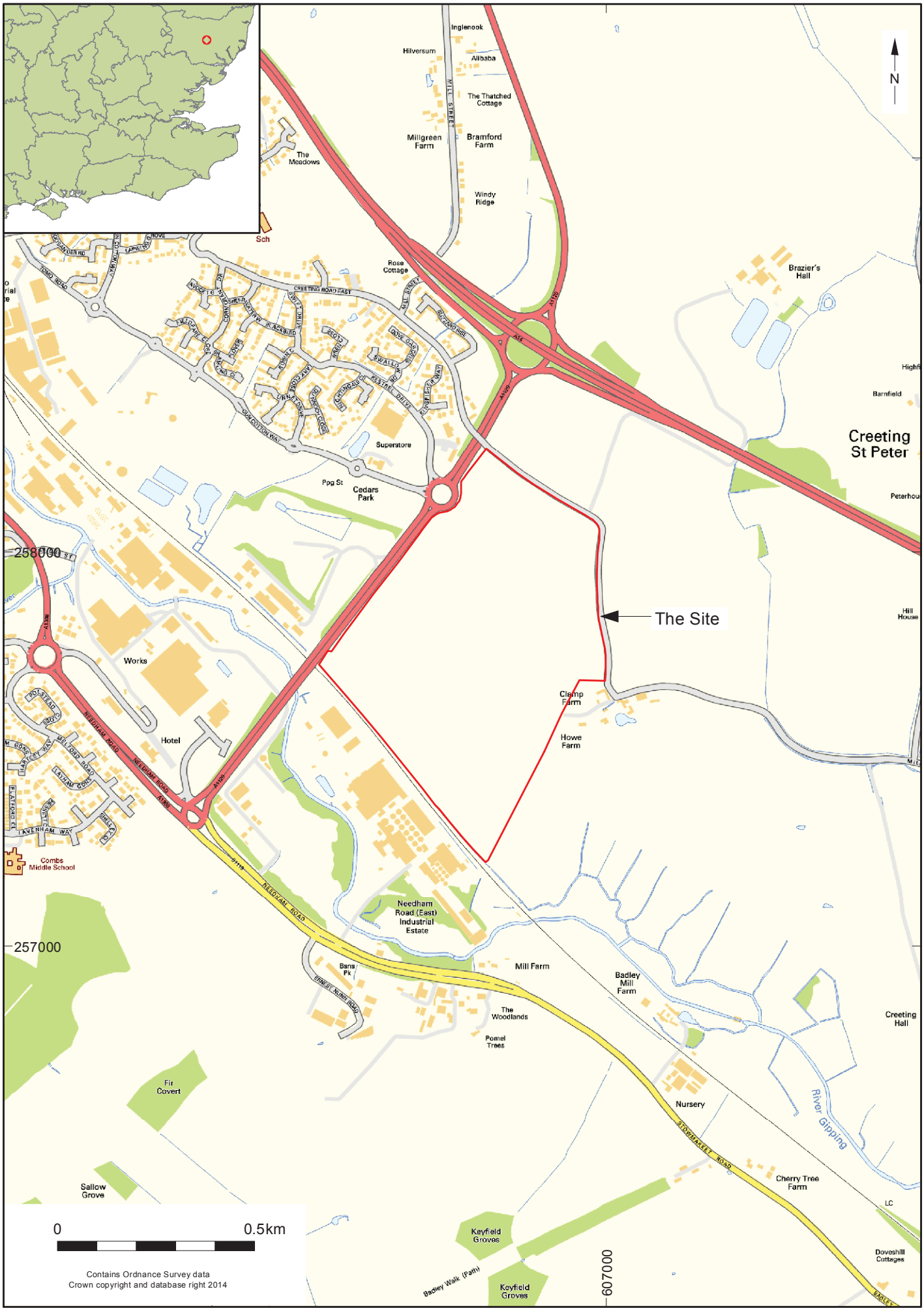
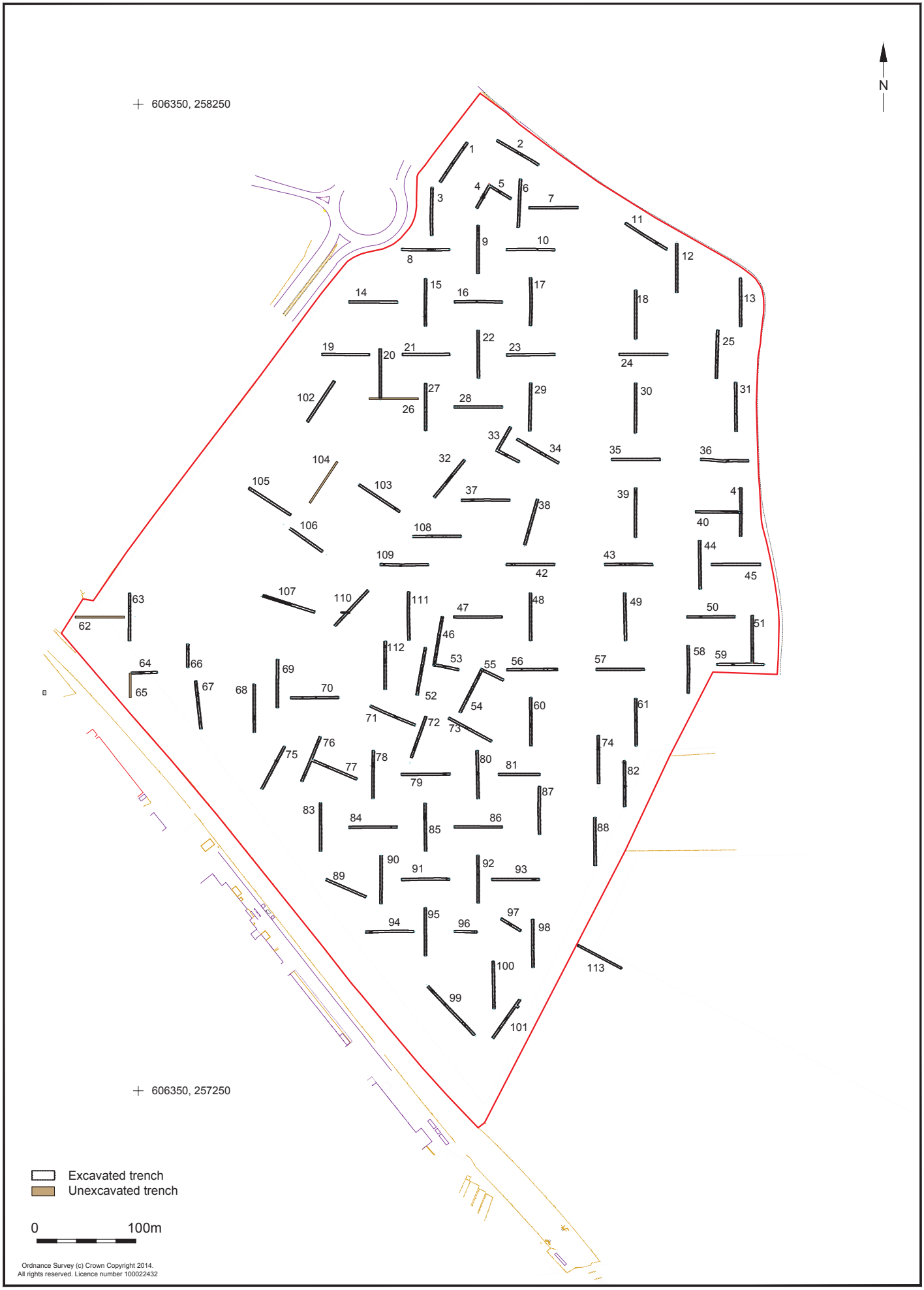


© Archaeology South-East		Mill Lane, Stowmarket	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Site location	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		



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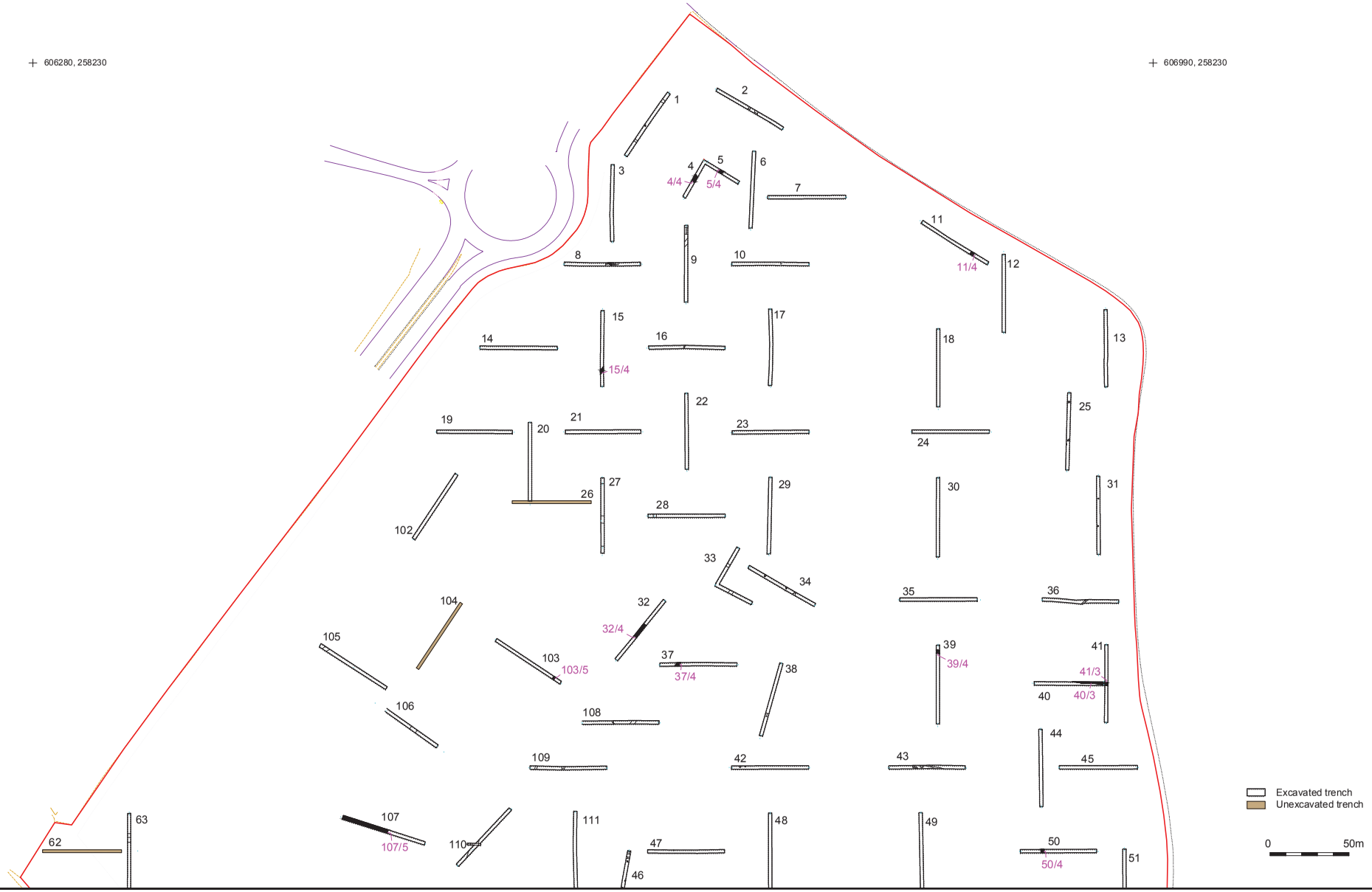
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



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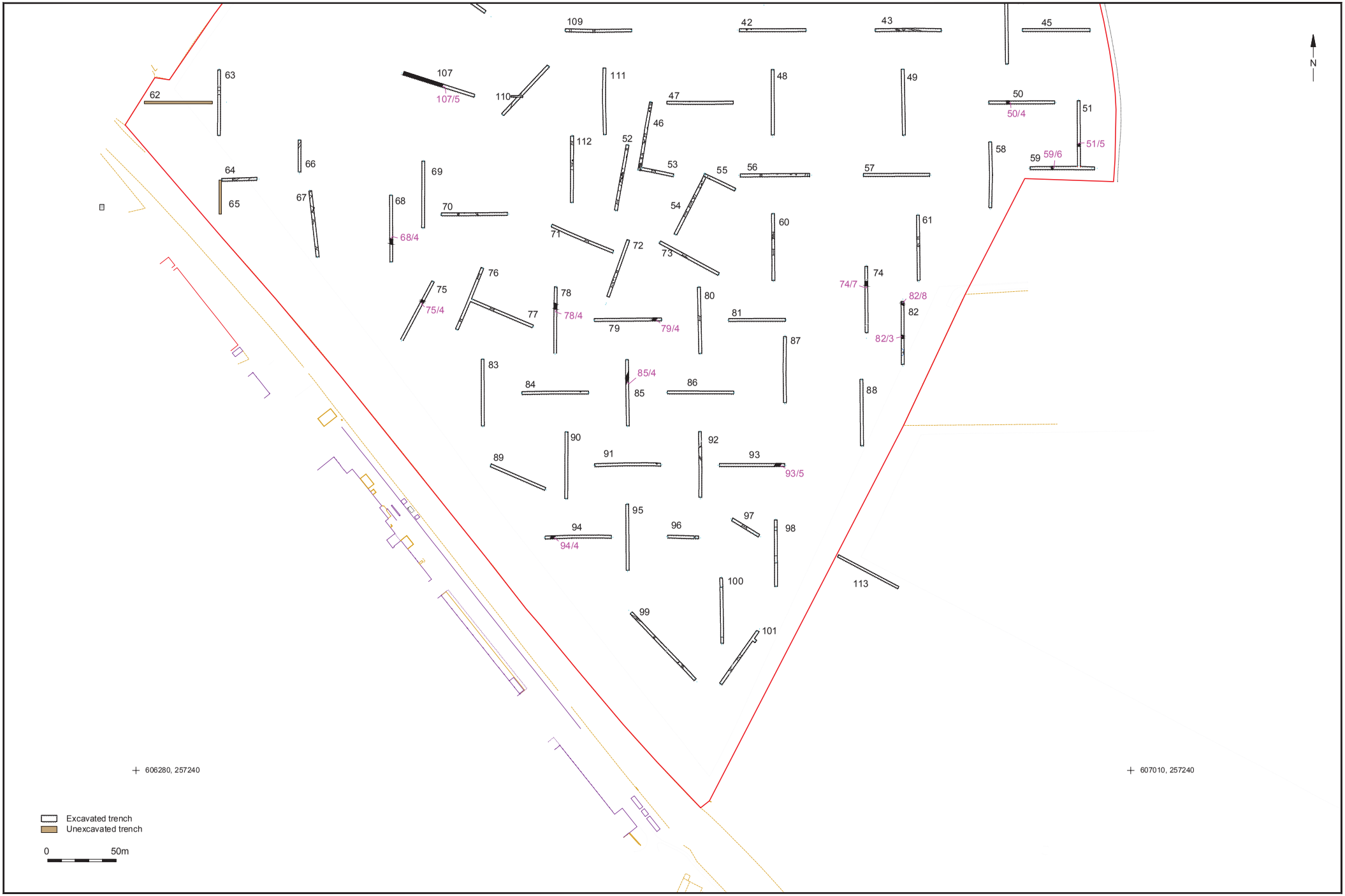
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trenches with only post-medieval features - north	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



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Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trenches with only post-medieval features - south	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		

N

606667, 258205

1/5

1/9

Section 1

1/3

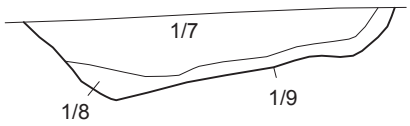
606666, 258181

0 2m

1/9 looking west

Section 1

S N 39.87mOD



0 0.5m

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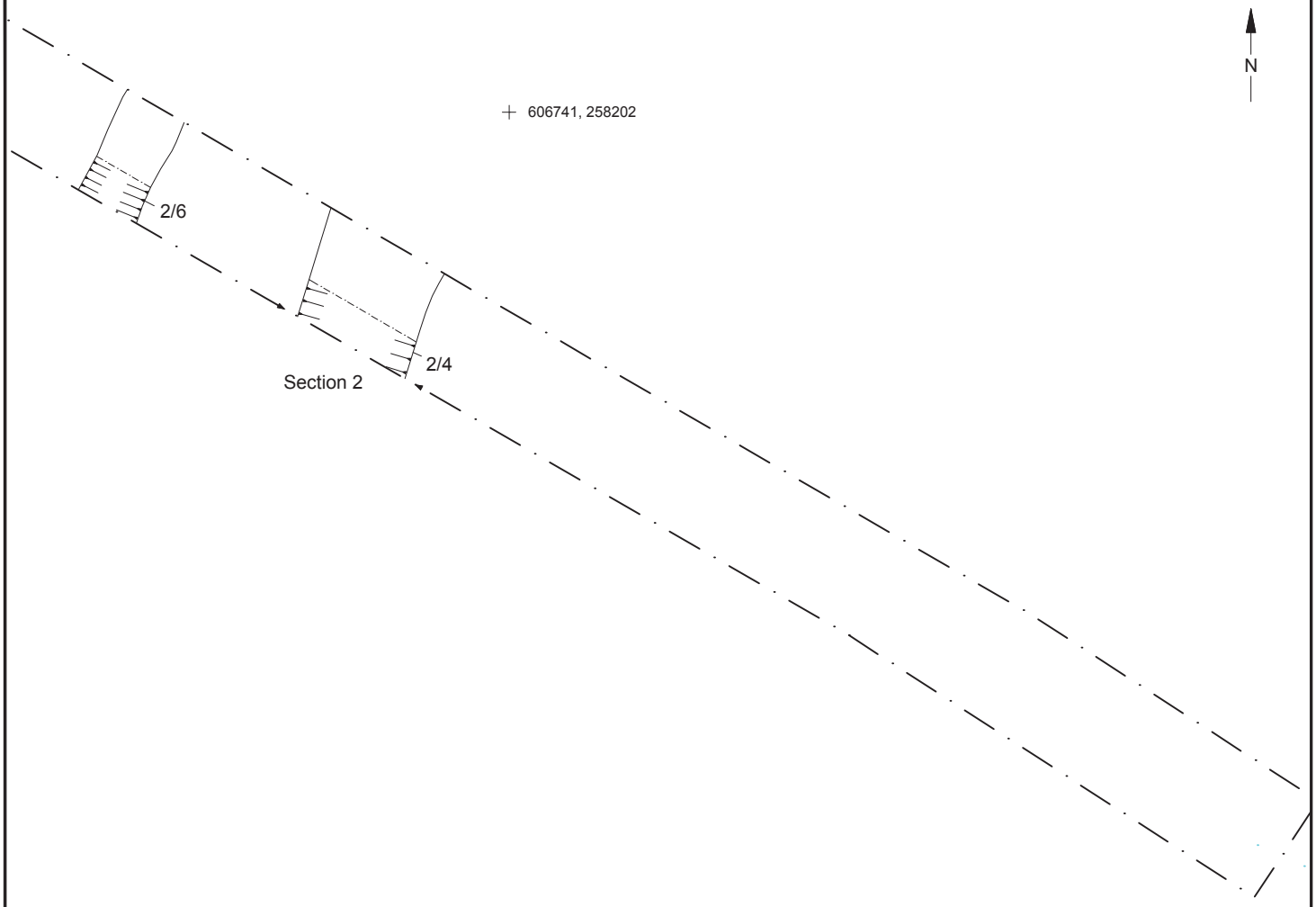
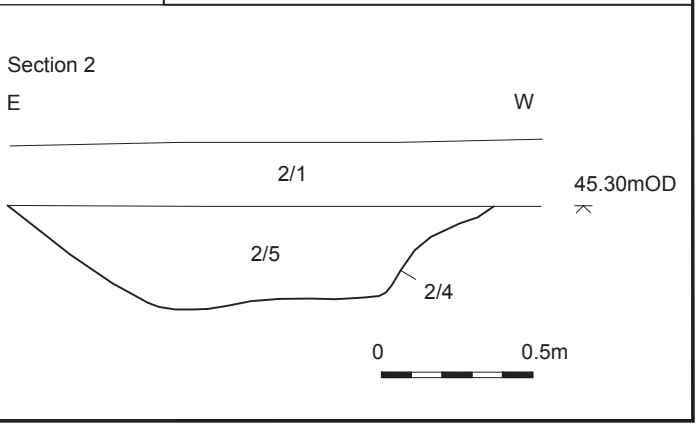
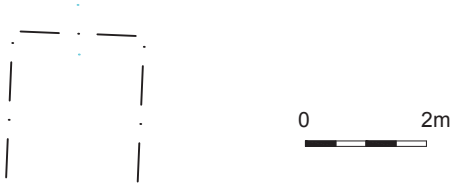
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



2/4 looking south-west





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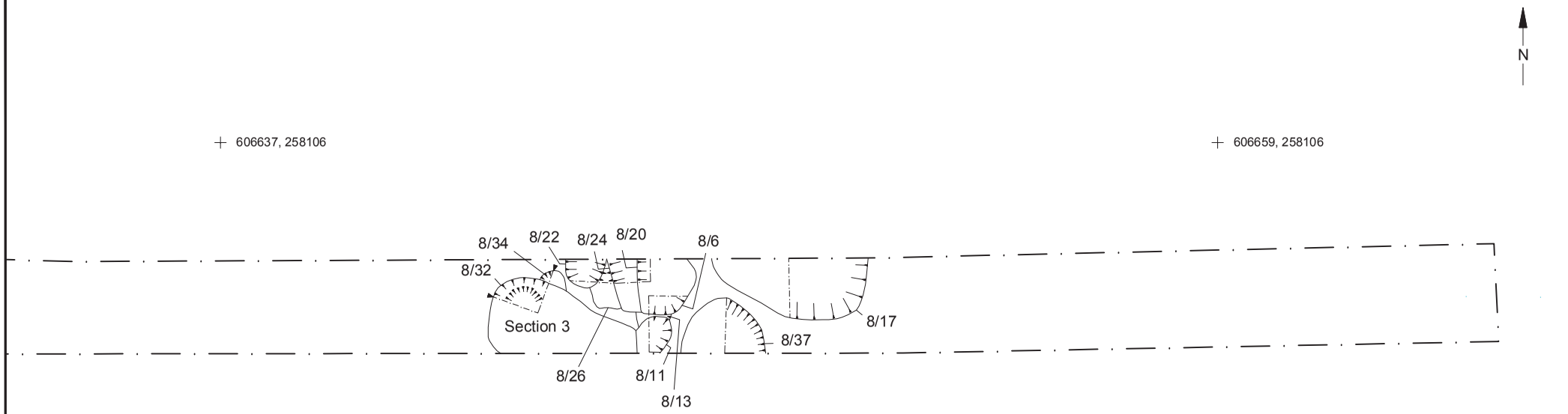
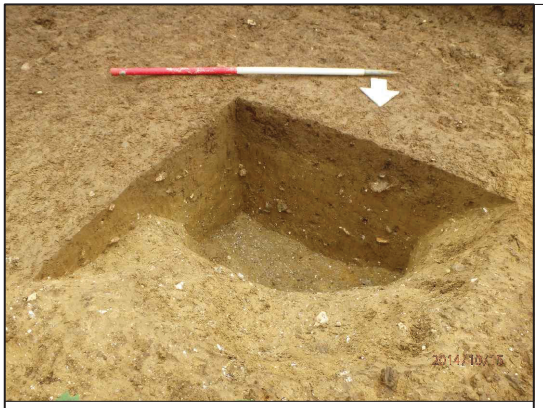
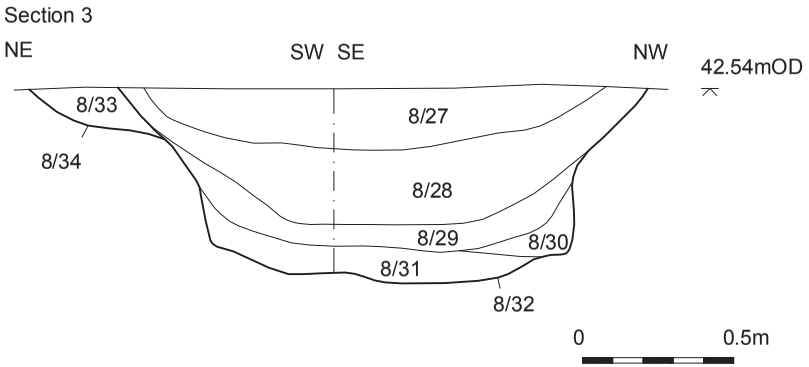




8/32 and 8/34 looking south



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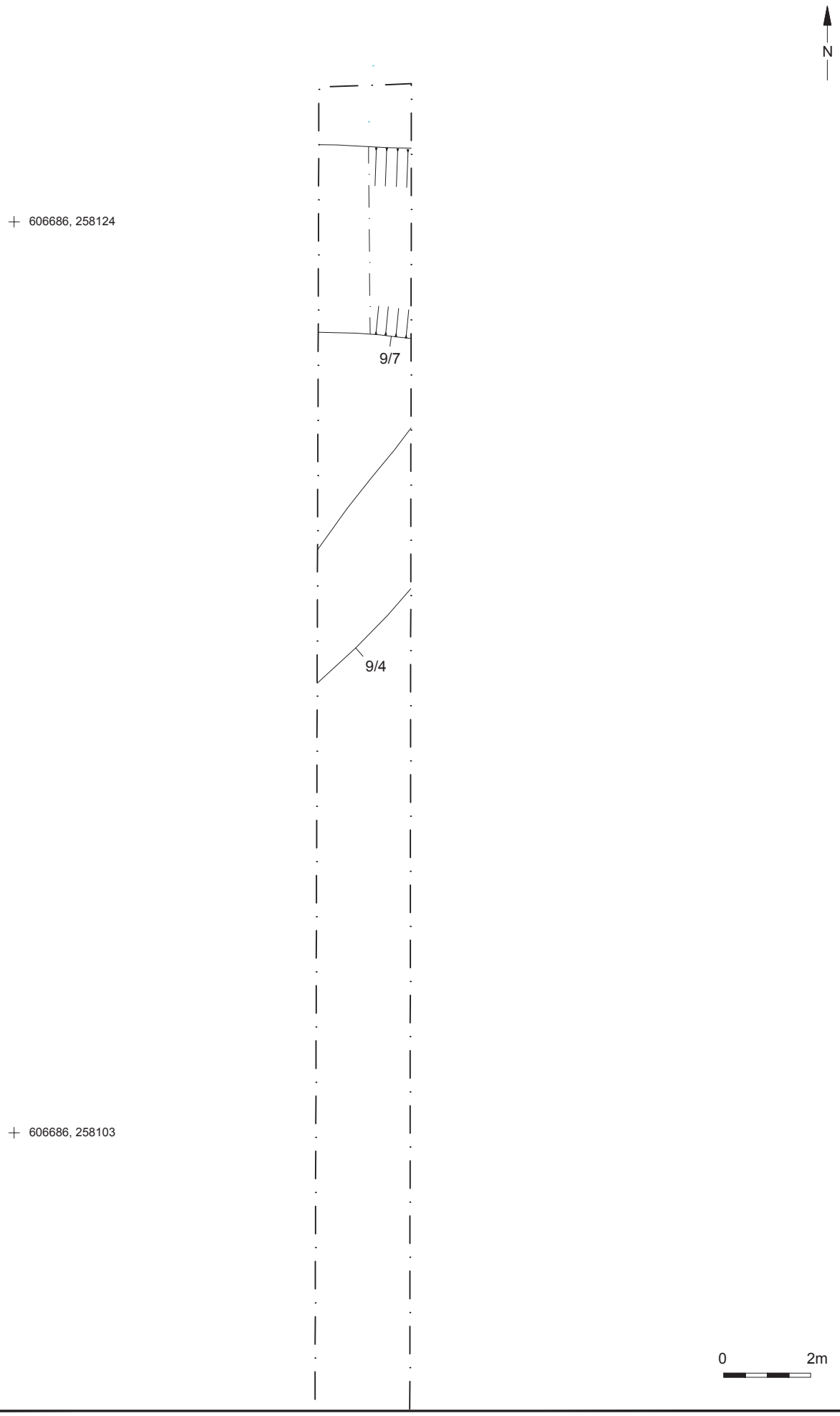
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		



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Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trench 9: plan	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		

N

606743, 258107

606764, 258107

10/3

Section 4

0 2m

10/3 looking west

Section 4

S N

42.90mOD

10/4

10/3

0 0.5m

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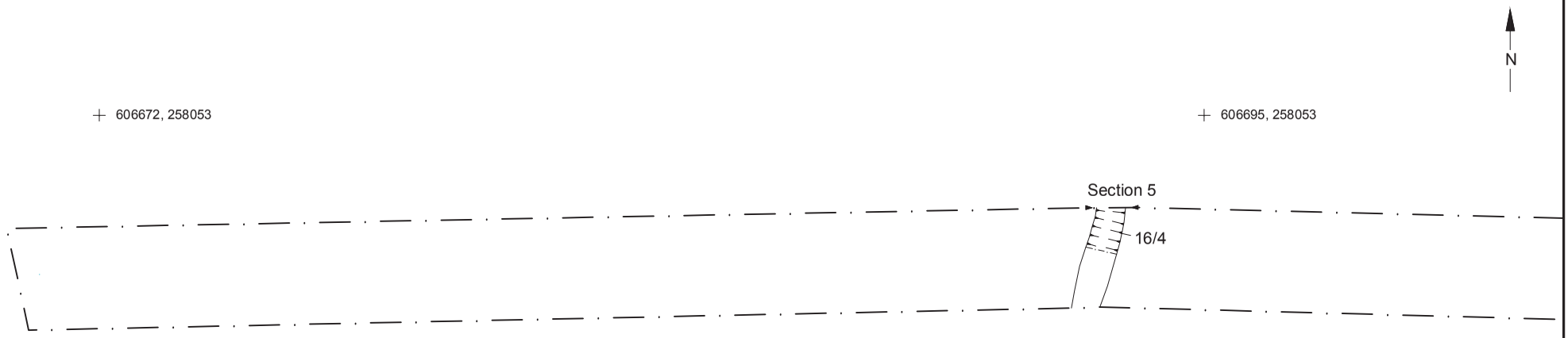
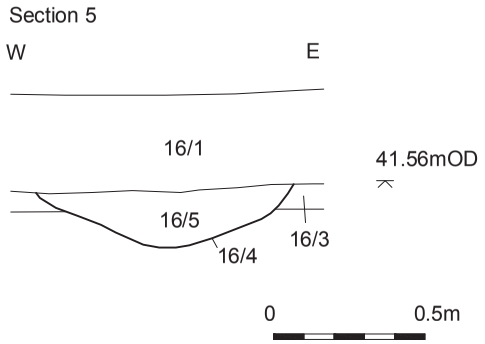
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



16/4 looking north



0 2m

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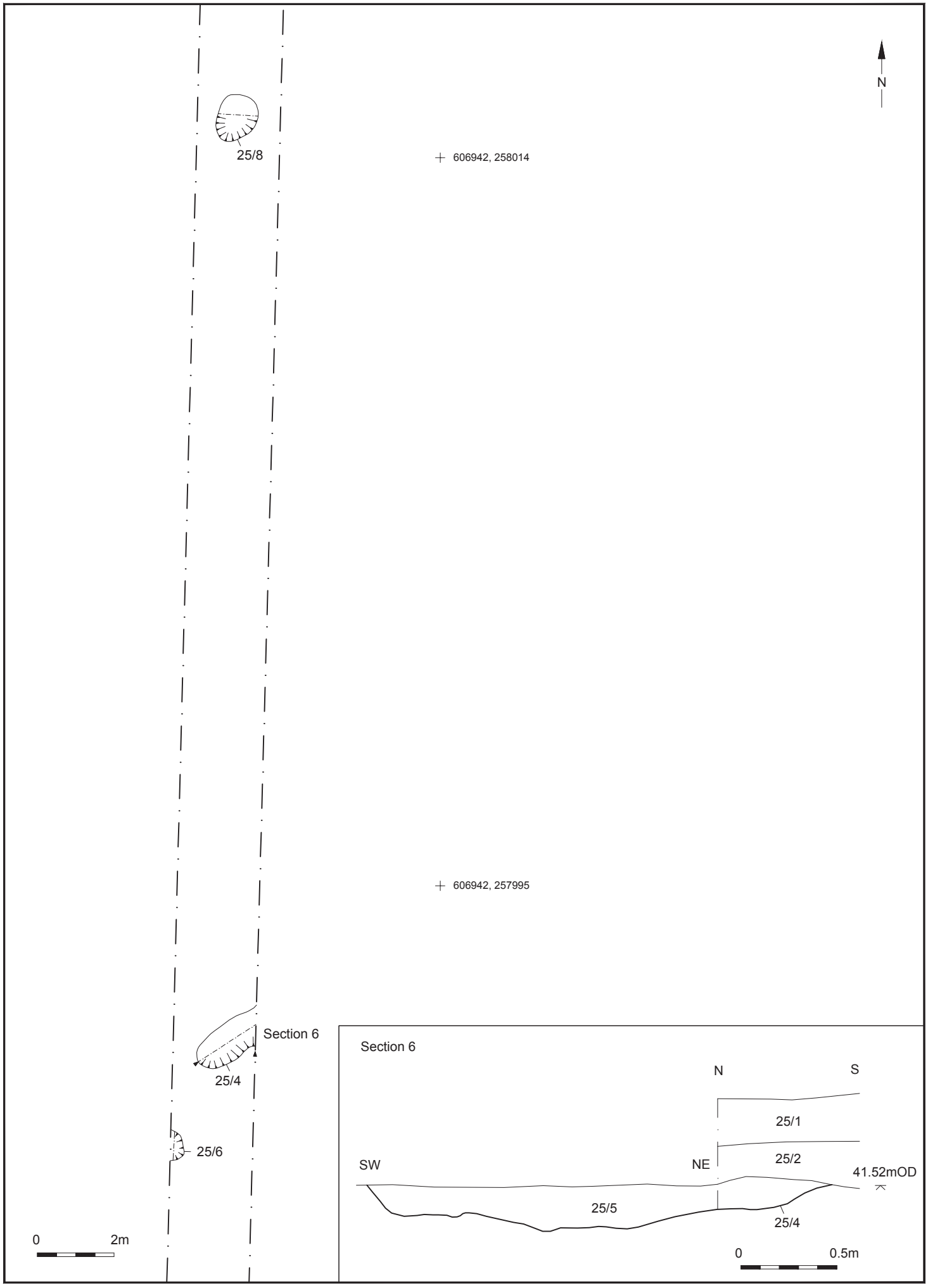
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



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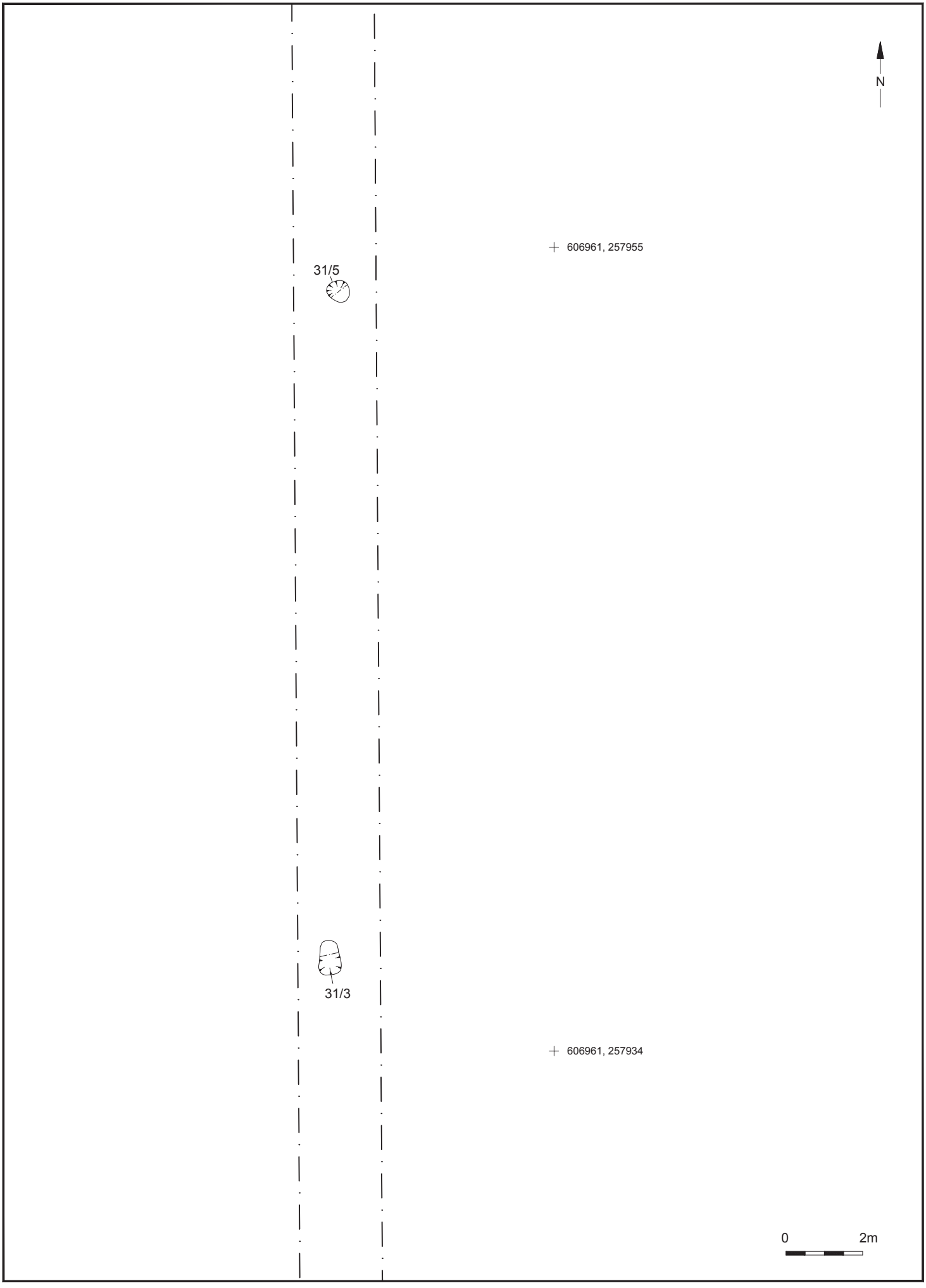
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



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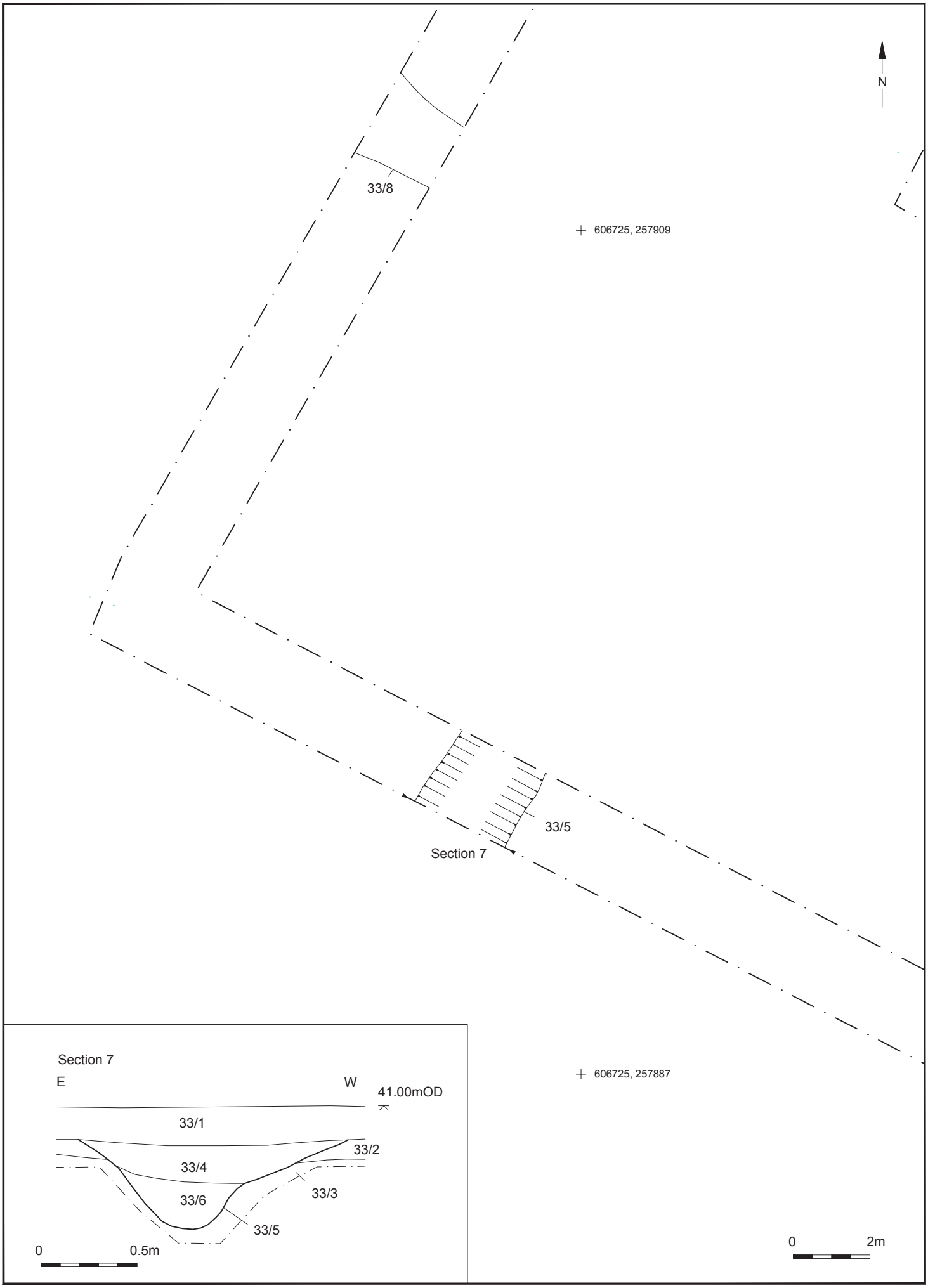

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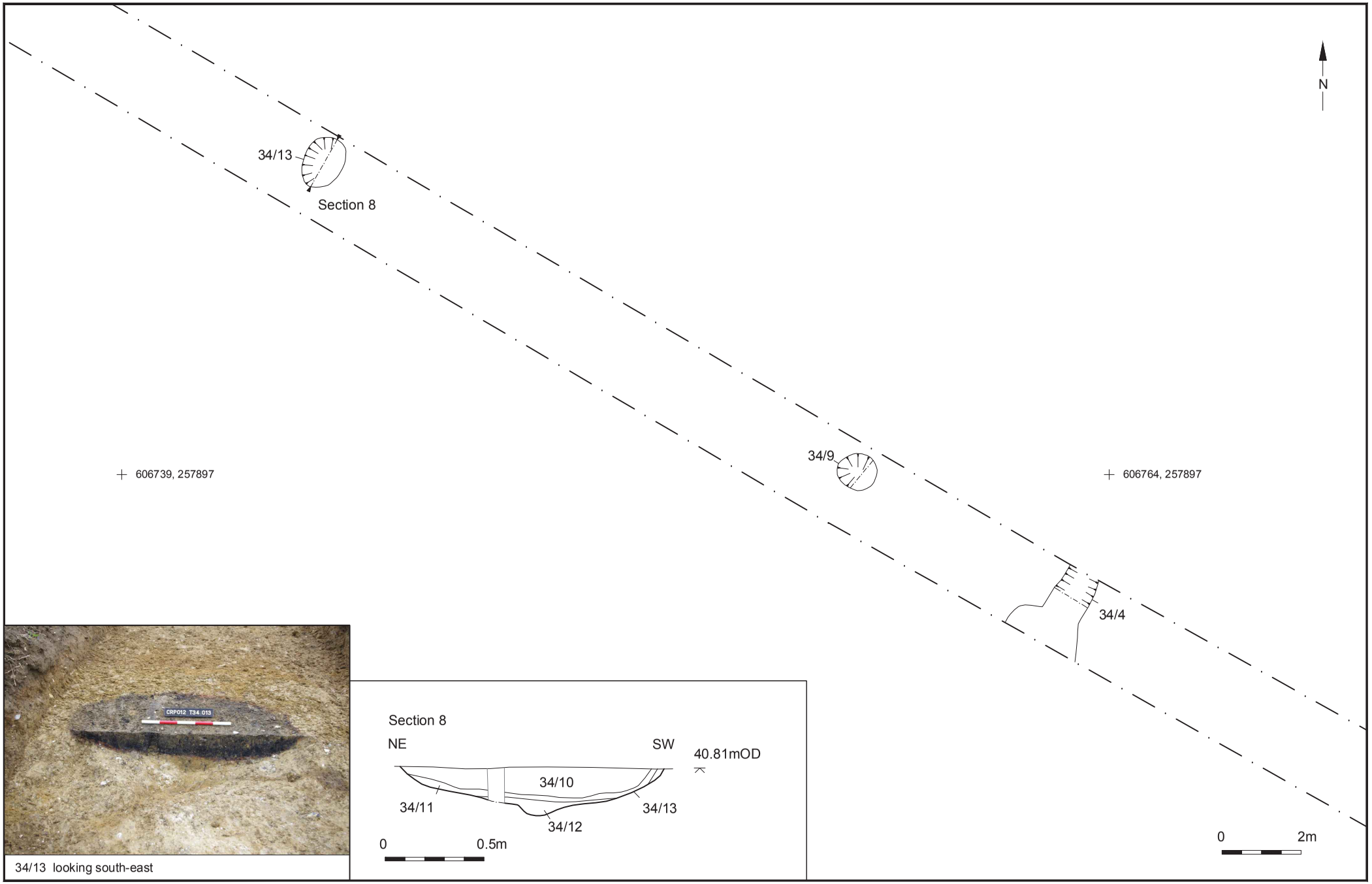

34/13 looking south-east

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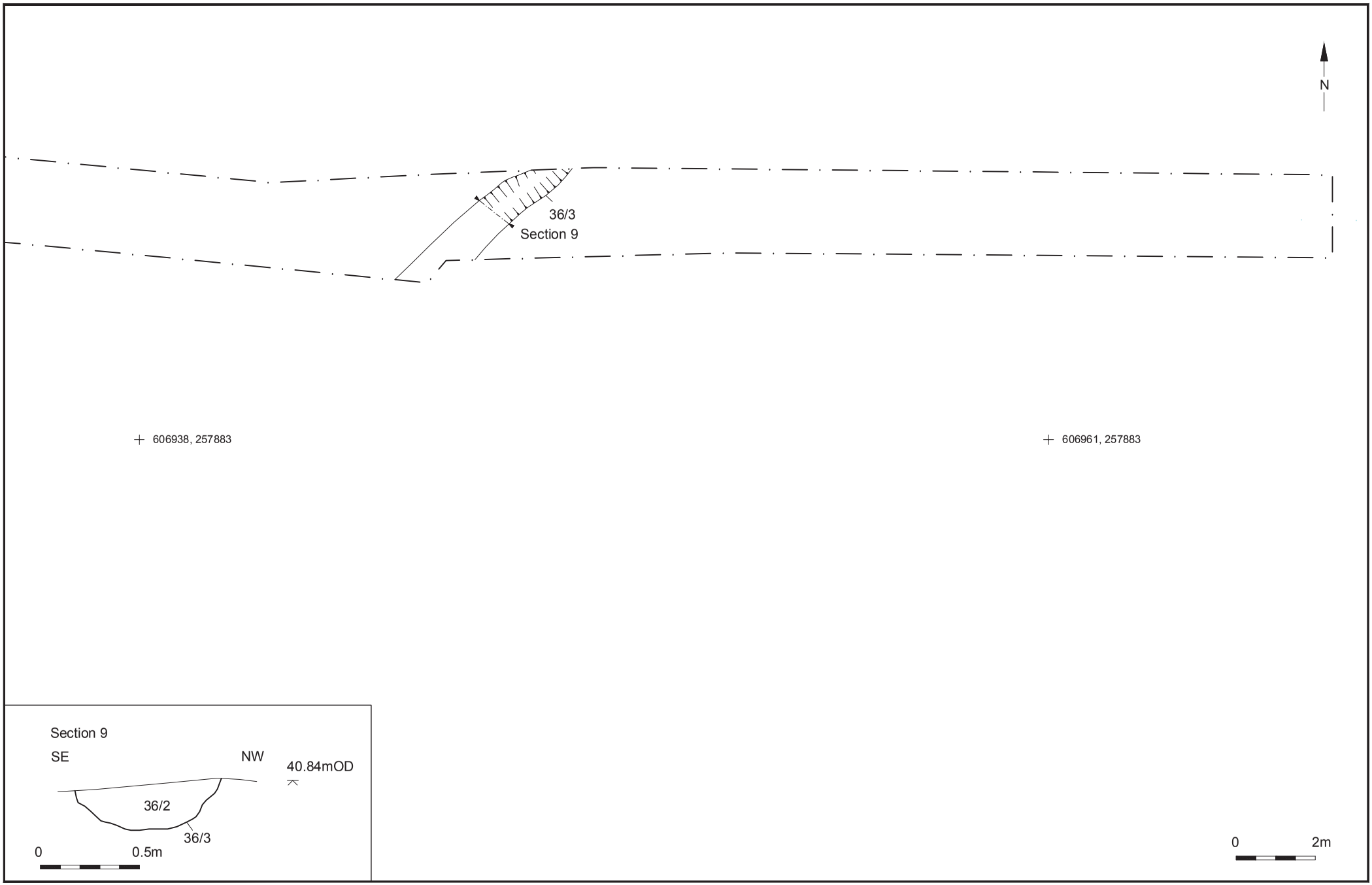

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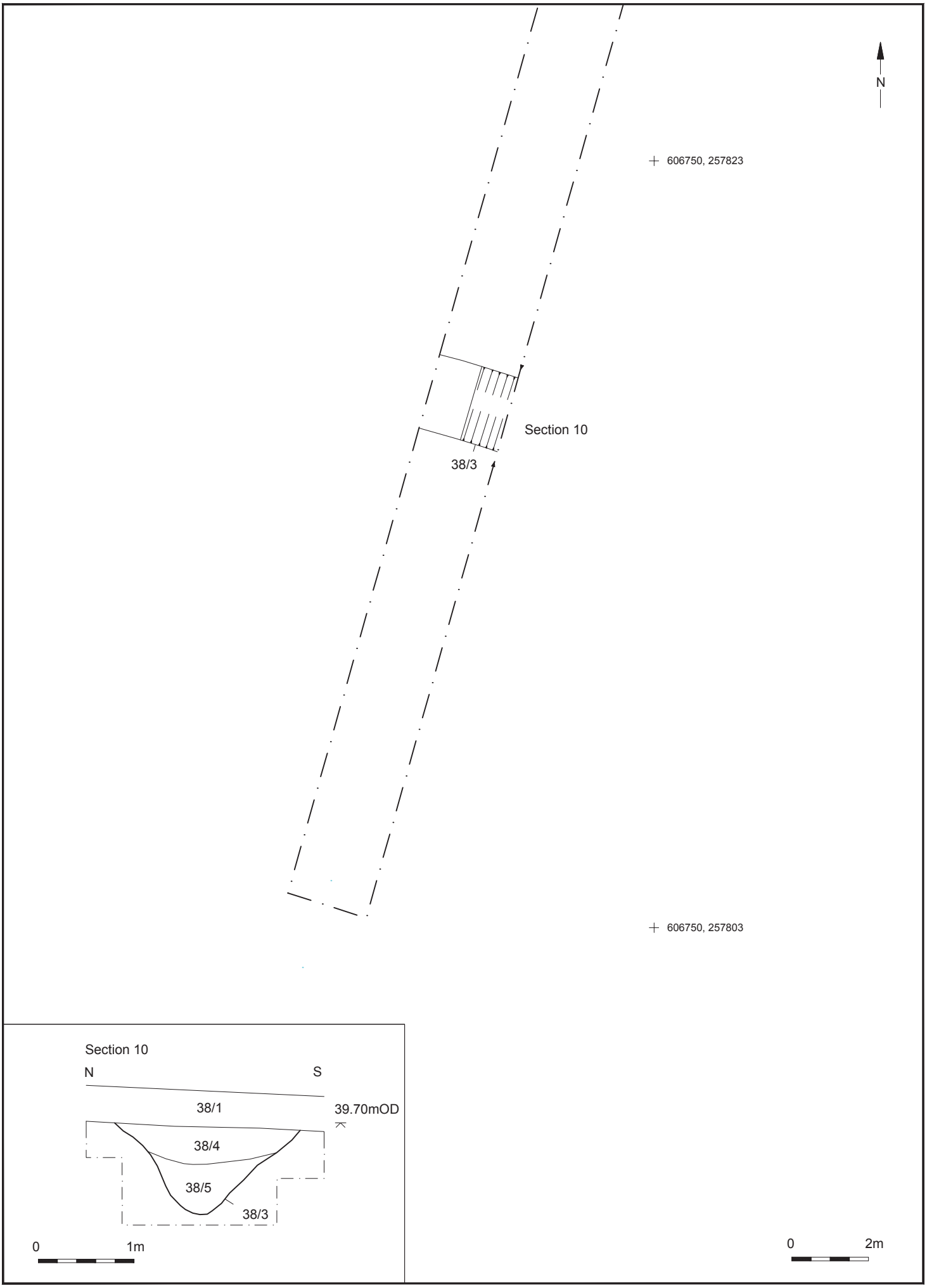

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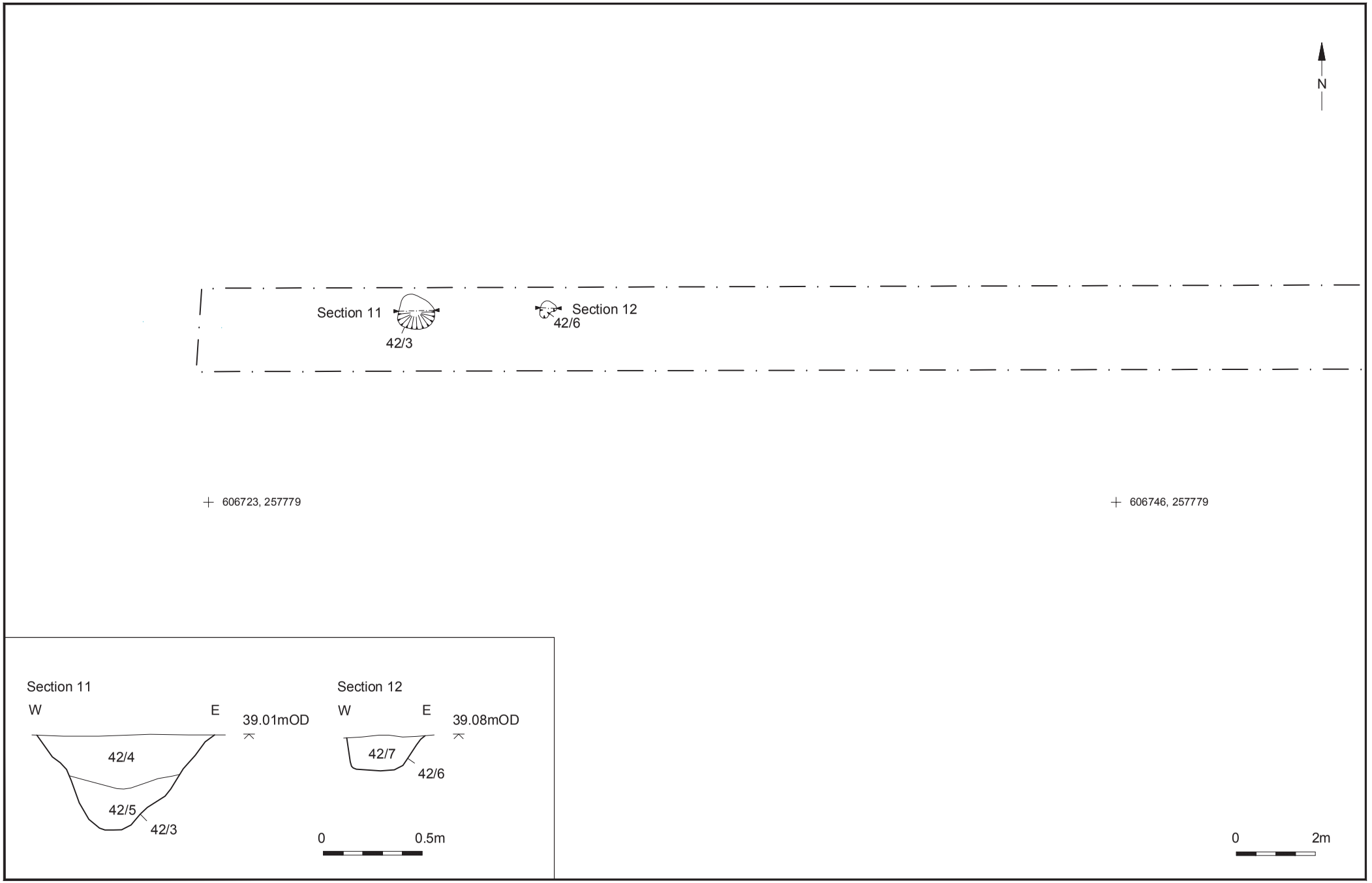

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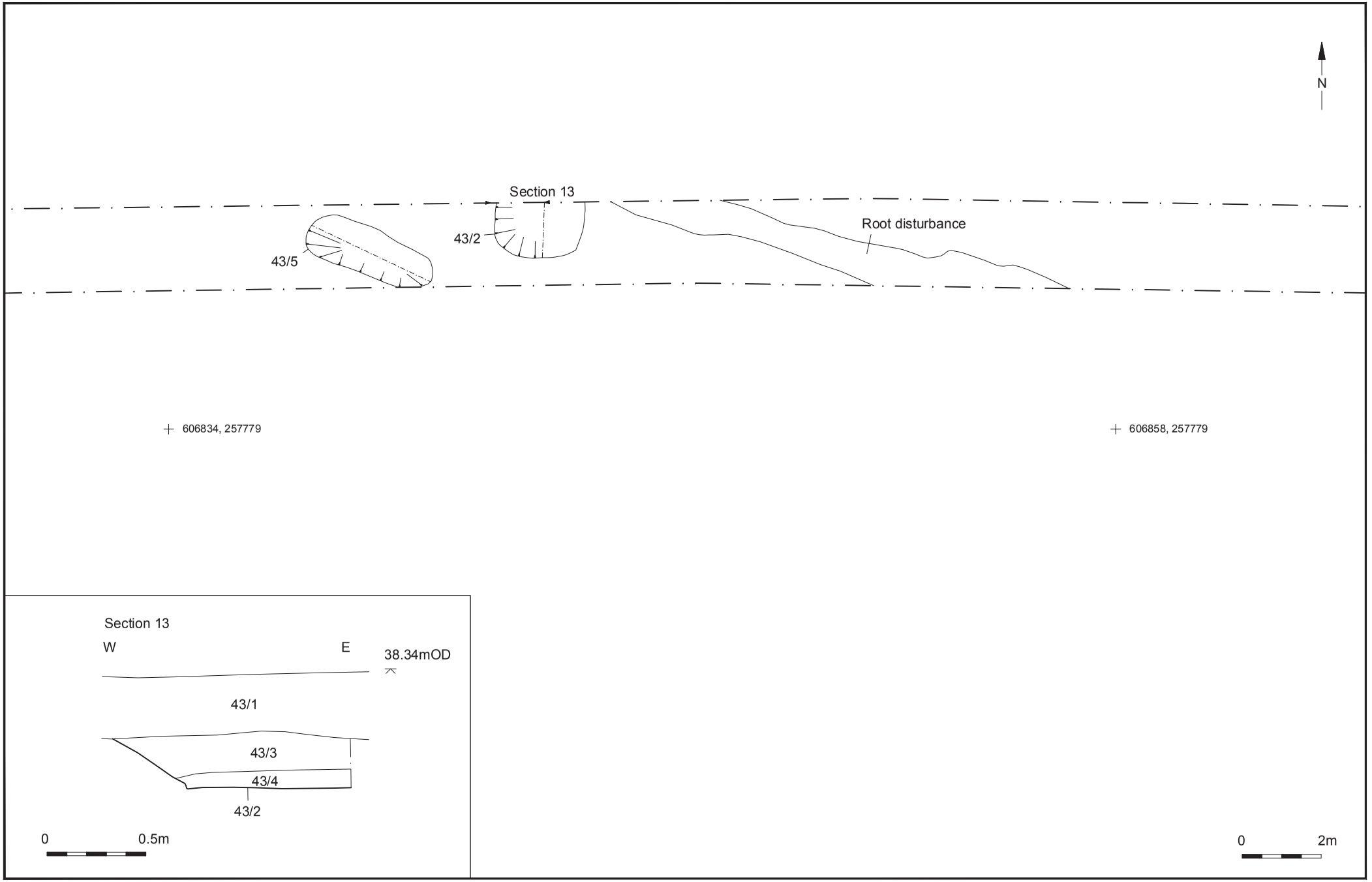

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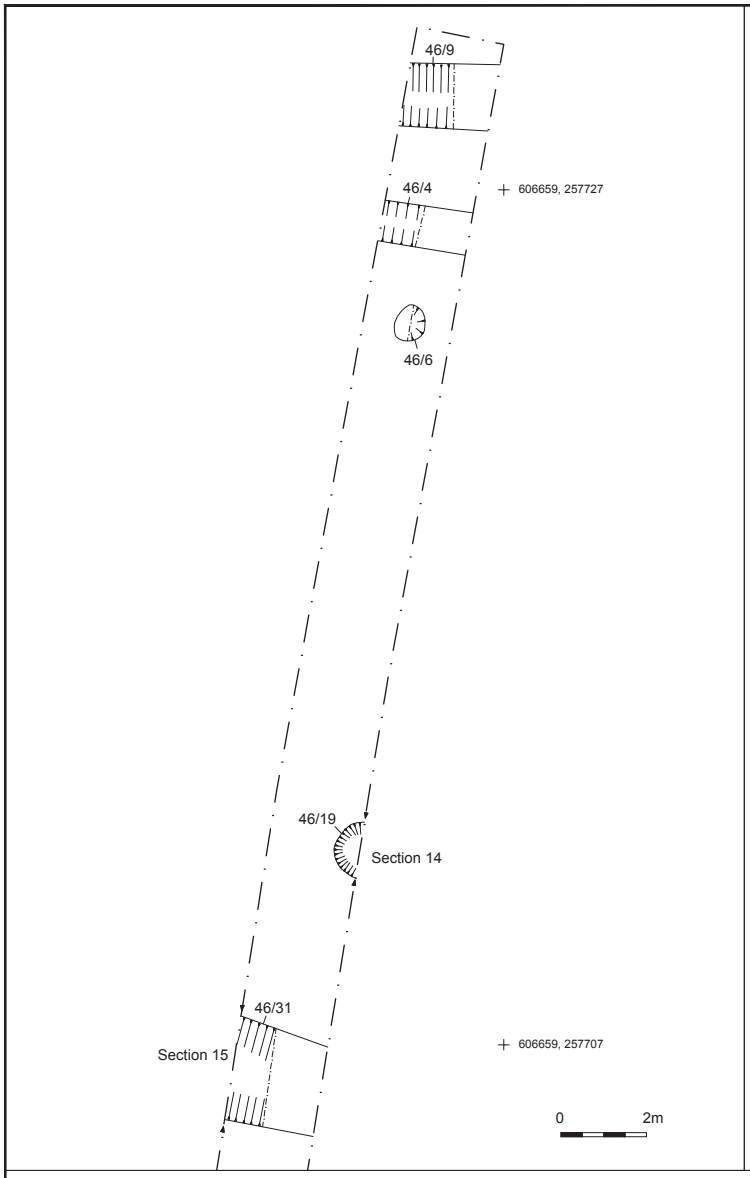
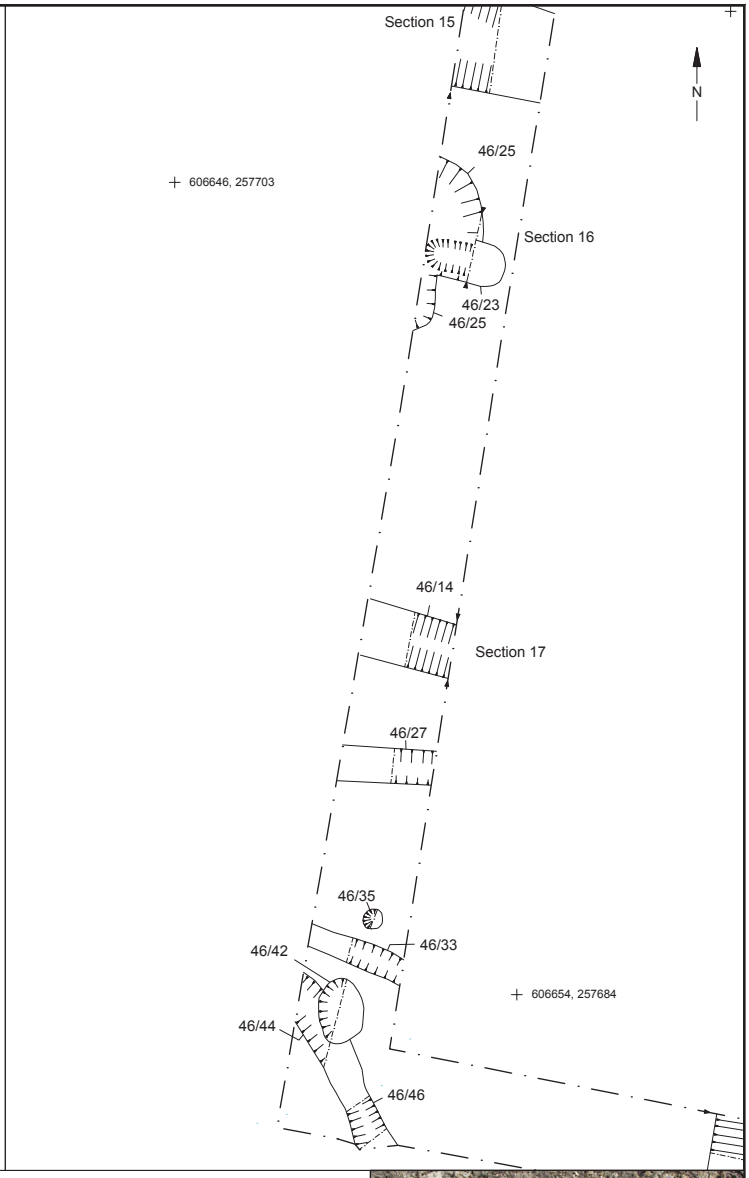
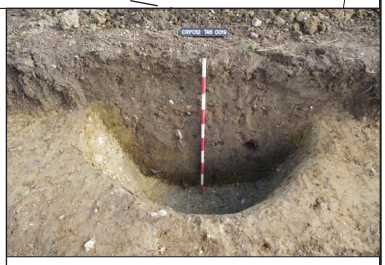
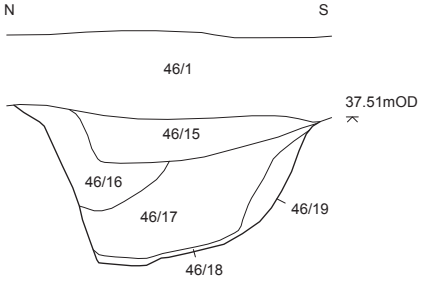
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



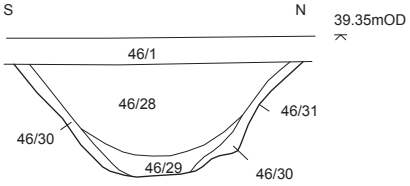



46/19 looking east

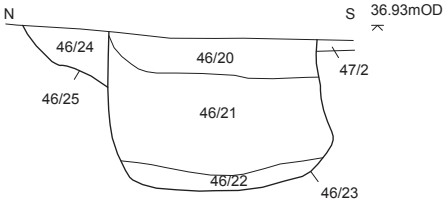
Section 14



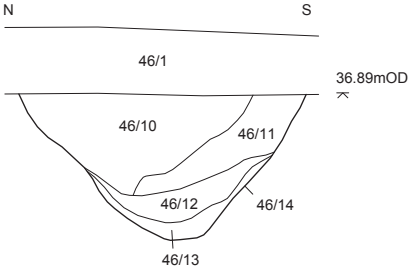
Section 15



Section 16



Section 17



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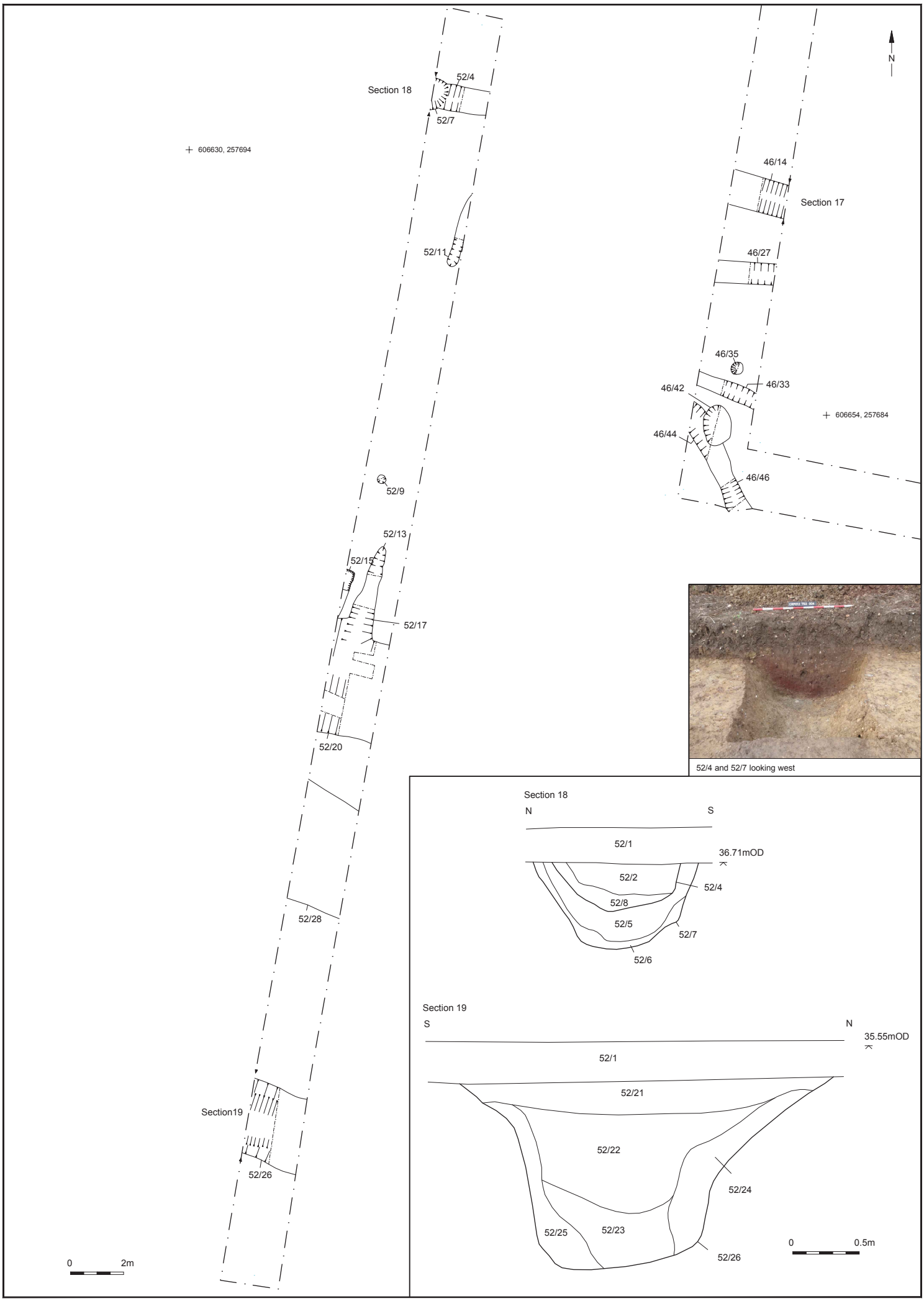
Mill Lane, Stowmarket

Trench 46: plan, sections and photograph

Fig. 19



52/4 and 52/7 looking west

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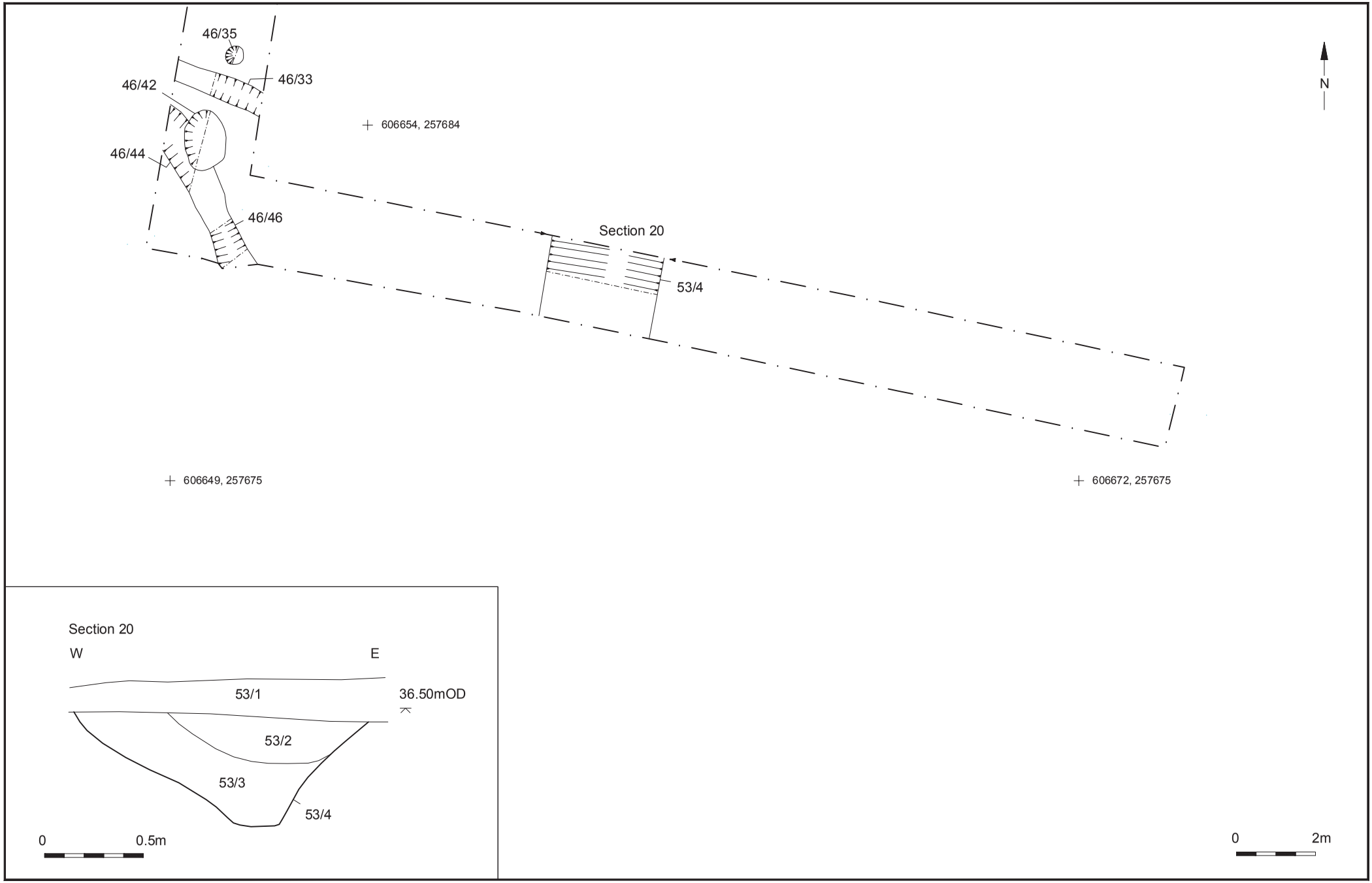
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trench 52: plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



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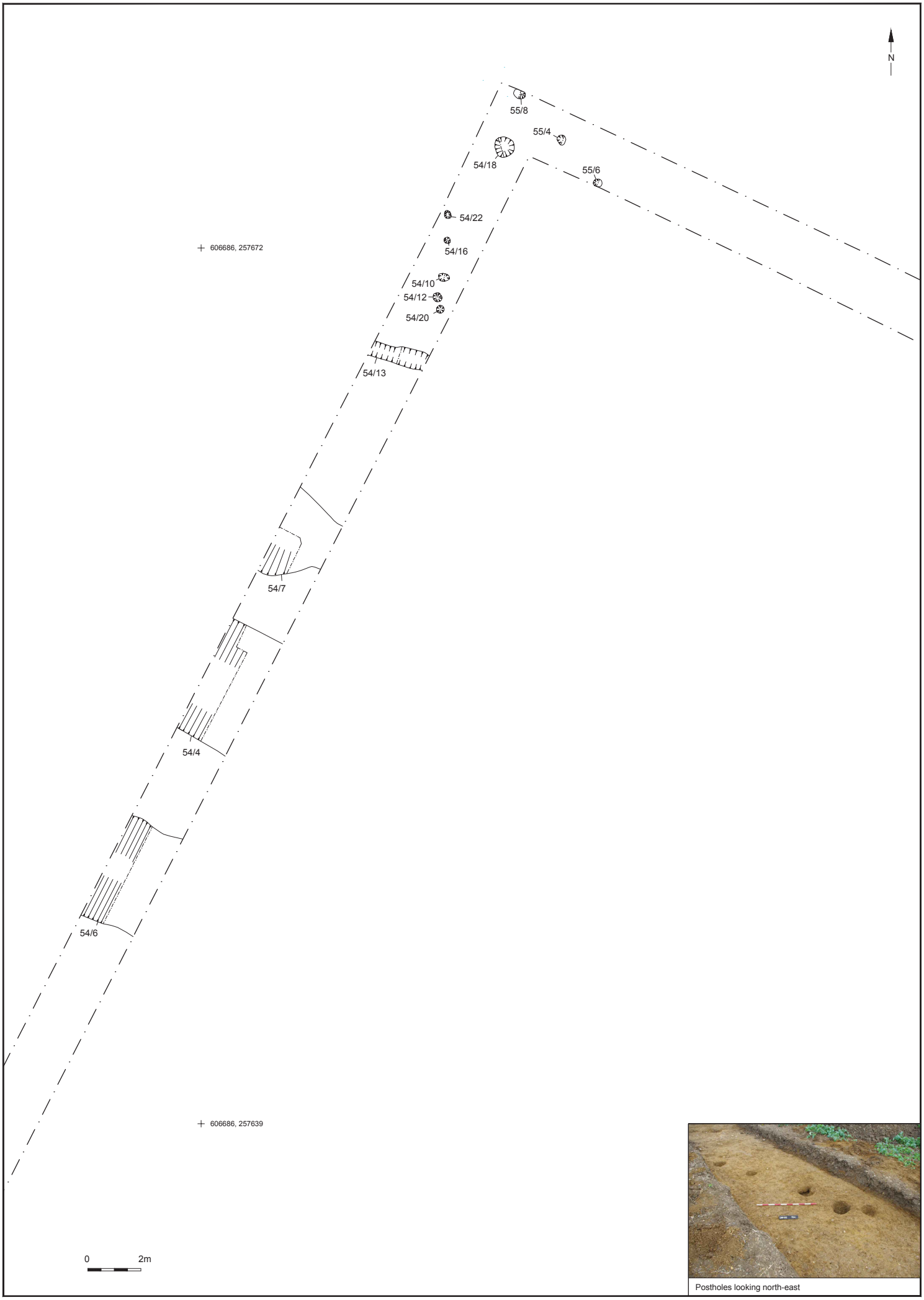
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trench 53: plan and section	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



Postholes looking north-east

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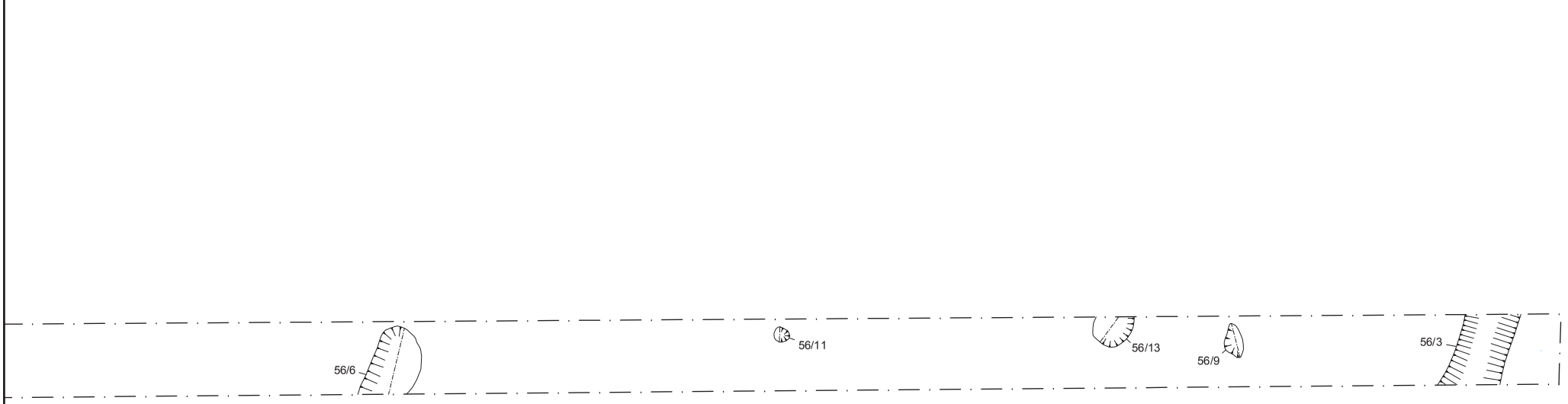

56/13 looking north-west

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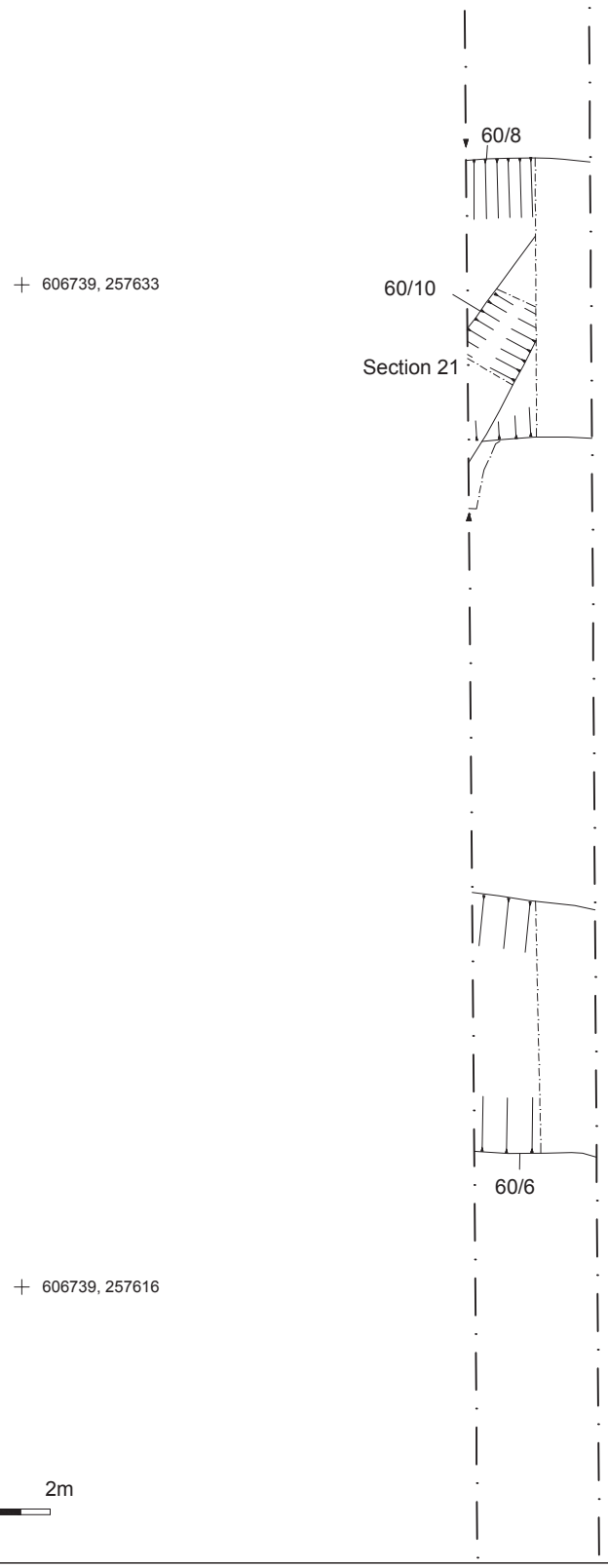
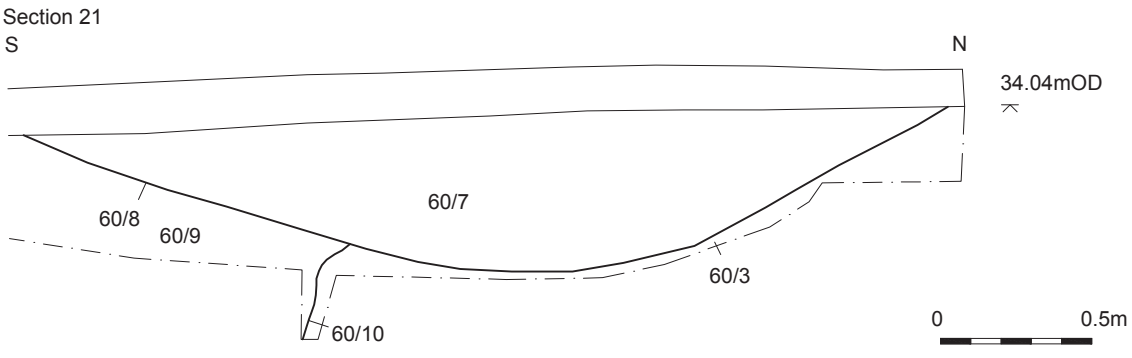
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trench 56: plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



60/10 looking south-west



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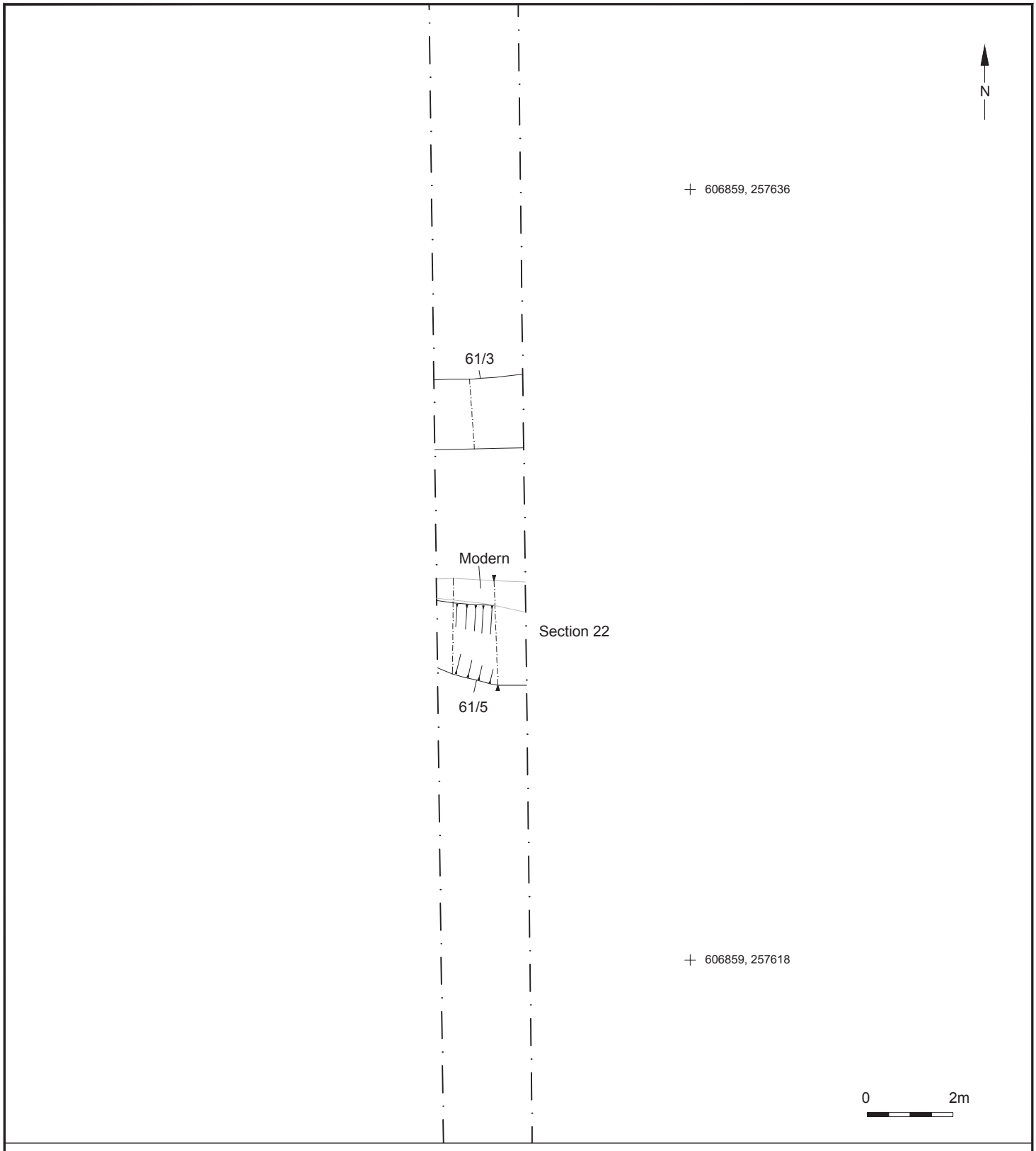
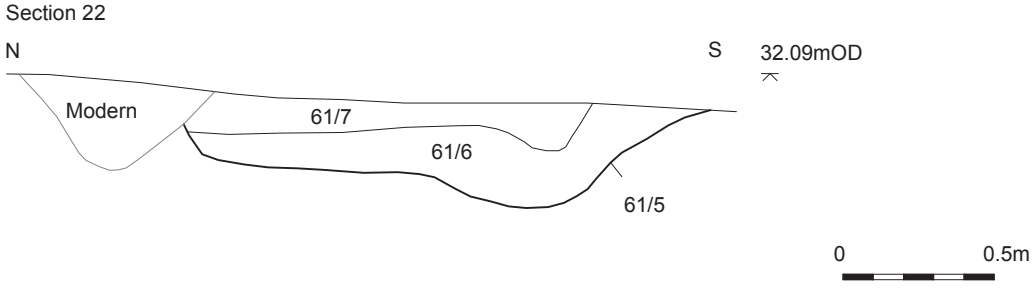
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trench 60: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		





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63/5 looking south-west

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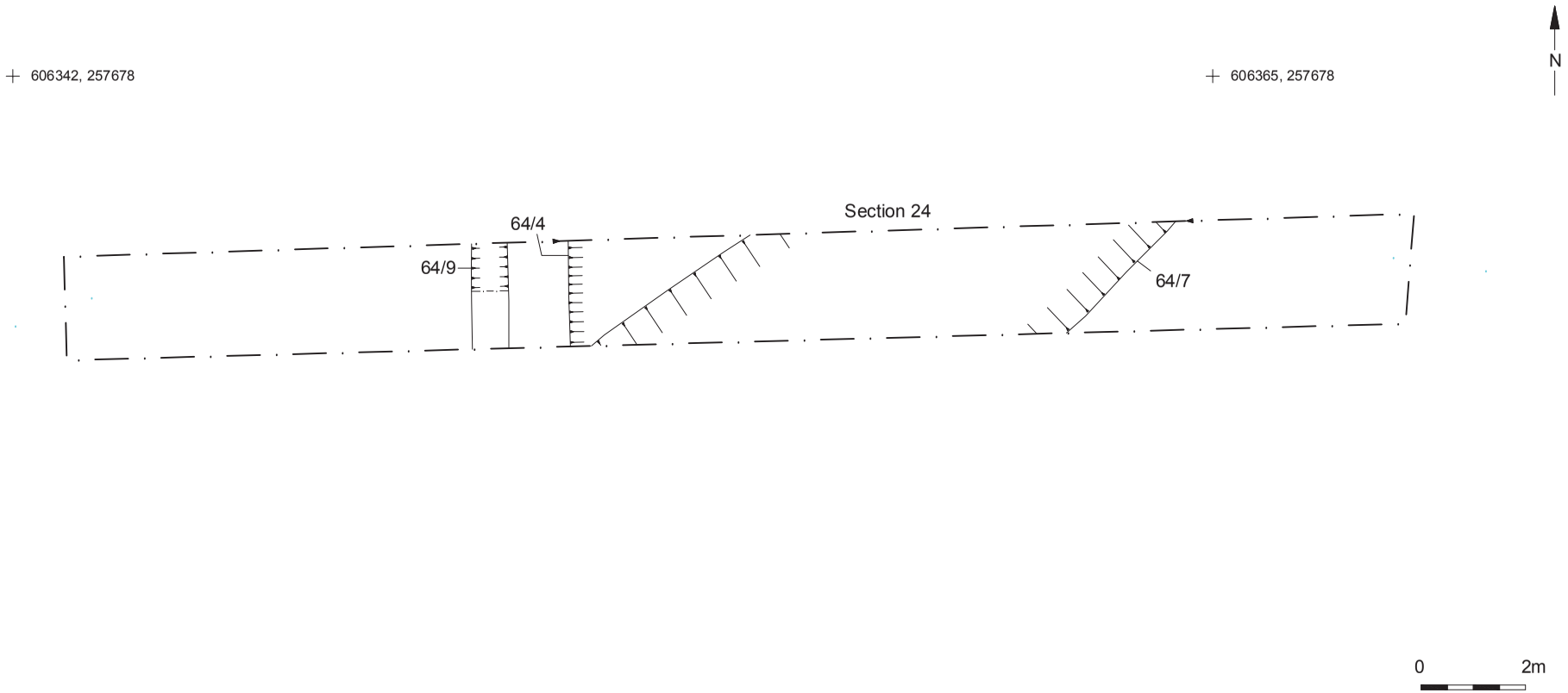
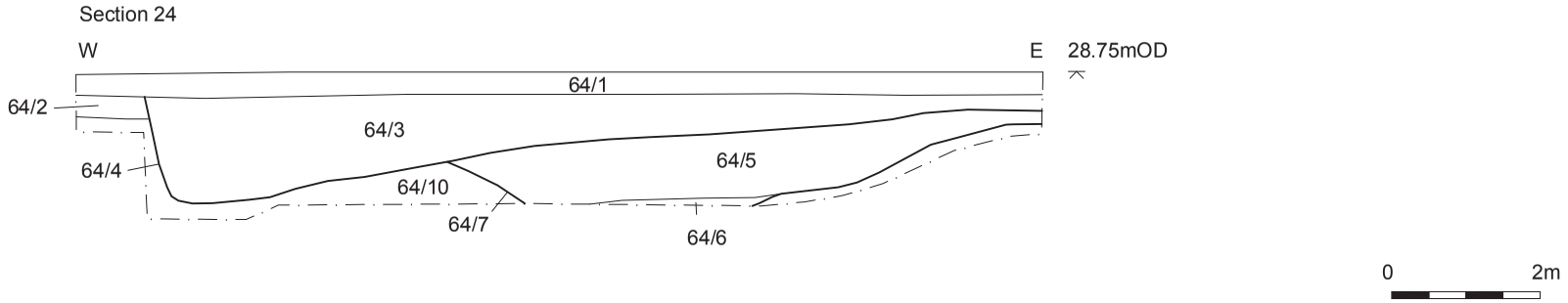
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trench 63: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		





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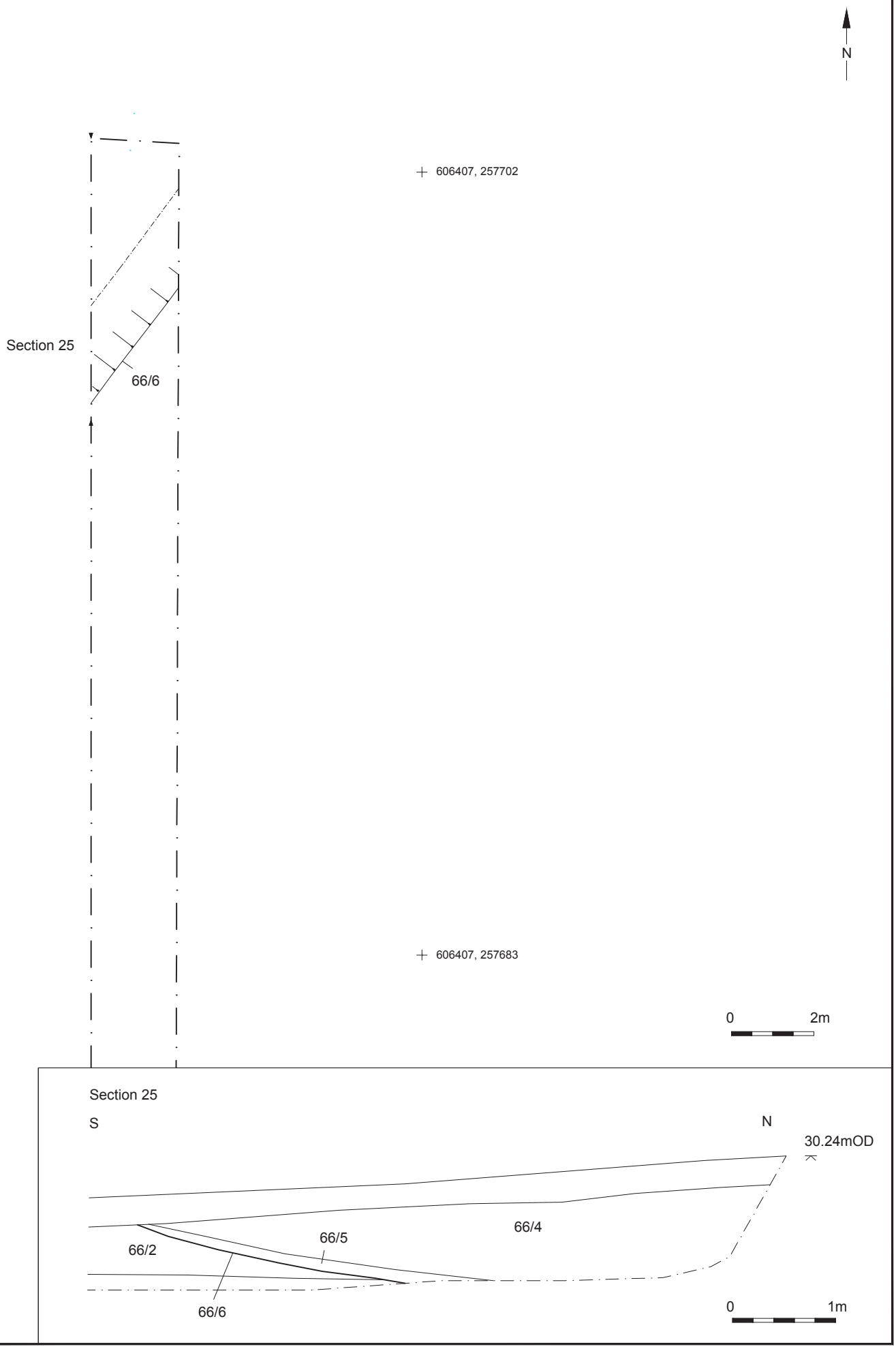
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trench 64: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



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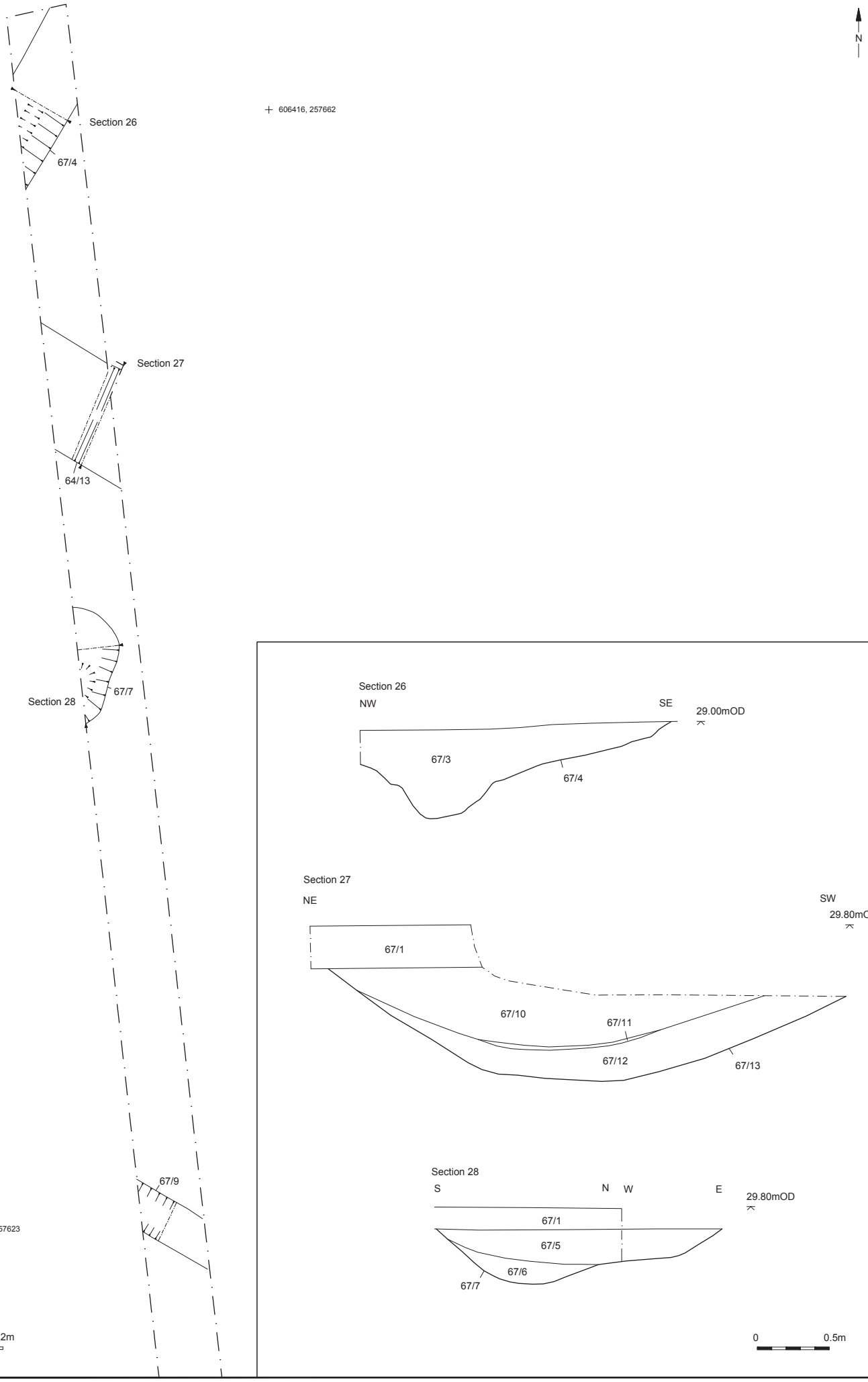
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trench 66: plan and section	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



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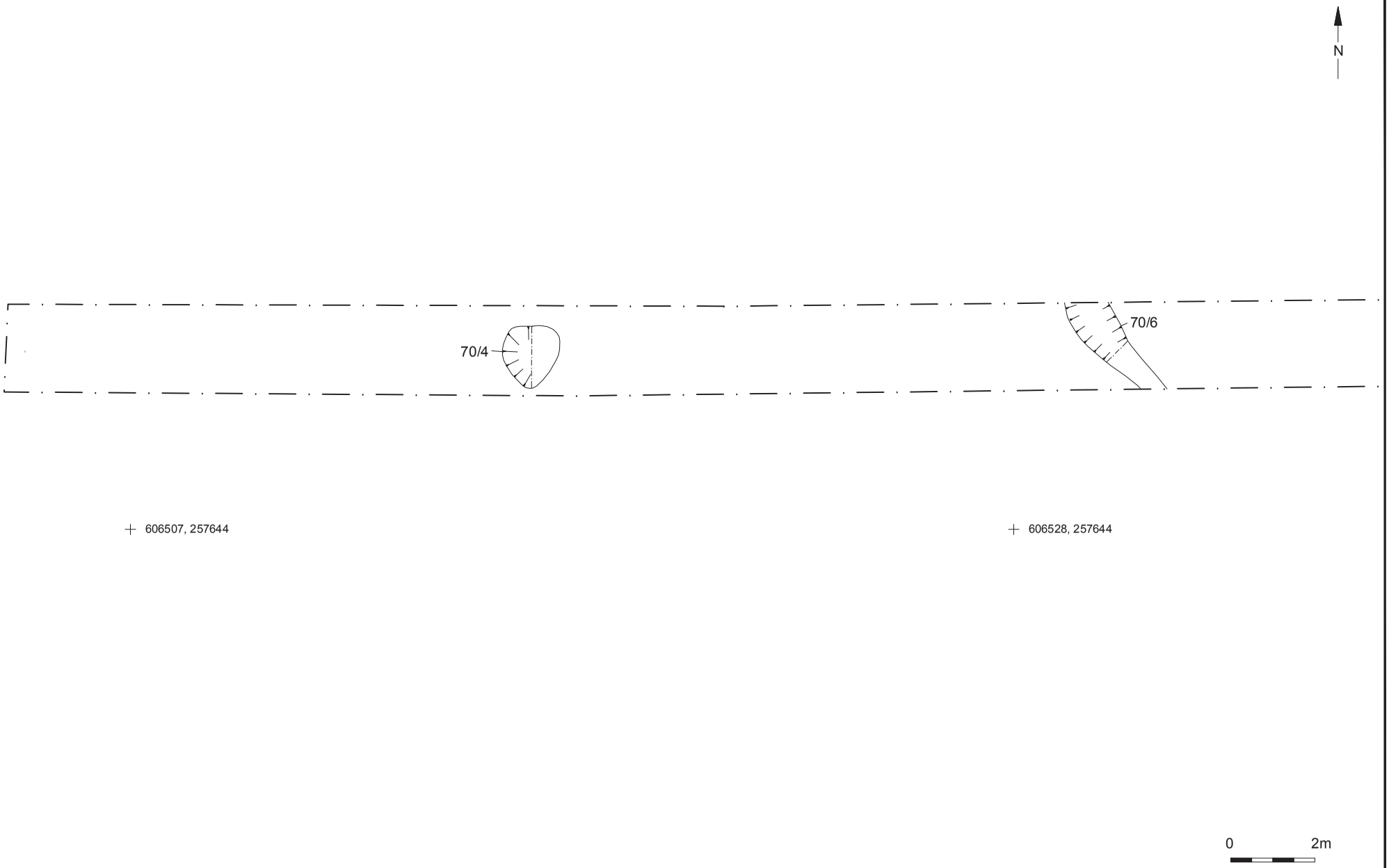
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trench 67: plan and sections	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



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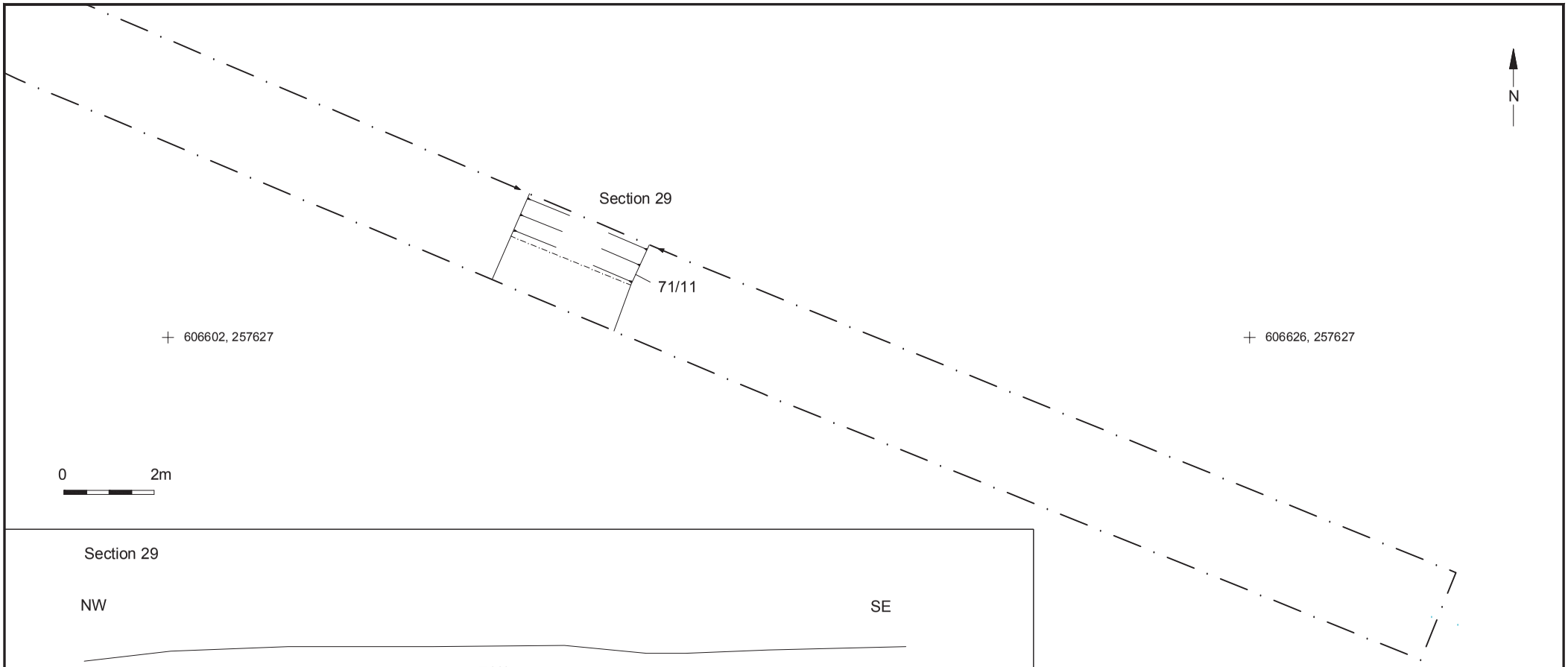
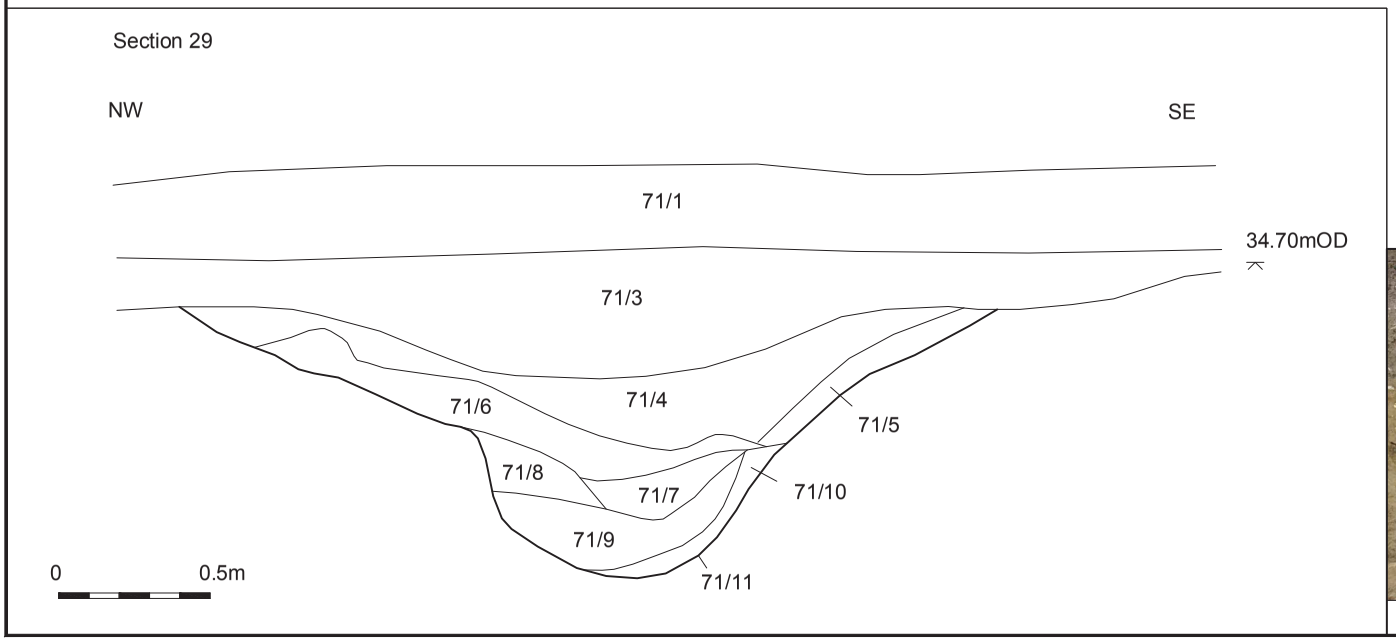
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trench 70: plan	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		





71/11 looking north-east

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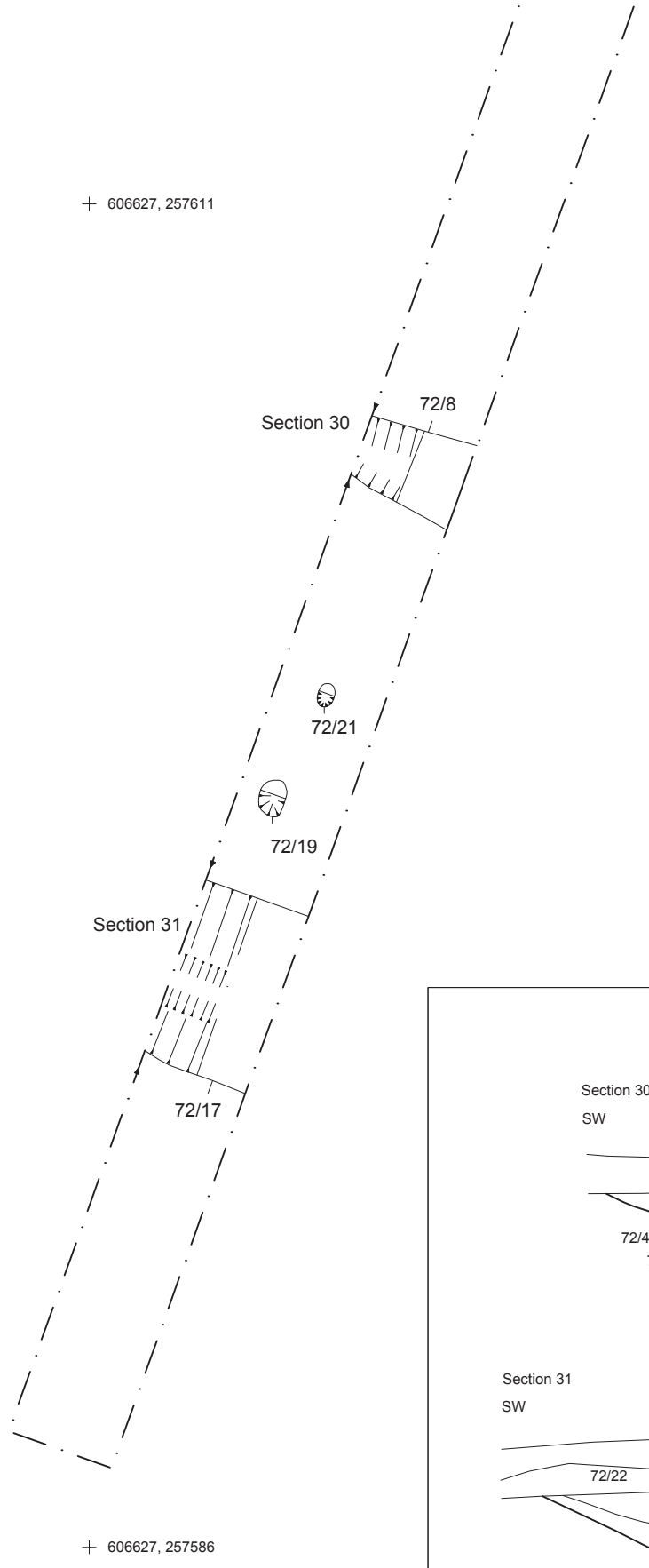
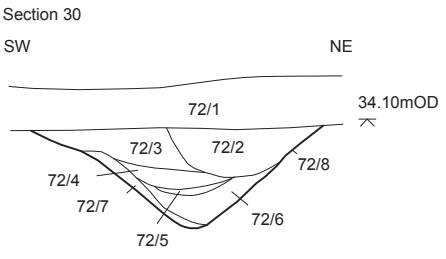
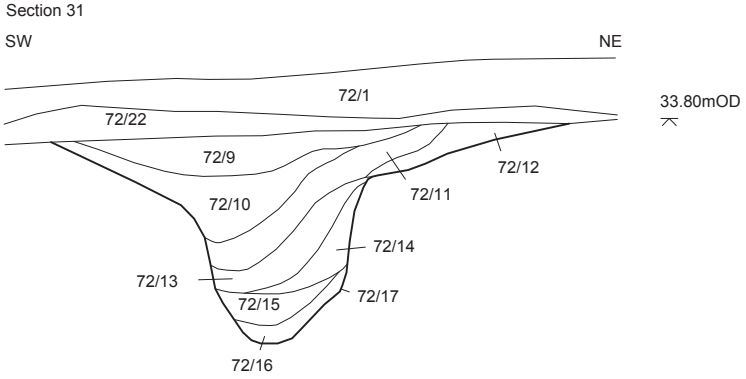
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trench 71: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



72/8 looking west





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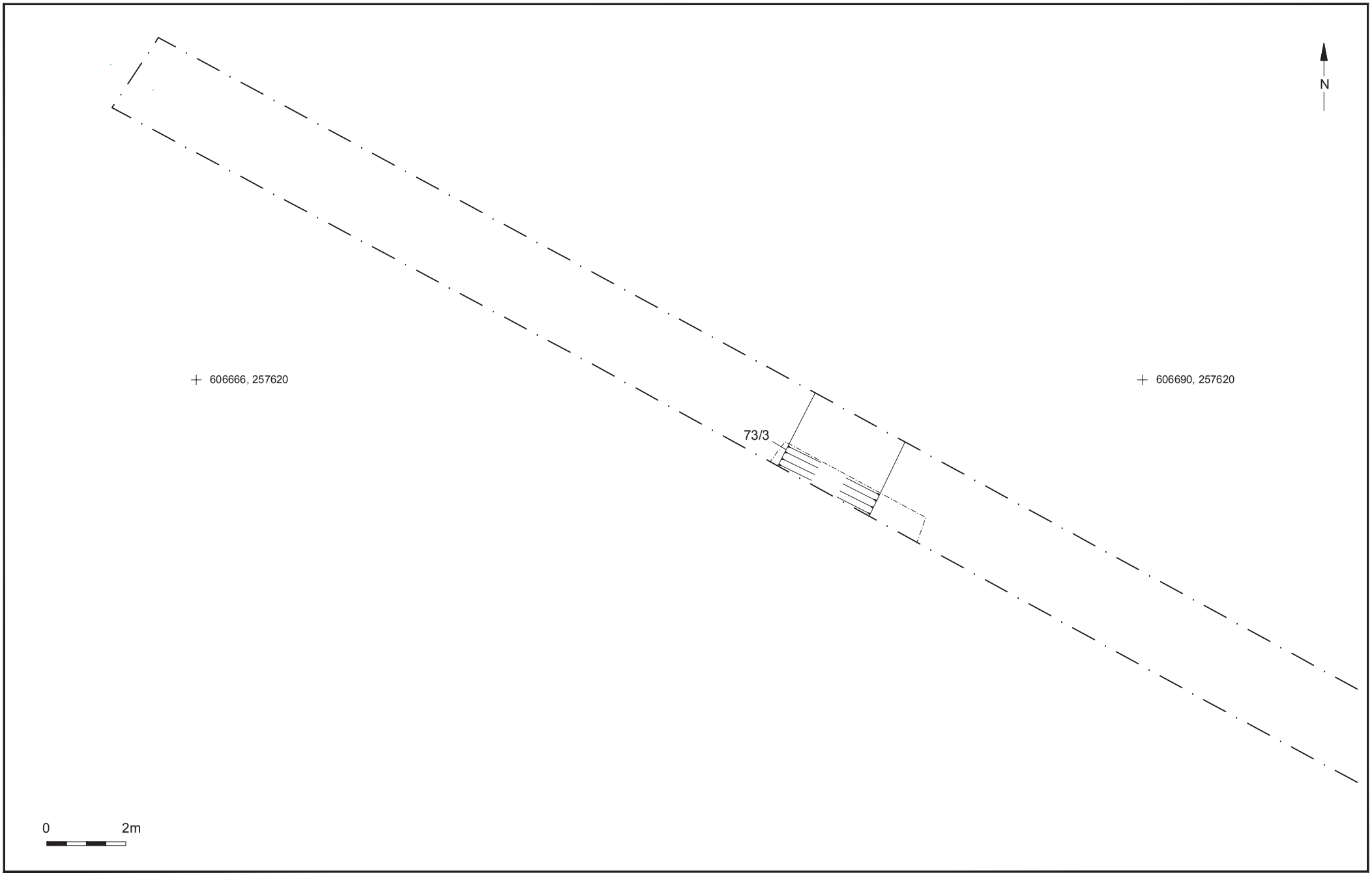
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trench 72: plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



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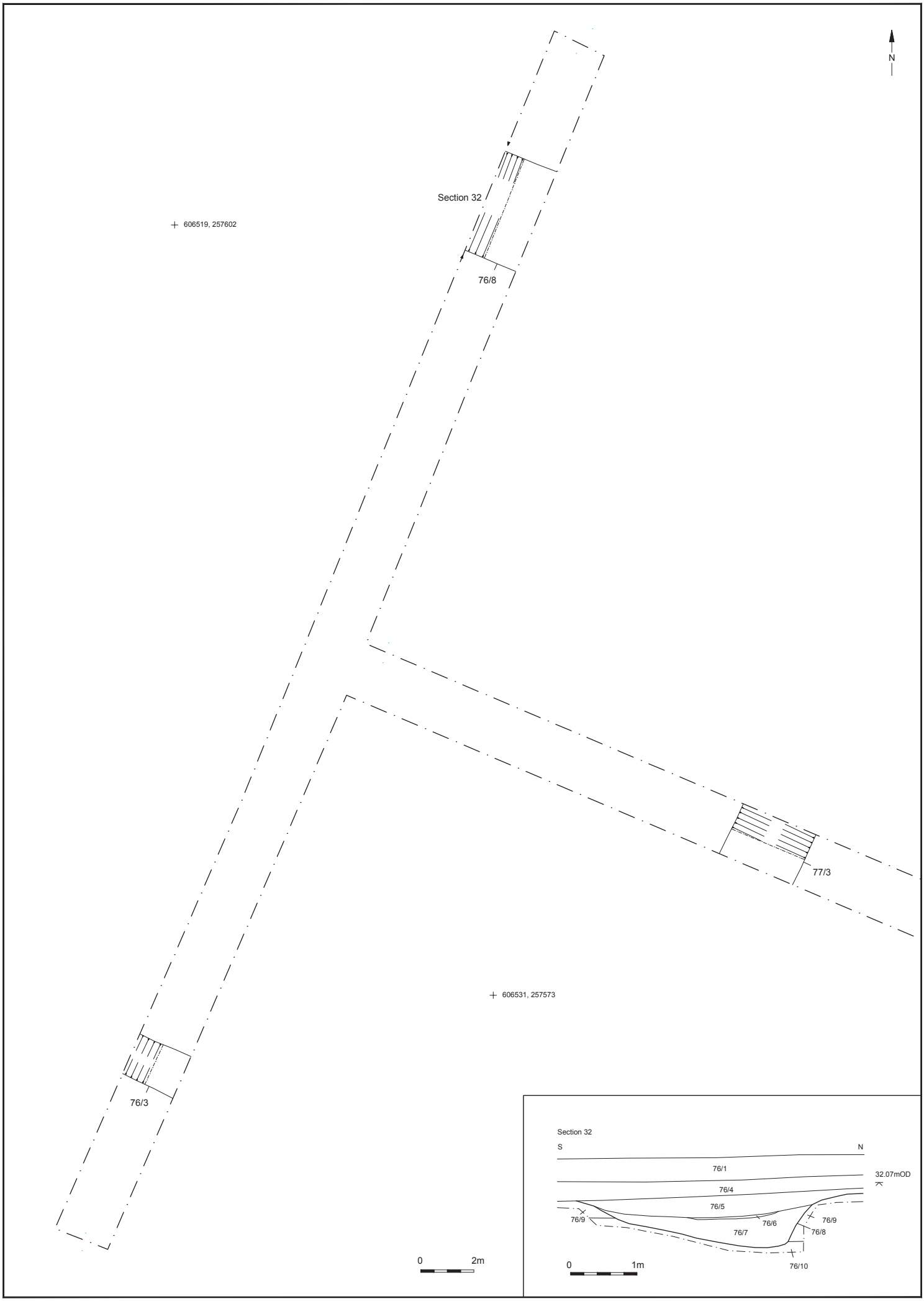
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trench 73: plan	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



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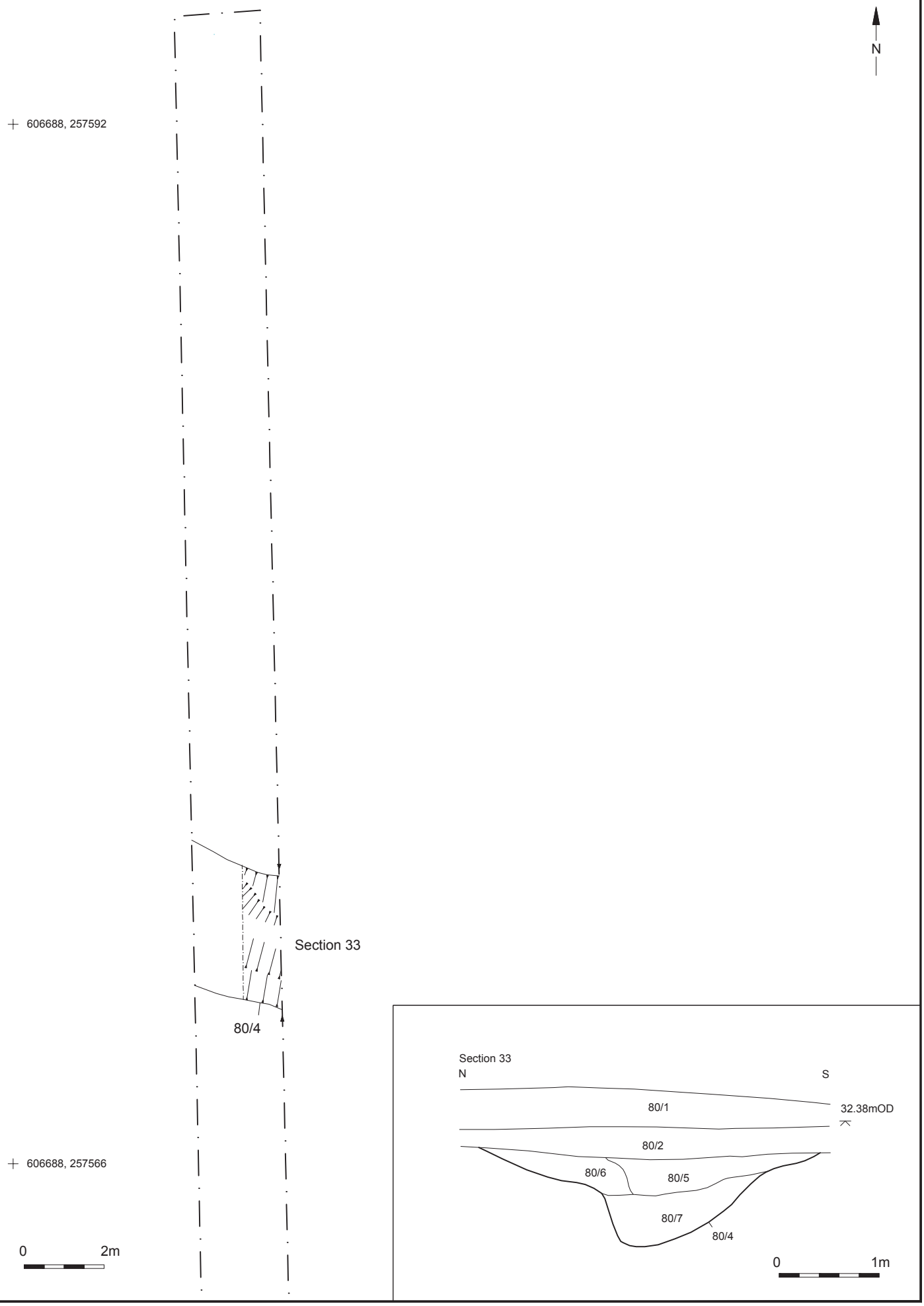
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trench 76 and 77: plan and section	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



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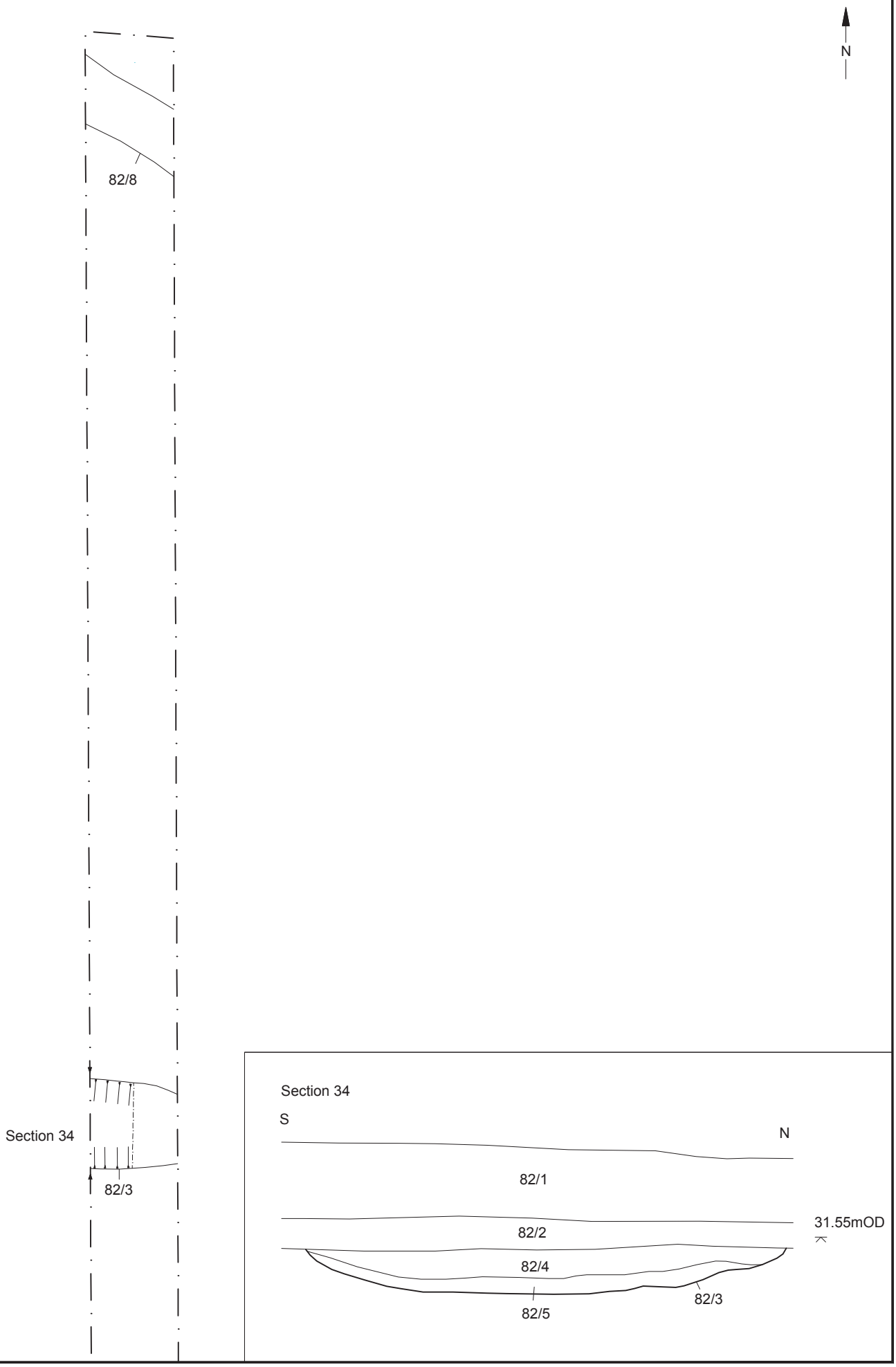
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trench 80: plan and section	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



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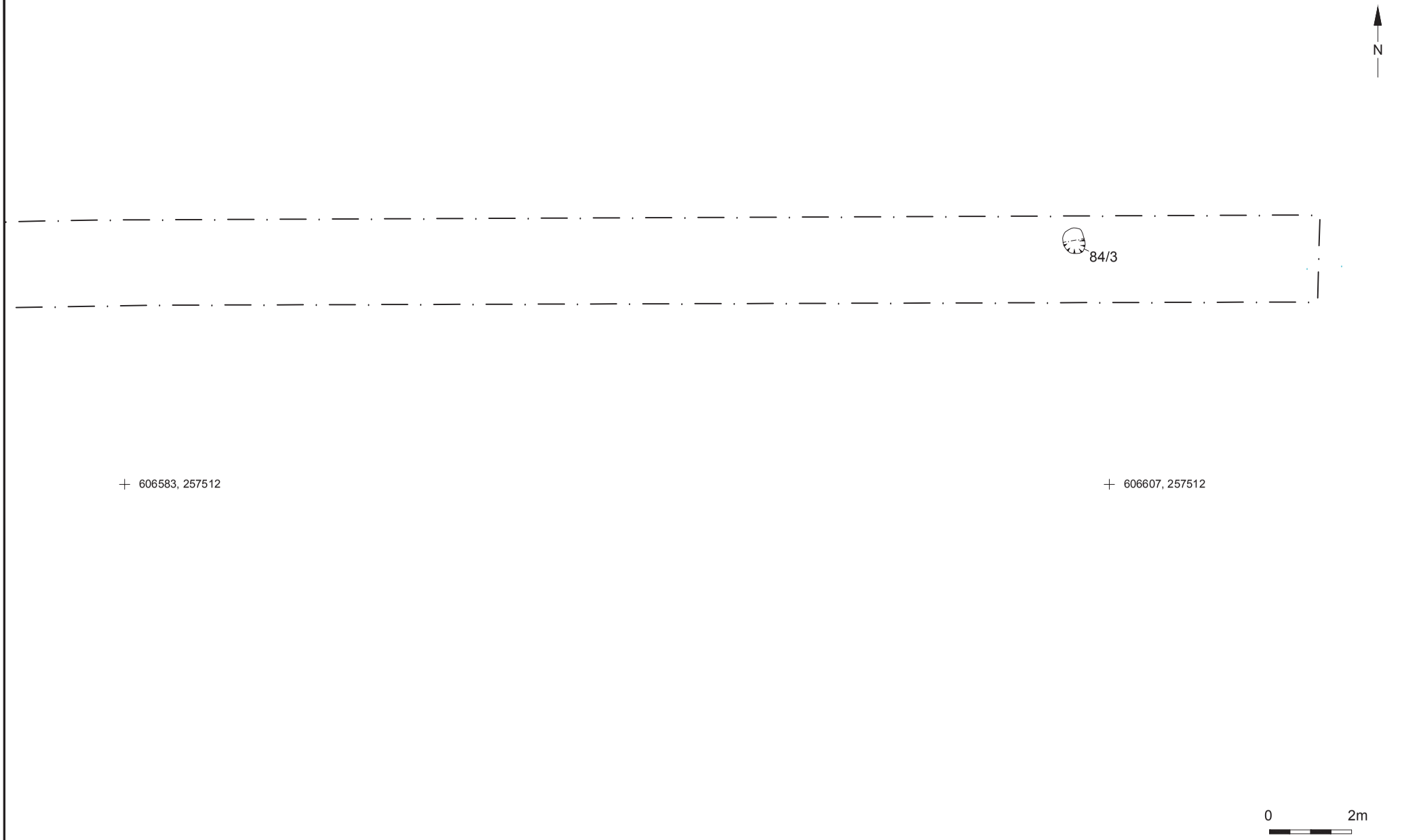
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trench 82: plan and section	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



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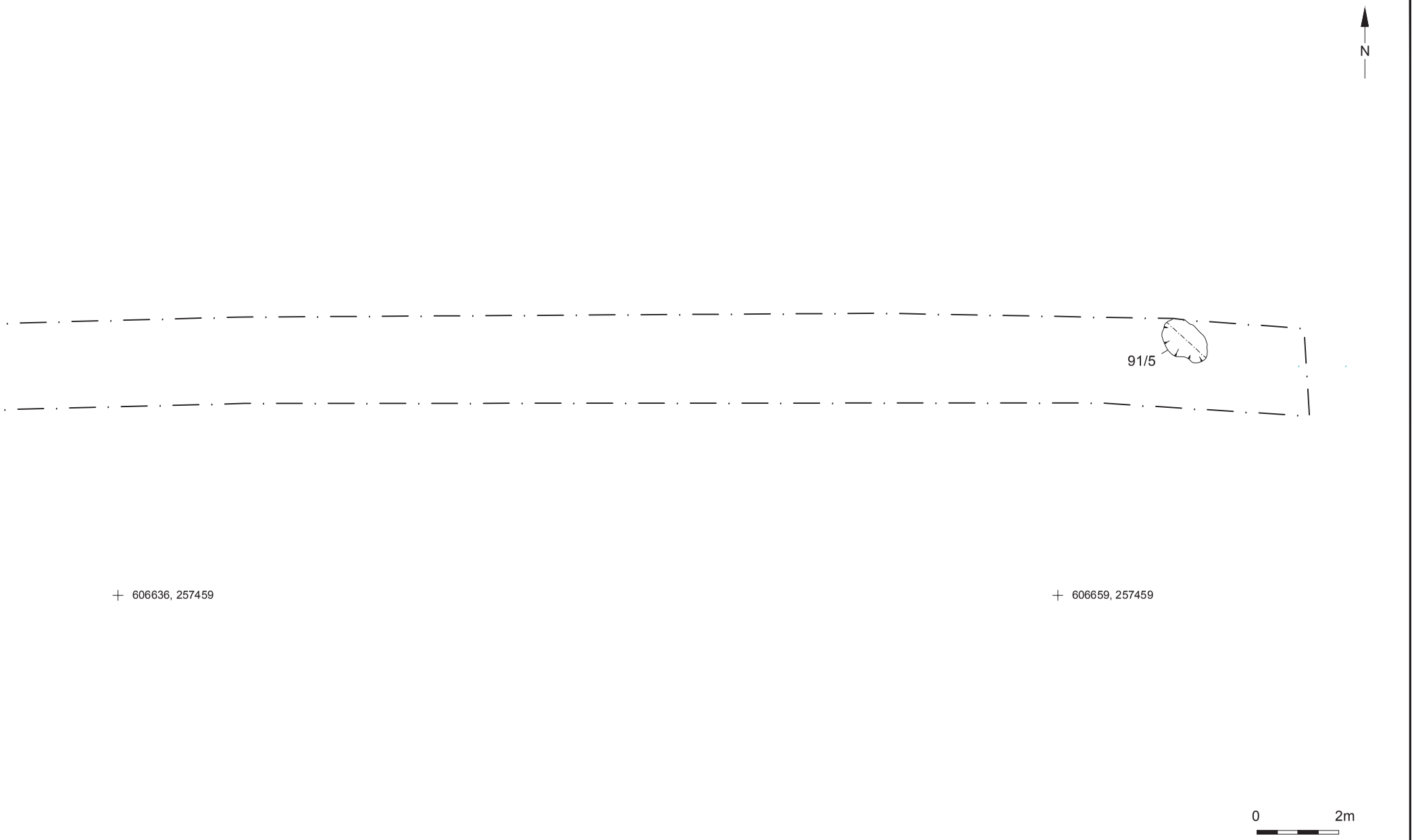
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trench 84: plan	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



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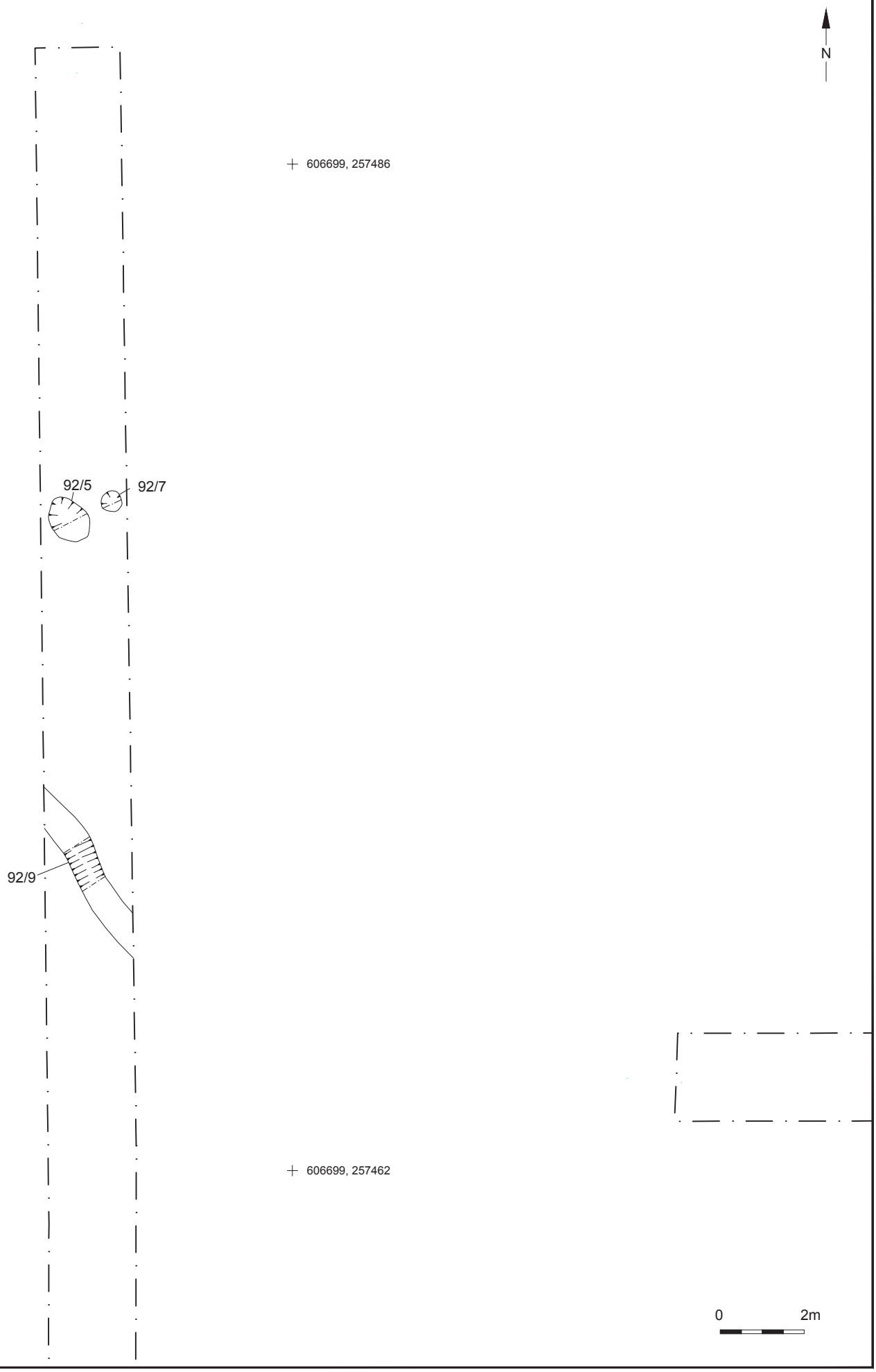
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trench 91: plan	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



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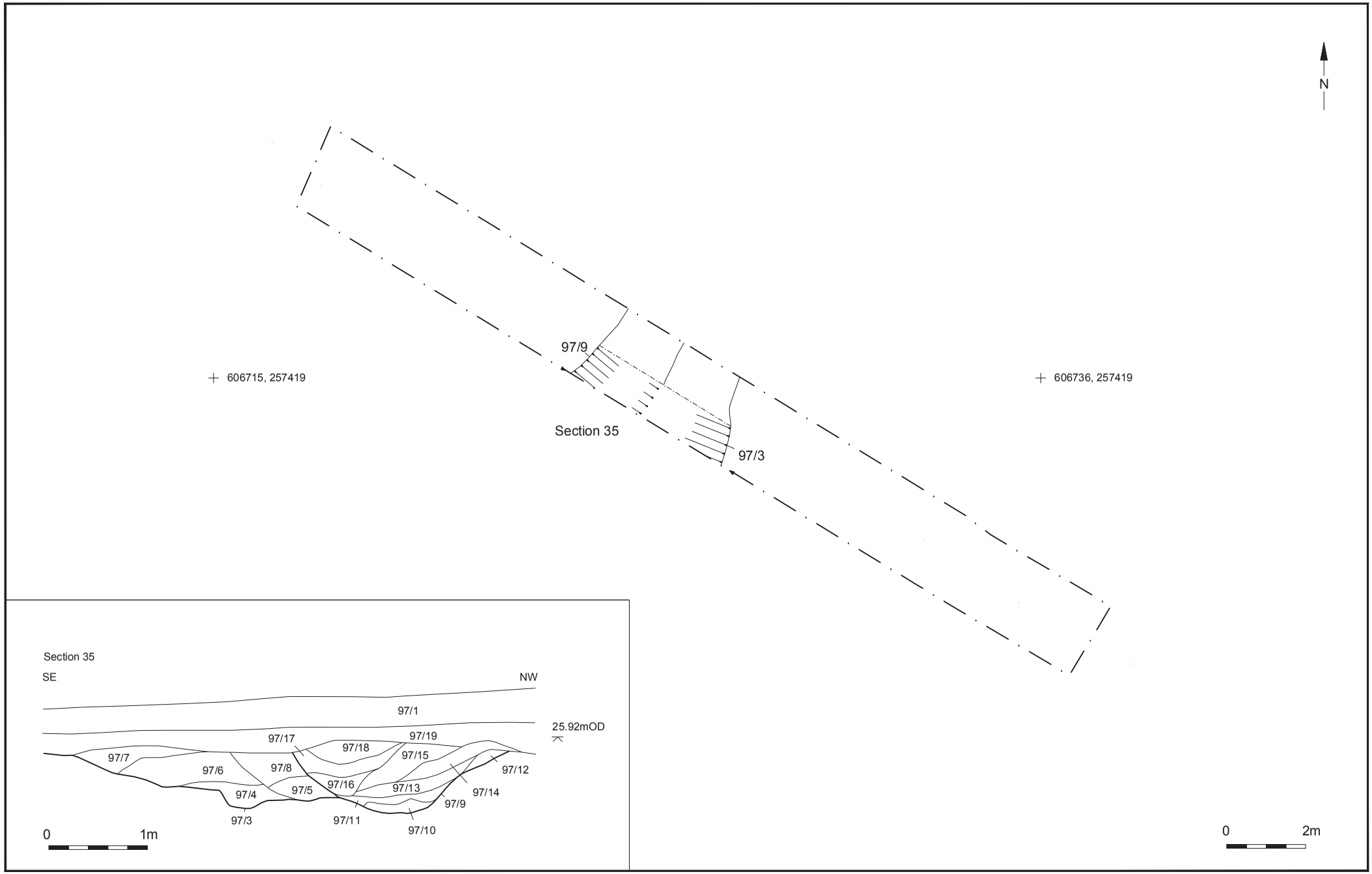
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trench 92: plan	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



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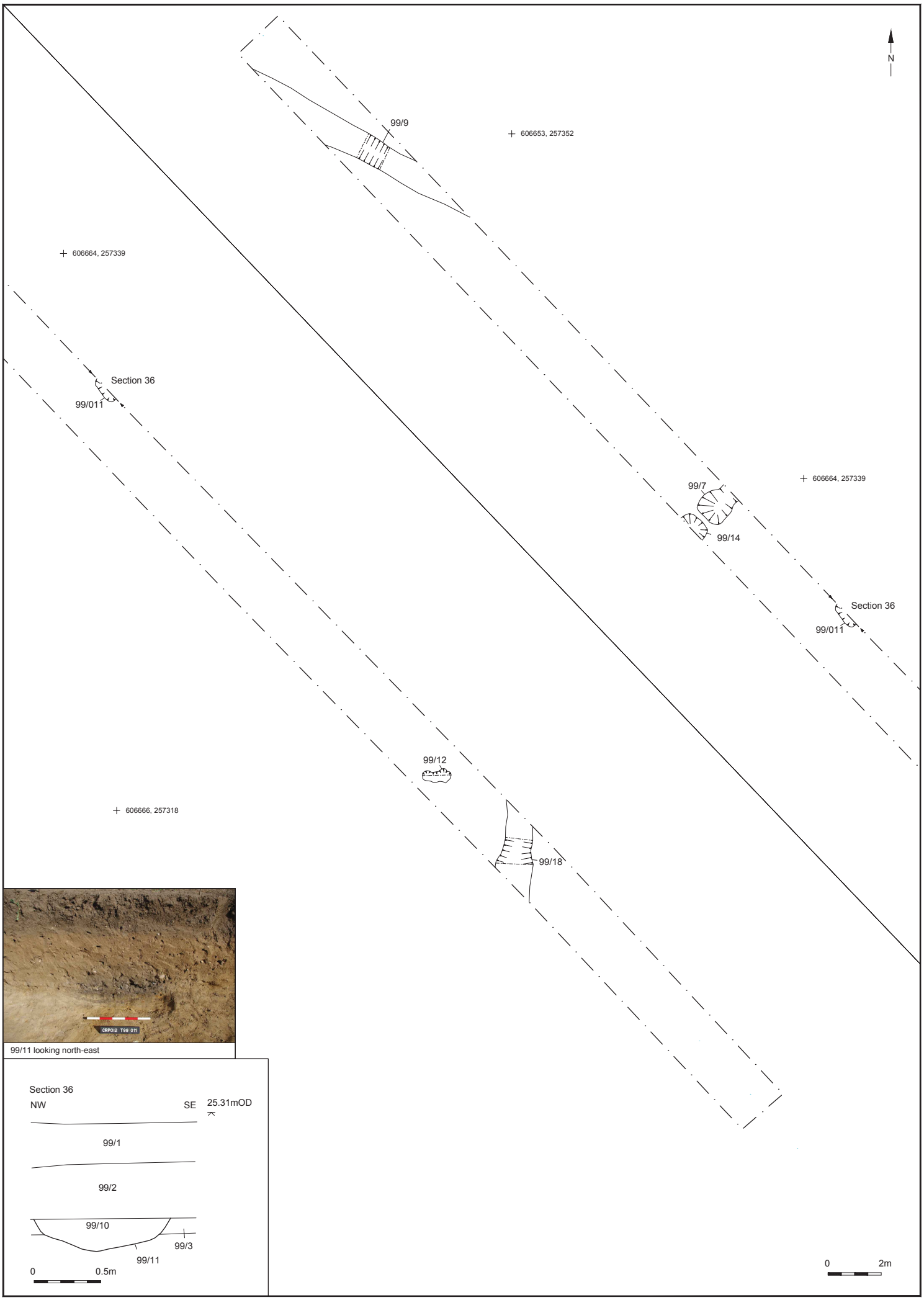
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trench 97: plan and section	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



99/11 looking north-east

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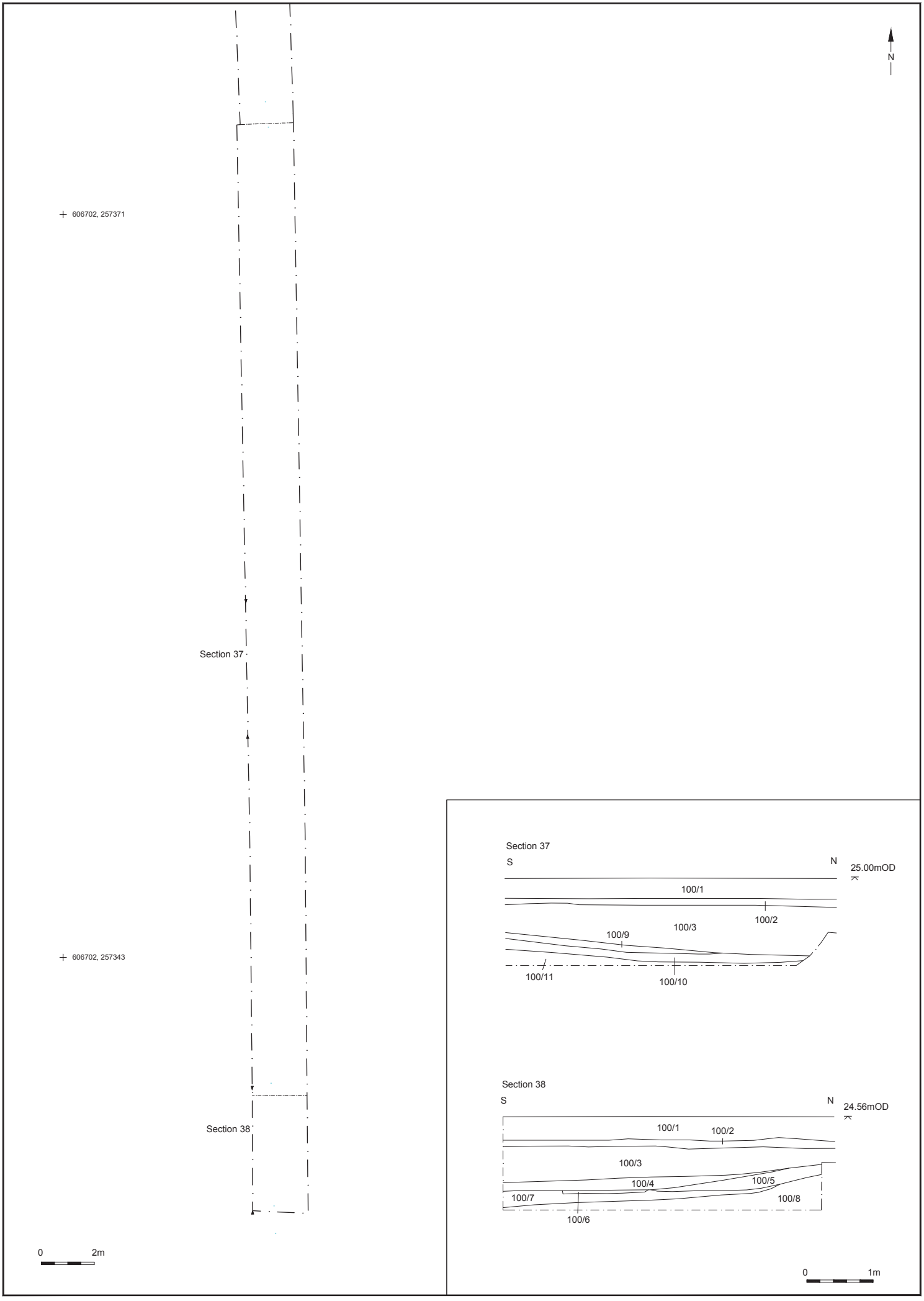
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trench 99: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



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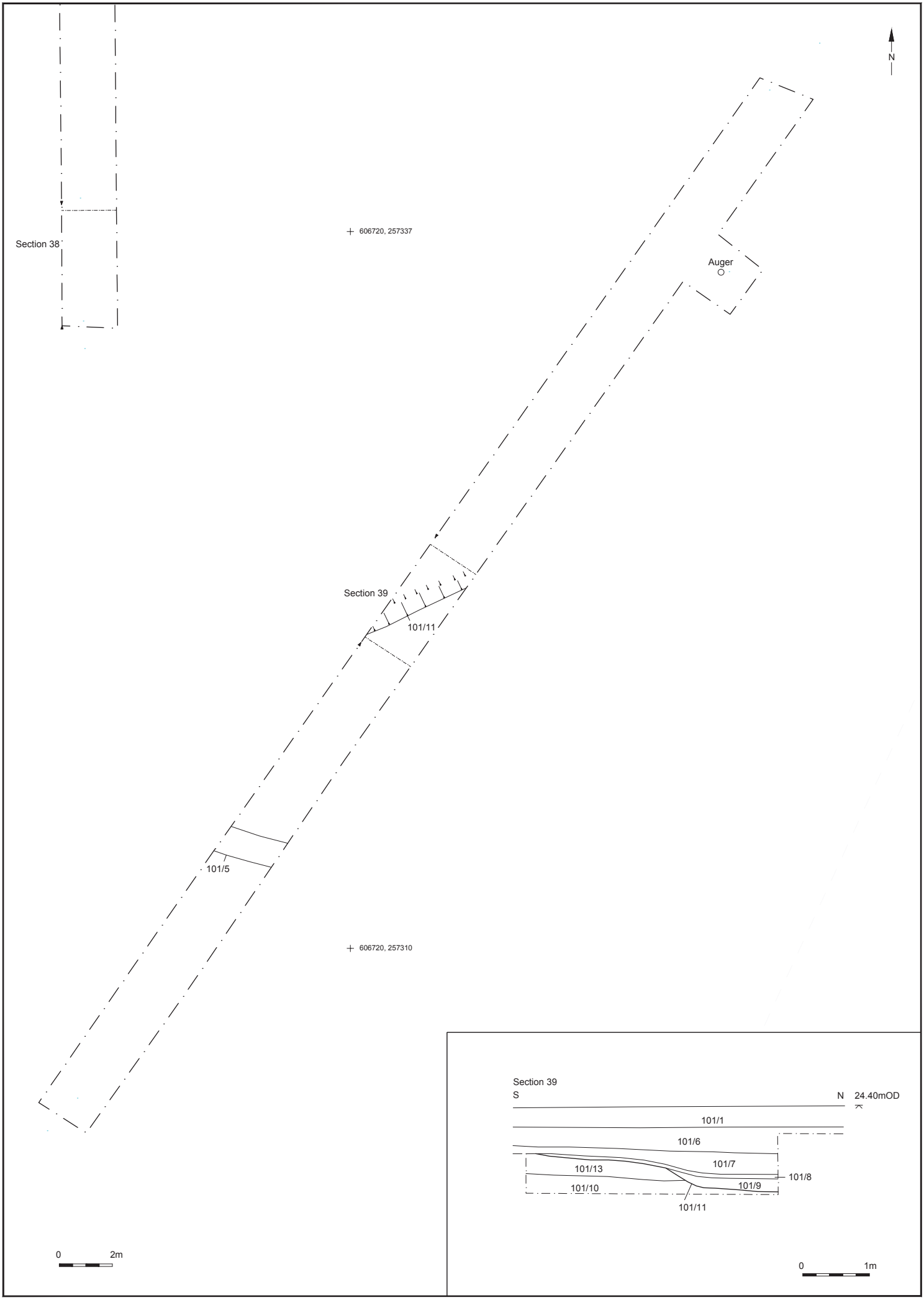
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trench 100: plan and sections	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



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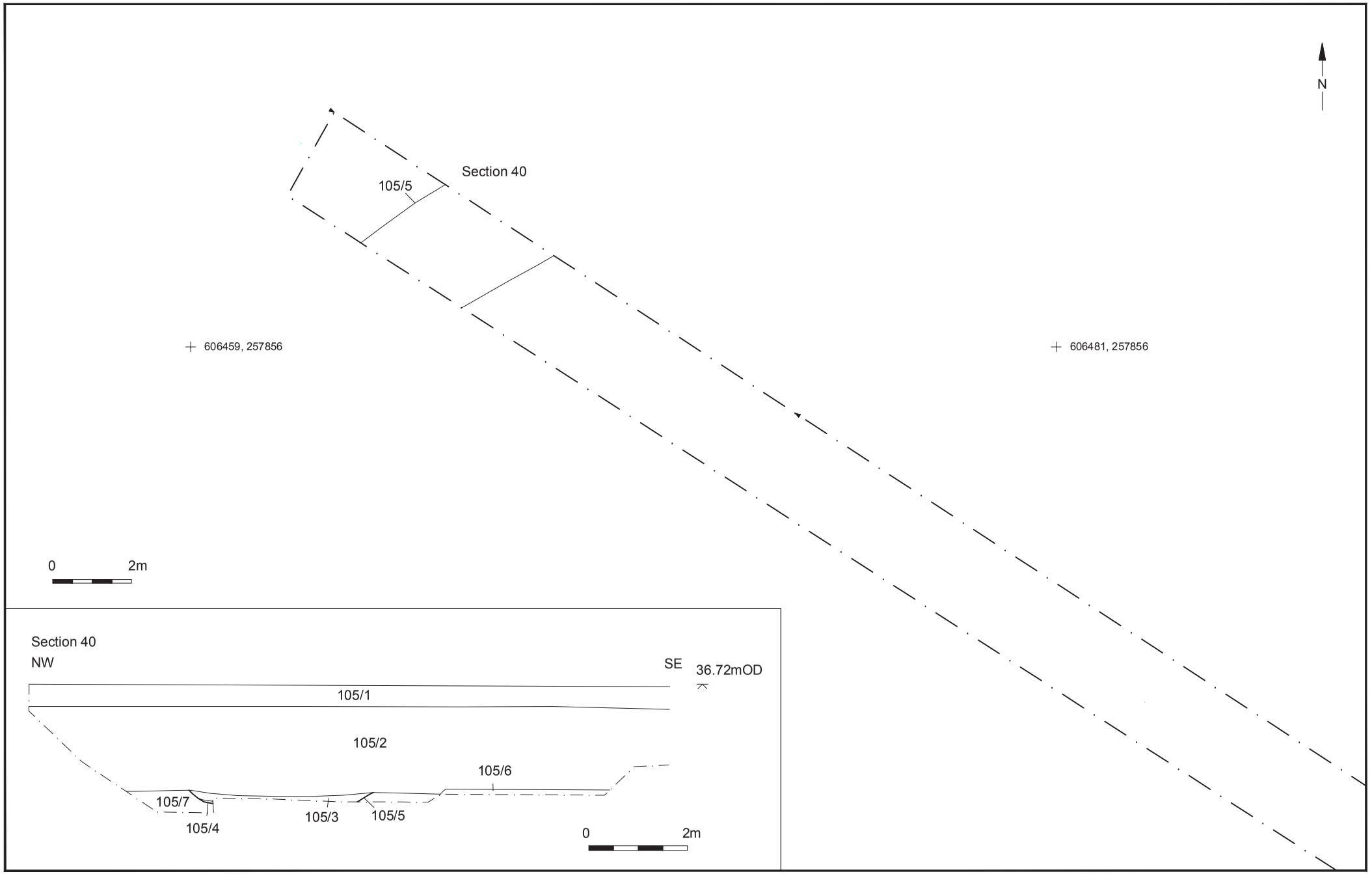
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trench 101: plan and section	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



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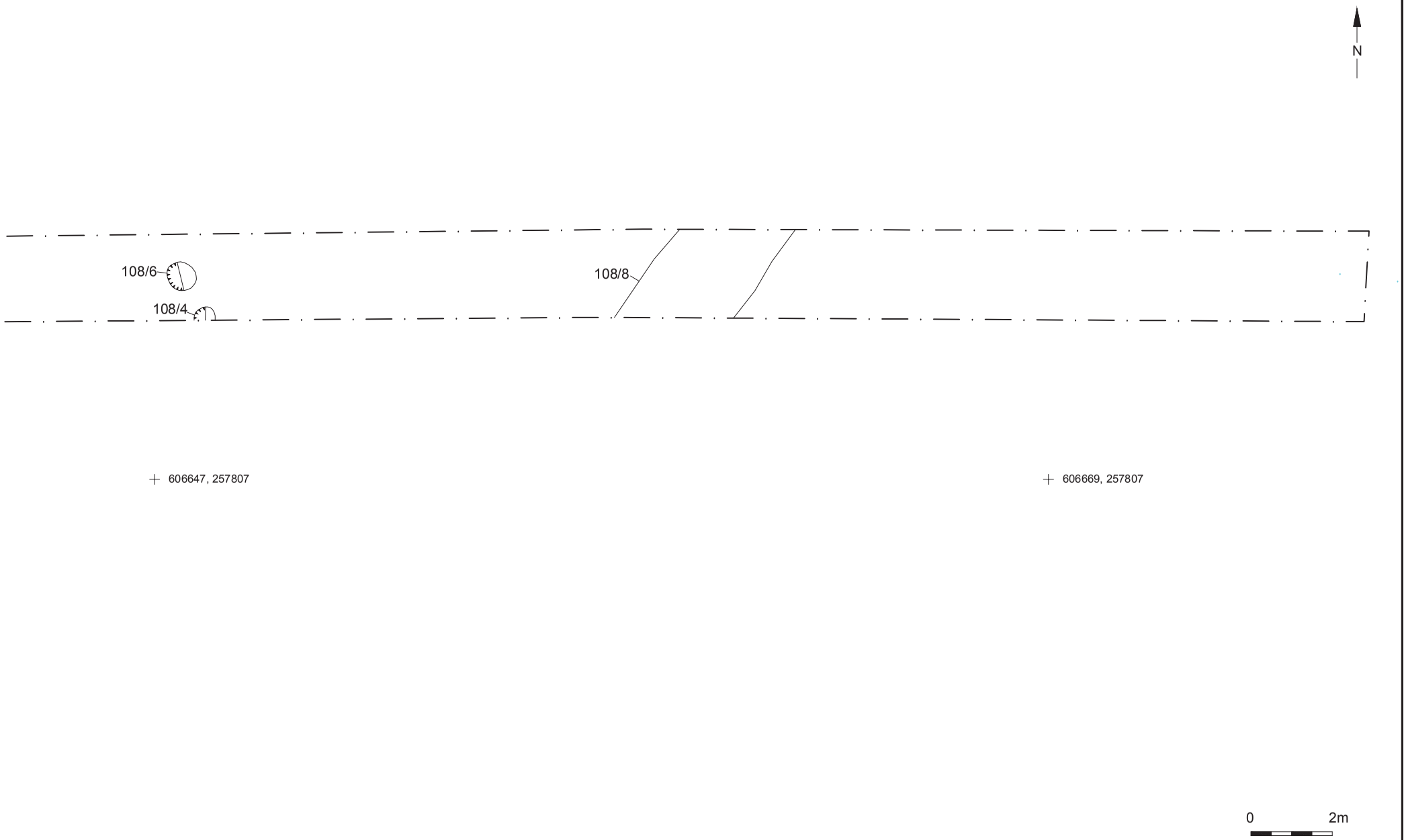
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trench 105: plan and section	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



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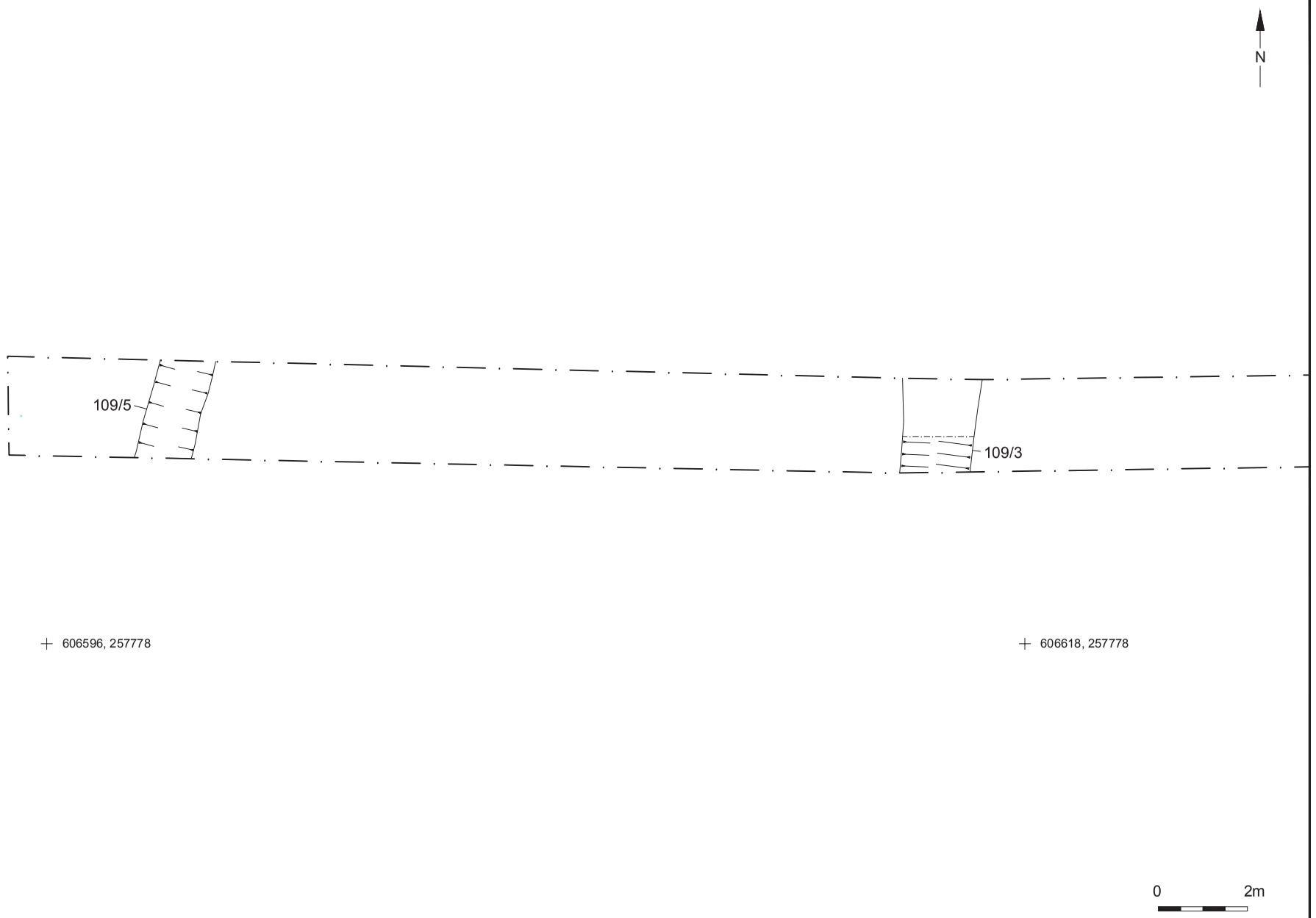
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trench 108: plan	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



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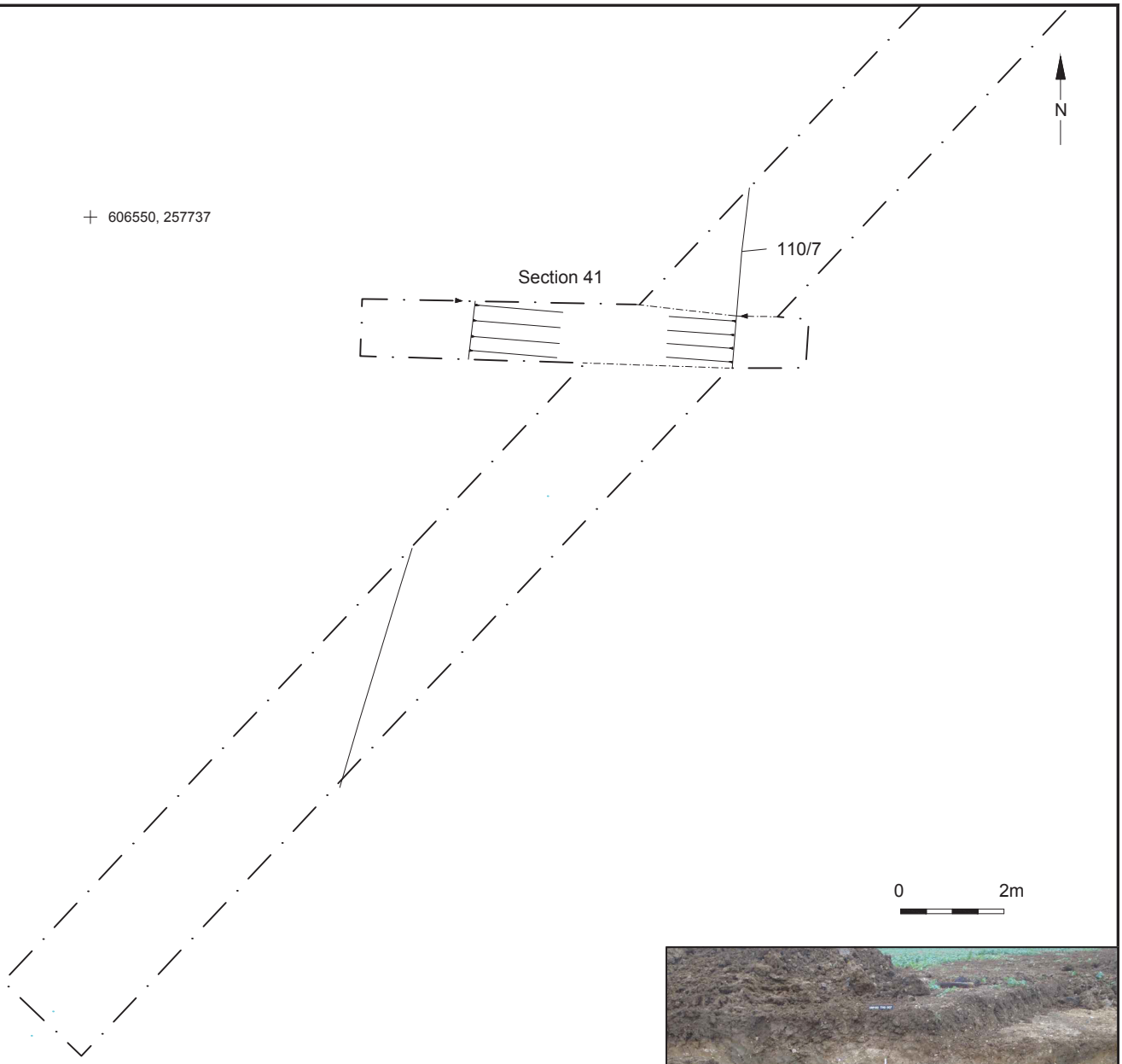
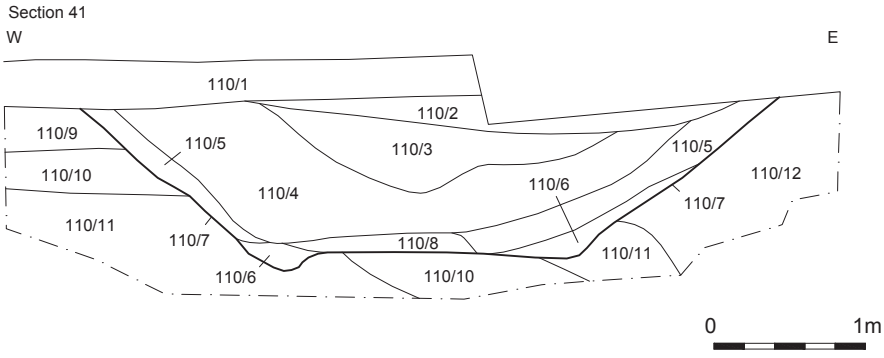
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trench 109: plan	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



110/7 looking north



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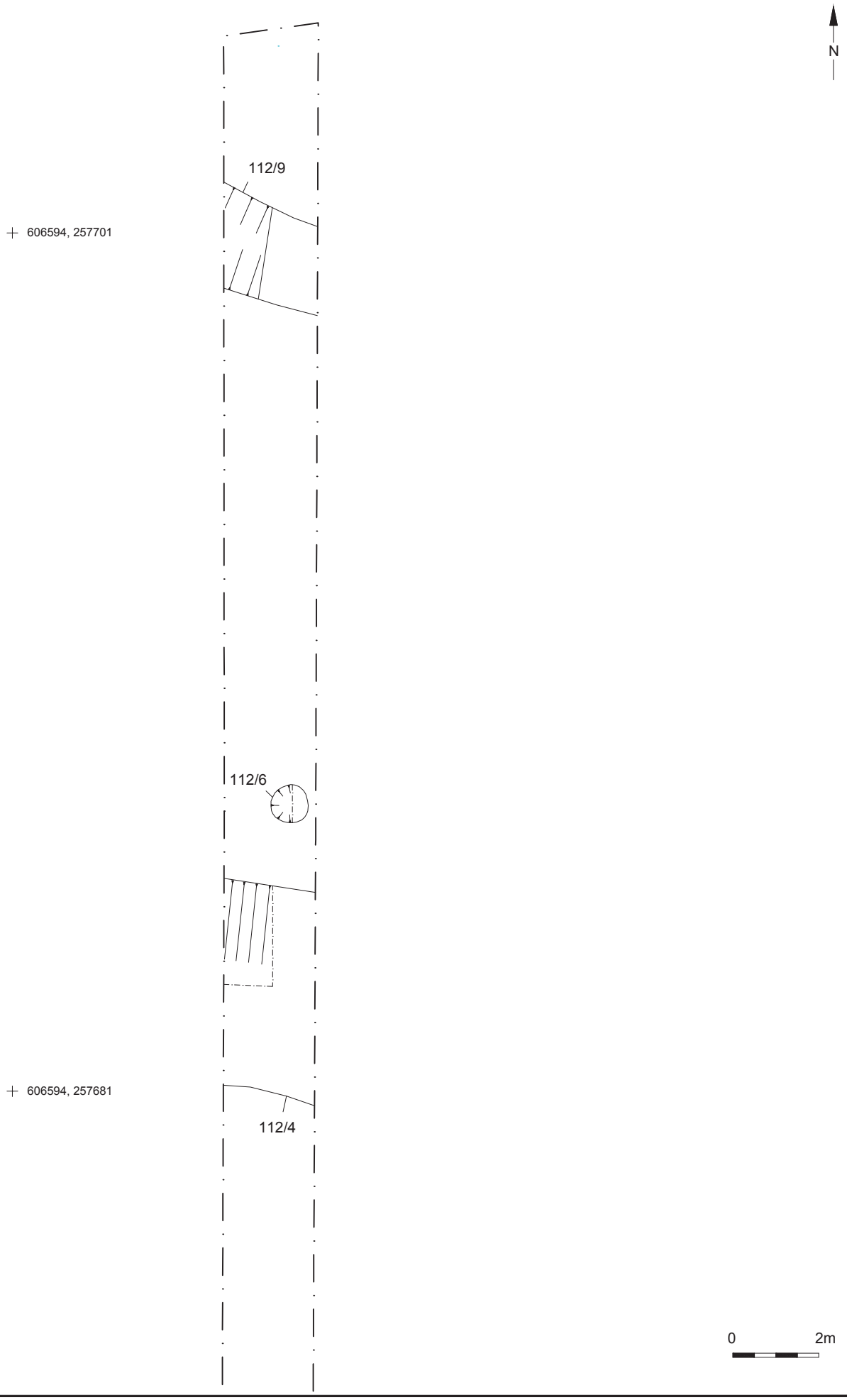
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trench 110: plan and section	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



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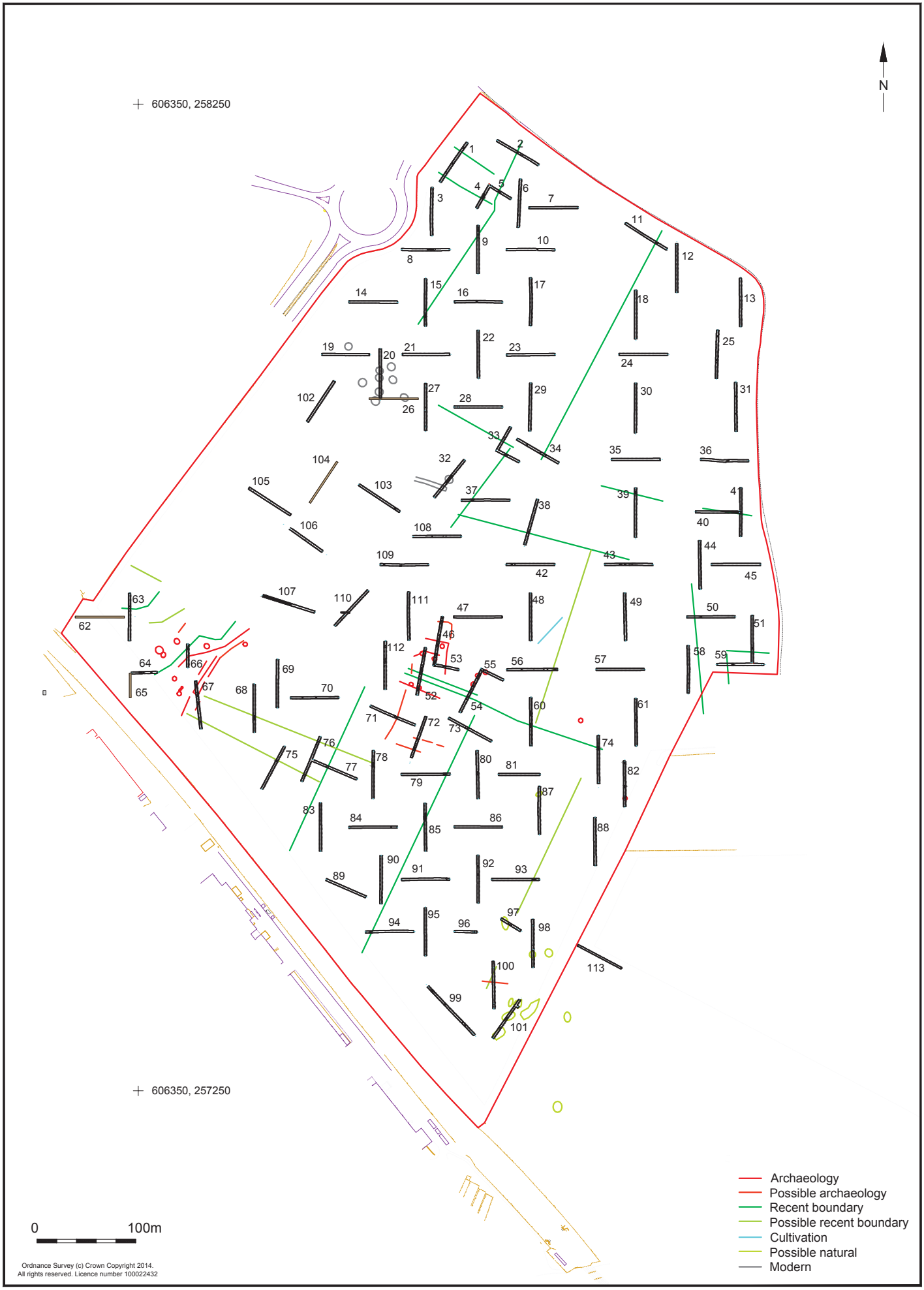
Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Trench 112: plan	
Report Ref: 2014391	Drawn by: JLR		



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Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Evaluation trenches in relation to an interpretive plan of the geophysical survey results	
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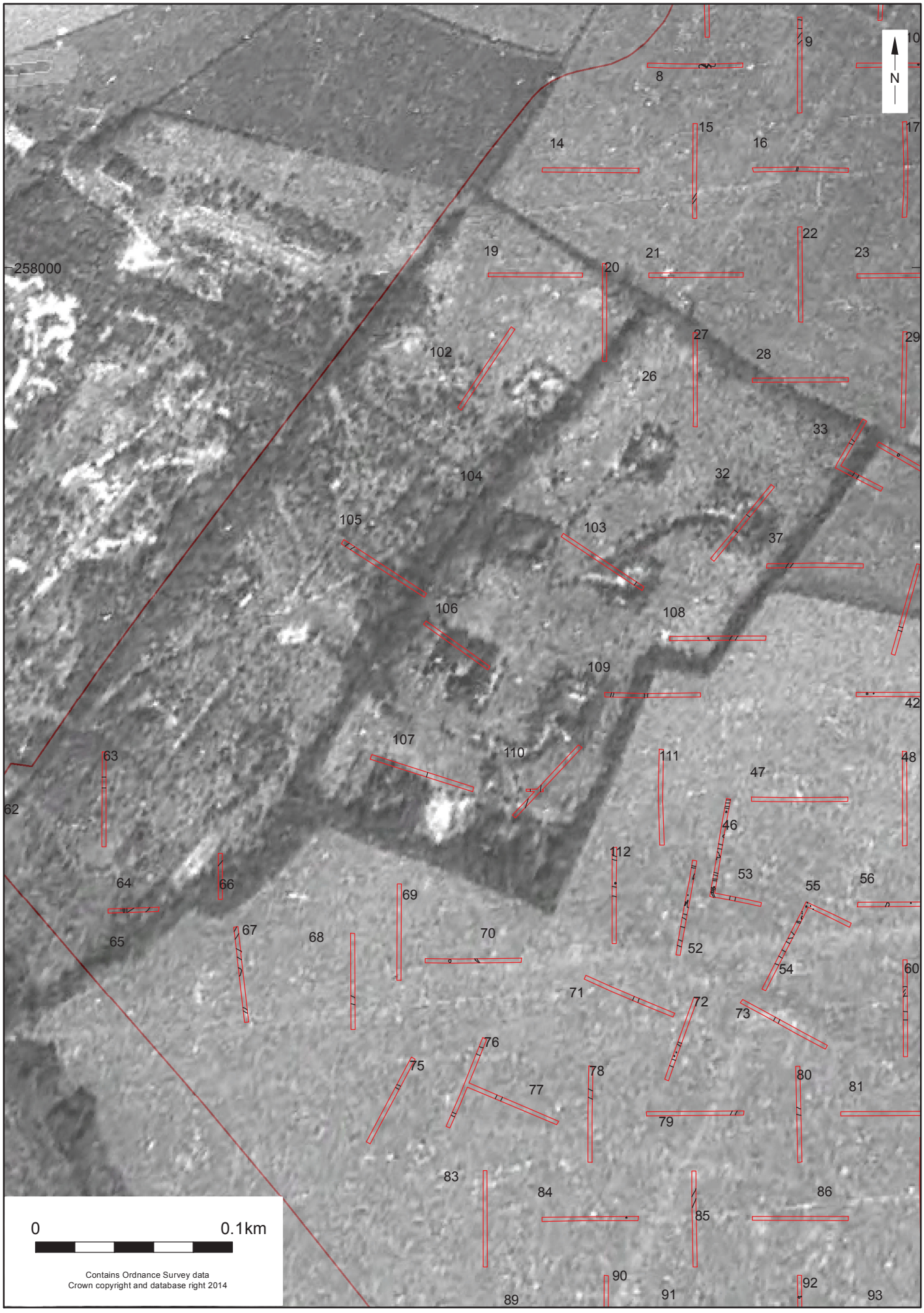

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Project Ref: 8215	Nov 2014	Evaluation trenches superimposed on a 1945 aerial photograph of the cordite works	
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