

**Land North-East of Bury St Edmunds
Great Barton
Suffolk**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

**ASE Project No: 7083
Site Code: BRG 076**

ASE Report No: 2015132



May 2015

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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 Berkeley Strategic Land Limited to conduct an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on Land North-East of Bury St Edmunds, Great Barton, Suffolk. The evaluation was carried out in advance of a proposed housing-led development. Ninety-nine evaluation trenches were excavated, covering an area of 6000m² and representing approximately 0.8% of the total area of the 75ha site.

There had been no previous excavation on the site, although several sites have been investigated nearby (mainly in the Moreton Hall area), revealing evidence for prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon occupation. A Late Iron Age/Roman 'midden' (the Cattishall Tumulus) was excavated immediately east of the site in 1957, and the hamlet of Cattishall is known to have been a focus of medieval settlement and the site of a medieval circuit court. Prehistoric and Roman artefacts have been found in the course of fieldwalking and metal detecting at the east end of the site and in adjacent fields. A geophysical survey was carried out prior to the evaluation, with positive archaeological results.

Archaeological features and deposits were recorded in thirty-seven of the evaluation trenches; these were concentrated on the higher ground in the northern part of the site and were principally of Iron Age and Roman date. Some post-medieval features (field ditches, a possible track and at least one quarry) were recorded also.

Low levels of activity during earlier prehistoric periods were represented by a small assemblage of worked flints, broadly dated to the Neolithic/Bronze Age although two pieces might have been of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. The flints were mostly found residually in later (Iron Age and Roman) features or in topsoil/subsoil deposits.

There was some activity on the site during the earlier Iron Age, demonstrated principally by a single pit and a possibly associated ditch. Activity increased in the Late Iron Age/early Roman period, as shown by pits and other cut features containing significant amounts of unabraded pottery and other domestic refuse. This phase of occupation might have been associated with an extensive enclosure ditch and two or three smaller ditched enclosures recorded elsewhere on the site.

During the Roman period an extensive, rectilinear enclosure system developed in the northern part of the site; it is not clear if this replaced or extended the existing Late Iron Age/Roman enclosure(s). Significant amounts of unabraded pottery (mainly of mid/late Roman date) demonstrate nearby occupation, and this is supported by the presence of pits, at least one inhumation and a horse burial.

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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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 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 Berkeley Strategic Land Limited to conduct an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on Land North-East of Bury St Edmunds, Great Barton, Suffolk (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of a planning application for a proposed housing-led development.
- 1.1.3 The site is centred at National Grid Reference TL 88113 65456. It is located on agricultural land to the north-east of Bury St Edmunds, in Great Barton parish. The site is bounded by the A143 to the northwest, by the railway line between Bury St Edmunds and Ipswich to the south and by agricultural land to the north and east. The hamlet of Cattishall is located to the east of the site, along Green Lane. The development site has an area of approximately 75 hectares.
- 1.1.4 Fields at the east end of the site were excluded from the current phase of archaeological trenching because it was understood that the proposed development will have little impact in those areas.

1.2 Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1 The site is located between c. 42–60m OD at the eastern end of a dry valley representing a former tributary of the River Lark, which flows north–south approximately 2 km west of the site. Another dry valley bisects the site from north-west to south-east.
- 1.2.2 The solid geology of the site is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS, 2013) as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation. The bedrock deposits are covered by superficial (Quaternary) deposits of glacial till of the Lowestoft Formation, with areas of Cover Sand (wind-blown material) on the higher ground and Head deposits (colluvium) filling the dry valleys.
- 1.2.3 Calcareous, clayey and loamy soils of the Swaffham Prior and Melford soil associations are recorded on the site (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).
- 1.2.4 The site is on agricultural land, mostly under arable cultivation, and consists of several fields on either side of a mainly south-west to north-east byway. This route, an extension of Green Lane, is shown on maps from at least 1802, when it was known as the ‘Coach Road’.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 The trial-trench evaluation was carried out in advance of a proposed planning application for a housing-led development. It was commissioned by Berkeley Strategic Land Limited.

- 1.3.2 The trial-trenching was part of a program of preliminary evaluation that also included a geophysical survey and the recording of upstanding structural remains.
- 1.3.3 The archaeological project was in direct response to a Brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (Brudenell 2014).
- 1.3.4 The SCCAS/CT Brief indicates that further evaluation by trial trenching will be required as a condition if planning consent for the proposed development is granted.

1.4 Scope of the Report

- 1.4.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on Land North-East of Bury St Edmunds. The fieldwork was carried out in two stages: 24 November–15 December 2014 and 16–27 March 2015.
- 1.4.2 A geophysical survey (by magnetometer) carried out prior to the trial trenching as part of the site evaluation, as required by the SCCAS/CT Brief (Brudenell 2014) is described comprehensively in a separate report (Slater 2015). In summary, the geophysical survey revealed a range of features that included probable archaeological remains (localised and linear anomalies), agricultural features (including possible medieval ridge and furrow) and post-medieval features such as a gravel pit, field boundary ditches and a former trackway (Figure 3).
- 1.4.3 A survey of upstanding structural remains is to be carried out in the area of the site known as The Mound, as required by the SCCAS/CT Brief (Brudenell 2014); the results of this survey will be described in a separate report.
- 1.4.4 This report describes and interprets the results of the trial trenching, and assesses the potential for the survival of archaeological remains on the site. The significance of the results is discussed and the potential impact of the proposed development on the heritage assets of the site is considered.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological background to the site has been described comprehensively in previous documents (Rolfe 2011; ASE 2014c) and need not be repeated in detail here. The following is a brief summary taken from those earlier reports.

2.1.2 There has been no previous archaeological fieldwork on the site, although extensive investigations (evaluation, excavation and monitoring) have been undertaken immediately to the south of the site in the Moreton Hall area.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 Artefact scatters of worked flint and metalwork, mostly of Bronze Age date, are recorded in the development area, and are concentrated on the higher ground at the east end of the site.

2.2.2 Similar scatters of (mostly) Bronze Age worked flint and some Bronze Age metal objects such as a palstave and a bracelet have been found in areas immediately adjacent to the site.

2.2.3 Bronze Age and Iron Age features have been recorded in the Moreton Hall area, with 'prehistoric ditches' having been found immediately adjacent to the site to the south of the railway line (BRG 027).

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 Roman artefacts have been found on the higher ground at the east end of the site and in adjacent areas to the north and east.

2.3.2 A site known as the Cattishall Tumulus (BRG 001) is located at the eastern end of the site. An excavation in 1957 produced 1st-century AD (Late Iron Age/Early Roman) artefacts in what was described as a 'midden'.

2.3.3 There was a probable Roman road (BRG 052) to the west of the site; it connected Bury St Edmunds to Great Livermere.

2.3.4 Dispersed Roman remains and find spots are recorded at Moreton Hall and in the wider area around the site.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon

2.4.1 Anglo-Saxon artefacts have been found on the higher ground at the east end of the site and in an adjacent area to the north-east.

2.4.2 An Anglo-Saxon inhumation (late 7th–early 8th century AD) was found on an excavation (BRG 027) immediately south of the site.

2.5 Medieval

2.5.1 A circuit court was held at Cattishall from the late 12th century. Although the

exact site of the court is unknown it was probably held in a shire hall located in the vicinity of Tyburn Barn and the Cattishall Tumulus, at the east end of the development site.

- 2.5.2 Medieval artefacts have been found in fields to the west of the site, and excavations immediately south of the site have produced evidence for industrial activity (BRG 026) and various features including ovens (BRG 027).

2.6 Post-medieval and modern

- 2.6.1 Until the early 19th century much of the site consisted of open fields, with only limited settlement in the vicinity of Cattishall Farm and Tyburn Barn, bordering the east end of the site. The open fields were enclosed in 1805, establishing a pattern of land use that has to some extent survived until the present day.

- 2.6.2 The railway line forming the southern boundary of the site was opened in 1846.

- 2.6.3 Late 19th-century maps show an 'Old Gravel Pit' at the west end of the site, a probable quarry or pond within a copse known as Severalls Clump in the northern half of the site and another quarry/pond near the north-east end of the site.

- 2.6.4 Many of the 19th-century field boundaries in the southern half of the site were backfilled in the mid-1970s.

2.6 Aims and objectives of the project

- 2.6.1 The aims and objectives of the trial trenching, as described in the WSI (ASE 2014a), were as follows:

- To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric features on the site, and to record and characterise any such evidence.
- To establish the presence or absence of Roman features on the site, and to record and characterise any such evidence.
- To establish the presence or absence of medieval features on the site, and to record and characterise any such evidence.
- To identify, sample and analyse any environmental remains to aid understanding of the site.
- To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any archaeological remains.
- To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits.
- To enable the archaeological advisor at Suffolk County Council to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further archaeological work at the site should planning consent be granted.

- 2.6.2 The WSI also established the research potential of the project in relation to the Revised Research Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011) and the following over-arching research themes:

Chronologies and processes of change:

Issues relating to chronologies and the process of change have been identified as having particular significance in establishing a better understanding of the development of the region's historic environment. These include the refining of artefact and monument chronologies, the development of time-transgressive maps, the application of scientific dating methods and the role of period versus calendrical dates.

Landscape and environment

Human interaction with landscape and environment is central to archaeological study and work in the East of England has been at the forefront of this approach for the last 100 years. The importance of inter-relationships between sites and/or material remains and the recognition that plants, animals, fields and farms are as much part of cultural expression as monuments, pottery and personal adornment suggest... key avenues for further research.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was conducted broadly in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE2014a) and Method Statement (ASE 2014b).
- 3.1.2 Ninety-nine evaluation trenches (Figure 2) were excavated under direct archaeological supervision using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m-wide ditching bucket. The trenches generally measured 30m long.
- 3.1.3 The ninety-nine trenches covered an area of c. 6000m², representing approximately 0.8% of the total area of the 75ha site, or 1% of the area of the site that was available for evaluation by trenching.
- 3.1.4 Mechanical excavation was generally undertaken to the surface of archaeological deposits or to the top of the geological stratum, which in most trenches occurred at the same level. On the higher ground the trenches were machine-excavated to depths of about 0.30m below ground level, depending on the thickness of the topsoil. In the dry valleys machine excavation continued to greater depths in order to characterise colluvial (Head) deposits.
- 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 a few features were hand-drawn; these plans were digitised subsequently. Hand-drawn plans were made at 1:20 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.
- 3.1.8 Metal detecting (in 'non-ferrous' mode) was carried out in those areas of the site that produced positive archaeological results, either on excavated spoil or on areas of undisturbed topsoil adjacent to the evaluation trenches.

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	99	A4 paper
Context sheets	160	A4 paper
Plan and sections sheets	25	290mm x 320mm permatrace
Plan and sections sheets	7	A2 permatrace
Environmental sample register	2	A4 paper
Bulk sample sheets	4	A4 paper
Drawing register	3	A4 paper
Site photographic register	4	A4 paper
Digital images	252	Hi-res JPGs

Table 1: Quantification of the fieldwork archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Archaeological deposits and features were recorded in thirty-seven evaluation trenches (see 4.3 to 4.37). Otherwise, the evaluation revealed a straightforward sequence of topsoil (and sometimes subsoil) over natural strata (see 4.2). The results from the archaeologically negative trenches are discussed below (4.38) and are tabulated in Appendix 1.

4.2 General soil descriptions

4.2.1 Weathered chalk deposits representing the surface of the solid geology were seen on the lower slopes of the dry valley at the west end of the site (Trenches 9–12). Similar material was recorded on higher ground in Trench 48, where it had been quarried in relatively recent times (4.15).

4.2.2 On the higher ground and upper slopes the geological stratum was generally mid yellowish brown clayey sand with varying amounts of gravel and often with pockets or veins of light yellowish or greyish brown chalky clay. This was probably glacial material of the Lowestoft Formation, as recorded by the British Geological Survey (1.2.2). These deposits were removed locally by sinuous gullies filled with soft, brownish grey sand, interpreted as glacial outwash features; these were noted particularly in Trenches 69–74 but were also recorded elsewhere.

4.2.3 On the lower slopes and in the base of the dry valley in the centre of the site (Trenches 24–30, for example) natural deposits of mid reddish brown sandy silt with pebbles or orangey brown silty sand with pebbles are interpreted as the Head material (colluvium) recorded here by the British Geological Survey (1.2.2). These deposits were eroded by gullies filled with sand, silt or chalky material and were subsequently overlaid by colluvial soils of relatively recent origin. It should be noted that a band of localised or linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey in this area of the site and interpreted as possible or probable archaeological remains (see Figure 3) reflects the mixed and varying nature of colluvial deposits in the dry valley rather than representing archaeological features.

4.2.4 Thick deposits of colluvial soil were recorded in the dry valley at the west end of the site (Trenches 41 and 42, for example). Fragments of post-medieval roof tile found at depths of at least 1m (such as in layer [41/004]) confirm the recent origin of these deposits.

4.2.5 The topsoil was generally mid greyish brown sandy loam, about 0.30m thick. It had a clear interface with underlying natural deposits, and occasional plough marks in the surface of the natural strata suggested that modern agriculture had removed any evidence that might have existed for natural soil profiles or former land surfaces. Layers of subsoil recorded at a few locations (notably Trenches 76 and 81) seem to have corresponded with areas of more intense activity and might have represented former occupation horizons.

4.3 Trench 1

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.50m deep

Ground level: 57.19m OD (E), 56.80m OD (W)

Figure: 4

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
1/002	Deposit	Natural clayey sand	0.30m	Trench-wide
1/003	Fill	Upper fill of cut 1/005	0.30m–0.90m	W end of trench
1/004	Fill	Lower fill of cut 1/005	0.90m–1.17m	W end of trench
1/005	Cut	Pit or ditch	0.30m–1.17m	W end of trench
1/006	Fill	Fill of cut 1/007	0.30m–0.80m	W end of trench
1/007	Cut	Probable linear feature	0.30m–0.80m	W end of trench
1/008	Fill	Upper fill of pit 1/010	0.30m–0.97m	W end of trench
1/009	Fill	Lower fill of pit 1/010	0.97m–1.14m	W end of trench
1/010	Cut	Large pit	0.30m–1.14m	W end of trench
1/011	Fill	Fill of cut 1/012	0.30m–0.50m	E end of trench
1/012	Cut	Probable natural gully	0.36m–0.95m	E end of trench
1/013	Fill	Fill of ditch/gully 1/014	0.40m–0.75m	E end of trench
1/014	Cut	Ditch or natural gully	0.40m–0.75m	E end of trench
1/015	Fill	Fill of cut 1/016	0.30m–0.60m	W end of trench
1/016	Cut	Probable ditch/gully	0.30m–0.60m	W end of trench

Table 2: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 1

- 4.3.1 Cut [1/005] extended beyond the edge of the trench and its form and extent are unknown – it might have been an elongated pit or part of a curvilinear feature such as a ditch, gully or foundation trench (Figure 4; Section 1 and photograph). The cut measured at least 1.6m long x 1.20m wide x 0.90m deep, with very steep or undercut sides (due to slumping) and a concave base. Its primary fill [1/004] was soft, brownish grey sandy silt, up to 0.30m thick, which was rich in charcoal and contained four sherds (66g) of Late Iron Age (LIA) / early Roman pottery, a small amount of animal bone and some fragments of fired clay. Upper fill [1/003] was similar but contained no obvious cultural material. As recorded, cut [1/005] was removed at its north-west end by feature [1/007] although in retrospect this intercutting relationship was slight and might have been misinterpreted.
- 4.3.2 Linear feature [1/007] measured at least 1.4m long (east–west) x 0.45m wide x 0.50m deep with near vertical sides breaking sharply into a flat base (Figure 4; Section 2). To the east it had an intercutting relationship with feature [1/005] (see 4.3.1) and to the west it was removed by later pit [1/010]. Single fill [1/006] was soft, dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks and five sherds (145g) of LIA/early Roman pottery.
- 4.3.3 Pit [1/0010] was sub-circular, measuring up to 2.10m wide x 0.80m deep, with very steep or undercut sides (due to slumping) and a flat or gently undulating base (Figure 4; Section 2 and photograph). Primary fill [1/009] was a soft, mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0.20m thick, containing occasional large, angular flints; this is interpreted as weathered/slumped material. The overlying and principal fill [1/008] was soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt (mottled orangey brown), containing frequent charcoal flecks, nine sherds (148g) of LIA/early Roman pottery and some animal bone, fired clay and worked flint. It is likely that this pit was recorded as a localised positive anomaly (interpreted as

‘possible archaeology’) by the geophysical survey (Figure 3).

- 4.3.4 Cut [1/016] extended beyond the edge of the trench and its form and extent are unknown – it might have been an elongated pit or the terminus of a linear feature such as a ditch or drainage gully. The cut measured at least 1.5m long x 1.00m wide x 0.30m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill [1/015] was soft, dark brownish grey (mottled orangey brown) sandy silt containing frequent charcoal, nine large and unabraded sherds (472g) of LIA/early Roman pottery, some animal bone, worked flint and fired clay.
- 4.3.5 Linear feature [1/012] was >4.4m long (north-west to south-east) x up to 0.75m wide x 0.20m deep with gently-sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill [1/011] of soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt, without finds. The irregular form of the feature and the absence of cultural material in its fill suggest that this was a natural glacial outwash feature such as were recorded in several trenches in this area of the site.
- 4.3.6 Cut [1/014] continued beyond the southern edge of the trench and its form and extent are unknown – it might have been a pit or pit-like feature or the terminus of a linear feature such as a ditch or drainage gully. It measured >0.80m north–south x 0.90m east–west x 0.35m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill [1/013] was soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt, without finds. The similarity of this material to [1/011] and the apparent absence of cultural material within it suggests a natural origin, perhaps as a tree-throw hollow or drainage feature.

4.4 Trench 2

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.50m deep

Ground level: 58.20m OD (ESE), 57.78m OD (WNW)

Figure: 5

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
2/002	Deposit	Natural clayey sand	0.30m	Trench-wide
2/003	Fill	Upper fill of pit 2/006	0.35m–0.68m	E end of trench
2/004	Fill	Middle fill of pit 2/006	0.68m–0.95m	E end of trench
2/005	Fill	Lower fill of pit 2/006	0.95m–1.05m	E end of trench
2/006	Cut	Pit	0.35m–1.05m	E end of trench
2/007	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 2/010	0.40m–0.80m	Centre of trench
2/008	Fill	Middle fill of ditch 2/010	0.40m–1.00m	Centre of trench
2/009	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 2/010	0.85m–1.20m	Centre of trench
2/010	Cut	Ditch	0.30m–1.14m	Centre of trench
2/011	Fill	Upper fill of pit 2/013	0.40m–0.55m	E end of trench
2/012	Fill	Lower fill of pit 2/013	0.45m–0.68m	E end of trench
2/013	Cut	Small pit	0.40m–0.68m	E end of trench
2/014	Fill	Fill of cut 2/015	0.35m–0.95m	Centre of trench
2/015	Cut	Unspecified cut	0.35m–0.95m	Centre of trench
2/016	Fill	Fill of ditch 2/017	0.45m–0.75m	Centre of trench
2/017	Cut	Curvilinear ditch	0.45m–0.75m	Centre of trench
2/018	Fill	Fill of pit 2/020	0.35m–0.95m	W end of trench
2/019	Fill	Fill of pit 2/020	0.35m–0.70m	W end of trench
2/020	Cut	Large pit	0.35m–>0.95m	W end of trench

2/021	Fill	Fill of 'gully' 2/022	0.35m–0.43m	W end of trench
2/022	Cut	Small 'gully'	0.35m–0.43m	W end of trench
2/023	Fill	Fill of cut(s) 2/024	0.35m	W end of trench
2/024	Cut	Unspecified cut or cuts	0.35m	W end of trench

Table 3: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 2

4.4.1 Pit [2/006] extended beyond the edge of the trench to the north and its full extent is unknown. It measured approximately 2m wide x 0.70m deep, with vertical or slightly undercut sides (due to slumping) and a flat base (Figure 5; Section 3 and photograph). The pit contained a clear sequence of three fills, as follows:

Primary fill [2/005] was soft, dark greyish brown silty sand, up to 0.17m thick, containing frequent charcoal and occasional heat-altered flint, burnt and unburnt animal bone and some prehistoric pottery (39 sherds, 524g) that has been provisionally dated to the Early Iron Age (EIA) or earlier Middle Iron Age (MIA). Environmental sampling (Sample 1) revealed the presence of occasional charred remains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.), together with the seeds of wild plants such as chickweed, goosefoot and cleavers.

Overlying fill [2/004] was soft, mid greyish brown silty sand containing small amounts of similarly dated (EIA/MIA) pottery (9 sherds, 126g), bone, fired clay and charcoal.

Upper fill [2/003] was soft, light greyish brown silty sand with occasional pottery, and probably represented a final stage of infilling of the pit due to weathering and erosion. It contained two sherds (16g) of EIA/MIA pottery.

4.4.2 Ditch [2/010] was oriented approximately north-northeast to south-southwest and was probably the feature picked up by the geophysical survey as a linear anomaly and interpreted as 'related to former footpath not visible on historic mapping'. The ditch was 2.25m wide x 0.80m deep with moderately steep sides and a narrow, concave base (Figure 5; Section 4 and photograph). It contained a clear sequence of three fills, as follows:

Primary fill [2/009] was mid yellowish brown silty sand without finds, and was probably derived from the weathering of the sides and base of the ditch.

Middle fill [2/008] was mid brown silty sand containing small amounts (2 sherds, 26g) of Iron Age pottery and bone.

Upper fill [2/007] was soft, dark greyish brown silty sand containing five sherds (58g) of MIA pottery and some bone.

4.4.3 Small pit [2/013] was sub-circular, measuring 0.90m x 0.86m x 0.28m deep with moderately steep sides tapering to a narrow, concave base. It contained a lower fill [2/012] of soft, light to mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional pebbles but no finds, which was probably the result of weathering/slumping. Upper fill [2/011] was compact, mid brownish grey silty sand containing moderate pebbles, a few heat-altered stones and two small fragments (20g) of Iron Age pottery.

- 4.4.4 Cut 2/015 extended beyond the edges of the trench to north and south and therefore its form and extent are unknown – it might have been a large pit or part of a ditch. The cut measured 1.95m wide x 0.60m deep and had steep but irregular/convex sides and a fairly flat base; the recorded profile suggests a pit rather than a ditch (Figure 5; Section 5). It contained a single fill [2/014] of soft, dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small sherds of probable later Iron Age pottery, bone and some struck flints. [2/015] truncated underlying ditch [2/017].
- 4.4.5 Curvilinear ditch [2/017] was approximately 0.90m wide x 0.30m deep, with irregular sides and a narrow, concave base. It contained a single fill [2/016] of compact, mid orangey brown silty sand that produced a small amount of abraded pottery of probable Iron Age date. The ditch was partially removed by ditch [2/010], cut [2/015] and small pit [2/013]. Its extent and function are unknown but it was clearly one of the earliest features in this area of the site.
- 4.4.6 [2/020] was a large, probably oval, pit measuring at least >3m wide x >0.60m deep, with steep or slightly convex sides (Figure 5; photograph). Limited excavation at two locations revealed similar fills of compact, mid greyish brown silty sand that produced small amounts of charcoal, LIA/early Roman pottery, animal bone and struck flint ([2/018] and [2/019]). Although the full extent and function of the pit are unknown, its size suggests that it might have been a quarry (or perhaps a well), rather than a rubbish/cess pit. It had an uncertain intercutting relationship with ‘gully’ [2/022] to the east.
- 4.4.7 A small, east–west ‘gully’ [2/022] had uncertain relationships with pit [2/020] to the west and feature [2/024] to the east. The ‘gully’ was 0.25m wide x 80mm deep, with a U-shaped profile. It contained a single fill [2/021] of mid greyish brown silty sand, without finds. The extent, function and date of the feature are unknown; it might even have been an animal burrow.
- 4.4.8 A large area of presumed fill [2/023] to the east of pit [2/020] could not be excavated due to time constraints. It was soft, mid greyish brown silty sand, mottled reddish brown, and produced a sherd of probable LIA/early Roman pottery as a surface find. The deposit is assumed to have been filling one or more cut features [2/024].

4.5 Trench 5

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.20m x up to 1.00m deep

Ground level: 59.38m OD (SW), 59.36m OD (NE)

Figure: 6

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
5/002	Deposit	Natural clayey sand	0.30m	Trench-wide
5/003	Fill	Fill of linear feature 5/004	0.30m–1.03m	E end of trench
5/004	Cut	Linear feature	0.30m–1.03m	E end of trench

Table 4: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 5

- 4.5.1 Linear feature [5/004] was oriented approximately east–west and extended beyond the edges of the trench in both directions. It was up to 1.45m wide x 0.73m deep, with steep but irregular sides and a narrow, undulating base

(Figure 6; Section 6). It contained a single fill [5/003] of soft, mid orangey brown silty sand with frequent pebbles but no finds. The extent, function and date of this feature are unknown and it is not certain that it was man-made; similar linear features in nearby trenches have been interpreted as glacial run-off gullies.

4.6 Trench 12

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.79m deep

Ground level: 46.09m OD (SE), 43.65m OD (NW)

Figure: 7

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
12/002	Deposit	Natural sandy silt	0.39m	Trench-wide
12/003	Fill	Fill of ditch 12/004	0.40m–0.90m	NW end of trench
12/004	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.40m–0.90m	NW end of trench
12/005	Fill	Fill of posthole 12/006	0.40m–0.67m	NW end of trench
12/006	Cut	Posthole	0.40m–0.67m	NW end of trench
12/007	Fill	Fill of ditch 12/008	0.30m–0.60m	Centre of trench
12/008	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.30m–0.96m	Centre of trench
12/009	Deposit/Fill	Upper fill of ditch 12/008	0.30m–0.50m	Centre of trench
12/010	Deposit	Natural chalk	0.39m NW–0.79m SE	Trench-wide
12/011	Fill	Fill of posthole 12/012	0.40m–0.56m	NW end of trench
12/012	Cut	Posthole	0.40m–0.56m	NW end of trench

Table 5: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 12

- 4.6.1 Natural stratum [12/012] was highly weathered chalk. This was overlaid by a deposit of compact, mid reddish brown sandy silt [12/002], up to 0.40m thick at the south-west end of the trench but almost petering out at the north-west end. These natural deposits were cut by two parallel post-medieval ditches, approximately 8.5m apart and oriented south-west to north-east.
- 4.6.2 Ditch [12/004] measured 0.95m wide x 0.50m deep with a V-shaped profile (Figure 7; Section 7 and photograph). It contained a single fill [12/003] of compact, dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent flecks and small fragments of chalk; this produced two fragments of clay tobacco pipe and some metal artefacts.
- 4.6.3 Ditch [12/008] was 2.20m wide x 0.66m deep with moderately steep but irregular sides and a broad, undulating base (Figure 7; Section 8). It was mostly filled with mid reddish brown sandy silt [12/007] with frequent flecks and small fragments of chalk, but no finds.
- 4.6.4 The two ditches were clearly related to a track or footpath shown on late 19th-century maps as the south-western continuation of the Coach Road that bisected the site and which survives today as a byway connecting the A143 with Green Lane. The ditches were detected as positive linear anomalies by the geophysical survey, the north-west ditch giving a stronger response.
- 4.6.5 The south-eastern ditch was sealed by a thin (0.20m) layer of disturbed soil [12/009] that might have been the churned-up surface of the track. This was removed to the north-west by ploughing and sealed by topsoil [12/001].

4.6.6 Two sub-circular postholes, only 0.12m apart, were located just to the south-east of ditch [12/004]. Posthole [12/006] was 0.30m wide x 0.27m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. Posthole [12/012] was 0.31m wide x 0.16m deep with a U-shaped profile. Both were filled with similar deposits of compact, reddish brown silty clay with chalk flecks but no finds ([12/005] and [12/011]). The postholes were probably associated with a road-side fence.

4.7 Trench 13

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.70m deep

Ground level: 48.83m OD (E), 46.51m OD (W)

Figure: 8

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
13/002	Layer	Subsoil (no description)	0.35m	Trench-wide
13/003	Deposit	Natural boulder clay	0.40m	Trench-wide
13/004	Fill	Fill of feature 13/005	0.35m–0.50m	Centre of trench
13/005	Cut	Linear feature	0.35m–0.50m	Centre of trench

Table 6: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 13

4.7.1 Natural boulder clay [13/003] was firm, light yellowish grey clay/silt with frequent small fragments of chalk and moderate medium to large fragments of flint. Within this deposit there were veins of yellowish brown clayey sand.

4.7.2 The natural stratum was truncated slightly by a wide but shallow cut feature [13/005] that was apparently associated with a north–south, weakly positive linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey. The cut was more than 3.5m wide but only 0.20m deep, with gently-sloping (almost negligible) sides and an undulating base (Figure 8; Section 9). It was filled with compact, mid brownish grey soil with chalk and flint inclusions that produced one sherd of post-medieval pottery, some tiny fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) and two struck flints. The origin of this feature is not clear. The linear anomaly indicated by the geophysics was aligned on a former ‘gravel pit’ to the north (now backfilled but shown on maps until the 1950s). It is possible therefore that cut [13/005] was a track associated with the use of the quarry.

4.8 Trench 15

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.49m deep

Ground level: 49.64m OD (E), 48.86m OD (W)

Figure: 9

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
15/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
15/002	Deposit	Natural clayey sand	0.35m	Trench-wide
15/003	Fill	Fill of pit 15/008	0.35m–0.70m	W end of trench
15/004	Fill	Fill of pit 15/008	0.70m–0.80m	W end of trench
15/005	Fill	Fill of pit 15/008	0.80m–1.08m	W end of trench
15/006	Fill	Fill of pit 15/008	1.08m–1.30m	W end of trench
15/007	Fill	Fill of pit 15/008	1.30m–1.52m	W end of trench
15/008	Cut	Large prehistoric pit	0.35m–1.52m	W end of trench

Table 7: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 15

- 4.8.1 Pit [15/008] measured 5.00m east–west x at least 1.80m north–south x 1.20m deep, with steep but irregular sides and an uneven base (Figure 9; Section 10 and photograph). The function of the pit is unknown, although its size is perhaps suggestive of a small extraction pit rather than a refuse/cess pit. The pit contained a sequence of five fills representing gradual infilling, as follows:

[15/007]: soft, mid reddish brown silty sand with pebbles but no finds.

[15/006]: Compact, light yellowish brown silty clay with no finds (slumping?).

[15/005]: Soft, mid reddish brown silty sand with seventy-eight sherds (264g) of Early Roman pottery (AD 40–60), some broken *in situ*. A large sherd of similar pottery recovered from the spoil heap and assigned to [15/001] was almost certainly from this fill.

[15/004]: Compact, mid orangey brown silty clay, with no finds.

[15/003]: Soft, mid reddish brown sandy silt, with no finds.

4.9 Trench 19

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.40m deep

Ground level: 52.39m OD (W), 52.15m OD (E)

Figure: 10

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
19/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
19/002	Deposit	Natural clayey sand	0.30m	Trench-wide
19/003	Fill	Fill of ditch/gully 19/004	0.30m–0.65m	W half of trench
19/004	Cut	Small ditch/gully	0.30m–0.65m	W half of trench

Table 8: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 19

- 4.9.1 Ditch/gully [19/004] was oriented north–south and measured 0.88m wide x 0.35m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base (Figure 10; Section 11). Its single fill [19/003] was light grey sandy silt with occasional pebbles and a small fragment of probably post-medieval CBM. The feature was recorded by the geophysical survey as one of a number of parallel linear anomalies interpreted as probable agricultural features.

4.10 Trench 29

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.69m deep

Ground level: 50.01m OD (NE), 49.58m OD (SW)

Figure: 11

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
29/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
29/002	Layer	Subsoil/colluvium	0.40m	Trench-wide
29/003	Deposit	Natural sand and gravel	0.52m–0.69m	Trench-wide
29/004	Fill	Fill of cut [29/005]	0.45m–0.98m	W half of trench
29/005	Cut	Linear feature	0.45m–0.98m	W half of trench

Table 9: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 29

4.10.1 This trench was located on the lower eastern slope of a dry valley in an area of the site where the geophysical survey recorded a dense concentration of probable or possible archaeological features (Slater, 2015). The earliest recorded natural stratum [29/003] was mid reddish brown silty sand and gravel, interpreted as Head material (colluvium). This was sealed by a more recent subsoil/colluvial deposit of mid reddish brown sand [29/002].

4.10.2 Linear feature [29/005] was oriented approximately north-west to south-east and measured 1.5m wide x 0.53m deep with moderately steep sides and a narrow, concave base (Figure 11; Section 12). Its fill [29/004] was compact, mid reddish brown silty sand that was difficult to distinguish from the subsoil [29/002] through which the feature was cut; there were no finds. Given the nature of its fill and the location and orientation of the feature near the base of a dry valley, cut [29/005] is interpreted as a probable natural erosion feature.

4.11 Trench 33

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.45m deep
Ground level: 58.37m OD (NE), 57.59m OD (SW)
Figure: 12

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
33/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
33/002	Deposit	Natural clayey sand	0.30m	Trench-wide
33/003	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 33/005	0.30m–0.65m	W end of trench
33/004	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 33/005	0.30m–0.95m	W end of trench
33/005	Cut	Prehistoric ditch	0.30m–0.95m	W end of trench

Table 10: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 33

4.11.1 Ditch [33/005] was oriented approximately north-west to south-east and measured 1.85m wide x 0.60m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base (Figure 12; Section 13 and photograph). Its primary fill [33/004] was compact, mid brown silty sand with frequent fine pebbles, moderate flecks to small fragments of chalk, one small sherd (2g) of probable Iron Age pottery and a fragment of worked red deer antler. Upper fill [33/003] was soft, light to mid grey (mottled brown) silty sand containing occasional small–medium fragments of bone, and moderate pebbles, chalk fragments and charcoal. The ditch was detected by the geophysical survey as an extensive curvilinear anomaly that is shown on the interpretive plot as ‘related to a former footpath not visible on historic mapping’ (Figure 3). The same feature was seen also in Trenches 2, 54 and 66.

4.12 Trench 38

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.45m deep
Ground level: 57.59m OD (N), 56.71m OD (S)
Figure: 13

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
38/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
38/002	Deposit	Natural clayey sand with pebbles	0.35m	Trench-wide
38/003	Fill	Fill of ditch 38/004	0.35m–0.95m	S end of trench
38/004	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.35m–0.95m	S end of trench

Table 11: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 38

4.12.1 Post-medieval ditch [38/004] was oriented west to east and measured 1.90m wide x 0.65m deep with moderately steep sides and a broad, slightly concave base (Figure 13; Section 14 and photograph). Its single fill [38/003] was soft, mid brown silty sand containing a small fragment of 19th-century clay tobacco pipe stem, small–large fragments of ceramic roof tile and one iron object. The ditch was detected by the geophysical survey as a weakly positive linear anomaly. It is shown clearly on an enclosure map of 1802 but does not appear on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1885.

4.13 Trench 39

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.20m x up to 0.50m deep

Ground level: 59.74m OD (E), 59.50m OD (W)

Figure: 14

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
39/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
39/002	Deposit	Natural clayey sand	0.30m	Trench-wide
39/003	Fill	Fill of ditch/gully 39/004	0.30m–0.65m	W end of trench
39/004	Cut	Ditch/gully	0.30m–0.65m	W end of trench

Table 12: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 39

4.13.1 Ditch/gully [39/004] was oriented approximately north-east to south-west and measured 1.20m wide x 0.35m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base (Figure 14; Section 15). Its single fill [39/003] was soft, mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles but no finds. It is unclear if this was a natural erosion gully or a man-made feature; however, it was close to the estimated location and orientation of a former field boundary shown on maps from at least 1802 to 1958.

4.14 Trench 42

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 1.00m deep

Ground level: 42.74m OD (N), 42.59m OD (S)

Figure: 15

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
42/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
42/002	Layer	Subsoil/colluvium	0.30m	Trench-wide
42/003	Fill	Fill of ditch/gully 42/004	0.53m–0.80m	N end of trench
42/004	Cut	Ditch/gully	0.53m–0.80m	N end of trench
42/005	Deposit	Natural sand and gravel	0.30m–<0.80m	Trench-wide
42/006	Deposit	Natural sand	0.60m–0.80m	S half of trench

Table 13: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 42

- 4.14.1 Trench 42 was located in the bottom of the dry valley toward the west end of the site. The earliest recorded natural stratum [42/005] was compact, light greyish brown silty sand with small to medium pebbles (50:50). This deposit had a slight fall from north to south, becoming steeper about 10m from the south end of the trench. At this point it was overlaid by mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional pebbles [42/006], which was similar to deposit [41/004] to the south-west. [42/005] and [42/006] are interpreted as accumulations of colluvial material.
- 4.14.2 Ditch/gully [42/004] was oriented approximately north-east to south-west at the north end of the trench, cutting natural stratum [42/005]. It measured up to 1.33m wide (narrowing to 0.50m where it ran beyond the southern edge of the trench) x 0.28m deep with shallow sides and a broad, concave base (Figure 15; Section 16). Its single fill [42/003] was soft, light brownish grey sandy silt with very occasional fine–medium pebbles but no finds. It is unclear if this was a natural erosion gully or a man-made feature; however, it was close to the estimated location and orientation of a former field boundary shown on the enclosure map of 1802.
- 4.14.3 Ditch/gully [42/004] was sealed by a layer of soft, mid yellowish brown sand [42/002] containing moderate pebbles and occasional small to large fragments of animal bone. This subsoil/colluvium extended trench-wide, increasing in thickness from 0.20m at the north end to 0.50m at the south end of the trench.

4.15 Trench 48

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 1.20m deep

Ground level: 51.78m OD (NE), 50.58m OD (SW)

Figure: 16

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
48/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
48/002	Deposits	Natural sands and gravels	0.30m	W and E ends of trench
48/003	Fill	Fill of quarry pit 48/004	0.40m–>1.25m	E end of trench
48/004	Cut	Quarry pit	0.30m–>1.25m	E end of trench
48/005	Deposit	Natural chalk	0.30m	Trench-wide
48/006	Fill	Fill of quarry pit 48/004	0.40m–1.00m	E end of trench
48/007	Fill	Fill of quarry pit 48/004	0.30m–1.00m	E end of trench
48/008	Fill	Fill of quarry pit 48/004	0.60m–1.15m	E end of trench

Table 14: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 48

- 4.15.1 Trench 48 was located on the upper eastern slope of the dry valley in the centre of the site. Natural chalk [48/005] outcropped here but was otherwise seen only in the dry valley at the west end of the site. At either end of the trench the chalk dipped and was overlaid by various interdigitating layers or sinuous veins of light grey fine sand, light yellowish brown coarse sand and pebbles, orange brown fine gravel and sand and chalky clay/silt [48/002].
- 4.15.2 A large pit [48/004], interpreted as a quarry, was dug into the natural chalk (Figure 16; Section 17). It measured approximately 7m north-east to south-west by >2m north-west to south-east x >0.90m deep (not bottomed) and was moderately steep on its (observed) south-west side. The pit was backfilled

with a sequence of deposits, as follows:

[48/003]: the lowest observed fill was friable, light yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent small to medium fragments of chalk and some fragments of post-medieval brick and tile.

[48/008]: Friable, mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional chalk and flint fragments but no finds.

[48/006]: Friable, light yellowish brown silty sand with frequent chalk fragments.

[48/007]: The final backfilling was with soft, mid reddish brown silty sand with occasional pebbles. Some post-medieval brick fragments were noted but not retained.

4.16 Trench 54

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.55m deep

Ground level: 58.72m OD (E), 58.20m OD (W)

Figure: 17

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
54/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
54/002	Deposit	Natural clayey sand	0.40m	Trench-wide
54/003	Fill	Fill of ditch 54/004	0.40m–0.73m	E end of trench
54/004	Cut	Ditch	0.40m–0.73m	E end of trench

Table 15: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 54

4.16.1 Ditch [54/004], at the east end of the trench, was oriented north–south and measured 1.14m wide x 0.33m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into an irregular but generally concave base (Figure 17; Section 18 and photograph). Its single fill [54/003] was friable, dark greyish brown silty sand containing occasional small fragments of prehistoric pottery; the pottery was mislaid and has not been formally identified. The ditch was detected by the geophysical survey as an extensive curvilinear anomaly interpreted incorrectly as ‘related to a former footpath not visible on historic mapping’ (Figure 3). The same ditch was seen also in Trenches 2, 33 and 66.

4.16 Trench 56

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.40m deep

Ground level: 59.29m OD (NE), 59.08m OD (SW)

Figure: 18

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
56/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
56/002	Deposit	Natural clayey sand	0.35m	Trench-wide
56/003	Fill	Fill of probable tree throw	0.35m–0.44m	SW end of trench
56/004	Cut	Probable tree throw	0.35m–0.44m	SW end of trench

Table 16: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 56

4.16.1 A crescent-shaped feature [56/004] at the south-west end of the trench is

interpreted as a probable tree throw hollow. It measured approximately 1.7m long x 0.60m wide x 90mm deep, with an irregular, saucer-shaped profile. Its distinctive fill [56/003] was compact, very dark greyish brown clayey silt that contained occasional small fragments of heat-altered flint and animal bone.

4.17 Trench 57

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.50m deep

Ground level: 59.19m OD (NNE), 59.00m OD (SSW)

Figure: 19

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
57/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
57/002	Fill	Fill of ditch 57/003	0.30m–0.70m	Centre of trench
57/003	Cut	Ditch, undated	0.30m–0.70m	Centre of trench
57/004	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.30m	Trench-wide

Table 17: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 57

4.17.1 The natural stratum [57/004] was particularly varied, with areas of light yellowish brown chalk clay/silt, mid greyish brown sand with pebbles and firm, mid reddish brown clayey sand with pebbles.

4.17.2 Ditch [57/003] was oriented approximately north-west to south-east and measured 1.16m wide x 0.40m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base (Figure 19; Section 19 and photograph). Its single fill [57/002] was soft, mid brownish grey silty sand with moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal but no finds. The ditch was picked up by the geophysical survey as a weakly positive linear anomaly of about 20m in length. Its full extent, date and function are unknown, but the ditch did not obviously relate to any of the post-medieval or modern boundaries shown on 19th- and 20th-century maps.

4.18 Trench 60

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.53m deep

Ground level: 60.25m OD (E), 59.84m OD (W)

Figure: 20

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
60/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
60/002	Deposit	Natural clayey sand	0.35m	Trench-wide
60/003	Fill	Fill of ditch 60/004	0.35m–0.82m	E end of trench
60/004	Cut	Ditch, re-cut of 60/006	0.35m–0.82m	E end of trench
60/005	Fill	Fill of ditch 60/006	0.35m–0.60m	E end of trench
60/006	Cut	Ditch	0.35m–0.60m	E end of trench

Table 18: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 60

4.18.1 Ditch [60/004] was oriented north–south and measured 1.10m wide x 0.46m deep with moderately steep sides breaking sharply into a flat base (Figure 20; Section 20). Its single fill [60/003] was soft, mid orangey brown silty sand with occasional animal bone and post-medieval CBM. The eastern edge of the ditch cut an earlier ditch [60/006] on the same orientation. The earlier feature was at least 0.55m wide x 0.23m deep with gently sloping sides. Its fill [60/005] was soft, light reddish brown silty sand with no finds. These ditches

were in the approximate location and on the same orientation as a post-medieval field boundary shown on 19th- and 20th-century maps, until at least the late 1950s. They were not obviously detected by the geophysical survey.

4.18 Trench 62

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.60m deep

Ground level: 60.43m OD (NNE), 60.35m OD (SSW)

Figure: 21

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
62/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
62/002	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.35m	Trench-wide
62/003	Fill	Fill of cut 62/004	0.35m–1.30m	S end of trench
62/004	Cut	Unspecified cut	0.35m–1.30m	S end of trench
62/005	Fill	Fill of ditch/gully 62/006	0.35m–0.55m	S end of trench
62/006	Cut	Ditch/gully	0.35m–0.55m	S end of trench

Table 19: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 62

4.18.1 Ditch/gully [62/006] was oriented approximately north-east to south-west and measured 0.54m wide x 0.20m deep with steep sides breaking sharply into a flat base. Its single fill [62/005] was soft, mid brownish grey silty sand with no finds. This feature extended beyond the edge of the trench to the south-west and was removed to the north-east by later cut [62/004]. Its full extent, date and function are unknown.

4.18.2 Unspecified cut [62/004] might have been part of a ditch or a very large pit. It measured at least 6.5m long x 3m wide x 0.85m deep, with moderately steep sides and an undulating base (Figure 21; Section 21 and photograph). It contained a single, homogenous fill [62/003] of soft, light to mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional pebbles and very occasional flecks and small fragments of CBM. The nature of the fill suggested deliberate backfilling in a single action, rather than gradually silting.

4.18.3 The full extent and function of cut [62/004] are unknown. It was not obviously detected by the geophysical survey and did not coincide with any of the known post-medieval field boundaries in this part of the site. There was a large depression in the ground just to the east of Trench 62 and although this is not shown on any 19th- or 20th-century maps it is possible that it marked the position of a former quarry such as is known to have existed elsewhere on the site. If so, this might provide a clue as to the possible function of cut [62/004].

4.18.4 A linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey in the central part of this trench (Slater, 2015) was not apparent in the ground.

4.19 Trench 66

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.40m deep

Ground level: 54.20m OD (S), 53.78m OD (N)

Figure: 22

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
66/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
66/002	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.35m	Trench-wide
66/003	Fill	Fill of ditch 66/004	0.35m–0.78m	S end of trench
66/004	Cut	Ditch	0.35m–0.78m	S end of trench
66/005	Fill	Fill of ditch 66/006	0.30m–1.20m	S end of trench
66/006	Cut	Ditch	0.30m–1.20m	S end of trench

Table 20: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 66

4.19.1 The natural stratum [66/002] was particularly varied, with areas of stiff, light brown clay/silt, mid yellowish brown clayey sand with pebbles and light yellowish brown chalky clay/silt.

4.19.2 Ditch [66/004] was oriented approximately east–west and measured 1.70m wide x 0.45m deep with moderately steep sides and a broad, concave base (Figure 22; Section 22 and photograph). Its single fill [66/003] was soft, mid brownish grey silty sand with moderate pebbles, occasional small to medium fragments of bone, flecks of charcoal and flecks of pottery or fired clay (not retained). The ditch was not detected by the geophysical survey.

4.19.3 Ditch [66/006] was oriented approximately east–west and measured 3.10m wide x 0.90m deep with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into an undulating base (Figure 22; Section 23 and photograph). Its fill [66/005] was compact, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional pebbles but no finds. The ditch was detected by the geophysical survey as an extensive curvilinear anomaly interpreted incorrectly as ‘related to a former footpath not visible on historic mapping’ (Figure 3). The ditch was seen also in Trenches 2, 33 and 54.

4.20 Trench 69

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.42m deep

Ground level: 55.69m OD (E), 55.23m OD (W)

Figure: 23

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
69/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
69/002	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.35m	Trench-wide
69/003	Fill	Fill of ditch 69/004	0.35m–0.95m	Centre of trench
69/004	Cut	Ditch	0.35m–0.95m	Centre of trench

Table 21: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 69

4.20.1 Ditch [69/004] was oriented approximately north–south and measured 1.50m wide x 0.60m deep with moderately steep sides and a V-shaped profile (Figure 23; Section 24 and photograph). Its single fill [69/003] was mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional pebbles, a moderate amount of animal bone and a small sherd of probable later Iron Age pottery. The ditch was recorded by the geophysical survey as a weak linear anomaly, extending over a distance of at least 30m; its full extent and function are unknown.

4.21 Trench 70

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.46m deep

Ground level: 56.86m OD (ENE), 56.62m OD (WSW)

Figure: 24

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
70/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
70/002	Layer	Subsoil, reddish brown clayey silt	0.35m	Trench-wide
70/003	Deposit	Natural clayey sand	0.40m	Trench-wide
70/004	Fill	Fill of enclosure ditch 70/005	0.40m–0.95m	Centre of trench
70/005	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	0.40m–0.95m	Centre of trench

Table 22: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 70

4.21.1 Ditch [70/005] was oriented approximately north–south and measured 1.75m wide x 0.50m deep with moderately steep sides and a narrow, flat base (Figure 24; Section 25 and photograph). Its single fill [70/004] was mid reddish brown silty sand with frequent pebbles and occasional small fragments of animal bone. The ditch was recorded by the geophysical survey as part of a curvilinear positive anomaly, apparently forming part of a large, sub-rectangular enclosure; it was also excavated in Trench 71.

4.22 Trench 71

Dimensions: 30.00m x 1.80m x up to 0.46m deep

Ground level: 56.83m OD (SSE), 56.26m OD (NNW)

Figure: 25

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
71/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
71/002	Fill	Fill of gully 71/003	0.30m–0.56m	S half of trench
71/003	Cut	Natural gully	0.30m–0.56m	S half of trench
71/004	Fill	Upper fill of enclosure ditch 71/006	0.35m–0.47m	Centre of trench
71/005	Fill	Lower fill of enclosure ditch 71/006	0.40m–0.82m	Centre of trench
71/006	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	0.35m–0.82m	Centre of trench
71/007	Deposit	Natural clayey sand	0.30m	Trench-wide

Table 23: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 71

4.22.1 Natural gully [71/003] was oriented approximately north-east to south-west and measured up to 0.95m wide x 0.26m deep with irregular sides and an undulating base. Its single fill [71/002] was mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional pebbles. Some struck flints and a small fragment of undated CBM were recovered from the surface of the fill but are regarded as unstratified.

4.22.2 Ditch 71/006 was oriented approximately south-west to north-east and measured 1.05m wide x 0.47m deep with moderately steep sides and a narrow, concave base (Figure 25; Section 26 and photograph). Its lower fill [71/005] was soft, mid brownish grey silty clay containing occasional charcoal, a small amount of LIA/early Roman pottery and some animal bone. Sampling of this fill produced charcoal but no significant environmental evidence. Upper fill [71/004] was soft, mid yellowish brown silty clay with no inclusions. The ditch was recorded by the geophysical survey as part of a curvilinear positive anomaly, apparently forming part of a large sub-rectangular enclosure; it was excavated also in Trench 70.

4.23 Trench 75

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.35m deep

Ground level: 50.24m OD (SE), 49.68m OD (NW)

Figure: 26

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
75/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
75/002	Deposit	Natural clayey sand	0.35m	Trench-wide
75/003	Cut	Ditch	0.35m	Centre of trench
75/004	Fill	Fill of ditch 75/003	0.35m	Centre of trench
75/005	Cut	Ditch	0.35m–0.85m	NW half of trench
75/006	Fill	Single fill of ditch 75/005	0.35m–0.85m	NW half of trench

Table 24: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 75

4.23.1 Ditch [75/003] was oriented south-west to north-east and was approximately 1.5m–2.0m wide. It was recorded by the geophysical survey as part of an extensive linear anomaly and is interpreted as a boundary or enclosure ditch. It was not excavated in this trench but was further investigated in Trench 76.

4.23.2 Ditch [75/005] was on the same alignment as [75/003]. It measured 1.7m wide x 0.50m deep with an asymmetrical profile, being steeper on the south-eastern side (Figure 26; Section 27). The ditch contained a single fill [75/006] of compact, light brownish grey silty clay without finds. This feature was not obviously recorded by the geophysical survey.

4.24 Trench 76

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.76m deep

Ground level: 51.30m OD (SSE), 50.67m OD (NNW)

Figure: 27

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
76/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
76/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30m	NW half of trench
76/003	Deposit	Natural clayey sand	0.26m SE–0.76m NW	Trench-wide
76/004	Cut	Gully or trench	0.26m–0.47m	SE half of trench
76/005	Fill	Lower fill of cut 76/004	0.26m–0.47m	SE half of trench
76/006	Fill	Upper fill of cut 76/004	0.26m–0.47m	SE half of trench
76/007	Cut	Pit	0.55m–1.35m	Centre of trench
76/008	Fill	Lower fill of pit 76/007	1.05m–1.35m	Centre of trench
76/009	Fill	Upper fill of pit 76/007	0.55m–1.35m	Centre of trench
76/010	Cut	Boundary ditch	0.75m–>1.55m	Centre of trench
76/011	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 76/010	1.15m–>1.55m	Centre of trench
76/012	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 76/010	0.75m–1.25m	Centre of trench
76/013	Layer	External soil	~0.50m	NW half of trench
76/014	Deposit	Layer or fill?	0.55m	Centre of trench
76/015	Cut(s)	One or more grave cuts	0.58m–0.82m	NW end of trench
76/016	Fill(s)	Fill of grave(s)	0.58m	NW end of trench
76/017	Skeleton	Inhumation	~0.75m	NW end of trench
76/018	Cut	Small ditch or gully	0.55m–0.80m	Centre of trench
76/019	Fill	Fill of ditch/gully 76/018	0.55m–0.80m	Centre of trench

Table 25: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 76

- 4.24.1 Subsoil [76/002] was a distinctive layer of mid reddish brown clayey sand up to 0.38m thick in the north-western half of the trench.
- 4.24.2 [76/013] was a layer of dark greyish brown clayey sand up to 0.34m thick, below subsoil [76/002]. It produced sixteen sherds (98g) of Roman pottery (AD 70–200) and some animal bone. This layer sealed all cut features in the central and north-western part of the trench and is interpreted as a possible cultivation soil or occupation horizon.
- 4.24.3 Linear feature [76/004] was approximately 3.5m long x 0.46m wide x 0.21m deep, with rounded terminals (Figure 27; Section 28). It contained a lower fill of weathered natural [76/005] and an upper fill [76/006] of mid greyish brown silty clay with no finds. The date and function of this feature are unknown. It was sealed by topsoil [76/001].
- 4.24.4 Pit [76/007] was oval and measured at least 0.99m wide x 0.64m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Figure 27; Section 29). It contained a primary fill [76/008] of weathered natural and a principal fill [76/009] of mid greyish brown silty clay with some charcoal and one sherd of LIA/early Roman pottery. The pit truncated earlier ditch [76/010] and was sealed by layer [76/013].
- 4.24.5 Ditch [76/010] was part of a significant south-west to north-east boundary that was recorded also in Trench 75 and that was picked up as a strong linear anomaly by the geophysical survey. It was 1.14m wide and at least 0.81m deep (not bottomed) with steep sides (Figure 27; Section 29). The lower (recorded) fill [76/011] was possibly slumped natural but contained two sherds (180g) of Roman pottery and some animal bone. Upper fill [76/012] of mid greyish brown clayey sand produced six sherds (106g) of mostly early Roman pottery but including one Late Roman sherd (AD 250–410).
- 4.24.6 [76/014] was a deposit of mid orangey brown clayey sand recorded in plan between linear features [76/007] and [76/010] but not excavated (Figure 27; Section 29). Its nature, date and extent are unknown.
- 4.24.6 An uncertain number of intercutting (but largely unexcavated) features [76/015] at the north-west end of Trench 76 included at least one grave. One inhumation [76/017] was partially excavated (lower legs and feet) with the remainder of the skeleton being left *in situ* (Figure 27; Section 30 and photograph). The body was probably in an extended, supine position with the head to the north-west, although no clear grave cut was identified. Three iron nails found near the feet and another two nails recorded in section adjacent to the body suggest that this was a coffin burial. A possible fragment of human pelvis found in association with [76/017] probably belonged to another individual.
- 4.24.7 Ditch/gully [76/018] ran parallel to, and just south of, larger boundary ditch [76/010]. It measured 0.68m wide x 0.26m deep, with a U-shaped profile (Figure 27; Section 31). Its fill [76/019] of dark greyish brown silty sand produced six sherds (24g) of Roman pottery and some animal bone. Like [76/010], ditch [76/018] was sealed by external soil layer [76/013].

4.25 Trench 77

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.40m deep

Ground level: 52.63m OD (S), 52.08m OD (N)

Figure: 28

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
77/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
77/002	Deposit	Natural clayey sand	0.30m	Trench-wide
77/003	Cut	Shallow ditch	0.30m–0.54m	S half of trench
77/004	Fill	Fill of ditch 77/003	0.30m–0.54m	S half of trench
77/005	Cut	Shallow pit	0.30m–0.40m	S end of trench
77/006	Fill	Fill of pit 77/005	0.30m–0.40m	S end of trench
77/007	Cut	Ditch/gully	0.28m–0.45m	N end of trench
77/008	Fill	Fill of ditch/gully 77/007	0.28m–0.45m	N end of trench

Table 26: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 77

4.25.1 Ditch [77/003] was oriented east–west and measured 0.77m wide x 0.24m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base (Figure 28; Section 32). Its single fill [77/004] was mid reddish brown sand with frequent flints and occasional charcoal flecks but no finds.

4.25.2 Pit [77/005] was oval, measuring at least 2.9m wide but only 0.10m deep with a saucer-shaped profile (Figure 28; Section 33). Fill [77/006] was mid reddish brown clayey sand containing frequent flint fragments and thirty-two fragments (126g) of animal bone. The date, extent and function of the pit are unknown.

4.25.3 Ditch/gully [77/007] was oriented north-west to south-east and measured 0.60m wide x 0.17m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base (Figure 28; Section 34). Fill [77/008] was dark reddish brown clayey sand that produced one sherd (12g) of probable Iron Age pottery.

4.26 Trench 78

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.37m deep

Ground level: 51.44m OD (NE), 50.83m OD (SW)

Figure: 29

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
78/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
78/002	Deposit	Natural clayey sand	0.30m	Trench-wide
78/003	Unused			
78/004	Skeleton	Horse burial	0.30m–0.38m	NE end of trench
78/005	Fill	Fill over horse burial	0.30m–0.38m	NE end of trench
78/006	Cut	Pit containing horse	0.30m–0.38m	NE end of trench
78/007	Cut	Pit or natural feature	0.30m–0.48m	SW half of trench
78/008	Fill	Fill of pit(?) 78/007	0.30m–0.48m	SW half of trench
78/009	Cut	Small pit or posthole	0.30m–0.42m	SW half of trench
78/010	Fill	Fill of pit/PH 78/009	0.30m–0.42m	SW half of trench
78/011	Cut	Substantial ditch	0.30m–1.00m	Centre of trench
78/012	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 78/010	0.45m–1.00m	Centre of trench
78/013	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 78/010	0.30m–0.75m	Centre of trench

Table 27: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 78

- 4.26.1 A shallow pit [78/006] with poorly defined edges contained the articulated remains of part of a horse skeleton, principally the ribs and spine [78/004]; a cattle mandible was found in association with the horse skeleton (Figure 29; photograph). The bones showed no evidence of butchery or gnawing. The horse burial was found directly below the current topsoil and it is likely that the remains have been truncated by ploughing. Associated fill [78/005] produced three sherds (56g) of Late Roman pottery (AD 200–410) and a possible worked flint core.
- 4.26.2 Possible pit [78/007] was oval, measuring at least 0.88m wide x 0.18m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base (Figure 29; Section 35). Its single fill [78/008] was greyish brown sandy clay with a concentration of flint fragments on its surface but no finds. The nature of its fill suggests that this might have been a natural feature.
- 4.26.3 [78/009] was a small, oval pit or depression measuring 0.42m wide x 0.12m deep with a bowl-shaped profile (Figure 29; Section 36). Its fill [78/010] was light greyish brown sandy clay without finds. The nature of its fill suggests that this might have been a natural feature.
- 4.26.4 Ditch [78/011] was oriented north-west to south-east and was 1.76m wide x 0.72m deep with moderately steep sides breaking sharply into a flat base (Figure 29; Section 37). The ditch was recorded by the geophysical survey and was clearly part of an extensive enclosure system. It contained an undated primary fill [78/012] that appeared to represent slumping of the ditch sides. Upper fill [78/013] was dark brown sandy clay with frequent flint fragments and one small sherd (6g) of prehistoric pottery, probably of Late Bronze Age date; the pottery is assumed to have been residual since other elements of the enclosure system are securely dated to the Roman period.

4.27 Trench 79

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.85m deep
Ground level: 52.80m OD (NE), 52.30m OD (SW)
Figure: 30

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
79/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
79/002	Deposit	Natural	0.30m	Trench-wide
79/003	Cut	Substantial ditch	0.30m–0.85m	Centre of trench
79/004	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 79/003	0.70m–0.85m	Centre of trench
79/005	Fill	Middle fill of ditch 79/003	0.40m–0.70m	Centre of trench
79/006	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 79/003	0.30m–0.58m	Centre of trench
79/007	Cut	Small ditch or gully	0.30m–0.48m	NE half of trench
79/008	Fill	Fill of ditch/gully 79/007	0.30m–0.48m	NE half of trench
79/009	Cut	Shallow pit	0.30m–0.53m	NE end of trench
79/010	Fill	Single fill of pit 79/009	0.30m–0.53m	NE end of trench

Table 28: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 79

- 4.27.1 Ditch [79/003] was oriented north-west to south-east and was 1.30m wide x 0.55m deep with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base (Figure 30; Section 38 and photograph). The ditch was recorded by the

geophysical survey and was clearly part of an extensive enclosure system. It contained a sequence of three fills. Lower fill [79/004] was dark greyish brown clayey sand with moderate flint inclusions but no finds. Middle fill [79/005] was mid reddish brown clayey sand that produced forty-six sherds (362g) of Roman pottery (AD 40–150), much of which was from the same vessel. Upper fill [79/006] was dark reddish brown clayey sand, possibly scorched in places, and produced twelve sherds (132g) of broadly dated Roman pottery from the same vessel, four struck flints and a small amount of animal bone.

4.27.2 Ditch/gully [79/007] was on the same orientation as enclosure ditch [79/003]. It measured 0.34m wide x 0.18m deep and was filled with mid reddish brown clayey sand [79/008] with no finds (Figure 30; Section 39). It was removed to the south-east by pit [79/009].

4.27.3 Pit [79/009] was oval, measuring at least 3.8m wide x 0.23m deep with a saucer-shaped profile (Figure 30; Section 39). It contained a single fill [79/010] of mid reddish brown clayey silt with frequent pebbles but no cultural material.

4.28 Trench 80

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.37m deep

Ground level: 54.11m OD (SSW), 53.68m OD (NNE)

Figure: 31

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
80/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
80/002	Deposit	Natural clayey sand	0.30m–0.33m	Centre and NE end of trench
80/003	Deposit	Natural boulder clay	0.33m	Trench-wide
80/004	Cut	Enclosure ditch	0.30m–0.77m	Centre of trench
80/005	Fill	Fill of ditch 80/004	0.30m–0.77m	Centre of trench
80/006	Cut	Ditch	0.40m–0.96m	NE half of trench
80/007	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 80/006	0.70m–0.96m	NE half of trench
80/008	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 80/006	0.40m–0.77m	NE half of trench

Table 29: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 80

4.28.1 Ditch [80/004] was oriented approximately north-west to south-east and was 1.40m wide x 0.47m deep with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base (Figure 31; Section 40 and photograph). The ditch was recorded by the geophysical survey and was clearly part of a rectangular enclosure. It contained a single fill [80/005] of dark grey sandy clay with frequent inclusions of flint and charcoal, two small sherds LIA/early Roman pottery, another small sherd of earlier Iron Age pottery and a small amount of animal bone.

4.28.2 Ditch [80/006] was on a similar orientation to [80/004], approximately 4m to the north-east. It measured 1.19m wide x 0.54m deep with a pronounced, V-shaped profile (Figure 31; Section 41). This ditch was also recorded by the geophysical survey. It contained a lower fill [80/007] of orangey brown clayey sand (slumped natural) with one sherd (10g) of probable Later Iron Age pottery. Upper fill [80/008] was dark brown sandy clay with no finds.

4.29 Trench 81

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.55m deep

Ground level: 51.70m OD (SE), 50.88m OD (NW)

Figure: 32

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
81/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
81/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30m	Almost trench-wide
81/003	Deposit	Natural clayey sand	0.28m SE; 0.53m NW	Trench-wide
81/004	Cut	Pit	0.50m–1.17m	NW end of trench
81/005	Cut	Large pit	0.50m–1.55m	NW end of trench
81/006	Cut	Pit	0.85m–1.20m	NW end of trench
81/007	Fill	Principal fill of pit 81/004	0.50m–1.17m	NW end of trench
81/008	Fill	Upper fill of pit 81/004	0.50m–0.73m	NW end of trench
81/009	Fill	Lower fill of pit 81/006	0.90m–1.20m	NW end of trench
81/010	Fill	Upper fill of pit 81/006	0.85m–1.05m	NW end of trench
81/011	Fill	Fill of large pit 81/005	0.50m	NW end of trench
81/012	Fill	Fill of large pit 81/005	0.50m	NW end of trench
81/013	Fill	Fill of large pit 81/005	0.50m	NW end of trench
81/014	Fill	Fill of large pit 81/005	0.90m	NW end of trench
81/015	Fill	Fill of large pit 81/005	1.20m	NW end of trench
81/016	Fill	Middle fill of ditch 81/018	0.67m–0.85m	NW half of trench
81/017	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 81/018	0.85m–0.95m	NW half of trench
81/018	Cut	Ditch	0.35m–0.95m	NW half of trench
81/019	Fill	Single fill of pit 81/020	0.35m–0.75m	NW half of trench
81/020	Cut	Large pit	0.35m–0.75m	NW half of trench
81/021	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 81/018	0.35m–0.80m	NW half of trench
81/022	Fill	Fill of pit 81/023	0.40m–0.75m	SE end of trench
81/023	Cut	Pit	0.40m–0.75m	SE end of trench
81/024	Cut	Enclosure ditch	0.30m–0.95m	SE end of trench
81/025	Fill	Single fill of ditch 81/024	0.30m–0.95m	SE end of trench

Table 30: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 81

4.29.1 Subsoil [81/002] – reddish brown loamy soil – extended almost trench-wide (being absent only at the south-east end) and sealed most of the Roman pits and ditches in this trench.

4.29.2 Pit [81/004] was sub-circular, measuring 1.3m wide x 0.80m deep with very steep or undercut sides breaking sharply into an irregular base (Figure 32; Section 42). The principal fill [81/007] was dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent pebbles (mostly towards the base of the deposit) and two sherds (20g) of Roman pottery. This deposit was sealed by a possible capping layer of mid brown and yellowish brown silty clay, probably redeposited natural. This pit truncated earlier pit [81/005].

4.29.3 Large, sub circular pit [81/005] was 4m wide x 1.05m deep with steep sides and an irregular base (Figure 32; Sections 42 and 43). It contained a clear vertical sequence of five fills [81/011 to 81/015] that produced just one sherd of Roman pottery and a moderate amount of animal bone. Environmental sample 4 from [81/013] contained charred remains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) together with a range of wild plant seeds that included some common crop weeds. The size of the pit suggests that it might have been dug originally for clay extraction. This pit truncated earlier pit

[81/006].

- 4.29.4 Pit [81/006] was circular, measuring 0.80m wide x 0.35m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base (Figure 32; Section 42). Its two fills [81/009] and [81/010] were both devoid of cultural material.
- 4.29.5 Ditch [81/018] was oriented approximately north-west to south-east and was up to 2m wide x 0.60m deep with irregular/stepped sides and a concave base (Figure 32; Section 44). Primary fill [81/017] of mid brownish yellow silty clay produced one sherd of Roman pottery and some animal bone. Middle fill [81/016] – dark greyish brown silty clay – produced twenty-six sherds (620g) of generally unabraded mid to late Roman pottery (AD 120-410) and a small amount of animal bone. Environmental Sample 3 from [81/016] contained charred remains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) together with a range of wild plant seeds that included some common crop weeds. Upper fill [81/021] of light to mid brownish grey silty clay produced no finds. This ditch was truncated partially by later pit [81/020]. It was recorded by the geophysical survey as a short linear anomaly.
- 4.29.6 Pit [81/020], which was located largely beyond the area of the evaluation trench, measured at least 2m long x 0.50m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Figure 32; Section 44). Its single fill [81/019] was mid greyish brown silty clay that produced two small sherds of undiagnostic Roman pottery.
- 4.29.7 Small pit [81/023] measured at least 1.36m wide x 0.50m deep with steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base (Figure 32; Section 45). Its single fill [81/022] was soft, mid to dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal (especially towards the base), and small amounts of Roman pottery (AD 220–410), CBM and animal bone.
- 4.29.8 Ditch [81/024], oriented south-west to north-east, was 1.57m wide x 0.60m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Figure 32; Section 46). Its single fill [81/025] was mid brownish grey silty clay that produced fifteen fairly large sherds (530g) of Roman pottery (AD 120–200+) and a moderate assemblage of animal bone. The ditch was recorded by the geophysical survey as part of an extensive rectangular enclosure.

4.30 Trench 82

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.40m deep

Ground level: 53.49m OD (SE), 53.12m OD (NW)

Figure: 33

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
82/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
82/002	Deposit	Natural clayey sand	0.30m	Trench-wide
82/003	Cut	Small ditch/gully	0.30m–0.50m	NW half of trench
82/004	Fill	Fill of ditch/gully 83/003	0.30m–0.50m	NW half of trench
82/005	Cut	Ditch (unexcavated)	0.30m	NW half of trench

Table 31: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 82

- 4.30.1 A south-west to north-east oriented ditch [82/005] was not excavated in this

trench, having been investigated in nearby Trench 81 as [81/024]. It was part of an extensive rectangular enclosure system recorded by the geophysical survey.

4.30.2 Small ditch/gully [82/003] was parallel to and about 1m south-east of enclosure ditch [82/005]. It was 0.42m wide x 0.22m deep with concave sides and a rounded base (Figure 33; Section 47). Its single fill [82/004] – mid reddish brown clayey sand – produced only one small fragment of animal bone.

4.30.3 The interpretive plan of the geophysical survey indicated one or more short, linear anomalies oriented south south-west to north north-east in the area of Trench 82; these were not observed during the evaluation.

4.31 Trench 83

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.40m deep

Ground level: 54.13m OD (SW), 53.97m OD (NE)

Figure: 34

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
83/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
83/002	Deposit	Natural silty clay	0.21m	Centre of trench
83/003	Deposit	Natural boulder clay	0.29m–0.35m	Trench-wide
83/004	Cut	Large pit	0.35m–>1.30m	NE end of trench
83/005	Fill	Lower recorded fill of pit 83/004	0.65m–>1.30m	NE end of trench
83/006	Fill	Fill of pit 83/004	0.40m–0.55m	NE end of trench
83/007	Fill	Upper fill of pit 83/004	0.35m–1.20m	NE end of trench
83/008	Cut	Enclosure ditch	0.35m–1.00m	SW end of trench
83/009	Fill	Single fill of ditch 83/008	0.35m–1.00m	SW end of trench
83/010	Cut	Shallow pit or depression	0.35m–0.55m	SW end of trench
83/011	Fill	Fill of pit 83/010	0.35m–0.55m	SW end of trench
83/012	Cut	Small pit/posthole	0.35m–0.65m	SW end of trench
83/013	Fill	Fill of pit/posthole 83/012	0.35m–0.65m	SW end of trench

Table 32: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 83

4.31.1 Large oval pit [83/004] measured 3.87m wide x over 1m deep with steep sides (stepped in places); the base of the pit was not seen (Figure 34; Section 48). Its lower (recorded) fills [83/005] and [83/006] were deposits of yellowish brown sandy clay that probably represented slumping of the pit sides; there were no finds from these fills. Upper fill [83/007] was dark greyish brown sandy clay containing small amounts of early Roman pottery (eight sherds, 96g), some CBM (nine fragments, 772g) and animal bone (thirteen fragments, 424g). This pit was detected as a strong localised anomaly by the geophysical survey.

4.31.2 Ditch [83/008] was oriented north-west to south-east and measured 1.70m wide x 0.65m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Figure 34; Section 49). Its single fill [83/009] was soft, orangey brown sandy clay that produced one sherd (36g) of probable Iron Age pottery. This ditch was recorded by the geophysical survey as part of a rectangular enclosure (also investigated in Trench 80). It was partially truncated by pit [83/010].

4.31.3 Pit/depression [83/010] was up to 2.68m wide but only 0.20m deep, with an

undulating base (Figure 34; Section 49). It contained a single fill [83/011] of dark brown sandy clay containing frequent charcoal, four sherds (30g) of LIA/Early Roman pottery and some heat-altered flint. The function of the pit is unknown; it partially truncated enclosure ditch [83/008].

4.31.4 Small pit/posthole [83/012] was circular, measuring 0.43m wide x 0.31m deep with very steep sides tapering to a flat base (Figure 34; Section 50). Its fill [83/013] was dark grey sandy clay with no finds.

4.32 Trench 86

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.35m deep

Ground level: 52.29m OD (E), 51.45m OD (W)

Figure: 35

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
86/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
86/002	Deposit	Natural clayey sand	0.30m	Trench-wide
86/003	Cut	Curvilinear ditch/gully	0.30m–0.55m	E half of trench
86/004	Fill	Fill of ditch/gully 86/003	0.35m–0.47m	E half of trench

Table 33: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 86

4.32.1 A curving ditch/gully [86/003] measured 0.62m wide x up to 0.25m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base (Figure 35; Section 51). Its single fill [86/004] of mid brownish grey sandy silt did not produce any finds.

4.32.2 Part of an L-shaped anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey was seen at the west end of Trench 86 but was apparently very shallow and was interpreted by the excavator as a natural feature; it was not recorded archaeologically. Two other features in this trench were interpreted as tree throws and were not recorded.

4.33 Trench 87

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.37m deep

Ground level: 54.98m OD (SSW), 54.73m OD (NNE)

Figure: 36

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
87/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
87/002	Deposit	Natural clayey sand	0.30m	Trench-wide
87/003	Cut	Enclosure ditch	0.30m–0.85m	N half of trench
87/004	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 87/003	0.55m–0.85m	N half of trench
87/005	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 87/003	0.30m–0.70m	N half of trench
87/006	Cut	Ditch/gully	0.48m–0.63m	N half of trench
87/007	Fill	Fill of ditch/gully 87/006	0.48m–0.63m	N half of trench

Table 34: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 87

4.33.1 Ditch [87/003] was oriented approximately west north-west to east south-east and was 1.86m wide x 0.55m deep with moderately steep or irregular sides and a concave base (Figure 36; Section 52 and photograph). Its lower fill [87/004] was probably derived for the slumping of the ditch sides and produced no finds. Upper fill [87/005] was orangey brown silty sand that produced one small sherd (4g) of LIA/Early Roman pottery and a small

amount of animal bone. This ditch was recorded by the geophysical survey as part of a large curvilinear enclosure ditch. As excavated, it truncated an earlier ditch/gully [87/006].

4.33.2 Ditch/gully [87/006] was only 0.35m wide and 0.14m deep with generally steep sides and a concave base. As excavated, it was truncated by enclosure ditch [87/003] but the drawn section (Figure 36; Section 52) suggests rather that the two adjacent ditches might have been open at the same time. Fill [87/007] was orangey brown silty sand with no obvious cultural material.

4.33.3 A linear negative anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey and interpreted as a 'possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin' was not recognised in this trench.

4.34 Trench 89

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.35m deep

Ground level: 51.55m OD (N), 51.35m OD (S)

Figure: 37

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
89/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
89/002	Deposit	Natural clayey sand	0.30m–0.38m	Trench-wide
89/003	Cut	Ditch/gully	0.37m–0.70m	N end of trench
89/004	Fill	Fill of ditch/gully 89/003	0.37m–0.70m	N end of trench
89/005	Cut	Pit	0.30m–0.67m	Centre of trench
89/006	Fill	Fill of pit 89/005	0.30m–0.67m	Centre of trench
89/007	Cut	Ditch/gully	0.35m–0.55m	S end of trench
89/008	Fill	Fill of ditch/gully 89/007	0.35m–0.55m	S end of trench

Table 35: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 89

4.34.1 Ditch/gully [89/003] was oriented east–west and measured 1.05m wide x 0.33m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base (Figure 37; Section 53). It contained a single fill [89/004] of reddish brown sandy clay without finds.

4.34.2 [89/005] was an elongated oval pit, or perhaps a ditch terminus, that extended beyond the edge of the trench to the east. It measured at least 1.7m long x 1.27m wide x 0.37m deep with moderately steep but irregular sides and a narrow concave base (Figure 37; Section 54). Its fill [89/006] was dark reddish brown silty sand that produced two sherds (10g) of early Roman pottery and some animal bone.

4.34.3 Ditch/gully [89/007] was oriented approximately north-west to south-east and measured 0.58m wide x 0.20m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base (Figure 37; Section 55). Its fill [89/008] of mid reddish brown silty sand contained a small fragment of post-medieval CBM (intrusive?) and some animal bone.

4.35 Trench 90

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.34m deep

Ground level: 53.79m OD (NE), 53.15m OD (SW)

Figure: 38

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
90/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
90/002	Deposit	Natural silty clay	0.19m–0.22m	Centre of trench
90/003	Deposit	Natural silty clay	0.20m–0.30m	Trench-wide
90/004	Cut	Ditch/gully	0.37m–0.70m	N half of trench
90/005	Fill	Fill of ditch /gully	0.37m–0.70m	N half of trench
90/006	Cut	Ditch, unexcavated	0.35m	Centre of trench

Table 36: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 90

4.35.1 Ditch/gully [90/004] was oriented approximately north-northwest to south-southeast and was 0.79m wide x 0.35m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Figure 38; Section 56). It contained a single fill [90/005] of mid to dark brown sandy clay with occasional pot, bone and worked flint; these finds have been mislaid, or mislabelled. This ditch was not recorded by the geophysical survey.

4.35.2 Ditch [90/006] was approximately 1.5m wide but was not excavated, having been investigated to the north in Trench 78. It was part of an extensive, rectilinear enclosure system recorded by the geophysical survey.

4.36 Trench 91

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.40m deep

Ground level: 48.36m OD (NE), 46.75m OD (SW)

Figure: 39

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
91/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
91/002	Deposit	Natural clayey sand	0.30m	Trench-wide
91/003	Cut	Ditch or natural channel	0.25m–0.60m	Centre of trench
91/004	Fill	Fill of ditch/channel 91/003	0.25m–0.60m	Centre of trench
91/005	Cut	Ditch or natural channel	0.25m–0.70m	Centre of trench
91/006	Fill	Fill of ditch/channel 91/005	0.25m–0.70m	Centre of trench

Table 37: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 91

4.36.1 North–south ditch/channel [91/003] was at least 0.71m wide x 0.34m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill [91/004] was orangey brown sandy clay containing eleven fragments (28g) of animal bone. It was apparently cut by later ditch/channel [91/005] although the relationship was uncertain and in retrospect these might have been part of the same feature (Figure 39; Section 57).

4.36.2 North–south ditch/channel [91/005] was 1.14m wide x 0.42m deep with moderately steep sides and an irregular base. Its fill [91/006] was mid reddish brown silty clay without finds. Given the orientation and location of this and adjacent/earlier feature [91/003] near the base of a dry valley it is quite likely that they were natural erosion features filled with colluvial/head deposits.

4.37 Trench 93

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.32m deep

Ground level: 53.86m OD (NE), 53.01m OD (SW)

Figure: 40

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
93/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
93/002	Deposit	Natural clayey sand	0.30m	Trench-wide
93/003	Cut	Enclosure ditch	0.30m–0.90m	Centre of trench
93/004	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 93/003	0.65m–0.90m	Centre of trench
93/005	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 93/003	0.30m–0.65m	Centre of trench

Table 38: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 93

4.37.1 Ditch [93/003] was oriented north-north-west to south south-east and measured 1.46m wide x 0.60m deep with moderately steep sides and a narrow, flat base (Figure 40; Section 58 and photograph). Lower fill [93/004] was mid greyish brown clayey sand eleven sherds (66g) of early Roman pottery, some worked flint and a moderate assemblage of animal bone. Upper fill [93/005] was orangey brown clayey sand without finds. The ditch was recorded by the geophysical survey as part of a rectilinear enclosure system.

4.38 Blank trenches

4.38.1 Sixty-two evaluation trenches contained no archaeological remains, and the results from these trenches are summarised in Appendix 1. Of these trenches, twenty-one had been positioned to investigate positive anomalies detected by the geophysical survey (Trenches 8, 10, 11, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 32, 35, 41, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 55, 58, 68 and 85).

4.38.2 These anomalies had been interpreted as probable or possible archaeology and included linear, curvilinear and more localised features; they were concentrated in the bottom of a dry valley running through the central part of the site (Slater 2015).

4.38.3 Some of the anomalies (such as the curvilinear feature at the west end of Trench 30) were seen in the ground but were clearly of natural origin, being variations in the natural stratum or erosion channels; these were noted on the Trench Recording Sheets but were not recorded in detail. Other anomalies were tested by excavation ([29/005], for example) but have been interpreted as probable erosion features. Many of the more amorphous anomalies that were interpreted as 'possible cut features of archaeological origin' were not seen in the ground at all and are likely to have represented variations in the topsoil or subsoil.

4.38.4 From the above, it is clear that many of the anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey, especially those located in the dry valley in the central part of the site (Trenches 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 32, 46 and 47), were not of archaeological origin. They probably reflected variations in the natural strata (colluvial Head deposits) or overlying soils, or were natural erosion channels.

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A moderate assemblage of bulk finds was recovered during the evaluation. The finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate, and were subsequently bagged by material and context. Packaging and storage policies follow IfA (2013) guidelines; there are five bulk finds boxes (450mm x 240mm x 220mm) and one Stewart tub. The bulk finds are quantified by type in Table 39 and a full quantification by context is in Appendix 2. There are nine registered finds and four objects are recommended for X-radiography.

Type	Quantity	Weight (g)
Pottery	371	4660
CBM	28	1934
Bone	622	10634
Shell	4	38
Worked flint	25	326
Heat-altered flint	4	76
Stone	76	20
Iron	48	1469
Fired clay	46	590
Clay tobacco pipe	3	8

Table 39: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds by type

5.2 Worked flint by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 Introduction

The evaluation produced a small assemblage of worked flints. In total, thirty pieces weighing 1071g were recovered from eighteen contexts in thirteen trenches. A further four fragments (76g) of burnt, unworked flint were collected from two numbered contexts. The flint assemblage, recovered through hand collection and from three environmental samples, consists almost entirely of knapping waste. Three modified pieces are also present, consisting of a notched piece, an end scraper and a retouched flake. None of them are chronologically diagnostic. Nonetheless, although low in number and largely undatable, the flint assemblage forms a coherent group. Based on technological and morphological grounds, a broad Neolithic – Bronze Age date seems likely. A very small Mesolithic or Early Neolithic component is also present. The majority of the flints derive from contexts dated by pottery to the LIA/early Roman period or later, and are therefore likely to be redeposited.

5.2.2 Methodology

The pieces of struck flint were individually examined and classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005, Ford 1987 and Inizan *et al.* 1999). Basic technological details as well as further information regarding the condition of the artefacts (evidence of burning or breakage, degree of cortication and degree of edge damage) were recorded. Dating was attempted where possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, which forms part of the site's digital archive.

5.2.3 Results

The thirty pieces of worked flint were thinly spread over eighteen contexts with no deposits producing more than three artefacts. Three pieces came from the topsoil and two from the subsoil. The remaining pieces were recovered from features provisionally dated to the LIA/ early Roman period or later, including mainly pits and ditches, but also a burial and a possible track-way.

The majority of the flints display moderate edge damage implying some degree of post-depositional disturbance. The raw material selected for the production of the lithics is characterised by light to dark grey flint with occasional inclusions. Where present, the outer surface was mainly 2–4mm thick, off-white and slightly weathered. Thermal flaws were noted. This chalk-derived material could have collected locally from head deposits overlaying the Lewes chalk formation. A single piece from ditch fill [79/006] with a glossy appearance displays a cortex abraded to a thin mid grey gravel surface.

The assemblage is composed almost entirely of un-retouched types, including nineteen flakes, four blade-like flakes, a blade and a piece of irregular waste. A notched piece made on a blade from pit fill [1/008] and a blade from topsoil [74/001] could be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date. While a few flakes are crudely worked, displaying plain, unprepared platforms, a larger proportion exhibits narrow and winged platform (pit fill [1/008] for example) or abrasion of the platform edge (ditch fill [93/004] for example). The latter context produced also a finely made end scraper that is likely to predate the mid Bronze Age. Two cores were recovered. The first one from fill [78/005] was crudely worked and only minimally used. The second one, from subsoil [81/002] was found alongside a large partly burnt piece of irregular waste. In fact it is uncertain if both pieces from [81/002] are genuine prehistoric artefacts. They are crudely worked, and could easily be associated with the Late Iron Age or Roman occupation of the site.

5.2.4 Conclusion

The evaluation produced a small assemblage of flint artefacts, consisting of unmodified waste pieces, cores and three retouched pieces. Based on technological and morphological grounds, the bulk of the assemblage suggests prehistoric activity on the site during the Neolithic and Bronze Age, but the absence of typologically diagnostic pieces and large enough groups prevent the flintwork from being dated more precisely. A very small Mesolithic / Early Neolithic element was noted, and two pieces from subsoil [81/002] could be associated with post-prehistoric activities on the site. Overall, no large concentration of material was encountered and the assemblage suggests only a low level of activity during the prehistoric period.

5.3 Prehistoric and Roman pottery by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 Introduction

A relatively large assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered, and is quantified by fabric type in Table 40. The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope. At present, prehistoric fabrics

have been broadly recorded according to their major inclusion type but not arranged into a formal type-series. Although Roman pottery in Suffolk has generally been recorded using a regional type-series (based on post-excavation work at Pakenham), this is unpublished and was unavailable for use at the time of writing. As a result, codes from the Essex County type-series which uses a very similar system of classification, have been used (see Doherty 2015, incorporating form codes from Hawkes and Hull 1947 and Going 1987). It is recommended that the assemblage should be retained for integration with any material found in the event of further fieldwork on the site. Should further stages of analysis occur, it would be necessary to incorporate the prehistoric material into a full fabric type-series and to concord the Late Iron Age/early Roman wares with the local Pakenham type series. The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight, Estimated Vessel Number (ENV); Late Iron Age and Roman pottery was also quantified by Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE).

Fabric	Description	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLIN	Prehistoric hand-made flint-tempered wares	45	509	37
QUAR	Prehistoric hand-made quartz rich wares	47	725	42
BSW1	Late Iron Age/early Roman black surfaced sandy wares	107	1320	57
BSW2	Late Iron Age/early Roman black surfaced sparsely grog-tempered wares	53	107	5
BUF	Unsourced buff oxidised wares	1	1	1
CGSW	Central Gaulish samian ware	7	65	3
COLB	Colchester buff ware	16	16	2
ESH	Early shell-tempered ware	5	34	5
GRF	Unsourced fine grey wares	57	494	3
GROG	Grog-tempered wares	5	51	4
GROGC	Coarse grog-tempered wares	1	10	1
GRS	Unsourced coarse grey wares	61	1458	38
HAB?	?Hadham Black-burnished ware	1	8	1
NVCC	Nene Valley colour-coated ware	2	58	1
RED	Unsourced red oxidised wares	5	21	5
STOR	Storage jar fabrics	1	33	1
Total		414	4910	206

Table 40: Quantification of prehistoric and Roman pottery fabrics

5.3.2 Description of the pottery

Prehistoric pottery was mainly found in trenches in the northern part of the site and was mostly concentrated in features from Trench 2, which produced sixty-nine sherds, weighing 682g. Few feature sherds were recovered, meaning that most individual contexts can only be tentatively dated. Potentially the earliest fragment is a flint-tempered bodysherd from fill [78/013] of ditch [78/011]. This has a less sandy matrix than most of the other flint-tempered wares from the site and has sparse/moderate ill-sorted, coarse flint of c. 0.5–4mm. Fabrics of this type are probably most characteristic of the later Bronze Age, although it is impossible to date small featureless bodysherds of this type with much certainty when they occur in isolation because flint-tempered wares may occur in a number of different prehistoric periods.

The remainder of the flint-tempered wares form a fairly cohesive group. They

all have quite coarse sandy matrixes with moderate quartz of c. 0.3–0.5mm and flint ranging from sparse to common, usually in a medium-coarse size range of c. 0.5–2/3mm. Fabrics of this type were not associated any diagnostic rims but the fact that they often occur in context groups with sandy wares containing little or no flint suggests that they represent Early to Middle Iron Age wares (c. 500–300 BC) like those from other local assemblage from West Stow and Thetford (Martin 1990; Davies 1993). Groups of this type were noted in contexts [2/005] and [2/007]. In both of these contexts, the non-flint-tempered sandy wares were associated with rim profiles of more Middle Iron Age character: usually well-formed S-profile necked jars and, in one case, a plain ovoid profile jar. The fact that these occur with significant proportions of flint-tempered wares suggests that these contexts probably belong to the earlier part of the Middle Iron Age. Some contexts, including [13/004], [33/004], [80/007], [83/009] and [83/011] contained a few quartz-rich wares without flint-tempered fabrics and it possible that these are of slightly later Middle Iron Age date; however, none of these contained more than five sherds so they remain fairly uncertainly dated.

There appears to be some overlap between hand-made Iron Age style sandy wares and Late Iron Age/early Roman black-surfaced wares which tend to be wheel-thrown. For example in context [1/004], wheel-thrown black-surfaced wares occur with a jar form which, although hand-made, has a carinated shoulder which probably owes something to the Late Iron Age Gallo-Belgic tradition. It may therefore be difficult to distinguish between wares of the Middle and Late Iron Age in contexts where only small undiagnostic groups are present. There is, however, clearly a quite a large component of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery from the site, which appears to belong mostly to the period around the Roman conquest. This material was found in a similar broad area of the site to the Iron Age groups with reasonably substantial assemblages recovered from Trenches 1, 2, 76, 79, 81 and 93; however, the largest individual group comes from fill [15/005] of pit [15/008], slightly further to the west.

The majority of fabrics in contexts of this type are made up by wheel-thrown black-surfaced sandy wares, which are often extremely micaceous; some examples of similar fabrics containing sparse grog were also noted. These wares are generally associated with typical 1st century AD, Gallo-Belgic influenced jar and bowl forms including Cam. 214, 218 and 221; there is also one example of a lid and another of a large globular beaker (H1). In many cases, especially in contexts from Trenches 1 and 2, black surfaced wares occurred without any certain post-conquest material, suggesting that they are unlikely to post-date c. AD 60. These groups sometimes contained other tempered fabrics, including shelly wares, grog-tempered wares and a very distinctive hand-made ware including extremely coarse rounded quartz of c. 1–2mm. This latter fabric was associated with a large thick-walled example of a Cam. 256 jar in [1/015]; this therefore appears to be a contemporary Late Iron Age/early Roman ware type. In some context groups of broadly similar character, black-surfaced wares occur with more obviously Roman fabric types: usually grey wares, again often with intensely micaceous matrixes. One probable example of Colchester buff ware was also noted. Groups of this type were noted in contexts [15/005] and [93/004].

A number of contexts contain small quantities of Roman material that was not

particularly closely datable; however, the occurrence of greater proportions of fully Roman fabrics in groups like [81/016] probably indicates that they are of somewhat later date. A few diagnostic mid/late Roman sherds were also noted, although they often seemed to be found in association with possible residual Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. Examples include: a bead and flange (B6) bowl (certainly post-dating AD 250), found with earlier necked jars in black-surfaced fabrics in ditch fill [76/012] and another black-burnished style (B3) dish found with similar material in ditch fill [76/019]. Other later material was found in pit fill [81/022] which contained a probable 3rd- to 4th-century castor box in Nene Valley colour-coated ware and in pit fill [81/022], which produced a semi complete central Gaulish samian ware Dragendorff 33 cup and a wide mouth jar/bowl (E5) in a local grey ware. The samian vessel, RF <6>, features a complete stamp which, although unabraded, is difficult to read because it is very shallowly impressed. It possibly reads ?SAVRINI, although initial research has not identified a likely potter of similar name.

Probably the most notable thing about the Late Iron Age and Roman pottery is its condition: it is unusually fresh and unabraded and several contexts contain fairly substantial parts of vessel profiles. Several Roman sites have previously been identified within the wider proposed development area (SCCAS 2011) and the pottery recovered suggests fairly direct deposition from areas of settlement in the northern part of the site.

5.4 Post-Roman pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.4.1 A single post-medieval sherd was recovered from the site: a small (6g) bodysherd in a fine sand-tempered buff Border Ware-type earthenware from possible track [13/004]. The sherd, which can be placed in a later 16th- to early 18th-century date range, has slight signs of abrasion suggesting some reworking.

5.5 Ceramic Building Material by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 Introduction

A small assemblage comprising twenty-five fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 1897g was recovered from ten different contexts. The majority of the assemblage comprises small, abraded fragments. Both Roman and post-medieval material was encountered.

The assemblage was recorded in detail on *pro forma* sheets for archive and was entered onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. Fabrics were established with the aid of a x10 binocular microscope. Nine different fabrics were noted (Table 41).

5.5.2 Description of the CBM

Only seven fragments are of Roman date. The majority comprises small brick pieces whilst pit [83/004] (fill [83/007]) contained a *tegula* fragment.

Post-medieval material consists of abraded brick fragments, none with complete dimensions, as well as peg tile fragments, one of which retains a partial peg hole which is undiagnostic of form (ditch [60/004], fill [60/003]).

Fabric	Description
T1	Orange with moderate fine to medium quartz, rare coarse quartz, rare black iron oxides to 1mm and rare cream streaks
T2	Coarser version of T1 with abundant fine to medium quartz with moderate coarse quartz, rare very coarse quartz to 3mm and rare red or black iron oxides to 1mm. Lime mortar with quartz and coal inclusions
B1	Fine reddish orange fabric with background scatter of fine quartz, rare coarse black iron oxides, rare coarse quartz and rare ?calcium carbonates to 2mm.
B2	Orange fabric with abundant very fine to fine quartz with rare calcareous steaks, rare medium quartz and rare red iron oxides to 3mm.
R1	Orange fabric with common fine black specks, rare coarse quartz and rare iron oxides to 1mm.
R2	Poorly mixed with large cream versus orange areas. The cream fabric is fairly clean; the orange part contains common fine to medium quartz, moderate coarse quartz and rare medium/coarse iron oxides
R3	Brownish orange fine fabric with rare black specks, rare medium quartz, rare chalk to 2mm. Poorly mixed.
R4	Silty orange fabric with moderate fine to medium quartz, rare coarse quartz, rare fine black specks and rare coarse red iron oxides.
R5	Orange fabric with abundant medium/coarse quartz

Table 41: Overview of CBM fabrics

5.6 Fired clay by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 Introduction

A medium-sized assemblage comprising 370 fragments of fired clay (3168g) was recovered from seventeen individually numbered contexts. Both hand-collected material and fired clay from the sample residues is included.

Fragments have been recorded in full on *pro forma* sheets for archive and data has been entered onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. Fabrics were established with the aid of a x10 binocular microscope (Table 42).

5.6.2 Description of the fired clay

The earliest fragments are from pit [2/006] (fills [2/004] and [2/005]) which also contained prehistoric (EIA/earlier MIA) pottery. The fired clay includes both amorphous fragments and pieces with one flat surface. They may represent daub or lining. Three fragments from [2/005] are amorphous but retain numerous finger impressions and one piece displays a 'cut' impression of an implement as well. It is likely that these pieces represent mixed clay which was not further utilised.

The largest group of fired clay was recovered from pit [2/006] which contained 279 pieces (1029g). The same pit also contained MIA pottery. The majority of the fired clay consists of amorphous fragments measuring <20mm across, recovered from residue sample <1>. The remainder is either amorphous or retains one flat surface. Of interest is a daub fragment with the remains of roller-stamped decoration. This type of decoration is more common on flue tile fragments. However, it has been found on daub too and is of Roman date (Russell 1994).

The remainder of the fired clay assemblage is of Late Iron Age and Roman

date and includes large corner fragments, usually crude and rounded and at a 90° or 145° angle; they are likely to represent daub. Only three wattle impressions were noted, only one of which retains its complete diameter (15mm, from [1/015]).

5.7 Clay tobacco pipe by Elke Raemen

- 5.7.1 Three clay tobacco pipe stem fragments were recovered, all three unabraded. Two of these date between c. 1750–1910 ([12/003] and [38/003]). A decorated stem fragment (RF <8>) with a tree bark and leaf design moulded in relief was recovered from ditch [12/004] (fill [12/003]) and dates to c. 1850–1910.

5.8 Geological material by Luke Barber

- 5.8.1 Four different contexts produced geological material. Fill [1/015] and ditch fill [33/003] produced cobble fragments in a non-calcareous medium-grained brown sandstone (1/172g and 4/184g respectively). These pieces are likely to be of the Lower Triassic Bunter Sandstones of East Central England. Clasts of this formation are widely distributed within superficial deposits in the East Midlands and East Anglia through fluvial and glacial reworking. As such these rounded cobbles would have probably been local to the site. Pit fill [2/011] produced four fragments (32g) from a shattered quartz pebble and four small pieces of worn Lower greensand chert (14g). Finally, ditch fill [81/025] contained a 112g well-worn cobble of Lower Greensand and eight pieces (212g) from a fragmented cobble in a hard non-calcareous fine quartzite-like brown-grey sandstone. None of the stone shows any definite signs of human modification and all may have been naturally available in the locality.

5.9 Bulk metalwork by Elke Raemen

- 5.9.1 A small assemblage consisting of thirty-one fragments of iron weighing 306g was recovered from five different contexts. A total of twelve nails were found as well as nineteen iron sheet fragments. The earliest material comprises a hobnail from ditch [81/024] (fill [81/025]). A general purpose nail shank fragment was found in pit [81/023] (fill [81/022]). It is likely that the nails from undated grave fill [76/016] are also of Roman date. Included are three heavy duty nails and one general purpose nail, all with rectangular nail heads.
- 5.9.2 The remainder of the assemblage is of post-medieval date and largely derives from ditch [12/004] (fill [12/003]) which contained five nails as well as nineteen sheet fragments. The latter originate from a rectangular vessel with rounded corners (such as a petrol or food tin) and may have been tinned. They are of 19th- to 20th-century date.

5.10 Registered finds by Elke Raemen

- 5.10.1 Nine objects have been assigned registered finds numbers (Table 42). Four of these require X-radiography to establish or confirm their identification. Clay tobacco pipe and pottery fragments have been discussed with their functional category. The remainder of the material comprises metalwork, mostly of post-medieval date. The only dateable Roman find is a possible contemporary copy of a *nummus* or radius (RF <7>) found in the topsoil. An iron possible

chain link fragment was recovered from pit [81/020] (fill [81/019]) which also contained Roman pottery.

5.10.2 Three objects are of post-medieval date. Included is a cast copper-alloy crotal bell fragment (RF <2>; c. 50% surviving) with a (worn) sunburst design with medial transverse line on the upper half and 'fish-scale' decoration on the lower half. The fragment is of 17th- to 18th-century date. A probable iron stud fragment (RF <1>) is of broad post-medieval date. Topsoil [62/001] contained a white alloy reed plate fragment from a harmonica, dating to the 19th to early 20th century.

5.10.3 Fragments undiagnostic of date include lead waste (RF <4>) and a possible tool fragment (RF <9>).

RF No	Context	Object	Material	Period	Wt g	Description	Date
1	59/001	STUD	IRON	PMED?	4.4	Circular	
2	59/001	BELL	COPP	PMED	12.2	Crotal bell frag	C17th-18th
3	62/001	MUSI	White alloy	PMED	2.9	Reed plate fragment from harmonica	C19th-E20th
4	62/001	WAST	LEAD	UNK	11.1	Waste	
5	81/019	CHAI	IRON	UNK	28	Oval loop, possible chain link	
6	81/025	SAM	CERA	ROM	58	Samian vessel with stamp	
7	u/s	COIN	COPP	ROM?	<2	?Nummus or radius, contemporary copy	Roman
8	12/003	CPIP	CERA	PMED	2	Stem fragment with tree bark relief design	1850-1910
9	38/003	UNK	IRON	UNK	15	Object with square-sectioned shank/tang, ?tool	

Table 42: Summary of the Registered Finds

5.11 Human bone by Elissa Menzel

5.11.1 A single grave [76/015] dated to the Roman period produced fragments of human bone [76/017].

5.11.2 The bones are fragments of the lower limbs of a single individual. The assemblage consists of the lower third of the shaft of the left and right tibia and fibula, fragments of the left and right calcaneus and talus, the right cuboid, the left 4th and 5th metatarsals and a fragment of an unidentifiable metatarsal. One possible fragment of the ilium portion of the pelvis is also present.

5.11.3 Age and sex estimates were not able to be conducted due to the fragmentary nature of the bone and the lack of sexually dimorphic features.

5.11.4 The preservation of the bones is moderate, with some surface abrasion.

5.11.5 The presence of iron nails in fill [76/016] suggests the use of a coffin.

5.11.6 It is understood that the bones were found in anatomical position within a grave and that the remainder of the inhumation was left *in situ*.

5.12 Animal bone by Hayley Forsyth

5.12.1 Introduction

The evaluation produced a small animal bone assemblage containing 586 fragments weighing 11088g, recovered from forty-two contexts. The bone has been hand-collected and retrieved from bulk samples, with the assemblage deriving from ditch and pit fill contexts. The faunal remains are in a moderate to good state of preservation with minimal signs of surface erosion, although only a small number of complete bones are present. Provisional dating indicates that the majority of the assemblage derives from Roman and Late Iron Age/Early Roman deposits, including fills from ditch, pit/quarry, pit and an external occupation layer. Small quantities of faunal remains were also recovered from prehistoric and Middle Iron Age features as well as undated contexts.

The assemblage has been recorded onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Wherever possible the fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and identified as large, medium or small mammal. Tooth eruption and wear was recorded using Grant (1982). Mammalian metrical data has been taken in accordance with von den Driesch (1976). The state of fusion has been noted and each fragment has then been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology.

From the total, 502 fragments have been identified to taxa (Table 43) and include horse, cattle, sheep/goat, pig and red deer. A total of 449 fragments of bone were collected by hand with a further 454g of bone retrieved from bulk samples. The bone from the samples comprises small fragments, most of which are unidentifiable. High quantities of large and medium mammal fragments were also present due in part to high levels of fragmentation and moderate levels of preservation.

Taxa	NISP
Horse	144
Cattle	56
Sheep/goat	15
Pig	2
Red Deer	1
Large Mammal	314
Medium Mammal	98
Small Mammal	1
Total	502

Table 43: NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) animal bone count

5.12.2 Description of the animal bone

Horse dominates the assemblage, followed by the main domesticates: cattle, sheep/goat and pig. A single red deer antler is also present within the assemblage. The high proportion of horse bones has been increased by the presence of a semi-articulated horse burial [78/004]. This associated bone group (ABG) contained the axial skeleton of the horse, without the skull. Age-

at-death data based on vertebral epiphyseal fusion indicates that this animal was approximately five years old at death. Analysis of the skeletal elements revealed no evidence of butchery, pathology, burning or gnawing. Associated with the ABG was a mature cattle mandible fragment.

There is an absence of bird and fish bones within the assemblage and wild taxa are represented by a single red deer antler from prehistoric ditch fill [33/004]. The naturally shed antler consists of the beam with fragments of the brow and bez tines. The beam exhibits signs of waste working and had been cut above the bez, removing the remainder of the antler. The brow and bez tines had suffered recent damage and could not be analysed for wear marks and no evidence of burning or further working was observed to suggest that the antler was used as a tool.

Both meat and non-meat bearing bones are represented within the assemblage. There is little variation in the taxa with the main domesticates present in the prehistoric, Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age/early Roman and Roman contexts. The amount of horse bone increases in the Roman contexts, the size and robusticity of these elements often leads to higher preservation rates. The range of taxa present suggests that the animal bone assemblage derives from domestic waste and refuse.

Evidence of butchery was observed in three bone fragments within the assemblage. A large mammal pelvis fragment from prehistoric ditch fill [2/004] exhibited a chop mark associated with dismemberment. Cut marks associated with dismemberment and carcass portioning were observed on a large mammal long bone fragment from Roman pit/quarry fill [81/016] and a cattle mandible fragment from late Iron Age/early Roman pit/ditch fill [1/008].

Six ageable mandibles were recorded and include two sheep/goat mandibles from an undated pit/quarry fill [81/015] and Roman ditch fill [76/011]. Four cattle mandibles were recorded from late Iron Age/early Roman [1/008], Roman [81/025] and undated [81/015], [78/004] contexts, producing results indicative of an adult population. Age-at-death data using bone fusion rates was limited; although from the bones present adult remains dominated the assemblage.

Metrical data was recorded for a single cattle tibia from a Roman pit fill [83/007] which produced a withers height of 105cm. Prehistoric ditch fill [33/004] contained a fragmented red deer antler with a burr circumference of 19cm.

Gnawing was evident in two cattle bone fragments, a metacarpal fragment from Roman pit/quarry fill [81/013] and a pelvis fragment from Roman pit fill [81/007]. The dentition indents suggest canid/felid rather than rodent as having gnawed these remains – claw scratch marks are also present on the bone shafts.

Pathology was observed in a cattle metacarpal from a Late Iron Age/early Roman pit/ditch fill [1/015] that showed evidence of an osteochondritis dissecans lesion located on the medial facet of the proximal articulation. Pronounced muscle attachments possibly associated with traction were observable in a cattle radius from Middle Iron Age ditch fill [2/007].

A small amount of burnt bone, charred and calcined, was retrieved from the hand-collected material. The assemblage comprises a medium mammal bone, cattle horn-core, large mammal bones as well as fragments of a cattle tibia, radius and ulna from Late Iron Age/early Roman pit and ditch fills [2/018], [71/005] and prehistoric pit/ditch fill [2/005] respectively. The bulk samples also produced a small amount of burnt bone, charred, from Middle Iron Age pit fill [2/005] <1>.

5.13 Marine shell by Elke Raemen

5.13.1 Four fragments of Common Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) were recovered. Included is an unabraded mature left valve from [78/005]. Ditch [93/003] (fill [93/004]) contained three abraded, undiagnostic fragments of oyster. Pottery from both contexts is of Roman date.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Angela Vitolo and Lucy Allott

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Four environmental samples were taken to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. The samples were taken from two ditches, a pit and a pit/quarry, spanning the Early/Middle Iron Age to Middle/Late Roman periods. The following report discusses the contents of the evaluation samples and the potential of the environmental remains to provide information regarding the local vegetation environment, fuel selection and use and the agricultural economy or other plant use.

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 All samples were from dry or non-waterlogged deposits and were processed by flotation in their entirety. The flots and residues were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried. The dried residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 3). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this report where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The dry flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7–45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 4). 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).

Identification work was also undertaken for samples containing moderate to large charcoal and waterlogged wood assemblages. Charcoal fragments were fractured and waterlogged wood was thin sectioned by hand along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler 2000; Hather 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 a Microsoft Excel database in the site digital archive, with nomenclature used following Stace (1997).

6.3 Results of the sampling

6.3.1 Early to Middle Iron Age

Sample <1> came from the only sampled prehistoric deposit, pit fill [2/005], although some intrusive CBM was found in the same context. The flots were dominated by uncharred vegetation, such as rootlets, which is likely to be part of more recent contaminants that infiltrated the deposit through root action. Charred plant remains were mostly limited to seeds of wild plants, such as chickweed (*Stellaria media*), goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae) and cleavers (*Galium* sp.). Occasional moderately preserved caryopses of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.) were also present. Woody taxa from the residues were limited to oak (*Quercus* sp.).

6.3.2 Roman

The remaining sampled contexts were dated to the Roman period. All flots were very rooty and Sample <2> contained only uncharred seeds that might have been introduced by root action.

Charred plant macrofossils were recorded in Sample <3> (ditch fill [81/016]) and Sample <4> (pit/quarry fill [81/013]). A fairly large number of caryopses of wheat and barley (one twisted) were present both in the flots and in the residues. Seeds of wild plants included: black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), knotgrasses/docks (*Polygonum/Rumex* spp.) and large grasses (Poaceae family). One pod of possible wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) was recorded from Sample <3>. Charcoal from Samples <3> and <4> showed a much wider variety of taxa than in Iron Age Sample <1>. Whilst oak was still dominating in Sample <3>, along one fragment of cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.), other species also made an appearance, such as: alder/hazel (*Corylus/Alnus* spp.), with one fragment whose radial section resembled hazel more closely, and members of the Leguminosae taxa group, which in Britain includes two species, gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) and broom (*Cytisus scoparius*). Charcoal preservation was good enough to allow the identification of most fragments, although no sample contained a large quantity of material, and they all came from secondary deposits, which are unable to provide information about fuel use and woodland management in a specific period.

6.3.3 Discussion of the results

The samples came from deposits that contained intrusive material in terms of modern uncharred rootlets and twigs. The Roman samples <3> and <4> yielded a large quantity of wheat and barley (possibly six row, although the ratio of 2:1 of straight to twisted grains per spikelet in this barley species is not fulfilled here). Although the same genera were present in the Iron Age sample <1>, given the lack of chaff it was not possible to tell if there was a

switch from emmer wheat to spelt wheat and between barley species from the Iron Age to the Roman period. The seeds of wild plants present in the samples include weeds that commonly accompany crops and these could have reached the deposits with the burnt cereal grains.

Overall, despite a certain level of disturbance, the samples have shown the potential for preservation of charred plant remains and any future work at the site and in the surrounding area should include a well formulated sampling strategy, ideally targeting primary deposits.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of the stratigraphic sequence

7.1.1 The fieldwork identified archaeological features and deposits in thirty-seven of the ninety-nine evaluation trenches; these were concentrated on the higher ground in the northern part of the site and were mostly of Late Iron Age and Roman date.

7.1.2 Most of the excavated features were ditches, unsurprisingly so because the evaluation trenches were mainly targeted on linear anomalies identified by the preceding geophysical survey (Slater, 2015). Other excavated features included pits, quarries, at least one inhumation, a horse burial and a probable track.

7.1.3 In those evaluation trenches where the archaeological remains were most dense many features were intercutting, indicating intensive land use and multiple phases of occupation.

7.1.4 The distribution of archaeological features broadly coincided with the results of the geophysical survey, particularly with regard to linear features and apparent enclosures of prehistoric and Roman date in the northern part of the site. A concentrated band of linear and localised anomalies in the central southern part of the site that were interpreted as possible/probable archaeological features (*ibid*, 6) were shown by excavation to be of likely natural origin. A sinuous linear anomaly that was interpreted as 'relating to a possible former footpath or trackway' (*ibid*) was shown by excavation to be a prehistoric ditch. A negative linear anomaly recorded in the area of Trench 8 and interpreted as a 'possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin' was not seen in the ground, despite close observation of this trench.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

7.2.1 The archaeological features and deposits were in most cases overlaid directly by 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. In doing so it must also have truncated the upper parts of most of the archaeological features on the site.

7.2.2 At a few locations in the northern part of the site (where the archaeology was most dense) layers of 'subsoil' below the current topsoil probably represented

former agricultural soils or occupation horizons. These deposits ([81/002], for example) masked underlying archaeological features. Colluvial deposits in the valley bottoms also have the potential to mask archaeological features, although no direct evidence for this was recorded.

7.3 Discussion of the archaeological evidence by period

Mesolithic/Neolithic/Bronze Age

- 7.3.1 There were no features or deposits of earlier prehistoric date. A small assemblage of struck/worked flints has been dated broadly to the Neolithic/Bronze Age and there are two pieces that could be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date. Most of the flints were found residually in later (Iron Age and Roman) deposits. There is at least one fragment of pottery (from probable Roman ditch [78/011]) that has a flint-tempered fabric characteristic of the Later Bronze Age. Overall, these finds suggest only low levels of activity on the site during earlier prehistoric periods.

Earlier Iron Age

- 7.3.2 Conclusive evidence for earlier Iron Age occupation was confined to Trench 2, where pit [2/006] contained a moderate assemblage of pottery that was probably of EIA/earlier MIA date. Sampling of the primary fill of the pit provided evidence for the use of cereal crops and for characterising the local environment. Nearby ditch [2/017] might have been broadly contemporary with the pit; although pottery dating provides only a broad Iron Age date, the ditch must have been relatively early since it was cut by at least three other Iron Age features. Earlier MIA pottery also occurred residually with more firmly dated MIA pottery (c. 400–100 BC) in nearby ditch [2/010].

Later Iron Age/early Roman

- 7.3.3 Although there is some evidence for occupation of the site in the earlier Iron Age activity seems to have increased in the Late Iron Age/early Roman period, as demonstrated by a preponderance of wheel-thrown, black-surfaced sandy wares; these are generally associated with typical 1st-century AD Gallo-Belgic influenced jar and bowl forms. Pottery of this date was found mainly found in the northern part of site (Trenches 1, 2, 76, 81 and 93) but a large assemblage of early Roman pottery (AD 40–60) was recovered also from probable quarry pit [15/008], overlooking the dry valley at the west end of the site.
- 7.3.4 Several intercutting or adjacent features near the west end of Trench 1 ([1/005], [1/007], [1/010] and [1/016]) belonged to this period and seem to represent a focus of activity. Although the nature and extent of these features are not understood fully (most continued beyond the limits of the evaluation trench) the presence of good assemblages of unabraded LIA/Early Roman pottery in association with animal bone, fired clay and charcoal provides clear evidence for nearby occupation. It is possible that this was associated with an extensive, curvilinear boundary ditch that was recorded by the geophysical survey and subsequently excavated (although not dated conclusively) in Trenches 2, 33, 54 and 66.
- 7.3.5 Other possible LIA/Early Roman features, albeit producing lesser amounts of

pottery, included a large pit (possible quarry or well) [2/020], enclosure ditch [70/005] / [71/006], enclosure ditch [80/004] / [83/008] and curvilinear ditch 87/003, which appears to be associated with the rectangular enclosure recorded in Trenches 80 and 83.

Roman

- 7.3.6 Evidence for Roman activity was concentrated in the large field in the north-western part of the site (notably Trenches 75–83, 90 and 93) and was clearly associated with an extensive network of ditched rectilinear enclosures. These were identified by the geophysical survey and subsequently confirmed by excavation, although the full extent and function of the enclosure system has not been determined.
- 7.3.7 Dating evidence for the enclosure ditches varied but the general impression is that they were backfilled in the mid–late Roman period. A significant pottery assemblage (consisting largely of fragments from two vessels) was found in ditch [79/003] (58 sherds, 494g; AD 40–150). Another medium-sized group from ditch [81/018] (26 sherds, 620g; AD 120–410) includes mostly large and unabraded fragments. Ditch [81/024] produced fifteen fairly large sherds (530g) of Roman pottery (AD 120–200+) and a moderate assemblage of animal bone. The presence of large, unabraded sherds in these and other assemblages provides clear evidence for nearby occupation.
- 7.3.8 Other evidence for occupation associated with the enclosure system included a number of pits (some large enough to have been for clay extraction), a horse burial (in Trench 78) and at least one inhumation/coffin burial (at the north end of Trench 76). Other (unexcavated) features adjacent to the inhumation might have been graves also, perhaps forming part of a formal cemetery located in the corner of a specific enclosure; this is supported by the fact that part of a possible pelvis (presumably from a separate burial) was found in association with the lower legs and feet of the excavated inhumation.
- 7.3.9 It is noted that the apparent northern boundary of the Roman enclosure system (as recorded in Trenches 75 and 76 and suggested by the geophysical survey) ran parallel to the adjacent A143. This might suggest that the road might have had (previously unsuspected) Roman origins.

Post-medieval

- 7.3.10 There was no evidence for occupation in the Anglo-Saxon or medieval periods, despite the proximity of the site to the medieval focus at Cattishall. Post-medieval features included field boundary ditches, the line of a former road, a probable trackway and at least one quarry. Several linear geophysical anomalies were interpreted as possible plough furrows, and one of these ([19/004]) was confirmed by excavation to have been of post-medieval date. Most of the field ditches were recorded by the geophysical survey and are shown on historic mapping, with some of them being retained until at least the 1970s.

7.4 Potential impact on archaeological remains

- 7.4.1 Precise 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 present within the development area.

7.5 Consideration of project aims and potential research objectives

7.5.1 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, to determine the survival, extent and depth of any archaeological remains and to establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

7.5.2 The results of this evaluation should also enable the archaeological advisor at Suffolk County Council to make an informed decision regarding further archaeological work at the site, should planning consent be granted.

7.5.3 The results of the evaluation will contribute to regional research topics relating to settlement and artefact studies for the prehistoric and Roman periods. The results will also feed into local research topics relating to landscape development and environment.

7.5.4 Specific research objectives that might be addressed by any further fieldwork on this site include the following:

- Can the origins of settlement on this site be dated more accurately?
- What was the nature and extent of later prehistoric settlement on the site?
- Was there continuity between the later prehistoric and Roman periods of occupation on the site? Did the Roman enclosure system replace or extend existing (Late Iron Age/early Roman) enclosures?
- What was the nature and extent of the Roman enclosure system?
- At what date was the site abandoned and was there any occupation immediately after the Roman period?
- What was the local environment like during the prehistoric and Roman occupation of the site? Were there any major changes as a result of woodland clearance, for example?

7.6 Conclusions

7.6.1 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 should planning consent be granted.

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Appendix 1: Summary of archaeologically negative trenches

Trench	Height m OD	Context	Description	Depth BGL
3	58.04 S / 57.87 N	3/001	Topsoil	0.00m
3		3/002	Natural: Mid yellowish brown clayey sand with patches of light yellowish brown chalky clay	0.30m
4	59.02 E / 58.68 W	4/001	Topsoil	0.00m
4		4/002	Natural: Mid yellowish brown clayey sand with patches of light yellowish brown chalky clay	0.30m
6	41.88 S / 41.39 N	6/001	Topsoil	0.00m
6		6/002	Subsoil/colluvium: Mid orangey brown sandy silt, up to 0.45m thick	0.20m
7	43.96 E / 43.92 W	7/001	Topsoil	0.00m
7		7/002	Natural: Mid yellowish brown clayey sand with patches of light yellowish brown chalky clay	0.35m
8	41.90 E / 41.62 W	8/001	Topsoil	0.00m
8		8/002	Subsoil/colluvium: Mid orangey brown sandy silt, up to 0.70m thick	0.30m
9	43.49 S / 42.69 N	9/001	Topsoil	0.00m
9		9/002	Subsoil/colluvium: Soft, mid brown sand with occasional pebbles, up to 0.25m thick	0.35m
9		9/003	Natural: Mid yellowish brown clayey sand with patches of light yellowish brown chalky clay	0.60m
9		9/004	Natural: Highly weathered chalk seen at N end of trench, below 9/003	0.95m
10	43.85 S / 43.59 N	10/001	Topsoil	0.00m
10		10/002	Natural: Highly weathered chalk with localised patches/veins of yellowish brown clayey sand	0.35m
11	44.79 E / 43.48 W	11/001	Topsoil	0.00m
11		11/002	Natural: Mid yellowish brown clayey sand with occasional pebbles and moderate small fragments of chalk	0.40m
11		11/003	Natural: Highly weathered chalk with localised patches/veins of yellowish brown clayey sand (W end)	0.60m
14	49.87 N / 49.61 S	14/001	Topsoil	0.00m
14		14/002	Natural: Mid yellowish brown clayey sand with patches of light yellowish brown chalky clay (50:50)	0.35m
16	52.18 S / 51.55 N	16/001	Topsoil	0.00m
16		16/002	Natural: Mid yellowish brown clayey sand with patches of light yellowish brown chalky clay (50:50)	0.35m
17	53.37 E / 52.74 W	17/001	Topsoil	0.00m
17		17/002	Natural: Mid yellowish brown clayey sand with patches of light yellowish brown chalky clay	0.35m
18	50.79 S / 49.87 N	18/001	Topsoil	0.00m
18		18/002	Subsoil/colluvium: Mid orangey brown silty sand, becoming clayey to north	0.30m
18		18/003	Natural: Mid reddish brown silty clay with patches of light yellowish brown chalky clay	0.50m
20	54.24 S / 53.39 N	20/001	Topsoil	0.00m
20		20/002	Natural: Mid yellowish brown sand, clayey in places, with occasional to moderate pebbles	0.30m
21	49.60 W / 48.73 E	21/001	Topsoil	0.00m
21		21/002	Natural: Soft, mid yellowish brown sand (no clay content) with occasional small patches of chalky clay	0.35m
22	52.17 S / 51.02 N	22/001	Topsoil	0.00m
22		22/002	Natural: Mid yellowish brown clayey sand with patches of light yellowish brown chalky clay	0.30m

Trench	Height m OD	Context	Description	Depth BGL
23	54.04 W / 53.70 E	23/001	Topsoil	0.00m
23		23/002	Natural: Soft, mid yellowish brown slightly clayey sand	0.35m
24	48.66 NE/ 48.27 SW	24/001	Topsoil	0.00m
24		24/002	Subsoil/colluvium: Mid orangey brown sandy silt; up to 0.30m thick, centre and SW end of trench only	0.35m
24		24/003	Natural: Mid reddish brown sandy silt with moderate to frequent pebbles, sloping down to SW	0.44m– 0.70m
25	48.97 S / 48.93 N	25/001	Topsoil	0.00m
25		25/002	Subsoil/colluvium: Mid orangey brown sandy silt; 0.26m to 0.40m thick, increasing to N	0.33m– 0.42m
25		25/003	Natural: Mid reddish brown sandy silt with moderate to frequent pebbles	~0.70m
26	50.61 W / 49.88 E	26/001	Topsoil	0.00m
26		26/002	Subsoil/colluvium: Mid orangey brown sandy silt; 0.18m to 0.24m thick, increasing to W	0.34m– 0.40m
26		26/003	Natural: Mid reddish brown sandy silt with moderate to frequent pebbles	~0.56m
27	52.82 S / 51.82 N	27/001	Topsoil	0.00m
27		27/002	Subsoil/colluvium: Mid orangey brown sandy silt; 0.12m thick, at south end of trench only	0.30m
27		27/003	Natural: Mid reddish brown sandy silt with moderate to frequent pebbles	0.35m– 0.42m
28	50.18 E / 49.35 W	28/001	Topsoil	0.00m
28		28/002	Subsoil/colluvium: Mid orangey brown silty sand	0.40m
28		28/003	Natural: Mid reddish brown sandy silt with moderate to frequent pebbles; deeper to E	0.60m– 0.81m
30	50.33 W / 50.18 E	30/001	Topsoil	0.00m
30		30/002	Subsoil/colluvium: Soft, mid brown sand with occasional pebbles; 0.40m to 0.63m thick, increasing to W	0.35m
30		30/003	Natural: Soft, light–mid reddish brown sand with moderate–frequent pebbles; occ. patches of weathered chalk	0.70m– 1.30m
31	53.63 N / 52.45 S	31/001	Topsoil	0.00m
31		31/002	Natural: Firm, light yellowish brown chalky clay with occasional patches of yellowish brown silty sand	0.30m
32	50.56 N / 50.44 S	32/001	Topsoil	0.00m
32		32/002	Natural: Mid orangey brown silty sand with small to medium sub angular to sub rounded pebbles	0.36m
34	54.73 N / 53.96 S	34/001	Topsoil	0.00m
34		34/002	Natural: Mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional to moderate pebbles	0.30m
35	54.91 E / 53.31 W	35/001	Topsoil	0.00m
35		35/002	Natural: Light yellowish brown chalky clay/silt with occasional patches/veins of yellowish brown silty sand	0.30m
36	58.64 N / 58.32 S	36/001	Topsoil	0.00m
36		36/002	Natural: Mid yellowish brown clayey sand with patches of light yellowish brown chalky clay	0.30m
37	58.05 E / 56.98 W	37/001	Topsoil	0.00m

Trench	Height m OD	Context	Description	Depth BGL
37		37/002	Natural: Mid yellowish brown clayey sand (50%) and patches of light yellowish brown chalky clay (50%)	0.30m
40	58.92 N / 58.66 S	40/001	Topsoil	0.00m
40		40/002	Natural: Mid yellowish brown clayey sand (50%) and patches of light yellowish brown chalky clay (50%)	0.30m
41	41.90 NE / 41.79 SW	41/001	Topsoil	0.00m
41		41/002	Subsoil/colluvium: Soft, mid yellowish brown sand, occasional flecks charcoal and CBM; up to 0.40m thick	0.30m
41		41/003	Subsoil/colluvium: Compact, light brownish grey clayey silt, occ. small frags chalk and pebbles; ~0.35m thick	0.70m
41		41/004	Subsoil/colluvium: Soft, mid greyish brown silty sand, moderate pebbles, occasional s-m fragments roof tile	0.85m–1.00m
43	43.45 E / 43.24 W	43/001	Topsoil	0.00m
43		43/002	Subsoil/colluvium: Light orangey brown silty clay, 0.15m thick; E end of trench only	0.32m
43		43/003	Subsoil/colluvium: Mid orangey brown slightly clayey silt; ~0.27m thick	0.34m–0.47m
43		43/004	Subsoil/colluvium: Mid brownish grey silty clay, x1 pot fragment; trench-wide, up to 0.32m thick	0.60m–0.71m
43		43/004	Subsoil/colluvium: Mid reddish brown silty sand with moderate–frequent gravel; only seen at W end of trench	0.93m
44	44.63 N / 44.20 S	44/001	Topsoil	0.00m
44		44/002	Subsoil or natural: Mid orangey brown sandy silt with moderate to frequent pebbles	0.30m
45	45.38 NE / 45.30 SW	45/001	Topsoil	0.00m
45		45/002	Natural: Firm, mid orangey brown silty clay with much crushed chalk	~0.30m
46	48.02 NE / 47.58 SW	46/001	Topsoil	0.00m
46		46/002	Subsoil/colluvium: Mid orangey brown sandy silt; 0.43m to 0.60m thick, increasing to SW	0.35m
46		46/003	Natural: Mid orangey brown sandy silt with moderate to frequent small to medium gravel, sloping down to SW	0.78m–0.95m
47	48.33 NE / 47.76 SW	47/001	Topsoil	0.00m
47		47/002	Subsoil/colluvium: Soft, mid brown silty sand (50%) % small–large sub angular–rounded pebbles (50%)	0.35m
47		47/003	Natural: Patches of light yellowish brown sand, mid greyish brown clayey sand and chalky clay	0.60m
49	50.53 N / 49.33 S	49/001	Topsoil	0.00m
49		49/002	Natural: Compact, orangey brown clayey sand with pebbles, and extensive patches of highly weathered chalk	0.30m
50	55.41 NE / 54.20 SW	50/001	Topsoil	0.00m
50		50/002	Natural: Compact, orangey brown clayey sand with pebbles, and extensive patches of highly weathered chalk	0.35m
51	53.59 E / 52.27 W	51/001	Topsoil	0.00m
51		51/002	Natural: Compact, orangey brown clayey sand with pebbles, and extensive patches of highly weathered chalk	0.30m

Trench	Height m OD	Context	Description	Depth BGL
52	57.21 E / 56.38 W	52/001	Topsoil	0.00m
52		52/002	Natural: Compact, orangey brown clayey sand with pebbles, and extensive patches of highly weathered chalk	0.30m
53	55.88 N / 55.22 S	53/001	Topsoil	0.00m
53		53/002	Natural: Light yellowish brown sand, patches of orangey brown clayey sand with pebbles and weathered chalk	0.30m
55	57.86 E / 57.20 W	55/001	Topsoil	0.00m
55		55/002	Natural: Yellowish brown clayey sand with varying pebbles, and occasional patches of chalky clay	0.35m
58	59.49 N / 59.29 S	58/001	Topsoil	0.00m
58		58/002	Natural: Yellowish brown clayey sand with varying pebbles, and occasional patches of chalky clay	0.30m
59	60.06 S / 59.94 N	59/001	Topsoil	0.00m
59		59/002	Natural: Yellowish brown clayey sand with varying pebbles, and occasional patches of chalky clay	0.30m
61	60.34 E / 60.30 W	61/001	Topsoil	0.00m
61		61/002	Natural: Yellowish brown clayey sand with varying pebbles, and occasional patches of chalky clay	0.30m
63	60.70 S / 60.69 N	63/001	Topsoil	0.00m
63		63/002	Natural: Yellowish brown clayey sand with varying pebbles, and occasional patches of chalky clay	0.30m
64	60.53 NE / 60.43 SW	64/001	Topsoil	0.00m
64		64/002	Natural: Yellowish brown clayey sand with varying pebbles, and occasional patches of chalky clay	0.30m
65	53.22 E / 52.69 W	65/001	Topsoil	0.00m
65		65/002	Subsoil/colluvium: Soft, mid greyish brown silty sand, mod-freq pebbles; 0.20m–0.60m thick, increasing to W	0.30m
67	54.72 S / 54.62 N	67/001	Topsoil	0.00m
67		67/002	Natural: Patchy brownish grey clay/silt and mid yellowish brown clayey sand with pebbles	0.35m
68	55.96 SE / 55.59 NE	68/001	Topsoil	0.00m
68		68/002	Natural: Light yellowish brown chalky clay with patches/veins of orangey brown clayey sand	0.30m
72	57.30 S / 57.05 N	72/001	Topsoil	0.00m
72		72/002	Natural: Mid yellowish brown clayey sand with patches of light yellowish brown chalky clay	0.35m
73	58.26 E / 57.83 W	73/001	Topsoil	0.00m
73		73/002	Natural: As Trench 72, with localised patches and sinuous veins of soft, brownish grey sand (erosion features)	0.35m
74	59.02 S / 58.83 N	74/001	Topsoil	0.00m
74		74/002	Natural: As Trench 72, with localised patches and sinuous veins of soft, brownish grey sand (erosion features)	0.30m
84	47.03 NE / 46.38 SW	84/001	Topsoil	0.00m
84		84/002	Natural: Not described	0.30m
85	49.59 NE / 48.71 SW	85/001	Topsoil	0.00m
85		85/002	Natural: Not described	0.28m
88	47.32 N / 46.64 S	88/001	Topsoil	0.00m

Trench	Height m OD	Context	Description	Depth BGL
88		88/002	Natural: Not described	0.28m
92	51.40 E / 50.58 W	92/001	Topsoil	0.00m
92		92/002	Natural: Orangey brown sand with frequent flints and chalk fragments	0.34m
94	46.12 N / 45.88 S	94/001	Topsoil	0.00m
94		94/002	Natural: Not described	0.30m
95	48.59 E / 47.36 W	95/001	Topsoil	0.00m
95		95/002	Natural: Chalky boulder clay with patches of sand	0.34m
96		96/001	Topsoil	0.00m
96		96/002	Natural: Yellowish brown chalky boulder clay with frequent patches of orangey brown sand	0.30m
97	53.49 NE / 52.49 SW	97/001	Topsoil	0.00m
97		97/002	Natural: Yellowish brown chalky boulder clay with frequent patches of orangey brown sand	0.27m
98	55.26 NW / 55.14 SE	98/001	Topsoil	0.00m
98		98/002	Natural: Orangey brown sand with frequent flints and some patches of yellowish brown boulder clay	0.34m
99	57.08 NE / 56.46 SW	99/001	Topsoil	0.00m
99		99/002	Natural: Orangey brown sand with occasional flints and chalk fragments	0.33m

Appendix 2: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds by context

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	F Clay	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)
1/004	4	66			2	12											10	42		
1/008	9	148			9	370			2	9					15	1128				
1/015	9	472			6	116			1	29			1	172			5	260		
2/003	2	16																		
2/004	9	126			30	116											12	68		
2/005	39	524	1	6	21	366					2	66								
2/007	5	58			21	258														
2/008	2	26			1	34														
2/011	2	20			1	42							6	46						
2/014	9	18							2	9							1	2		
2/016	6	154																		
2/018	6	62			23	14			2	14										
2/019	6	68			4	44			3	15							1	42		
2/023	1	22																		
5/001									1	4										
12/003															24	214			2	4
13/004	2	20	2	2					1	3					1	4				
15/001	1	32																		
15/005	78	264							1	2							4	2		
19/003			1	18																
33/003					6	274							4	184						
33/004	1	2			3	252														
37/001									1	3										
38/003			2	354											1	16			1	4

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	F Clay	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)
41/004			2	140																
42/003					1	78														
48/003			5	128																
56/003					4	32					2	10								
60/003			3	280	1	130														
62/001	1	6																		
66/003					5	38														
69/003	1	8			27	162														
70/004					5	84														
71/002			1	2																
71/005	2	6			35	158											6	24		
74/001									1	5										
76/009	1	18																		
76/011	2	180			18	220														
76/012	6	106			3	22														
76/013	16	98			11	72											3	142		
76/016															4	88				
76/019	6	24			8	152														
77/006					32	126														
77/008	1	12																		
78/004					163	2492														
78/005	3	56					1	34	1	80										
78/013	1	6																		
79/005	46	362															3	4		
79/006	12	132			7	36			3	108							1	4		
80/005	3	14			3	24														

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	F Clay	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)
80/007	1	10																		
81/007	2	20			32	1066														
81/013	1	8			14	608														
81/014					9	478														
81/015					7	250														
81/016	26	620			2	232			1	19										
81/017	1	26			4	506														
81/019	2	6																		
81/022	4	72	1	228	1	8									1	6				
81/025	15	530			14	806			1	<2			9	324	2	12				
82/004					1	8														
83/007	8	96	9	772	13	424														
83/009	1	36																		
83/011	4	30																		
87/005	1	4			5	28														
89/006	2	10			13	92			1	1										
89/008			1	4	11	28														
91/004					11	68														
93/004	11	66			35	308	3	4	3	25										
Total	371	4660	28	1934	622	10634	4	38	25	326	4	76	20	726	48	1468	46	590	3	8

Appendix 3: Environmental sample residue quantification

Key: * = 1–10, ** = 11–50, *** = 51–250, **** = >250.

Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Feature type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	2/005	2/006	Pit	30	**	2	**	<2	*	<2	**	16	*	4	*	2			Flint */<1g - FCF */142g - Fired Clay ***/1048g - Pot **/156g - Magnetised Material **/18g
2	71/005	71/006	Ditch	40	*	<2	**	<2			**	32			*	<2	*	<2	Pot */20g - Fired Clay */2g - FCF */74g - Flint */4g - Magnetised Material **/2g
3	81/016	81/018	Ditch	20	***	7	***	6	***	4									Fired Clay **/14 - Pot */31 - Magnetised Material **/4
4	81/013	81/005	Pit/quarry	40	**	3	**	2	***	3	**	380							Fired Clay */8 - Pot */7 - Flint */741g - Magnetised Material **/4

Appendix 4: Environmental sample flot quantification

Key: * = 1–10, ** = 11–50, *** = 51–250, **** = >250.

Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Deposit type	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells	
1	2/005	2/006	Pit	6.5	40	40	60	10		***	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp., hulled <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	++	***	<i>Stellaria media</i> , Chenopodiaceae, <i>Galium</i> sp., medium Poaceae, cf <i>Ranunculus</i> sp.,	++/ +++					**
2	71/005	71/006	Ditch	7.5	80	80	70	10	*	**											
3	81/016	81/018	Ditch	1.5	15	15	50	10		**	***	<i>Triticum</i> sp., hulled <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1 twisted)	+ / ++	*	<i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> spp.	+	*	cf <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> (pod)	+	**	
4	81/013	81/005	Pit/ quarry	3	20	20	40	10			***	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (hulled)	+ / ++	**	Chenopodiaceae, <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> , Poaceae large,	++				**	

HER Summary

Site Code	BRG 076					
Identification Name and Address	Land North-East of Bury St Edmunds					
County, District and/or Borough	Suffolk					
OS Grid Reference	TL 88113 65456					
Geology	Lowestoft Formation (glacial till), Cover Sand, Head					
ASE Project Number	7083					
Type of Fieldwork	Evaluation					
Type of Site	Greenfield					
Dates of Fieldwork	24/11/2014-27/03/2015					
Sponsor/Client	Berkeley Strategic Land Ltd					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Kieron Heard					
Period Summary		MESO	NEO	BA	IA	RB
			PM			
Summary						
<p><i>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 Berkeley Strategic Land Ltd to conduct an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on Land North-East of Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. The evaluation was carried out in advance of a proposed housing-led development. Ninety-nine evaluation trenches were excavated, covering an area of 6000m² and representing approximately 0.8% of the total area of the 75ha site.</i></p> <p><i>There had been no previous excavation on the site, although several sites have been investigated nearby (mainly in the Moreton Hall area), revealing evidence for prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon occupation. A Late Iron Age/Roman 'midden' (the Cattishall Tumulus) was excavated immediately east of the site in 1957, and the hamlet of Cattishall is known to have been a focus of medieval settlement and the site of a medieval circuit court. Prehistoric and Roman artefacts have been found in the course of fieldwalking and metal detecting at the east end of the site and in adjacent fields. A geophysical survey was carried out prior to the evaluation, with positive archaeological results.</i></p> <p><i>Archaeological features and deposits were recorded in thirty-seven of the evaluation trenches; these were concentrated on the higher ground in the northern part of the site and were principally of Iron Age and Roman date. Some post-medieval features (field ditches, a possible track and at least one quarry) were recorded also.</i></p> <p><i>Low levels of activity during earlier prehistoric periods were represented by a small assemblage of worked flints, broadly dated to the Neolithic/Bronze Age although two pieces might have been of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. The flints were mostly found residually in later (Iron Age and Roman) features or in topsoil/subsoil deposits.</i></p> <p><i>There was some activity on the site during the earlier Iron Age, demonstrated principally by a single pit and a possibly associated ditch. Activity increased in the Late Iron Age/early Roman period, as shown by pits and other cut features containing significance amounts of unabraded pottery and other domestic refuse. This phase of occupation might have been associated with an extensive enclosure ditch and two or three smaller ditched enclosures.</i></p> <p><i>During the Roman period an extensive, rectilinear enclosure system developed in the northern part of the site; it is not clear if this replaced or extended the existing Late Iron Age/Roman enclosure(s). Significant amounts of unabraded pottery (mainly of mid/late Roman date) demonstrate nearby occupation, and this is supported by the evidence of pits, at least one inhumation and a horse burial.</i></p>						

OASIS Form**OASIS ID: archaeol6-192101****Project details**

Project name	BRG 076, Land North-East of Bury St Edmunds, Great Barton, Suffolk
Short description of the project	Archaeological features and deposits were recorded in thirty-seven of the evaluation trenches; these were concentrated on the higher ground in the northern part of the site and were principally of Iron Age and Roman date. Some post-medieval features (field ditches, a possible track and at least one quarry) were recorded also. Low levels of activity during earlier prehistoric periods were represented by a small assemblage of worked flints, broadly dated to the Neolithic/Bronze Age although two pieces might have been of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. The flints were mostly found residually in later (Iron Age and Roman) features or in topsoil/subsoil deposits. There was some activity on the site during the earlier Iron Age, demonstrated principally by a single pit and a possibly associated ditch. Activity increased in the Late Iron Age/early Roman period, as shown by pits and other cut features containing significant amounts of unabraded pottery and other domestic refuse. This phase of occupation might have been associated with an extensive enclosure ditch and two or three smaller ditched enclosures. During the fully-Romanised period an extensive, rectilinear enclosure system developed in the northern part of the site; it is not clear if this replaced or extended the existing Late Iron Age/Roman enclosure(s). Significant amounts of unabraded pottery (mainly of mid/late Roman date) demonstrate nearby occupation, and this is supported by the evidence of pits, at least one inhumation and a horse burial.
Project dates	Start: 24-11-2014 End: 27-03-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BRG 076 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	PIT Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	INHUMATION Roman
Monument type	ANIMAL BURIAL Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age

Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods and techniques	"Geophysical Survey","Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Environmental (unspecified schedule)
Position in the planning process	Pre-application
Solid geology	CHALK (INCLUDING RED CHALK)
Drift geology	Unknown
Techniques	Magnetometry

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS Land North East of Bury St Edmunds, Great Barton, Suffolk
Postcode	IP32 7GX
Study area	75.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 88113 65456 52.2545986233 0.756351047633 52 15 16 N 000 45 22 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Kieron Heard
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Berkeley Strategic Land Ltd

Project archives

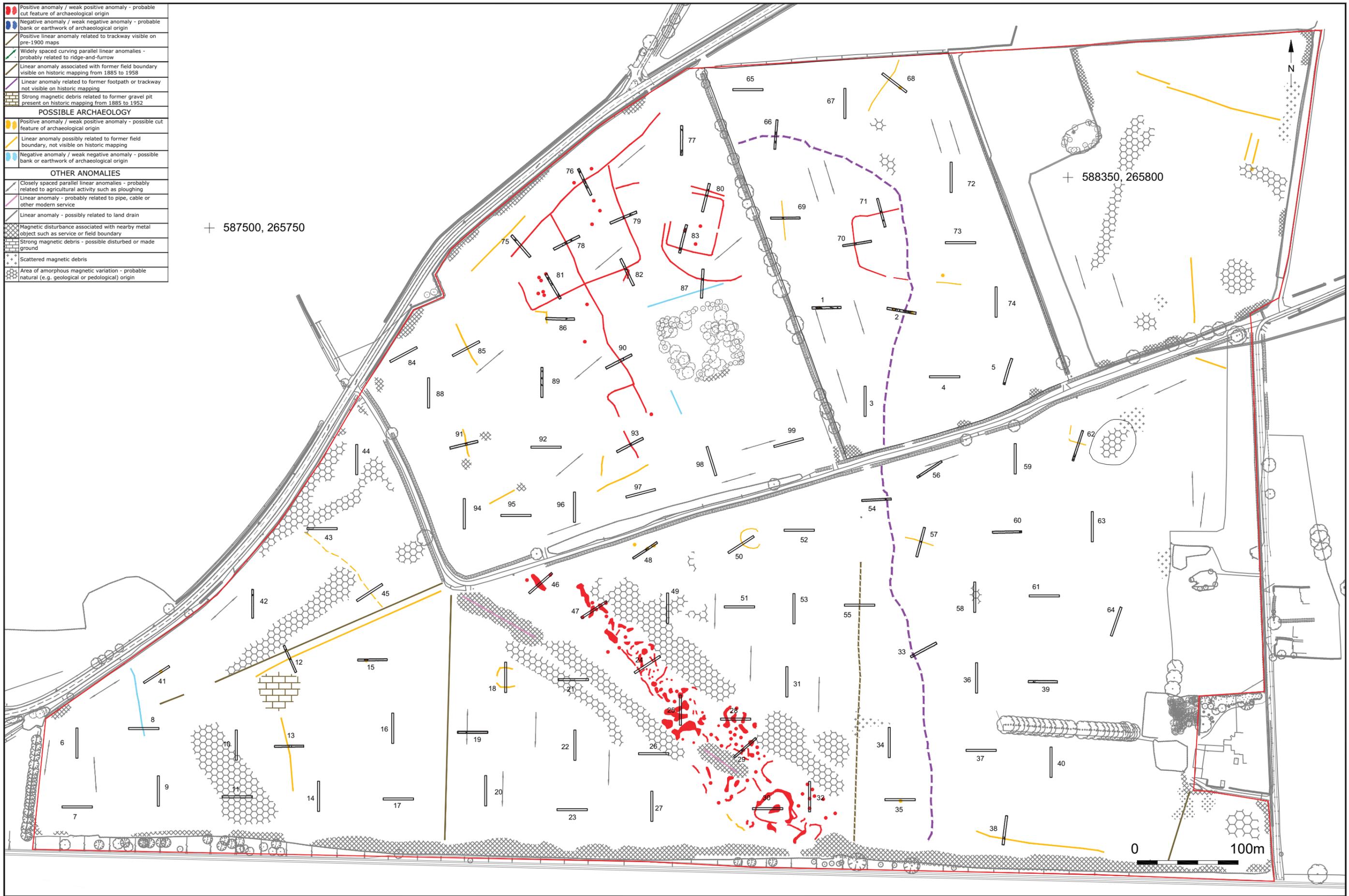
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Physical Archive ID	BRG 076
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Metal","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Archive ID	BRG 076
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Paper Archive ID	BRG 076
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Metal","Stratigraphic","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section","Unspecified Archive"

Project bibliography 1

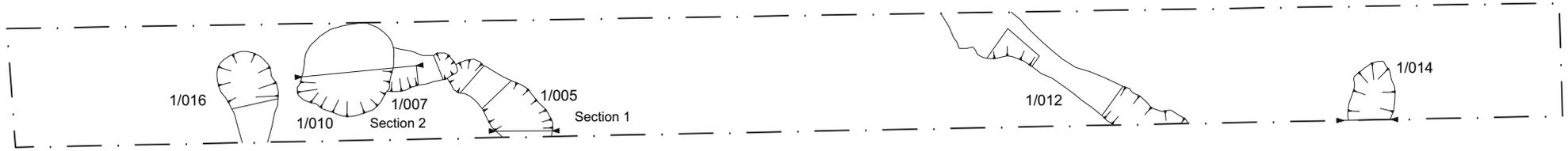
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land North-East of Bury St Edmunds, Great Barton, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Heard, K
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2015132
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Braintree
Description	A4, 71 pages
Entered by	Kieron Heard (k.heard@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	1st May 2015



- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
 - Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
 - Positive linear anomaly related to trackway visible on pre-1900 maps
 - Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow
 - Linear anomaly associated with former field boundary visible on historic mapping from 1885 to 1958
 - Linear anomaly related to former footpath or trackway not visible on historic mapping
 - Strong magnetic debris related to former gravel pit present on historic mapping from 1885 to 1952
- POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY**
- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
 - Linear anomaly possibly related to former field boundary, not visible on historic mapping
 - Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
- OTHER ANOMALIES**
- Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
 - Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
 - Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
 - Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
 - Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
 - Scattered magnetic debris
 - Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin



+ 588098, 265674

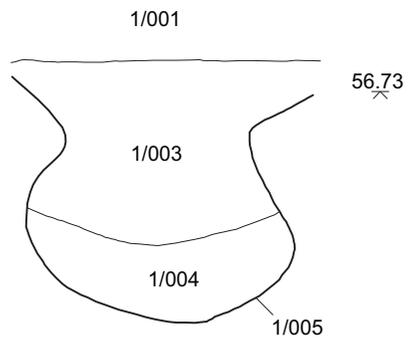


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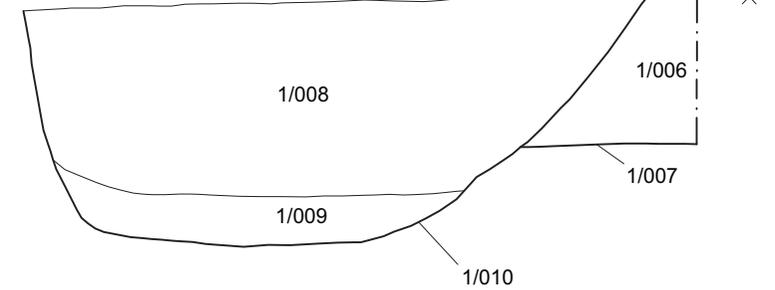
Section 1

E W



Section 2

W E 56.47



Feature [1/005] looking south-west



Pit [1/010] looking north-west

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Project Ref: 7083

May 2015

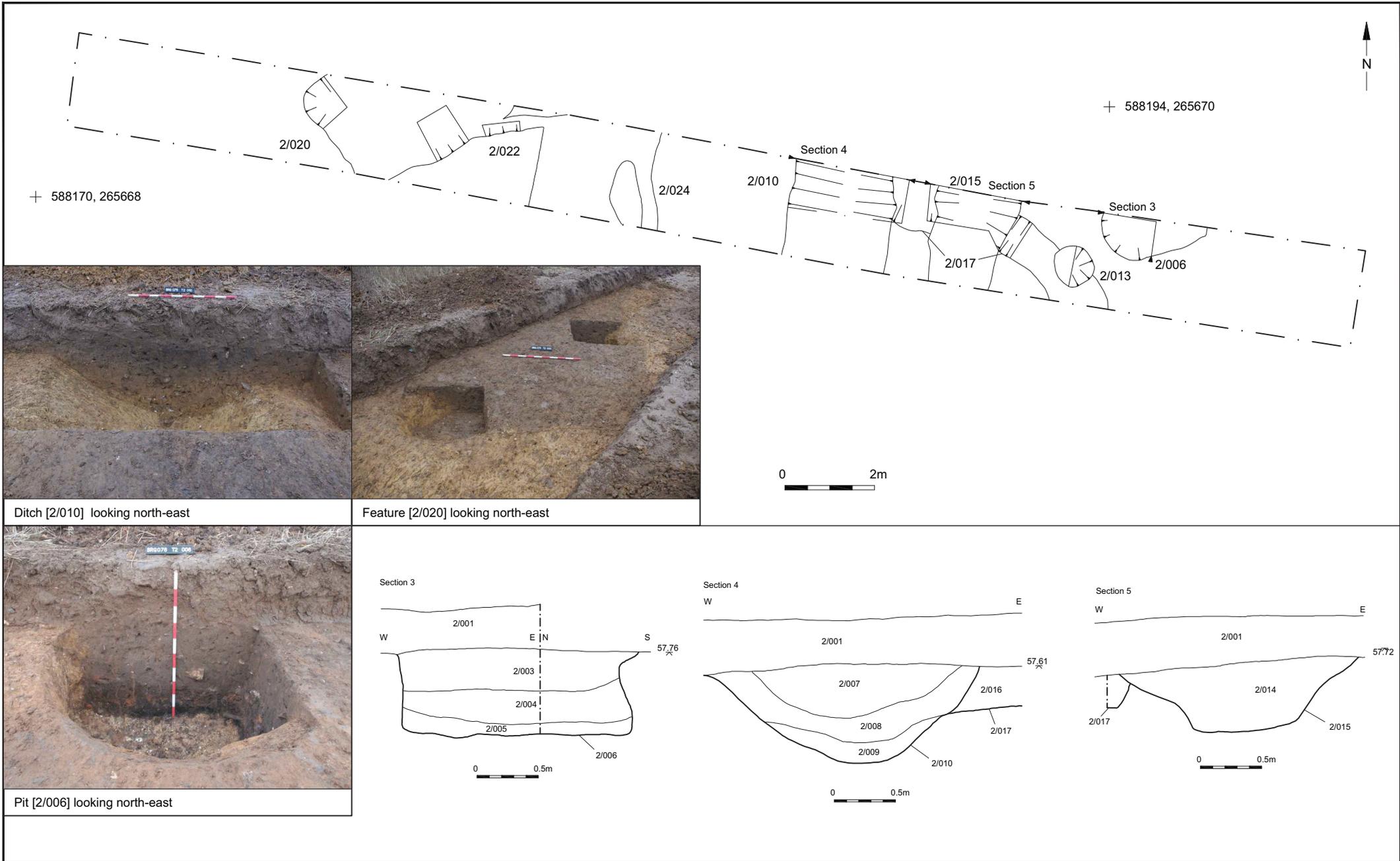
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Drawn by: RHC

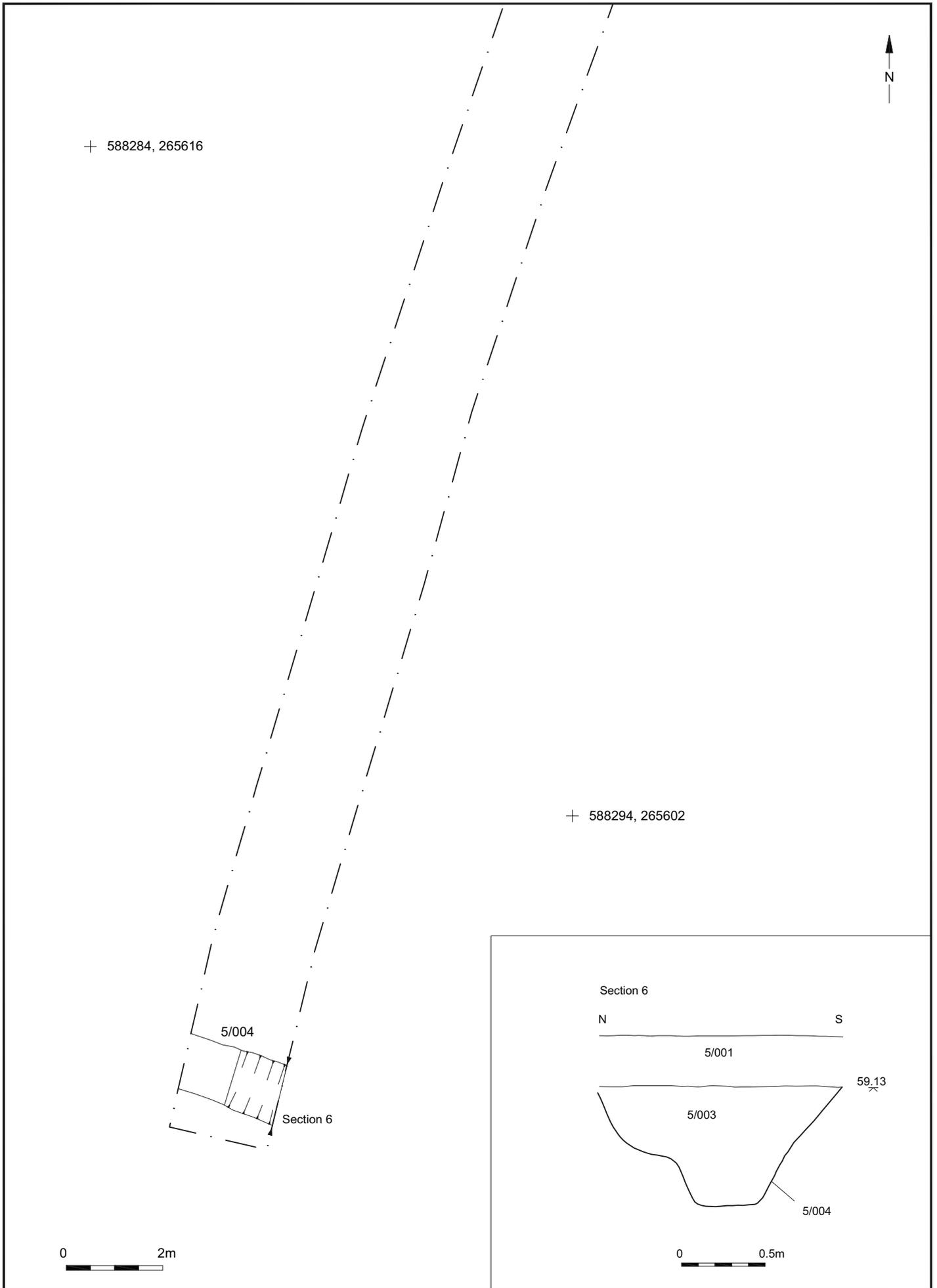
Land north-east of Bury St. Edmunds

Trench 1 plan, sections and photographs

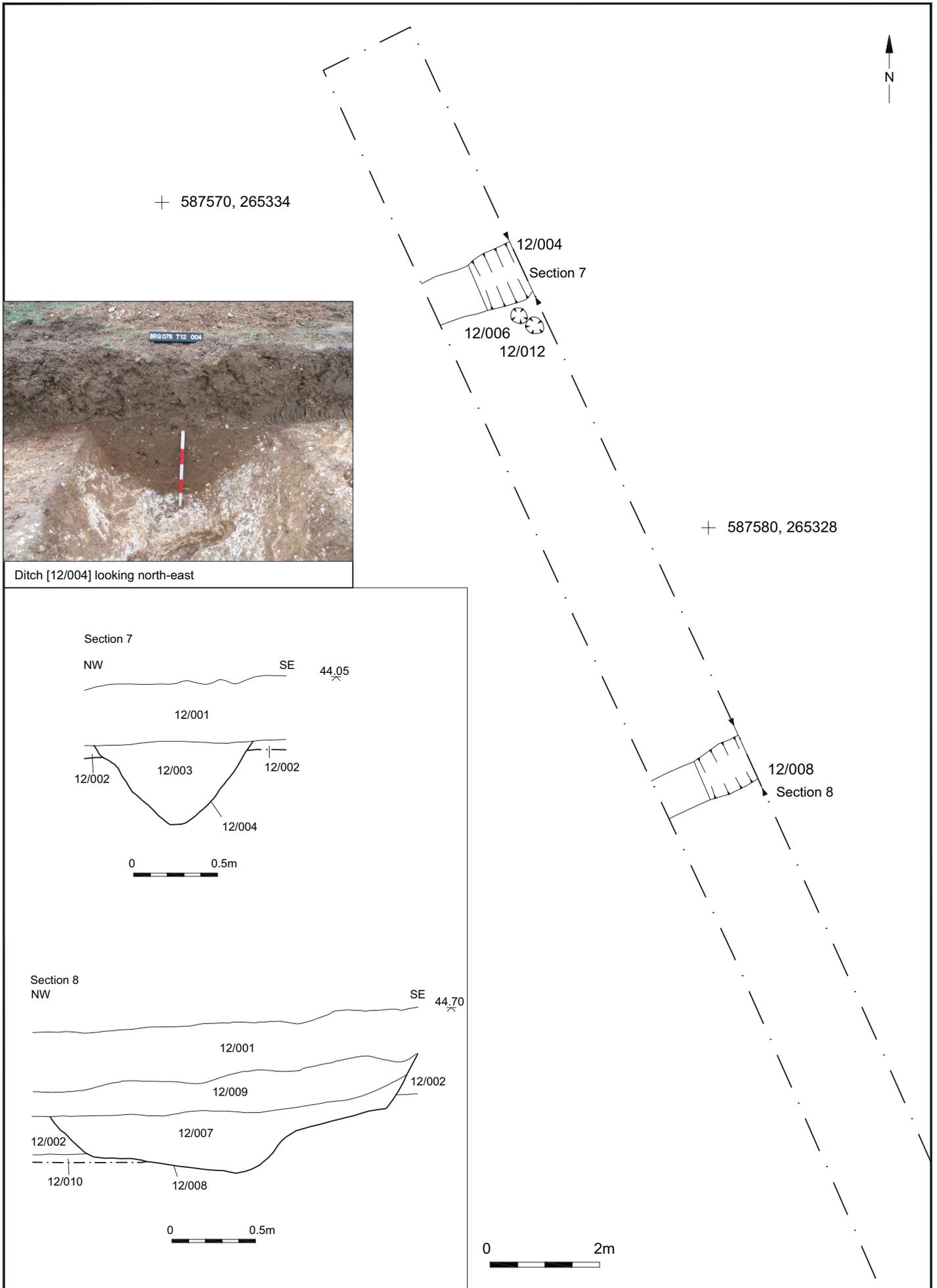
Fig. 4



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Project Ref: 7083	May 2015	Trench 2 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2015132	Drawn by: RHC		

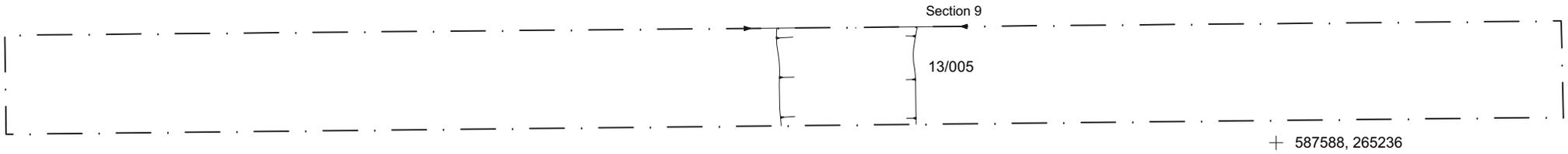


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Project Ref: 7083	May 2015	Trench 5 plan and section	
Report Ref: 2015132	Drawn by: RHC		

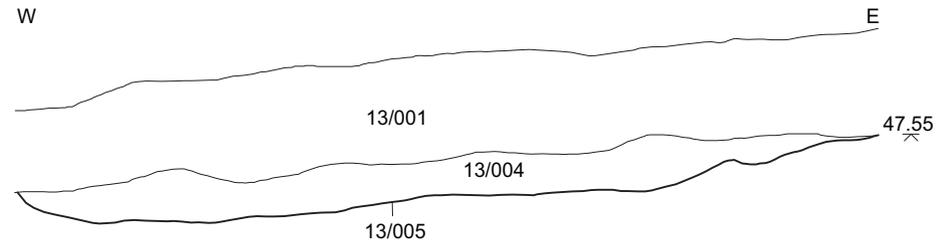




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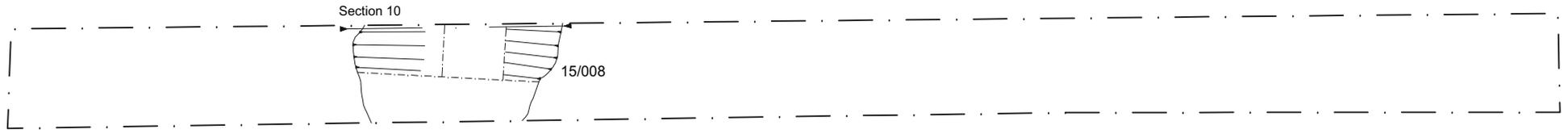


Section 9
W



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Report Ref: 2015132	Drawn by: RHC		

+ 587648, 265326



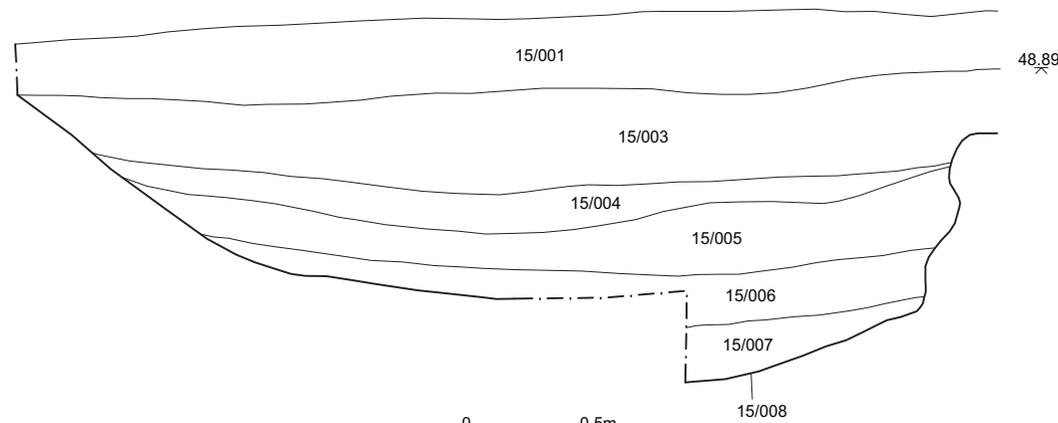
0 2m

+ 587668, 265318

Section 10

W

E



0 0.5m



Pit [15/008] looking north

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Land north-east of Bury St. Edmunds

Project Ref: 7083

May 2015

Report Ref: 2015132

Drawn by: RHC

Trench 15 plan, section and photograph

Fig. 9



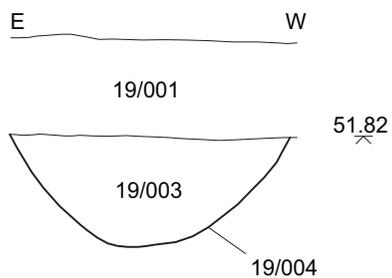
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+ 587772, 265248



Section 11



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Land north-east of Bury St. Edmunds

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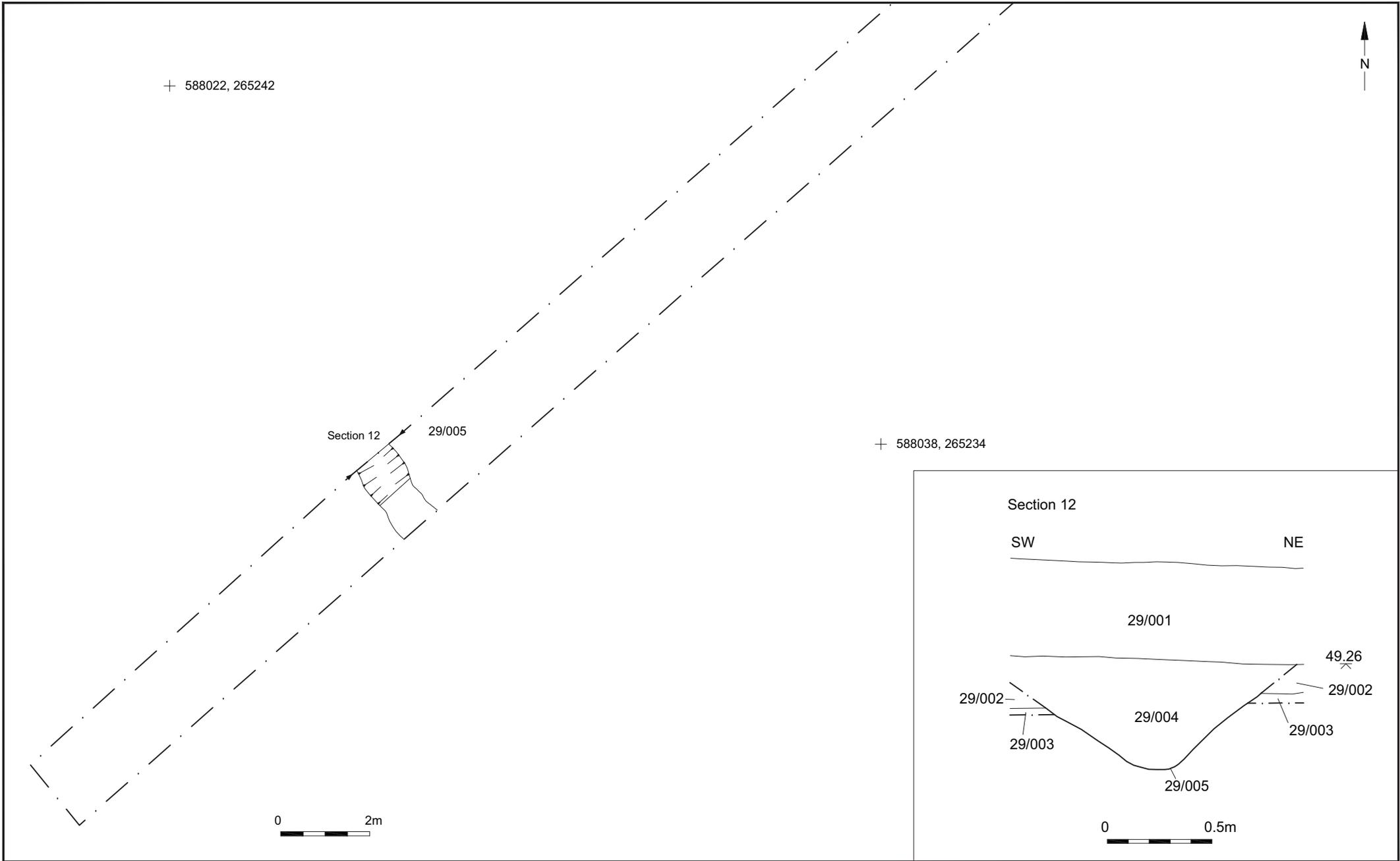
May 2015

Report Ref: 2015132

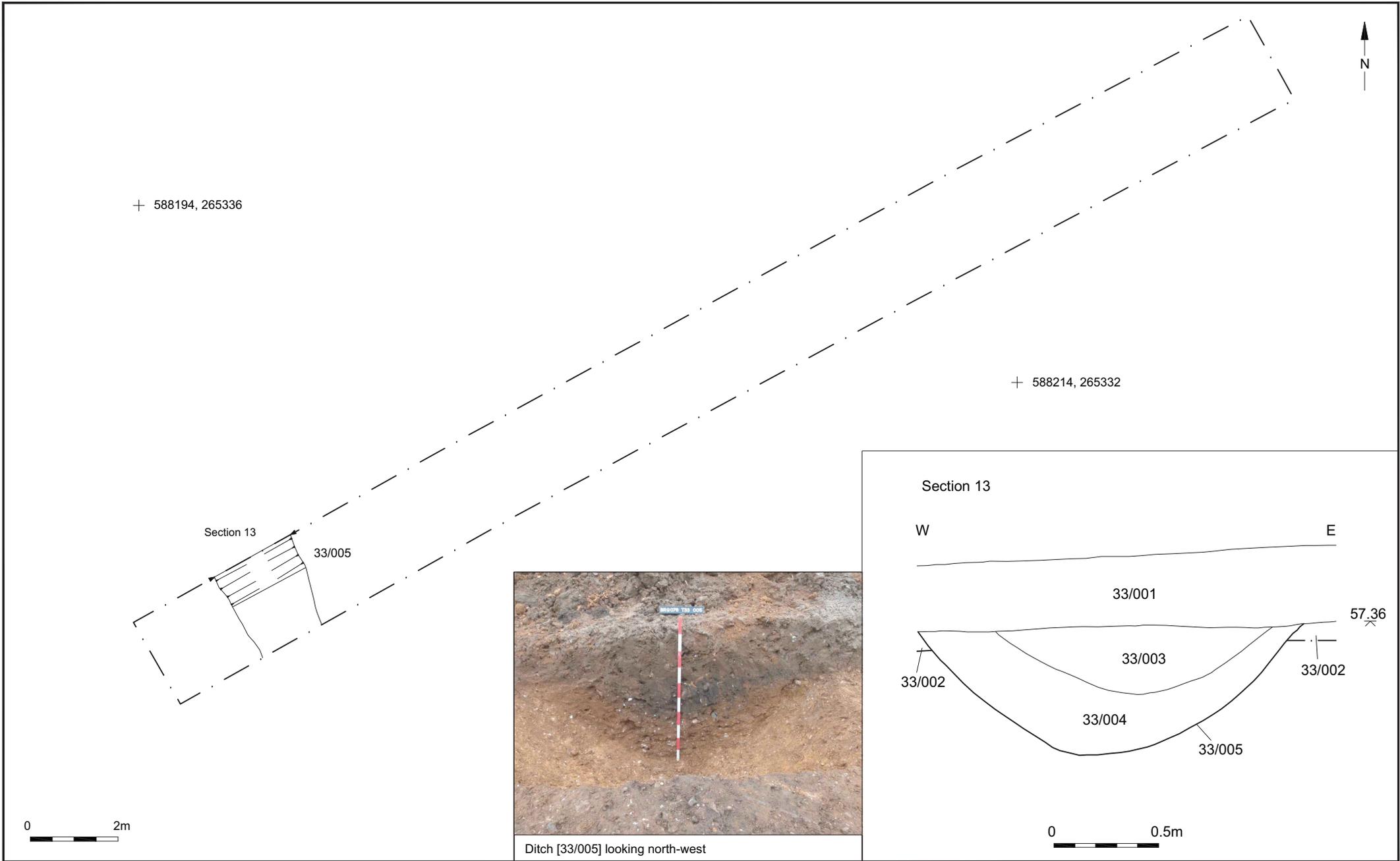
Drawn by: RHC

Trench 19 plan and section

Fig. 10

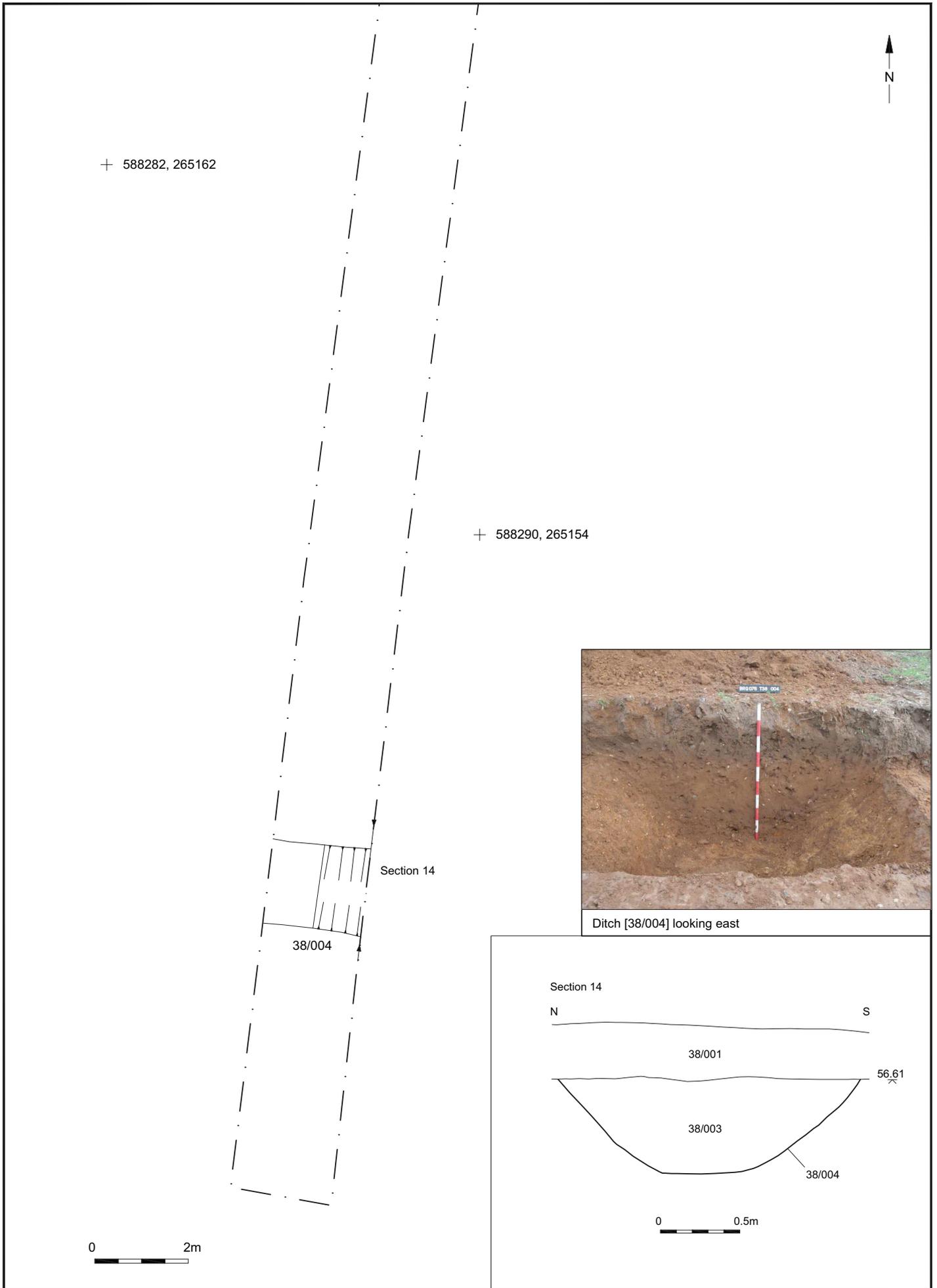


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Report Ref: 2015132	Drawn by: RHC		



Ditch [33/005] looking north-west

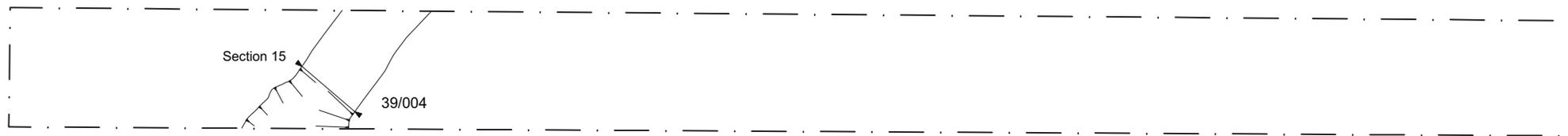
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Project Ref: 7083	May 2015	Trench 33 plan, section and photograph	
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Project Ref: 7083	May 2015	Trench 38 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2015132	Drawn by: RHC		



+ 588312, 265304



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Section 15

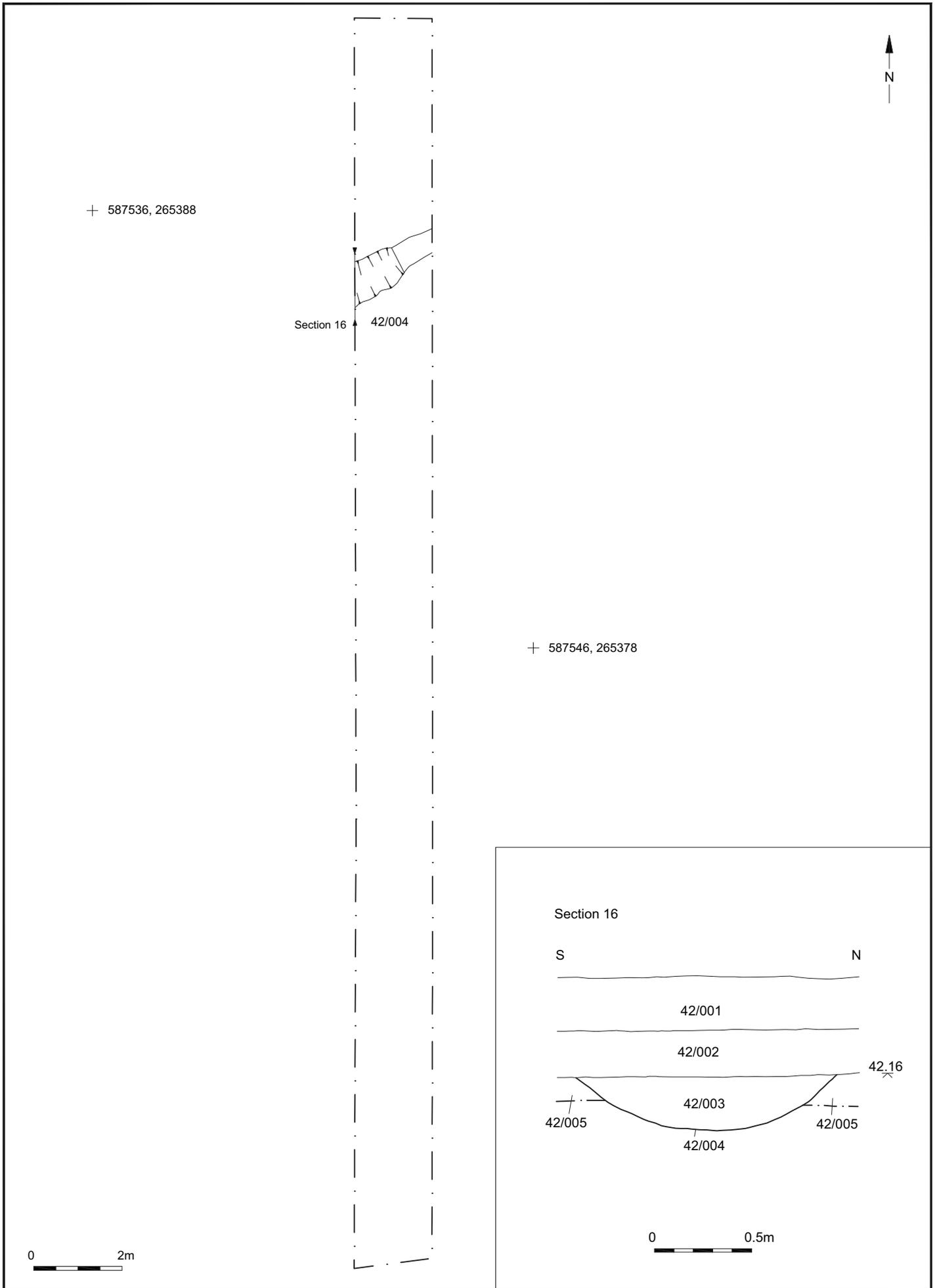
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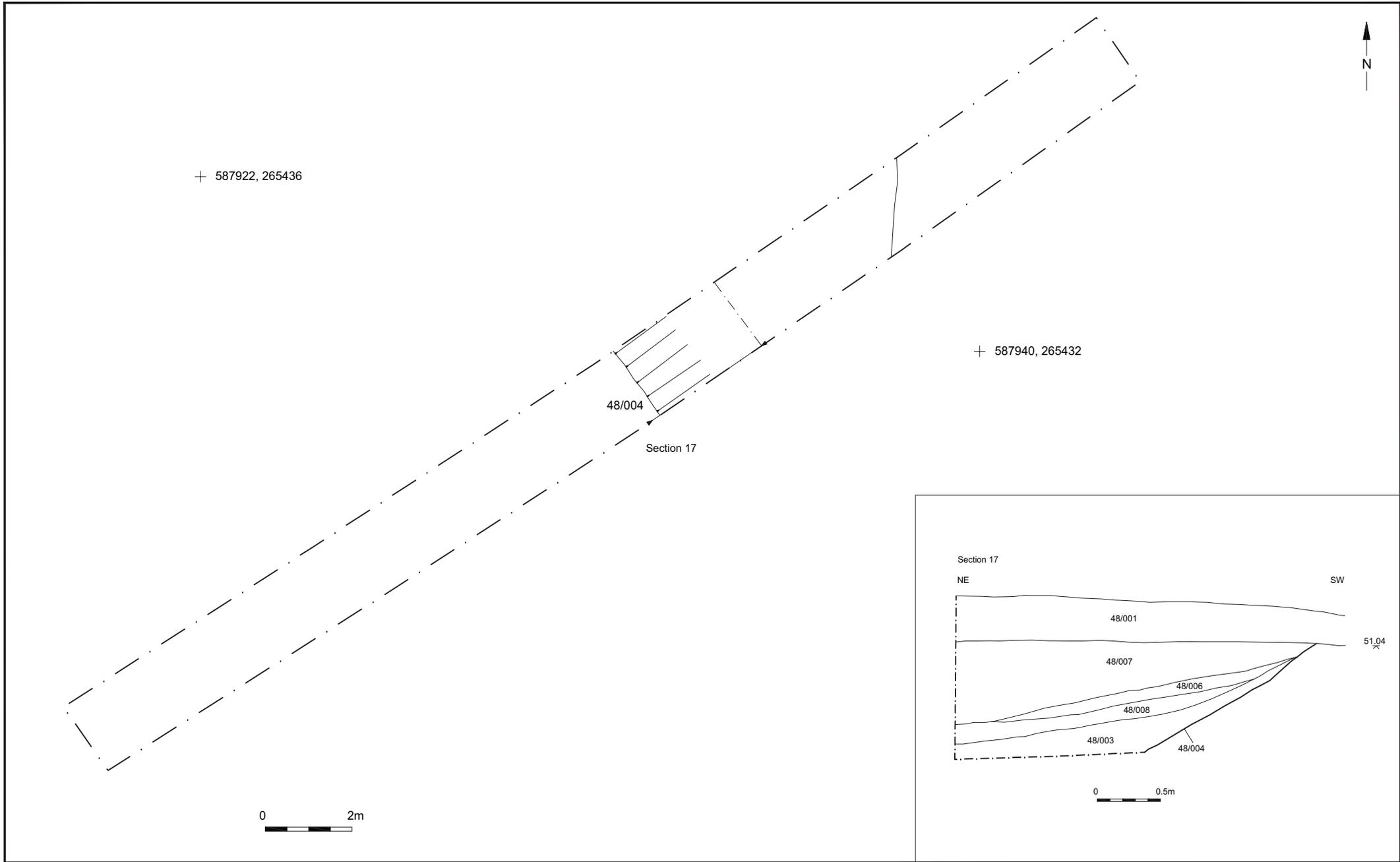
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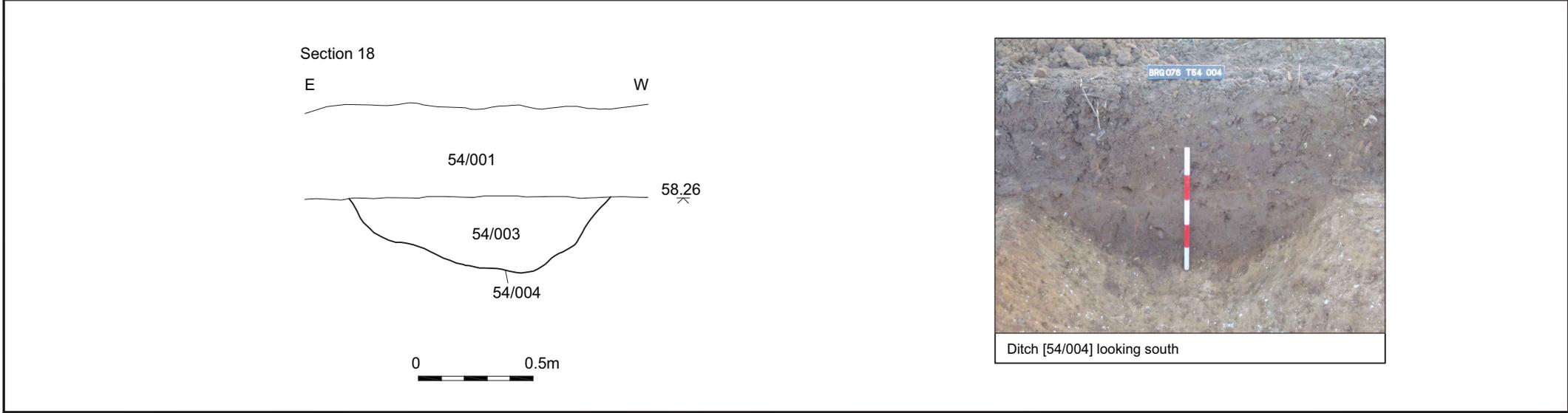
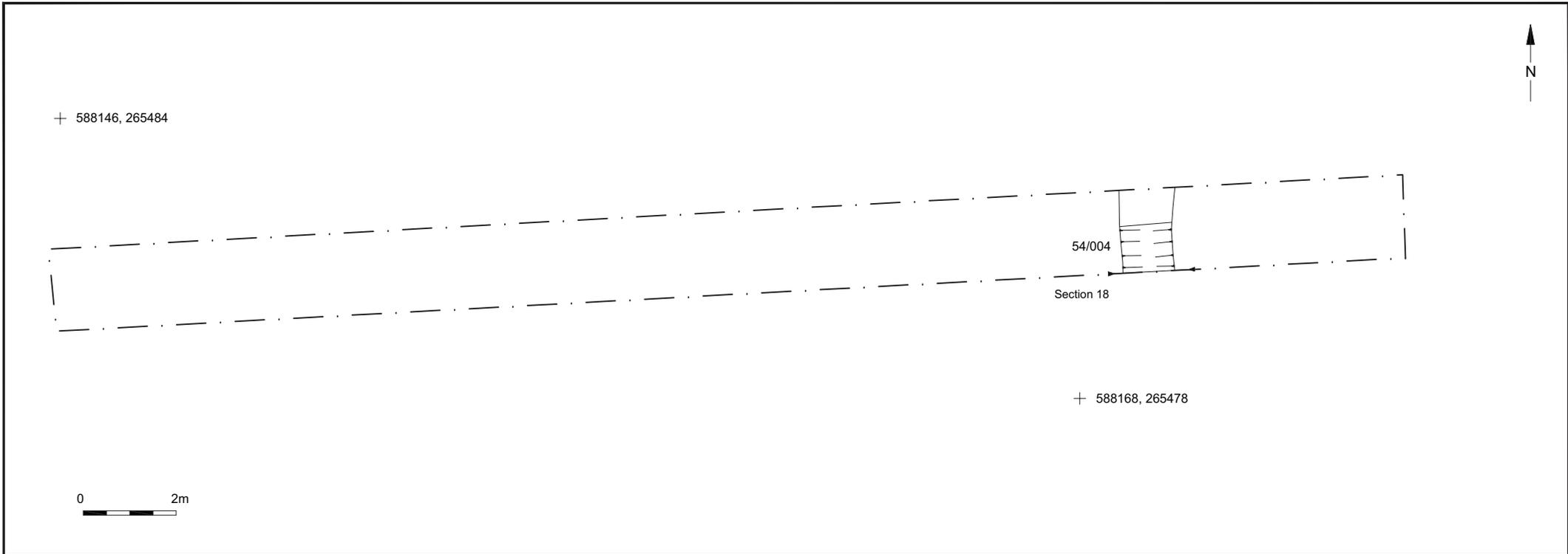
© Archaeology South-East		Land north-east of Bury St. Edmunds	Fig. 14
Project Ref: 7083	May 2015	Trench 39 plan and section	
Report Ref: 2015132	Drawn by: RHC		



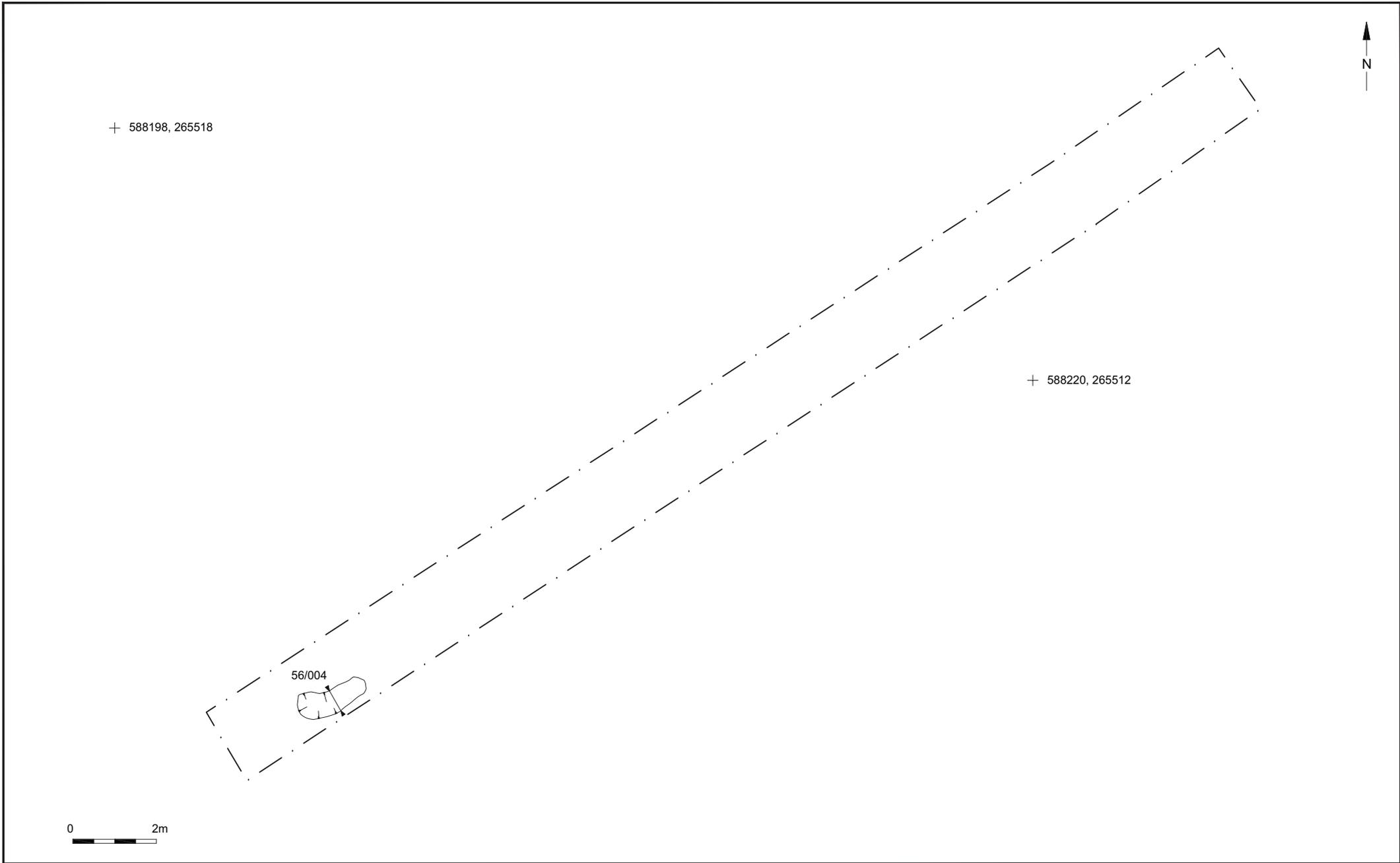
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Project Ref: 7083	May 2015	Trench 42 plan and section	
Report Ref: 2015132	Drawn by: RHC		



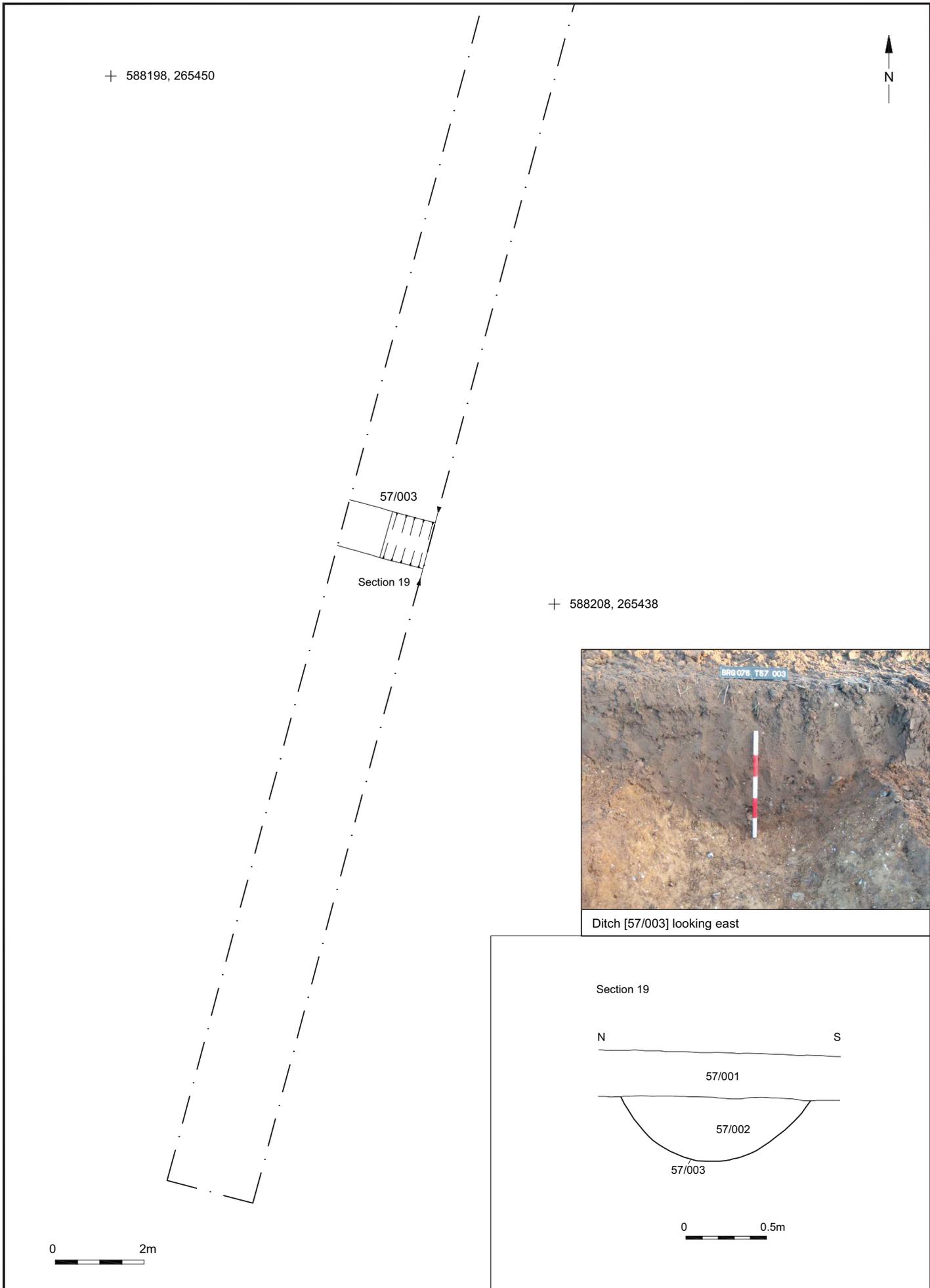
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Project Ref: 7083	May 2015	Trench 48 plan and section	
Report Ref: 2015132	Drawn by: RHC		



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Project Ref: 7083	May 2015	Trench 54 plan, section and photograph	
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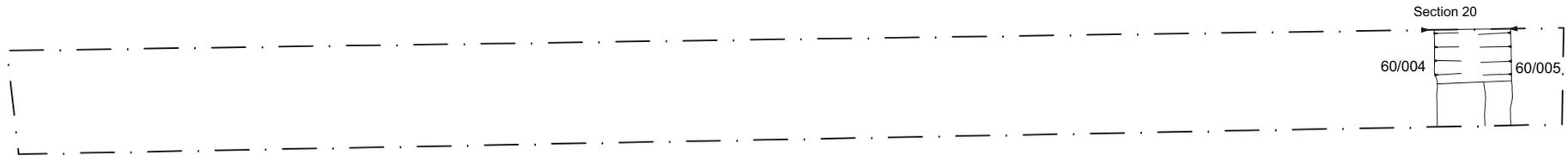


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Project Ref: 7083	May 2015	Trench 56 plan	
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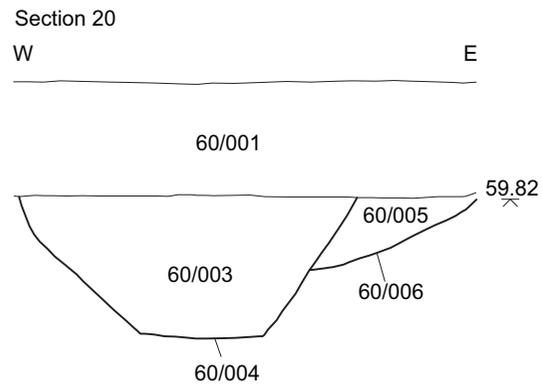


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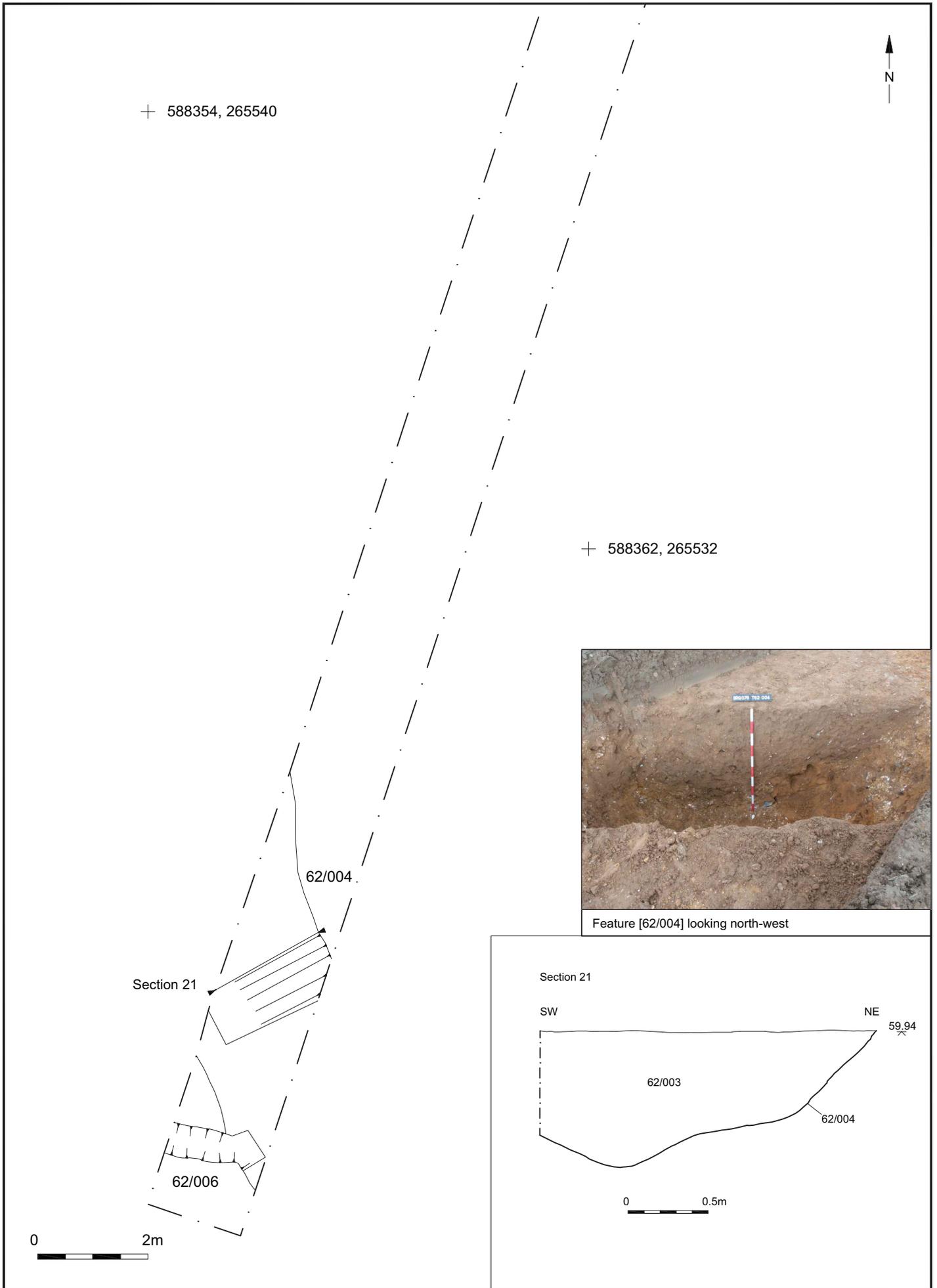
+ 588276, 265454



+ 588302, 265446



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Project Ref: 7083	May 2015	Trench 60 plan and section	
Report Ref: 2015132	Drawn by: RHC		



+ 588354, 265540

+ 588362, 265532



62/004

Section 21

62/006

0 2m



Feature [62/004] looking north-west

Section 21

SW

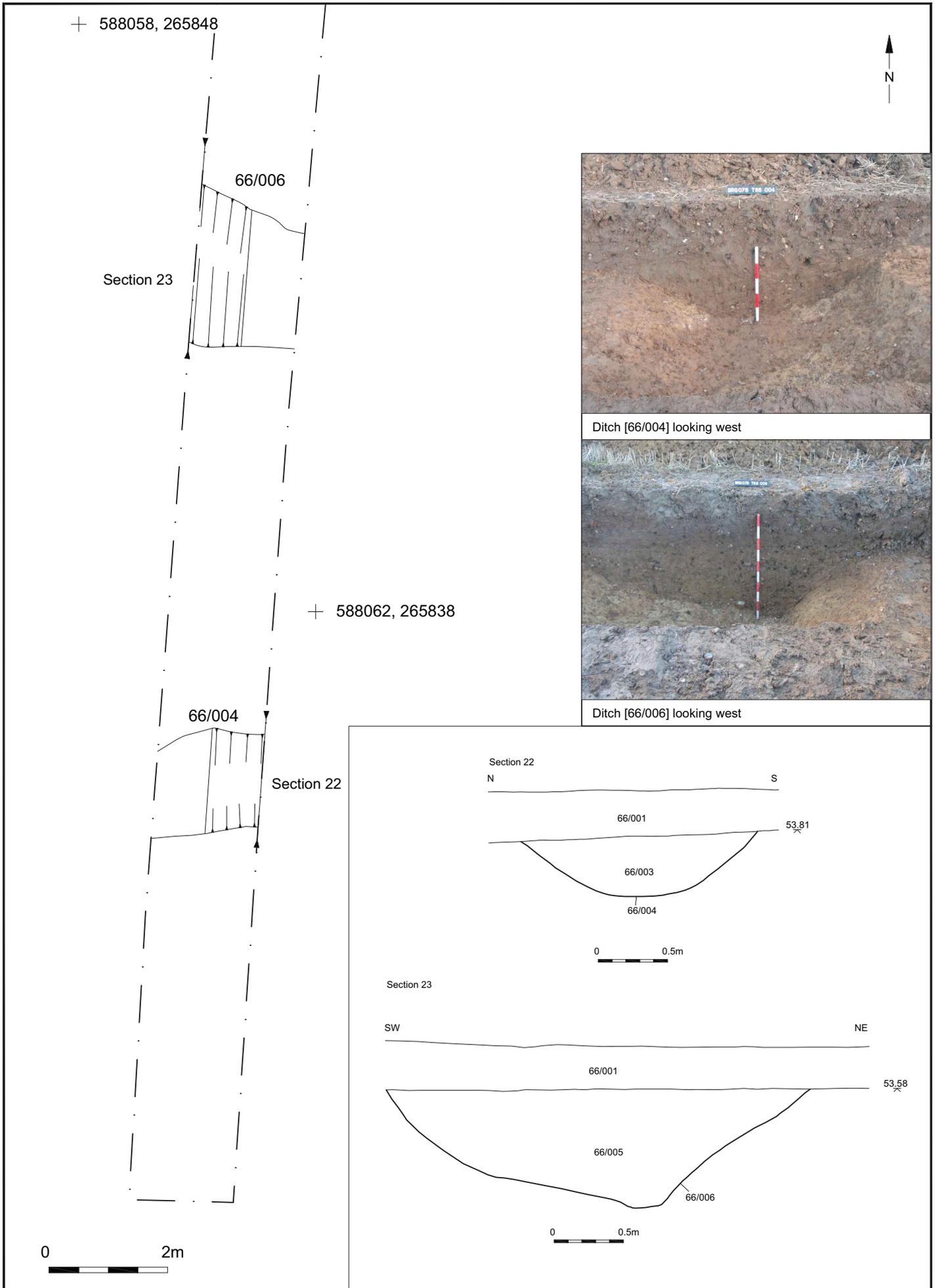
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62/003

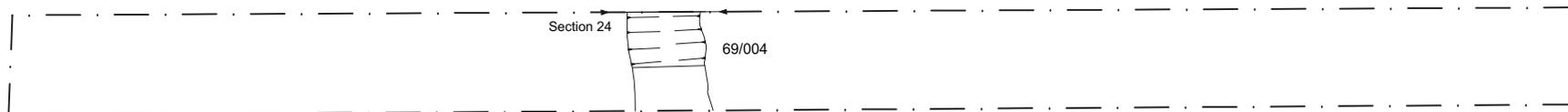
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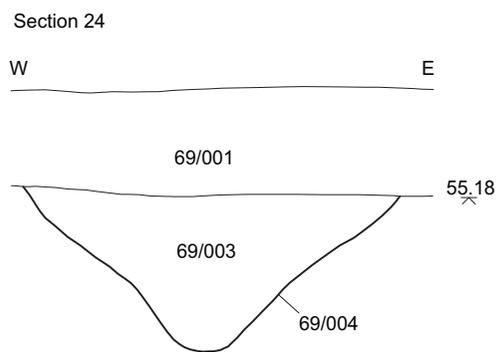
© Archaeology South-East		Land north-east of Bury St. Edmunds	Fig. 22
Project Ref: 7083	May 2015	Trench 66 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2015132	Drawn by: RHC		

+ 588054, 265764

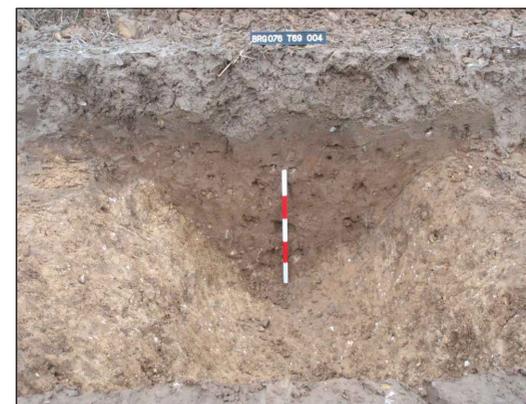


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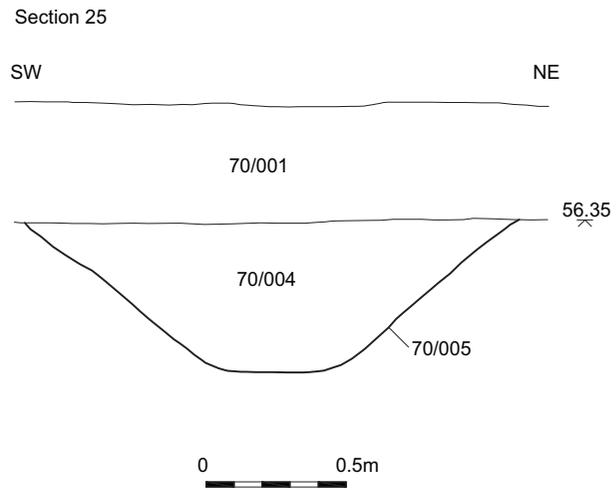
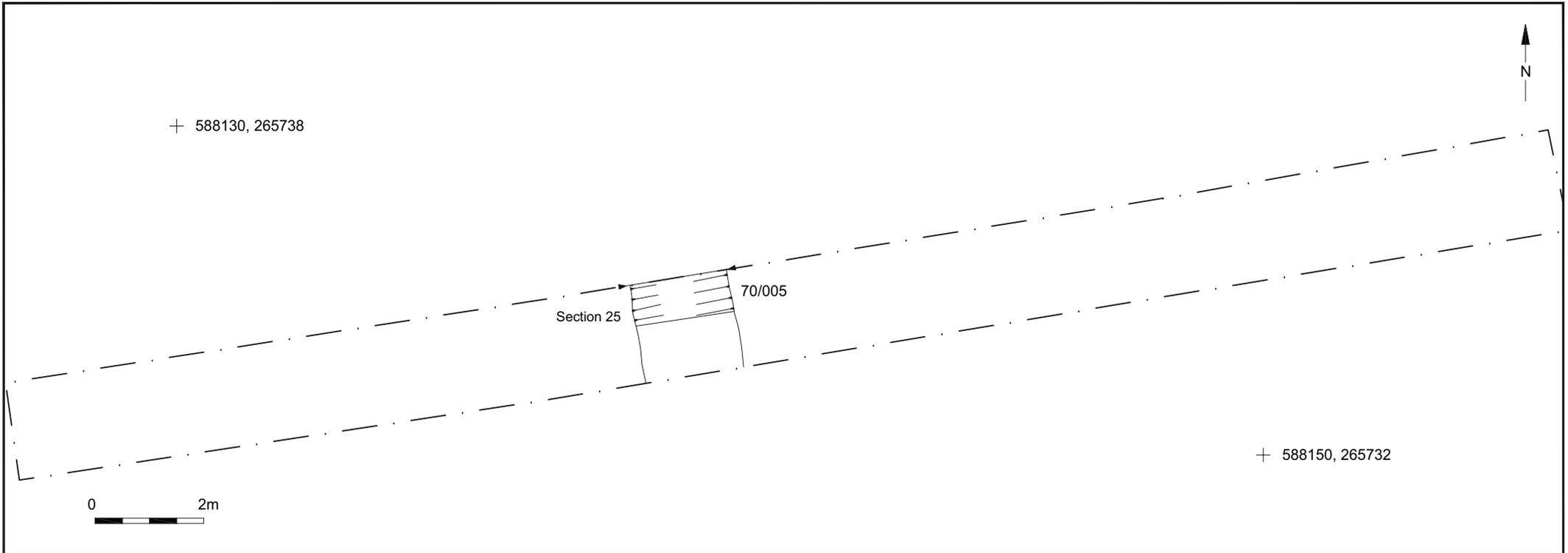


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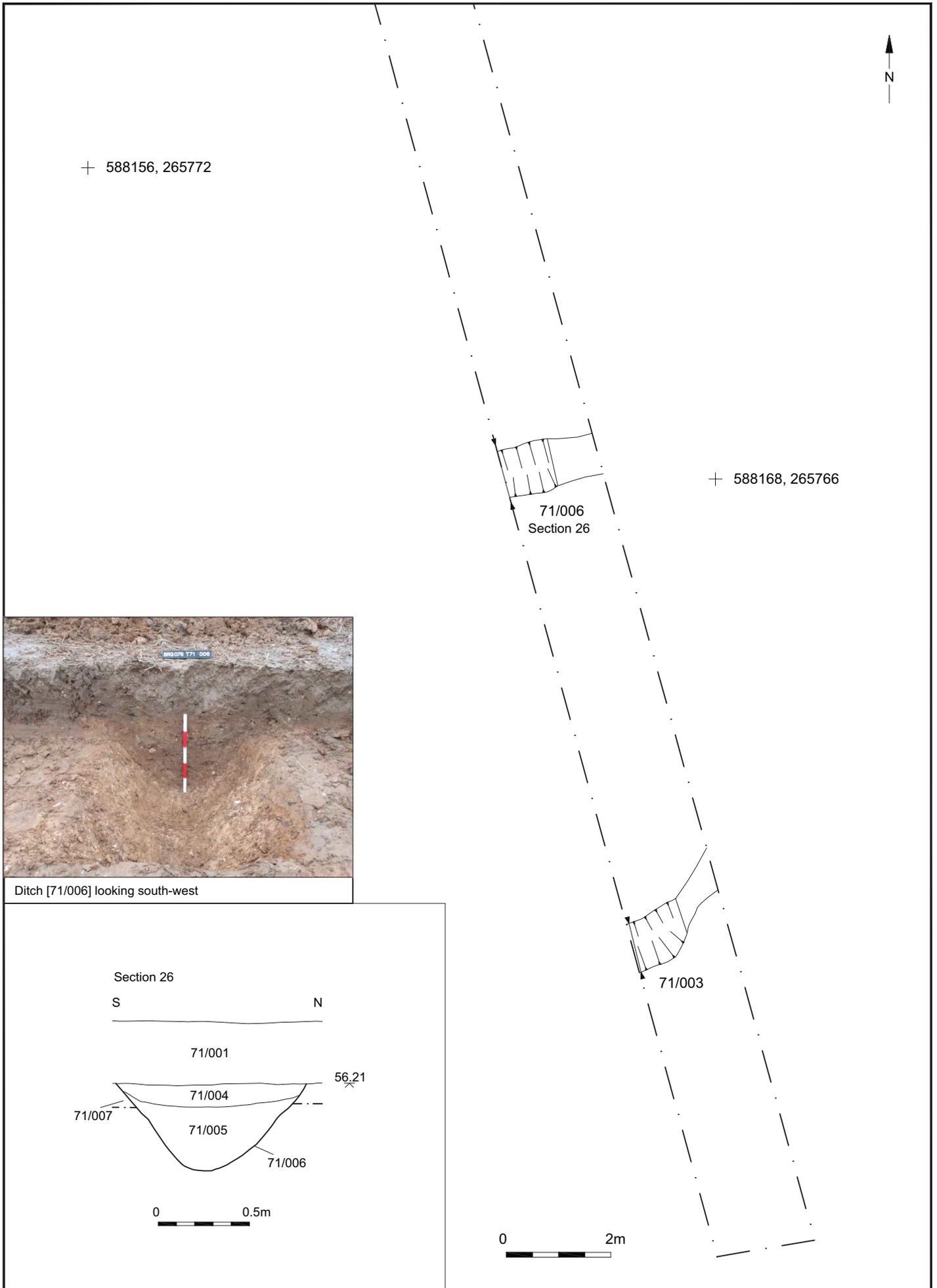
Ditch [69/004] looking north

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Project Ref: 7083	May 2015	Trench 69 plan, section and photograph	
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Ditch [70/005] looking north-west

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Report Ref: 2015132	Drawn by: RHC		

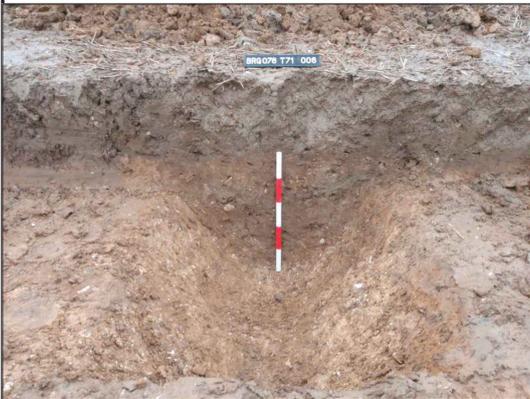


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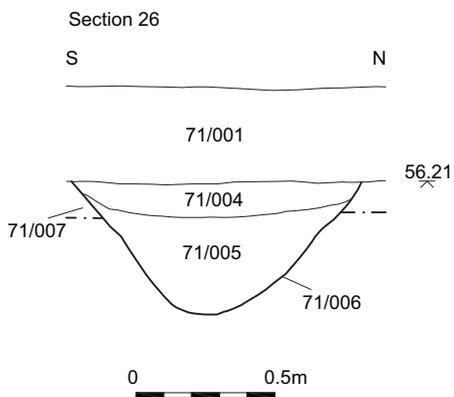
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71/006
Section 26

71/003



Ditch [71/006] looking south-west



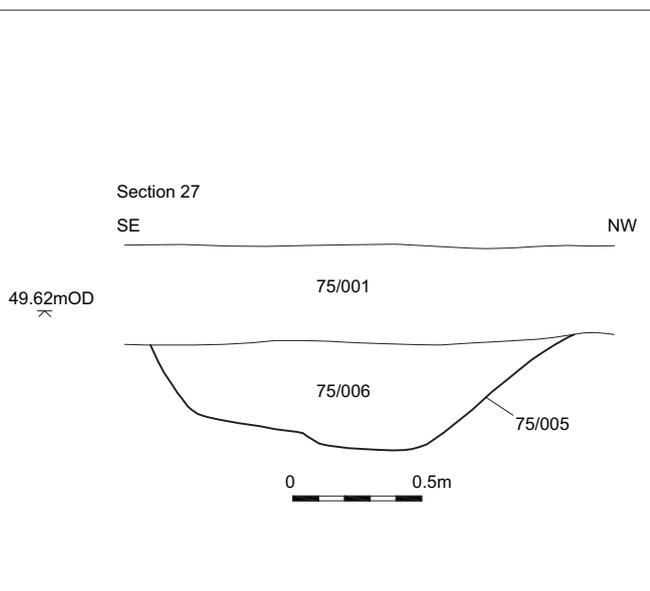


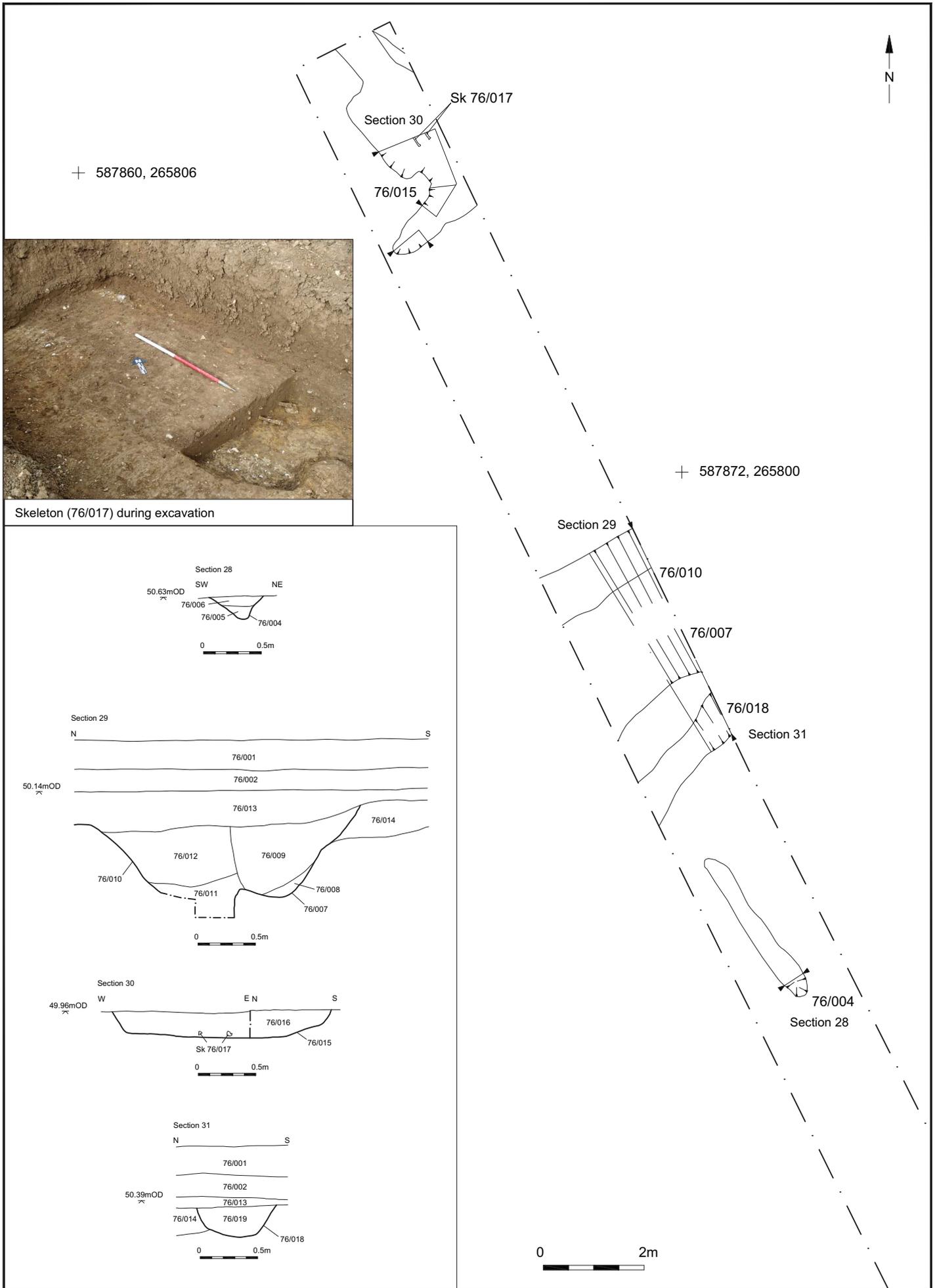
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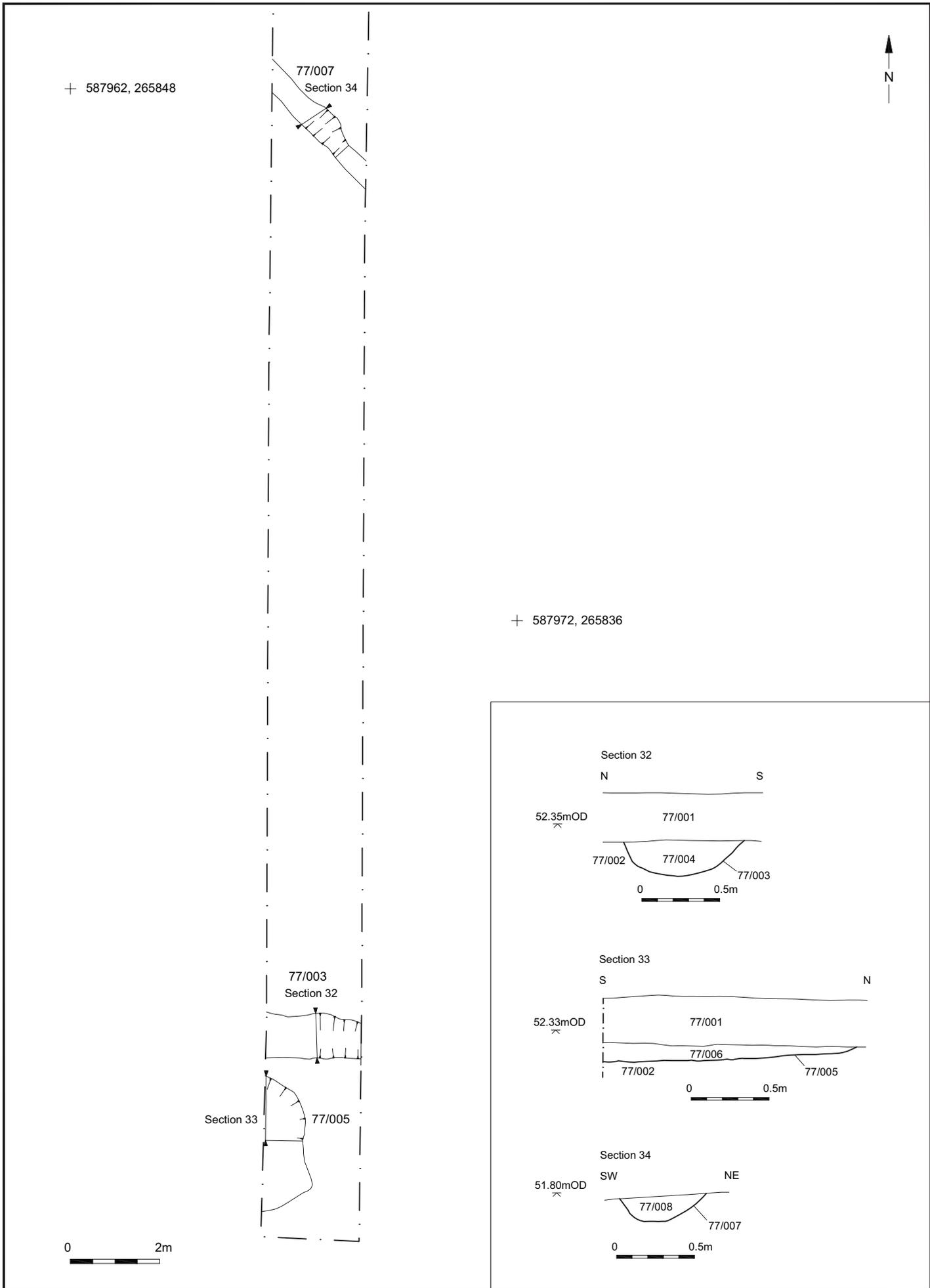
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75/005

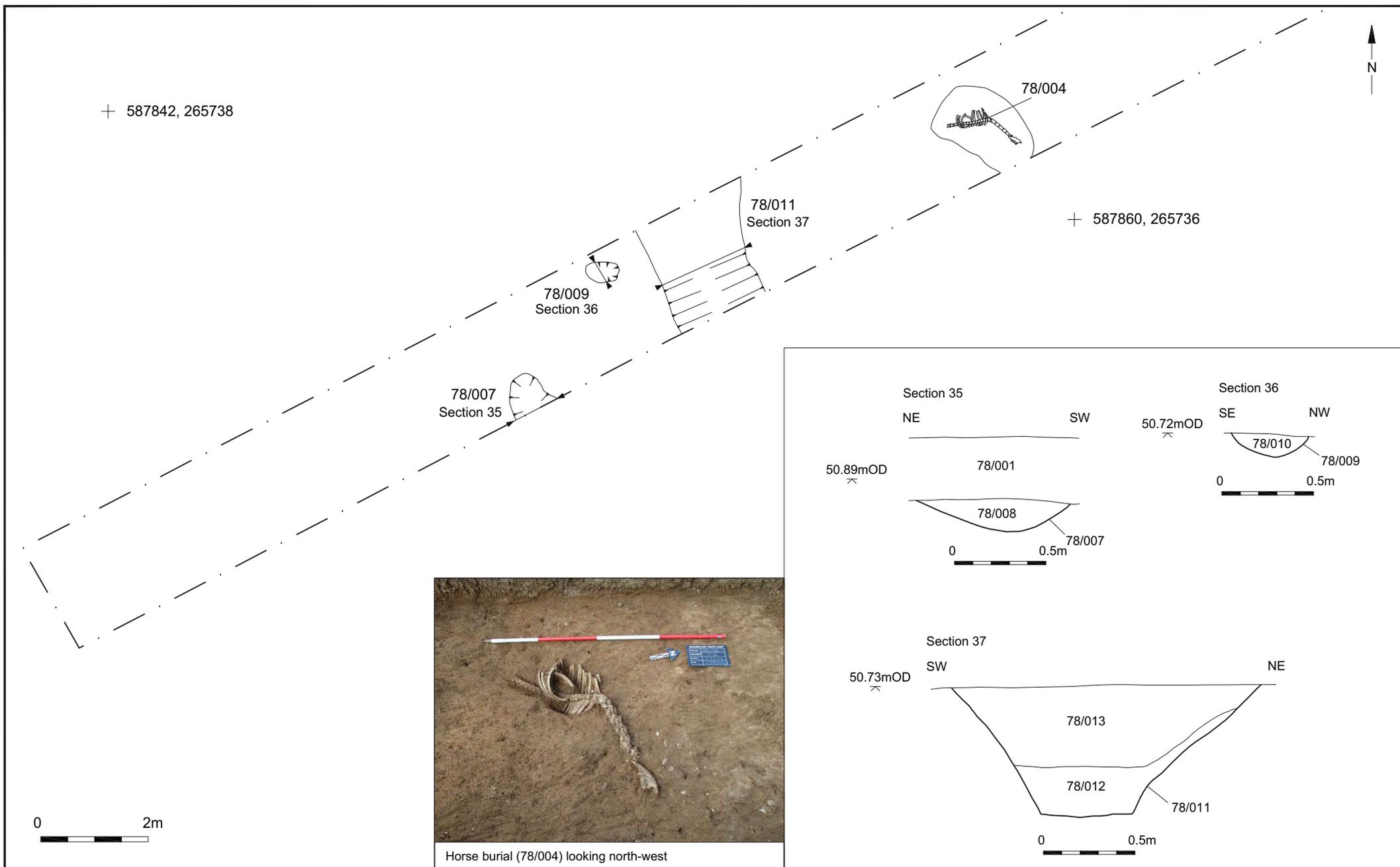
Section 27







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Project Ref: 7083	May 2015	Trench 77 plan and sections	
Report Ref: 2015132	Drawn by: RHC		



Horse burial (78/004) looking north-west

© Archaeology South-East

Project Ref: 7083

May 2015

Report Ref: 2015132

Drawn by: RHC

Land north-east of Bury St. Edmunds

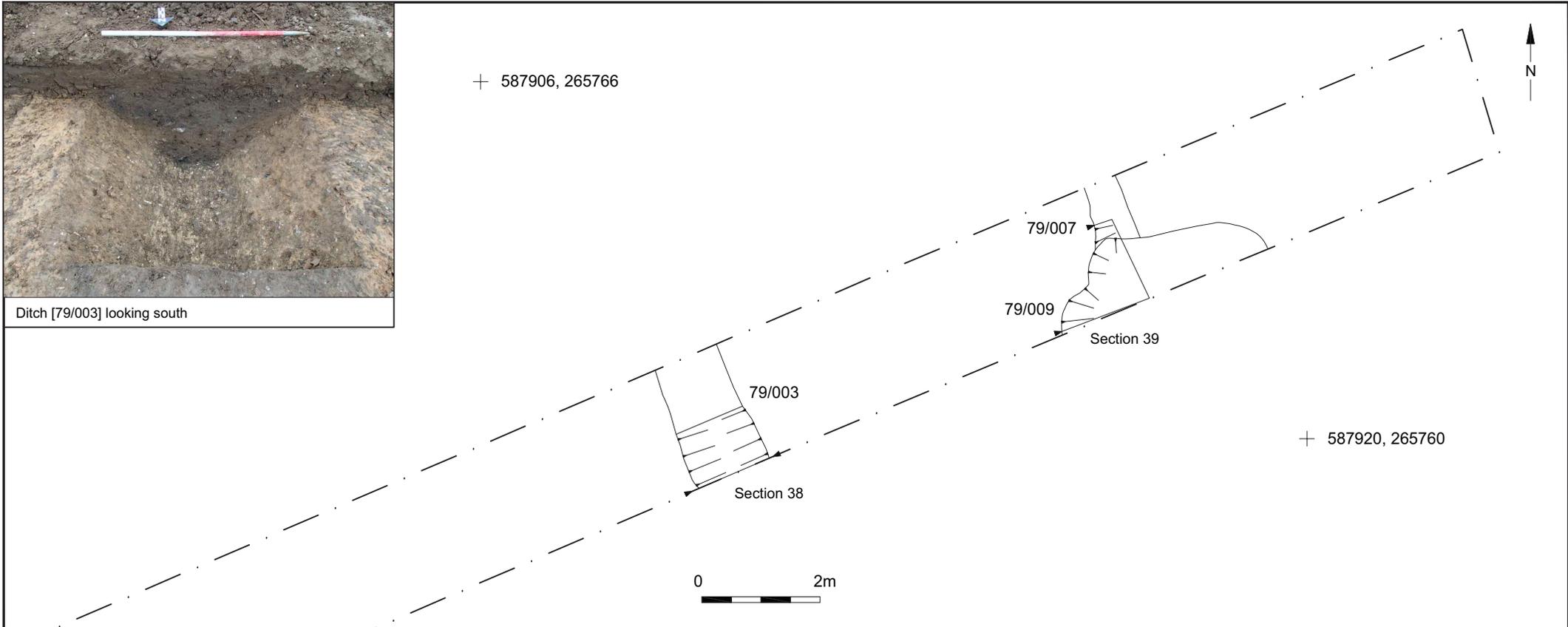
Trench 78 plan, sections and photograph

Fig. 29



Ditch [79/003] looking south

+ 587906, 265766



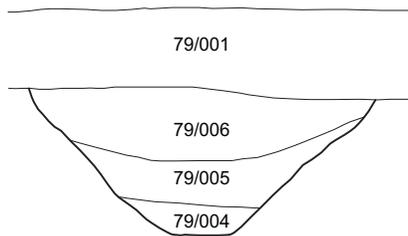
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0 2m

Section 38

NE SW

52.43mOD

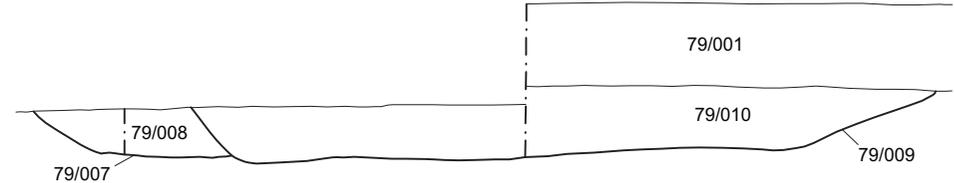


0 0.5m

Section 39

SW NE NW

52.28mOD



0 0.5m

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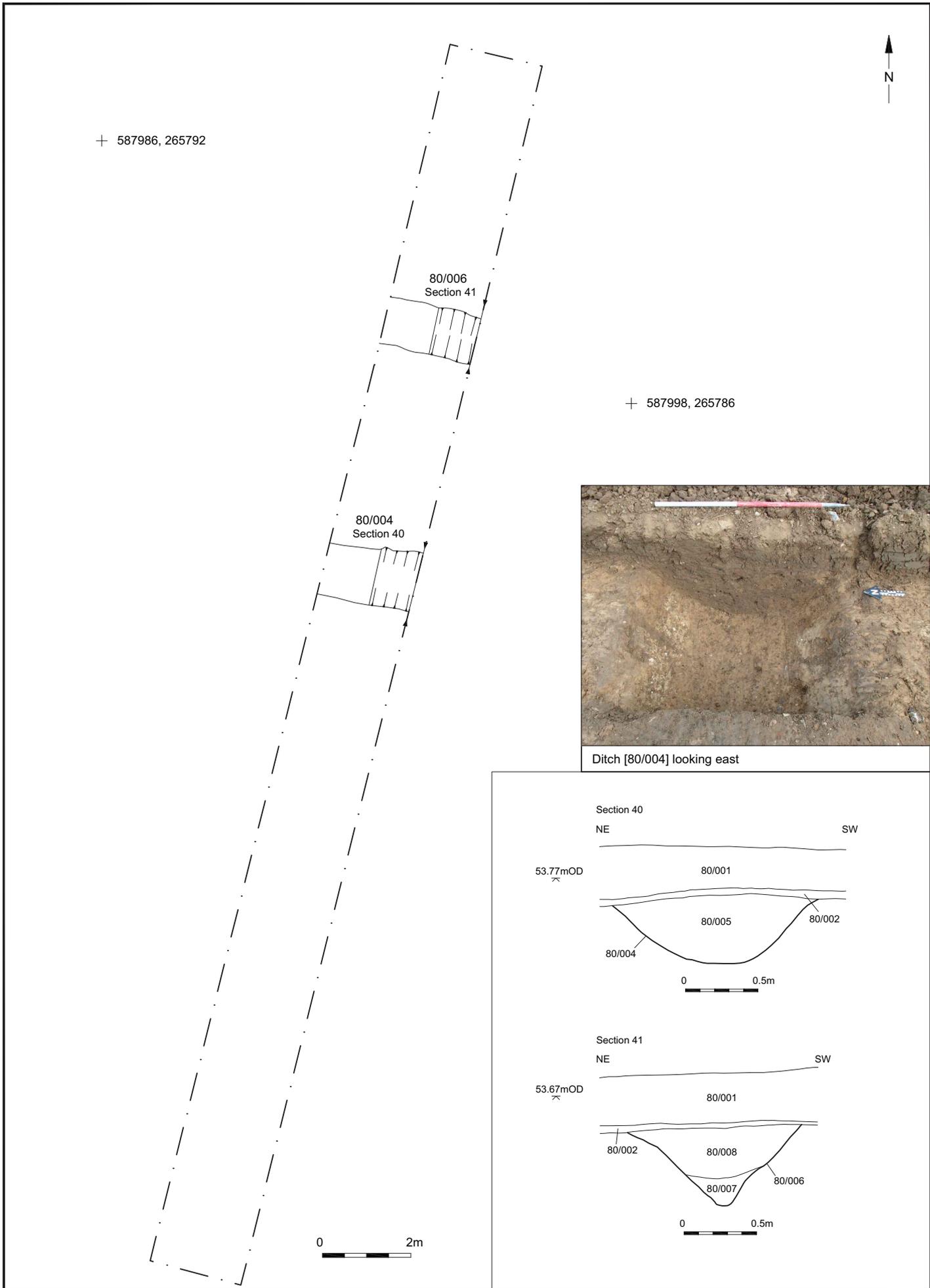
Report Ref: 2015132

Drawn by: RHC

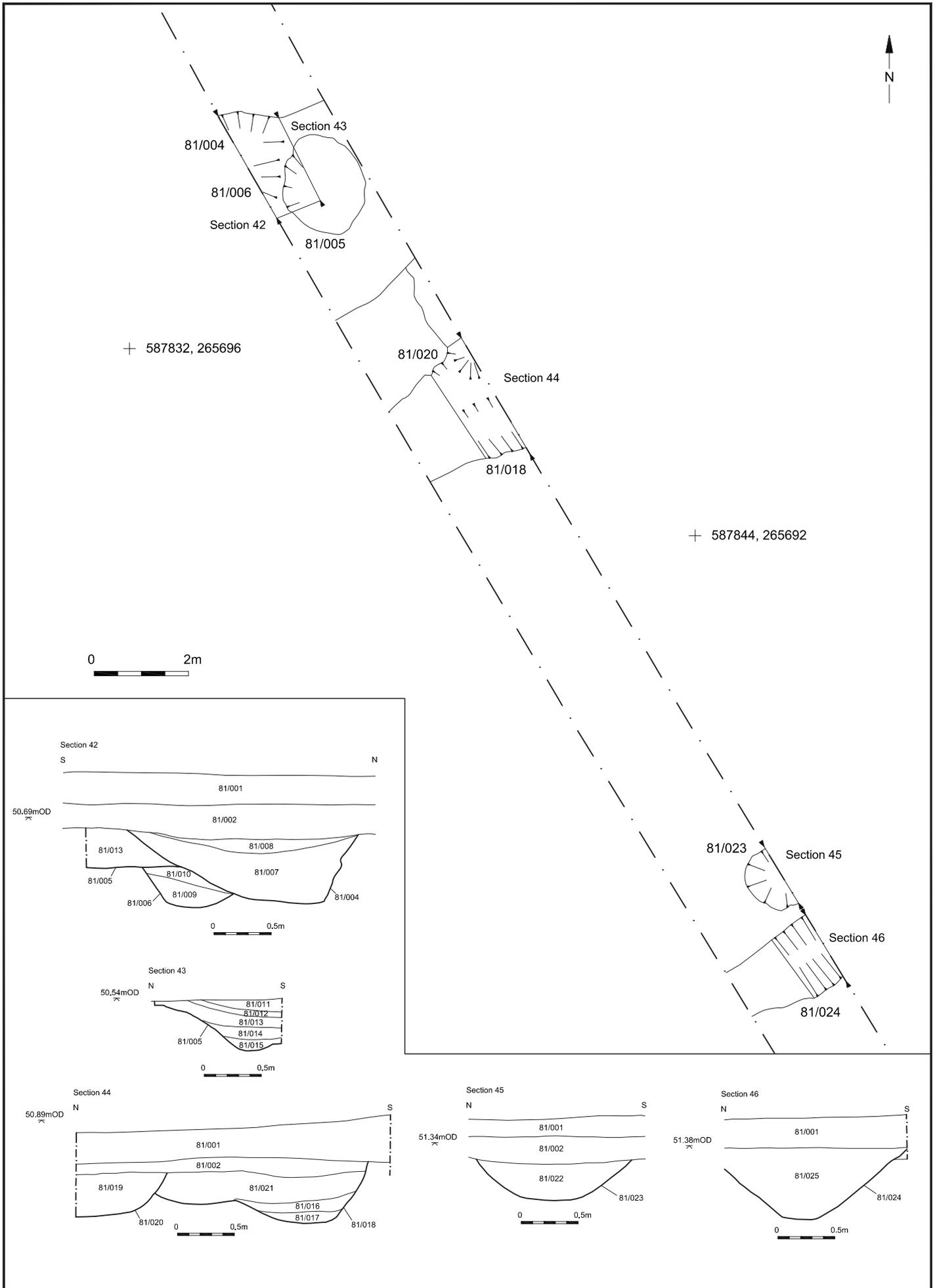
Land north-east of Bury St. Edmunds

Trench 79 plan, sections and photograph

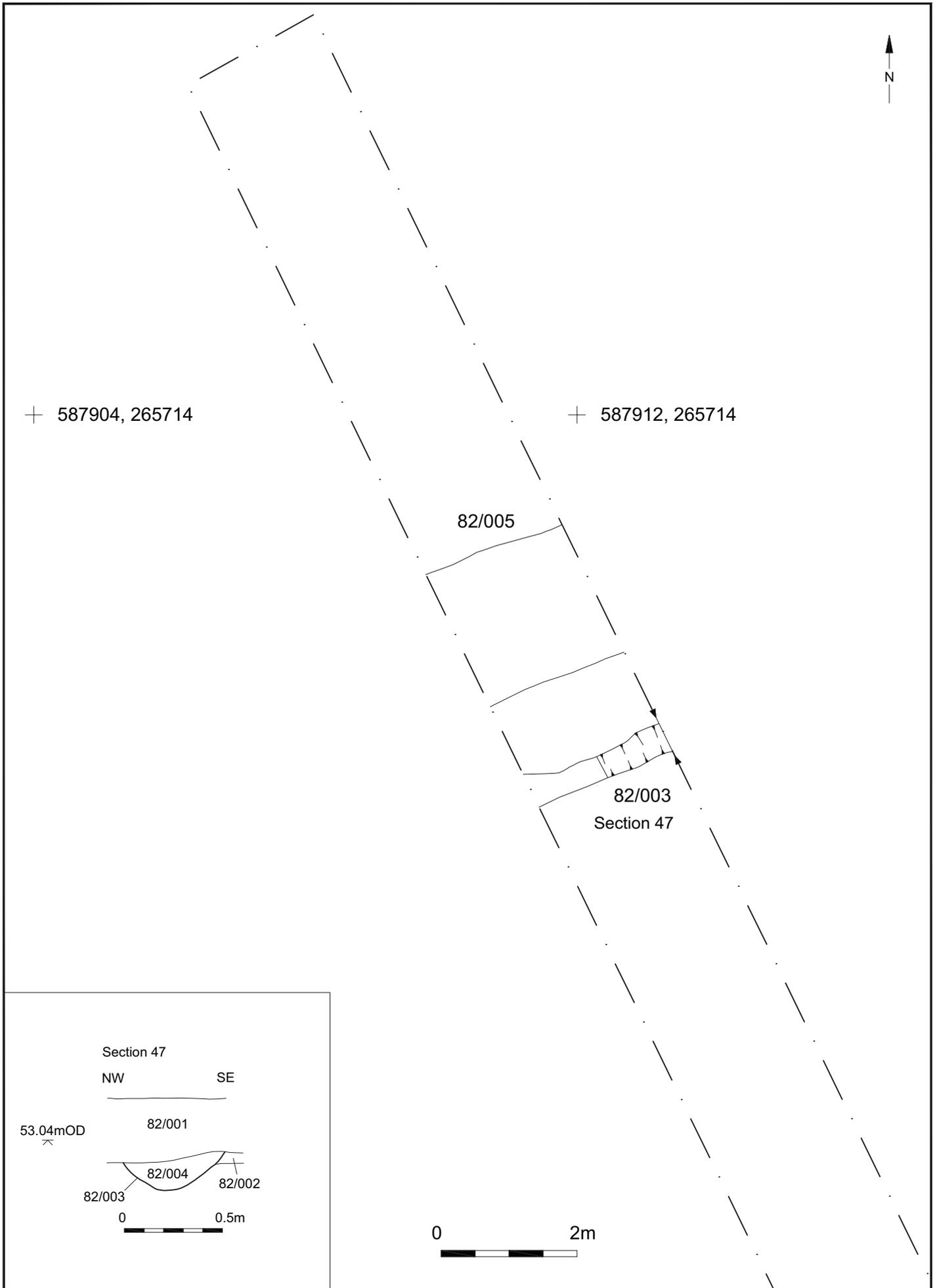
Fig. 30



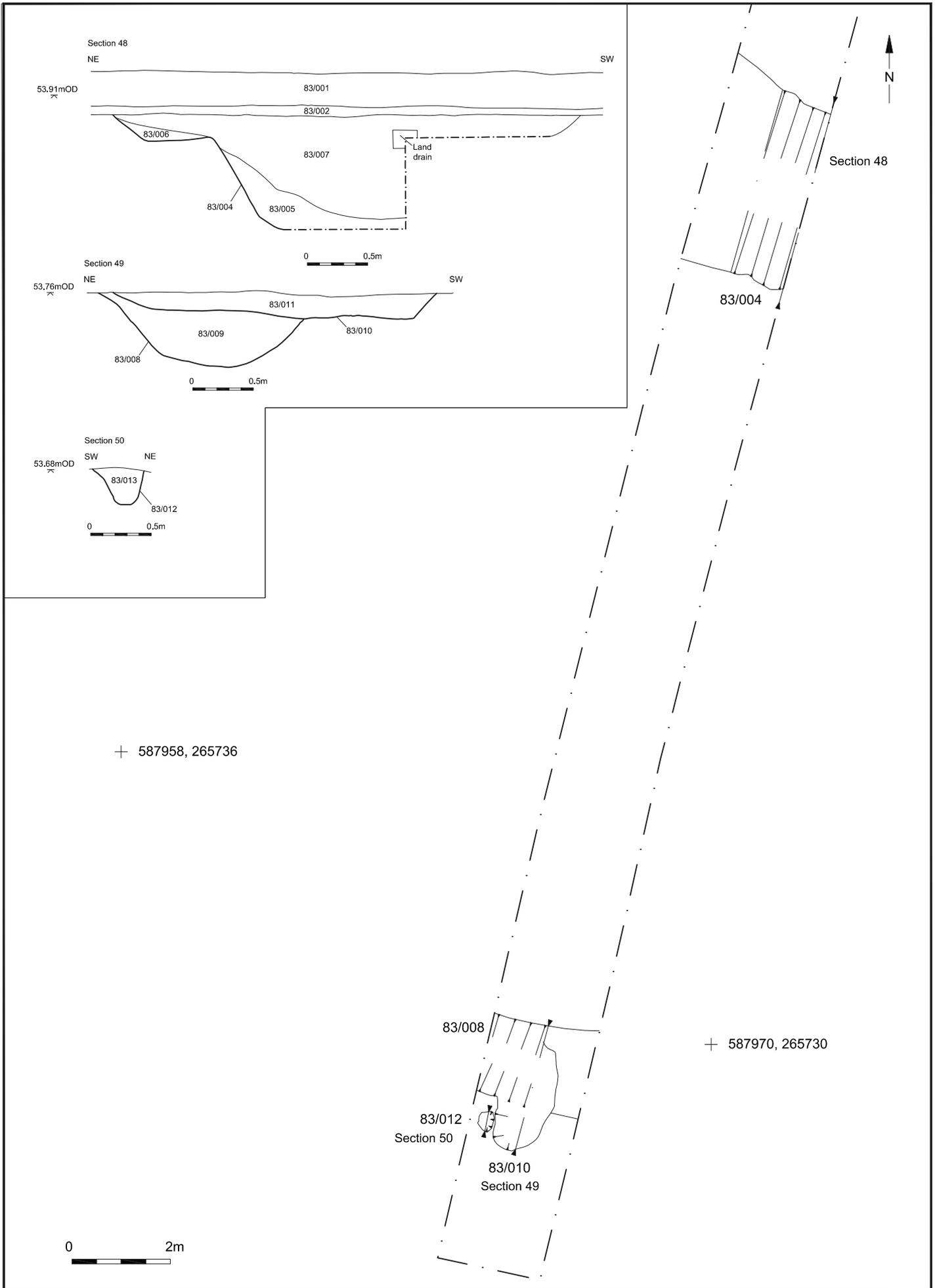
© Archaeology South-East		Land north-east of Bury St. Edmunds	Fig. 31
Project Ref: 7083	May 2015	Trench 80 plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2015132	Drawn by: RHC		



© Archaeology South-East		Land north-east of Bury St. Edmunds	Fig. 32
Project Ref: 7083	May 2015	Trench 81 plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2015132	Drawn by: RHC		

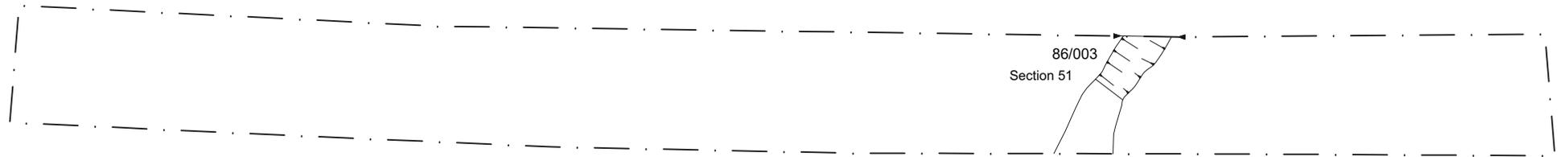


© Archaeology South-East		Land north-east of Bury St. Edmunds	Fig. 33
Project Ref: 7083	April 2015	Trench 82 plan and section	
Report Ref: 2015132	Drawn by: RHC		



© Archaeology South-East		Land north-east of Bury St. Edmunds	Fig. 34
Project Ref: 7083	April 2015	Trench 83 plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2015132	Drawn by: RHC		

+ 587834, 265664



+ 587858, 265656



Section 51

W E

51.84mOD
^



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Land north-east of Bury St. Edmunds

Project Ref: 7083

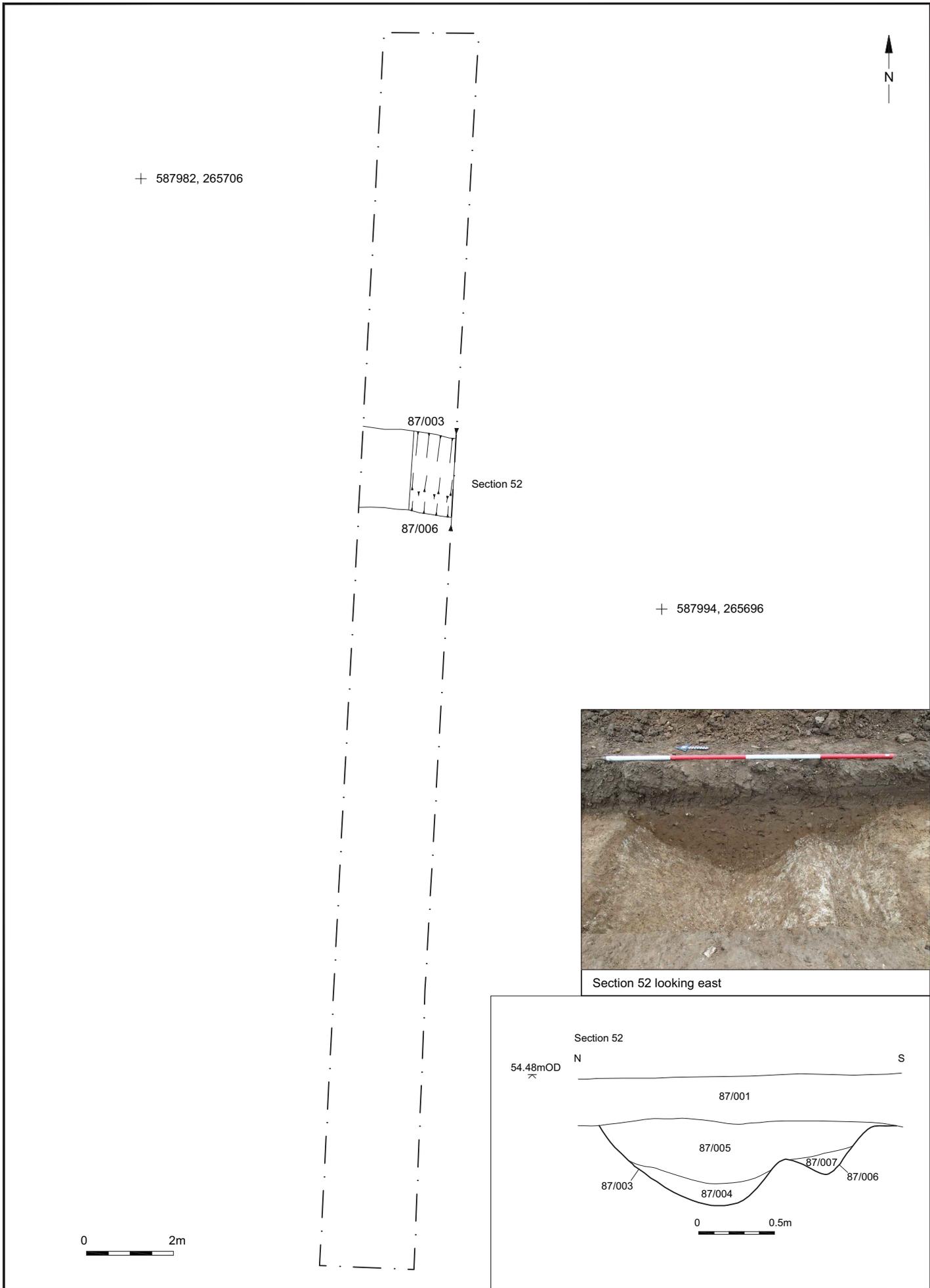
May 2015

Report Ref: 2015132

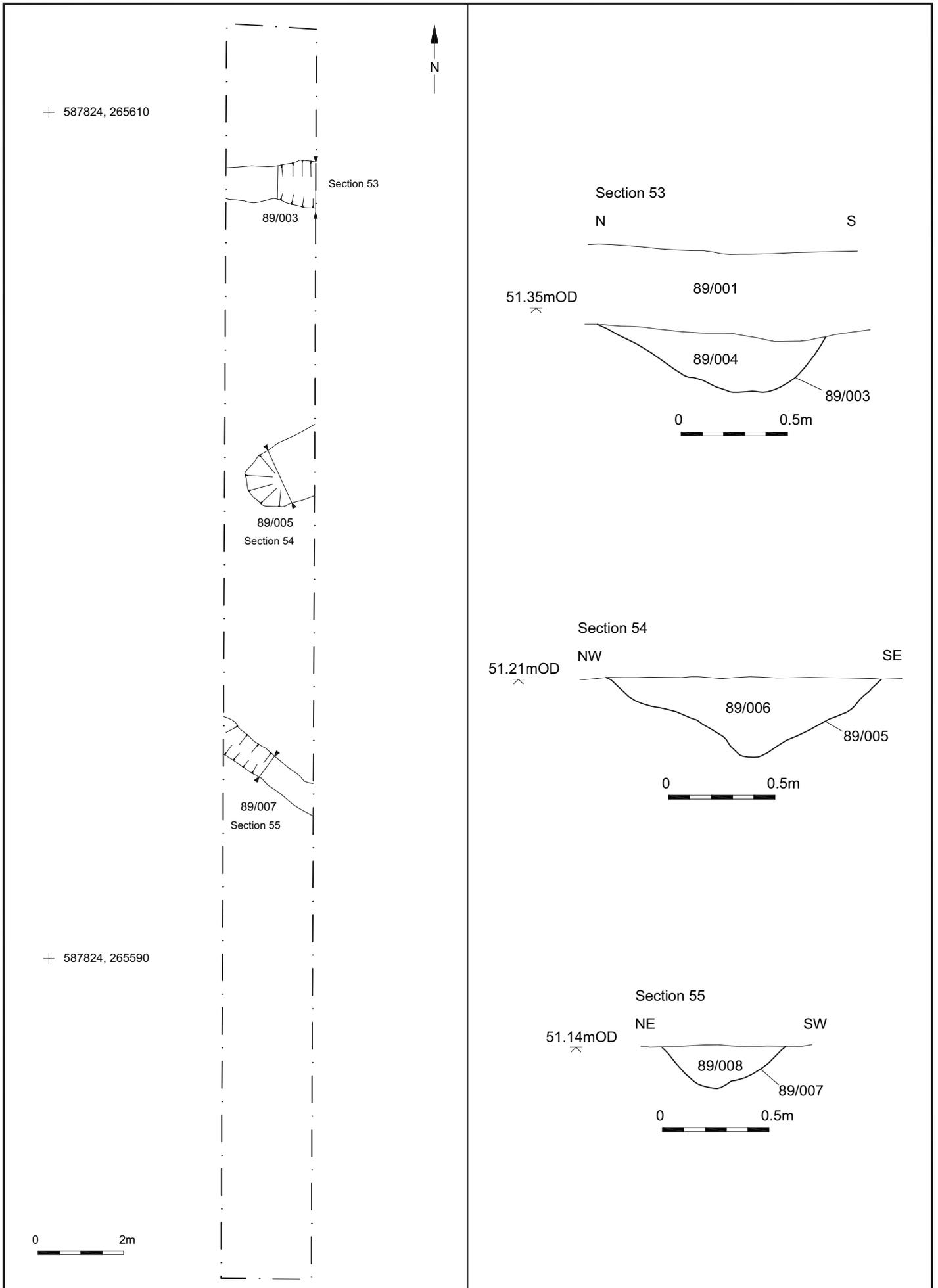
Drawn by: RHC

Trench 86 plan and section

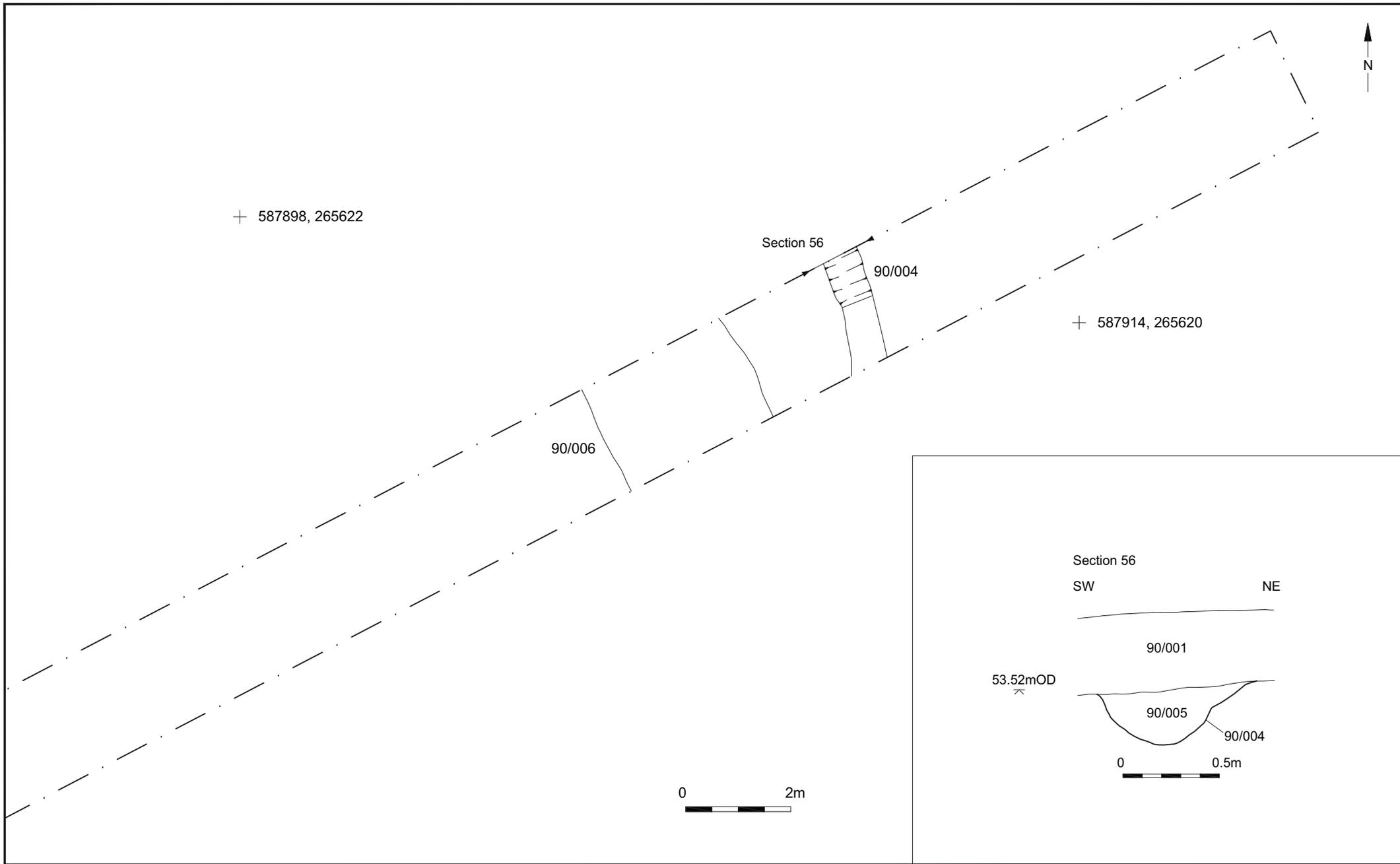
Fig. 35



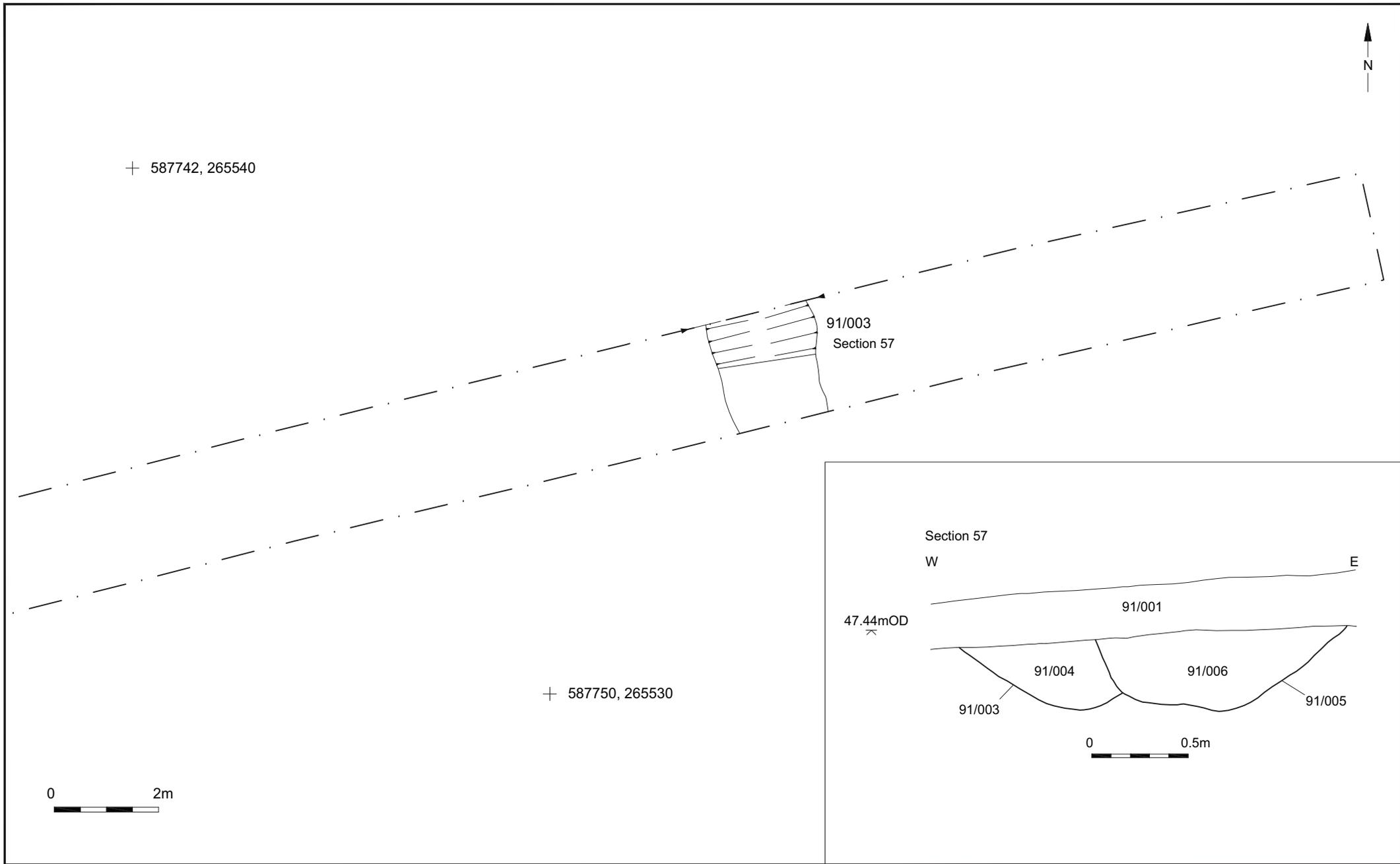
© Archaeology South-East		Land north-east of Bury St. Edmunds	Fig. 36
Project Ref: 7083	May 2015	Trench 87 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2015132	Drawn by: RHC		



© Archaeology South-East		Land north-east of Bury St. Edmunds	Fig. 37
Project Ref: 7083	May 2015	Trench 89 plan and sections	
Report Ref: 2015132	Drawn by: RHC		



© Archaeology South-East		Land north-east of Bury St. Edmunds	Fig. 38
Project Ref: 7083	May 2015	Trench 90 plan and section	
Report Ref: 2015132	Drawn by: RHC		



© Archaeology South-East		Land north-east of Bury St. Edmunds	Fig. 39
Project Ref: 7083	April 2015	Trench 91 plan and section	
Report Ref: 2015132	Drawn by: RHC		



Ditch 93/003 looking north-west

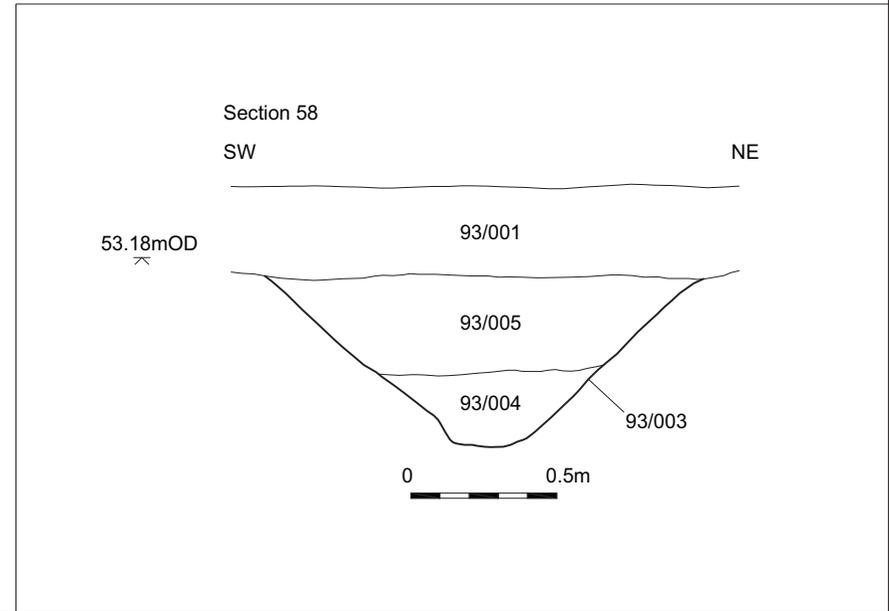
+ 587914, 265540

Section 58

93/003

+ 587914, 265530

0 2m



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May 2015

Report Ref: 2015132

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Land north-east of Bury St. Edmunds

Trench 93 plan, section and photograph

Fig. 40

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