

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 2):

Land east of Warren Avenue

Church Hill, Saxmundham

Suffolk

ASE Project No: 8426

Site Code: ESF 22629

ASE Report No: 2015333



November 2015

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 2)

**Land East of Warren Avenue, Church Hill
Saxmundham, Suffolk**

NGR: TM 38960 63260

Planning Ref: DC/14/1497/FUL

**ASE Project No: 8426
Site Code: ESF 22629
HER No: SXM 036**

**ASE Report No: 2015333
OASIS id: 225270**

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November 2015

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Abstract

In September 2015, Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) undertook an archaeological evaluation on land east of Warren Avenue, Church Hill, Saxmundham on behalf of CgMs Consulting. This second phase was conducted after a pre-determination evaluation of the site took place in December 2014 (Dyson 2015).

The development area is located on undulating ground with broad valleys running from north-east to south-west and from south-east to north-west, meeting at the central west edge of the site.

Previous archaeological work to the southwest of the site identified Bronze Age remains, although a geophysical survey of the development area had identified very few anomalies of likely archaeological origin. Phase 1 trenching of the central part of this site determined these to be dry, infilled colluvial valleys rather than remains of land boundaries. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age remains were recovered during this first evaluation phase, overlain by colluvial deposits.

This second phase of site evaluation comprised twenty-eight trenches, undertaken to further test the results of the geophysical survey and expand the earlier evaluation of the site.

Additional areas of colluvial deposits were uncovered, consistent with the geophysical survey and prior evaluation results. These layers contained occasional archaeological artefacts ranging in date from Mesolithic/Early Neolithic to post-medieval. Identifiable cut features were scattered, with the majority of the features located at the north end of the site.

Recorded features were of moderate-low density and scattered between the north and south areas of the site. The key feature was a ring ditch, probably the remains of a Middle Iron Age roundhouse, which was associated with further pits of the same date – perhaps denoting the presence of a small farmstead. Eight prehistoric pits, four being probable Late Neolithic-Middle Bronze Age, were scattered over the site, only one of which, [33/005], produced a good finds assemblage of that date. One ditch and a single pit have also been dated as Roman and medieval, while several ditches of post-medieval date relate to the late land enclosure and agricultural exploitation of this location.

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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 CgMs Consulting acting on behalf of Hopkins Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land east of Warren Avenue, Church Hill, Saxmundham. The evaluation was undertaken to test the accuracy of the geophysical survey results and to complete the pre-determination evaluation started in December 2014 for the planning application DC/14/1497/FUL for the residential development of the site. The scope of work complies with requirements agreed during pre-application discussions between the client and SCCAS/CT, and subsequently set out in a *Brief for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS/CT 2014)*.
- 1.1.2 The proposed development site lies to the east of the historic town of Saxmundham and encompasses a large area in a valley location on the east side of the River Fromus that is topographically favourable for occupation of all periods. The development area currently comprises pasture fields to the north and south of Street Farm (NGR TM 3883 6333) and is bounded to the north and east by further farm land, to the south by Church Hill (B1119) and to the west by new residential development centred around Warren Avenue and Fromus Walk (Figure 1).

1.2 Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1 The site sits on undulating ground and varies in height between c.23m and c.13m above mean sea-level. A series of wide and shallow valleys slope in a generally westerly direction across the site towards the River Fromus, which flows from north to south approximately 150-200m to the west.
- 1.2.2 The superficial geology of the site comprises glacial tills of the Lowestoft Formation, with sand and gravel-rich till present in the eastern part of the site and Diamicton in the west, overlying bedrock deposits of Crag Group sand (British Geological Survey © NERC 2015). During fieldwork, the geology was recorded as light brownish yellow clay on the higher ground to the west and south and light orangey yellow sand on the lower ground to the east and north.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Prior to the determination of a planning application (DC/14/1497/FUL) for the residential development of the site, pre-application discussions between CgMs consulting and Jess Tipper, former County Archaeologist at SCCAS/CT, established a requirement for archaeological work.

- 1.3.2 The site lies in an area highlighted by the Historic Environment Record as having a high potential for archaeological deposits to be present. Accordingly, SCCAS/CT, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, recommended that a geophysical survey be carried out across the development area, followed by a review and targeted trial trenching as needed to test the survey results. The archaeological recommendation was based upon guidance given in the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012).
- 1.3.3 The geophysical survey was duly undertaken in 2014 (ArchaeoPhyisca Ltd 2014). The results of this work are summarised in section 2.6.
- 1.3.4 The requirements of the trial trenching were confirmed with Abby Antrobus, Senior Archaeological Officer at SCCAS/CT, and stipulated in a design brief (SCCAS/CT 2014), which fulfils the stated intension to secure a further programme of trial trenching by condition if planning consent is granted. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was subsequently prepared by ASE (2015) and approved by SCCAS/CT prior to the commencement of works.
- 1.3.5 The results of this evaluation will be used to inform decisions regarding the need for and extent of any further archaeological work required in order to mitigate the impact of the development on any remains that are present where a design solution cannot be implemented to ensure their preservation in-situ.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of archaeological evaluation of an area of land prior to development. It also assesses the archaeological potential of the site. The fieldwork was carried out by Ian Hogg (Senior Archaeologist) and Samara King (Archaeologist) between the 2nd and 10th September 2015, and was managed by Andy Leonard.
- 1.4.2 Recipients of this report comprise CgMs Consulting, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team, Suffolk Coastal District Council, and Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record. Copies of the report will be submitted to support the current planning application.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The development site lies in an area of archaeological interest, with potential for the presence of remains from multiple periods.
- 2.2 The following background makes use of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, a desk-based assessment for the recently developed neighbouring fields to the west (Rolfe 2006), information provided by CgMs Consulting, the geophysical survey of the site undertaken in October 2014 (ArchaeoPhysica Ltd 2014), and the Phase 1 evaluation assessment conducted in December 2014 (ASE 2015).
- 2.3 The most significant evidence of prehistoric remains in the area comprise Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age 'Beaker' pit clusters revealed approximately 200m south-west of the site during archaeological works conducted in 2010 and 2011. This work was undertaken prior to the residential development immediately west of the current site (SXM 022, Figure 1). The 2010 evaluation identified a range of finds and features including residual Neolithic finds and a concentration of Early Bronze Age pits indicative of settlement activity (Adams 2010). The excavation that followed was confined to the south end of the site and revealed a further concentration of some forty-two Bronze Age pits (Brown *et al* 2012).
- 2.4 Enclosure ditches of Roman or later date were also revealed on the neighbouring site (Adams 2010). Various Roman finds are known from the general area (SXM001, SXM005, SXM011) together with Saxon finds including a metal brooch and bridle fitting discovered nearby to the south (Rolfe 2006).
- 2.5 The site itself appears to be largely unchanged since at least the late 19th century, with the extant field boundaries depicted on the 1884 Ordnance Survey map.

Previous work in the development area

- 2.6 The site was the subject of a geophysical survey (magnetometer) in October 2014, which identified a general absence of anomalies of potential archaeological origin apart from a number of possible in-filled field boundaries which appear to predate the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (Figure 2). Other areas of magnetic enhancement/variation that were encountered are likely to represent variations in the underlying natural geology and areas of modern dumping/debris, possibly associated with activity at Street Farm (ArchaeoPhysica Ltd 2014).
- 2.7 The Phase 1 evaluation trenching of the central portion of the site (Figure 2) revealed some Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age finds within possible occupation layers. Additionally, further prehistoric finds were recovered from the overlying colluvial deposits and from a tree bole. Other recorded features included one undated gully and a probable natural linear feature (Dyson 2015).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHOD

3.1 Project Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The main aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the presence or absence, location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any archaeological remains.

3.1.2 More specifically, the evaluation aimed to fulfil the following objectives:

- to test the results of the earlier geophysical survey and evaluation of the site and to prospect for archaeological features of a nature or date that may not respond to magnetic survey;
- to identify the date, approximate form, and purpose of any archaeological deposits;
- to determine the likely extent, localised depth, and quality of preservation across the site;
- to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits;
- to establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence;
- to establish the suitability of the area for development.

3.1.3 In the case of discovery of archaeological remains with potential to contribute to regional research objectives the evaluation results were to be reviewed in relation to research questions and topics identified in *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

3.1.4 The results of the evaluation will be used to help determine the need for and extent of any mitigation works that may be required, or to inform a design solution to facilitate the preservation in-situ of any threatened remains.

3.2 Fieldwork Method

3.2.1 Twenty-eight trenches, each measuring 30m by 1.8m, were excavated in randomly positioned locations across the entirety of the development area (Figures 1 and 2). These both supplemented the earlier evaluation trenching in the central part of the site (Trenches 1-11) and expanded its coverage across wider areas to north and south. The trenches of this second phase of evaluation are numbered 12-39.

3.2.2 Initial mechanical excavation was carried out under close supervision using a tracked 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation removed the topsoil and either partially or entirely removed the underlying subsoil/colluvium to reveal the surface of underlying geological deposits of clay or sand, or else the top of any archaeological deposits encountered.

- 3.2.3 Standard ASE excavation, artefact collection, and recording methodologies were employed throughout, with all work carried out in accordance with the ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) Code of Conduct, by-laws and guidelines (ClfA 2014a, 2014b) and in compliance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).
- 3.2.4 All stratigraphy was recorded using the ASE context recording system, with all exposed archaeological features and deposits recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features and disturbances.
- 3.2.5 A 50% sample of all contained features and an appropriate sample to sufficiently characterise layers were excavated. Post-medieval and modern features were excavated as necessary in order to establish their date and significance. Features were excavated using hand tools.
- 3.2.6 The trenches were accurately located using Real Time Kinematic Global Positioning System (RTK-GPS) planning technology, which also enabled the recording of datum levels. An all-features trench plan was also produced using this method with any accompanying hand drawn plans drawn at 1:20 scale and sections at 1:10 scale. A full digital photographic record was created, which includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.
- 3.2.7 Finds were identified by context number to a specific deposit, and have been properly processed according to ASE and ClfA guidelines (ASE 2011 and ClfA 2014c). All pottery and other finds where appropriate were marked with the site code and appropriate context number.
- 3.2.8 Environmental samples were taken from well-stratified deposits that were deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of ecofactual material. Bulk soil samples (a minimum 40 litres or 100% of context) were taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery.
- 3.2.9 Due to time constraints, metal detecting of spoil was not undertaken during this phase.

3.3 Archive

- 3.3.1 Subject to the landowner's permission, Archaeology South-East will arrange with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Store for the deposition of the archive and artefact collection, currently held at the offices of ASE. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of contexts	137
No. of files/paper record	1, inc. 28 trench sheets
Plan and sections sheets	1 (A2) 4 (A3)
Photographs	120 (colour digital)
Bulk finds	7490g
Finds from environmental analysis	112g

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Summary

- 4.1.1 Twenty-eight trenches were excavated measuring 30m in length and 1.8m width, with selected trenches widened to as much as 7.75m to further expose encountered remains. Mechanical excavation of the trenches reached depths that varied from 0.24m to 1.68m, with trenches stepped in order to safely reach the lower depths where necessary.
- 4.1.2 The existing ground surface consisted of pasture across the whole site. Mechanical excavation removed an overburden comprising modern topsoil and an underlying subsoil/colluvial silt. Colluvium is defined here as sediment carried by gravity down hill/valley slopes. Three wide valleys are evident in the landscape, one running downhill NE-SW from trench 1 to 6, one running downhill SE to NW from trench 31 to trench 7, and one running downhill SE to NW from south of trench 39 across trench 38.
- 4.1.3 The depth of the sediments varied greatly. On higher ground the topsoil was approximately 0.15-0.3m thick and the subsoil was a maximum of 0.25m thick (trenches 35 and 38); whereas on lower ground, topsoil reached a maximum depth of 0.55m (Trench 13) and the underlying subsoil/colluvial layers were recorded at a maximum depth of 1.68m (Trench 38).
- 4.1.4 The subsoil was not securely dated by finds, but is likely to be a slowly accumulating deposit formed continually over thousands of years. A lower, slightly darker colluvium was recorded in trenches 24, 27, 29, 31, 36, and 38 with a secondary colluvium also located in trench 38. This material may represent a distinguishable earlier phase of colluviation, or the difference in colour may simply be due to variation in levels of oxidisation; a distinguishable lower colluvium was not identified in any of the other trenches.
- 4.1.5 The underlying geological deposits were revealed beneath the subsoil/colluvium. Their composition varied between light brownish yellow clay with flint and chalk inclusions on the higher ground and light orangey yellow sand on the lower ground.
- 4.1.6 Prehistoric finds and features were encountered in trenches 12, 13, 20, 23, 29, 33, 36, and 39. Roman material was collected in trenches 38 and 39 with medieval and post-medieval finds and features located within trenches 12, 13, 19, 20, 29, and 39. The results from these ten trenches are presented below, with the results from the remaining 'negative' trenches summarised in appendix 1. The prehistoric archaeological remains comprise of pottery and struck flint primarily from the Late Neolithic-Middle Bronze Age with three modified flakes possibly from the Mesolithic-Early Neolithic phase. Other prehistoric pottery is probably Middle Iron Age, although could perhaps be Early Saxon. Additional finds include medieval and post-medieval pottery, glass, animal bone, CBM, and iron.
- 4.1.7 Specialist analysis of the finds is presented in section 5. Environmental samples from the possible buried soils were also collected, the specialist

analysis of which is presented in section 6.

4.2 Trench 12 (Figure 3)

Heights at W end of trench = 13.81m AOD (top) 13.27m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[12/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark brownish grey, friable clay silt with rare small stones and chalk flecks.	30 x 1.8 x 0.19-0.31
[12/002]	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, friable clay silt with rare small stones.	30 x 1.8 x 0.54-0.71
[12/003]	Deposit	Natural – mid orange brown, friable sandy/clay silt with occasional small flints and rare chalk flecks.	
[12/004]	Fill	Single fill of ditch [12/005] – mid greyish brown, friable silty sand.	1+ x 0.75+ x 0.55
[12/005]	Cut	Ditch segment.	1+ x 0.75+ x 0.55
[12/006]	Fill	Single fill of ditch [12/007] – mid to dark brownish grey, friable sandy/silty clay.	1+ x 1.7 x 0.7
[12/007]	Cut	Ditch segment.	1+ x 1.7 x 0.7
[12/008]	Fill	Single fill of pit [12/009] – dark brownish grey, friable sandy/silty clay.	0.27+ x 1.06 x 0.22
[12/009]	Cut	Small, ovoid pit.	0.27+ x 1.06 x 0.22
[12/010]	Fill	Single fill of pit [12/011] – mid greyish brown, friable sandy/silty clay.	1.1+ x 1.2 x 0.5
[12/011]	Cut	Large, ovoid pit.	1.1+ x 1.2 x 0.5

Table 2: Trench 12 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 Trench 12 was located at the northern edge of the site on a gentle slope running SE-NW towards the River Fromus. The trench becomes shallower towards the western end and the base of the slope.

4.2.2 Post-medieval ditch [12/005] ran along the southern limit of the trench from the western edge for approximately 19m, orientated west-northwest to east-southeast. It had moderately steep sides, a concave base, and was cut through the subsoil [12/002]. Its single fill [12/004] appears to have been formed through natural silting and is likely to represent sediment deposited during the ditch's use. [12/005] contained a moderate amount of 18-19th century CBM, 16th century pottery, a single horse incisor, and a struck flint flake with edge damage that is likely residual. It is possible that the ditch continued eastward into Trench 13 and was recorded as segment [13/005].

4.2.3 Post-medieval ditch [12/007] was located in the eastern portion of the trench, generally running north-northeast/south-southwest, and was cut through the subsoil [12/002]. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill [12/006] appears to have been formed through natural silting and is likely to represent sediment deposited during the ditch's use. [12/007] contained 17th century pottery and 18-19th century CBM and glass. It was not recorded in any trenches further south. [12/007] truncated/overlay two earlier pits [12/009] and [12/011].

4.2.4 The truncated remains of a small, ovoid prehistoric pit [12/009] were located at the base of ditch segment [12/007] along the southern edge of the trench (Figure 3, section 2). Its single fill [12/008] appears to have been formed through natural silting after use. It contained a single struck flint blade, which

could suggest a Mesolithic-Early Neolithic date. Its relationship with the subsoil deposit [12/002] was not determined due to the truncating presence of ditch [12/007].

4.2.5 A large, ovoid pit [12/011] was located immediately west of ditch [12/007] and was cut by it. Only the northern portion of the pit was visible, the remainder continuing beyond the edge of the trench. Its single fill [12/010] appears to have accumulated after use during natural silting processes. It contained one sherd of 12th century pottery. This pit was sealed by subsoil layer [12/002] (Figure 3, section 2).

4.3 Trench 13 (Figure 3)

Heights at N end of trench = 16.01m AOD (top) 15.41m AOD (base)
Heights at S end of trench = 16.67m AOD (top) 15.92m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[13/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, friable silty clay.	30 x 1.8 x 0.30-0.55
[13/002]	Layer	Subsoil – light orange brown, friable silty sand.	30 x 1.8 x 0.60-0.85
[13/003]	Deposit	Natural – mid orange brown sandy/silty clay to silty sand.	
[13/004]	Fill	Single fill of ditch [13/005] – mid orange brown, friable silty sand.	1+ x 1.3 x 0.40
[13/005]	Cut	Ditch segment.	1+ x 1.3 x 0.40
[13/006]	Fill	Single fill of pit [13/007] – dark greyish brown, friable silty sand.	0.65 x 0.70 x 0.35
[13/007]	Cut	Small, ovoid pit.	0.65 x 0.70 x 0.35
[13/008]	Fill	Single fill of ditch [13/009] – light-mid yellowish brown, soft sand.	1+ x 1.30 x 0.20
[13/009]	Cut	Ditch segment.	1+ x 1.30 x 0.20
[13/010]	Fill	Single fill of pit [13/011] – mid greyish brown, friable silty/sand clay.	1.20 x 1.40 x 0.25
[13/011]	Cut	Large, ovoid pit.	1.20 x 1.40 x 0.25
[13/012]	Fill	Single fill of pit [13/013] – light greyish brown, friable silty sand.	0.80 x 0.80 x 0.20
[13/013]	Cut	Small, circular pit.	0.80 x 0.80 x 0.20

Table 3: Trench 13 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 Trench 13 was located at the northeast corner of the site on a gentle SE-NW running slope towards the River Fromus. Natural geology was deepest in the centre of the trench.

4.3.2 Post-medieval ditch [13/005] was located in the north-central portion of the trench, running generally east-west. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base and was cut through the subsoil [13/002]. Its single fill [13/004] appears to be the result of natural silting and is likely to have been accumulated during its use. It contained post-medieval CBM. The ditch is positioned generally on the same alignment as ditch [12/005] and may be its eastward continuation.

4.3.3 A small, ovoid pit [13/007] with steep sides and a concave base was located in the north portion of the trench, cut into the northern edge of the fill of linear feature [13/009]. Its single fill [13/006] contained Middle Iron Age or Early

Saxon pottery and fired clay fragments and was likely backfill material. The pit was sealed below the subsoil [13/002].

- 4.3.4 Linear feature [13/009] was located in the north portion of the trench, running east-west and cut by pit [13/007]. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. The edges became unclear towards the west edge of the trench; it is possible this was a natural feature filled with subsoil. Its single fill [13/008] was sterile, contained no finds, and was sealed by the subsoil [13/002].
- 4.3.5 An irregular ovoid pit [13/011] with moderately steep sides and a concave base was located at the north end of the trench and sealed by the subsoil [13/002]. Its single fill [13/010] similarly contained Middle Iron Age or Early Saxon pottery and fired clay fragments and was likely backfill material.
- 4.3.6 A small, circular pit [13/013] with moderately steep sides and a concave base was located near the centre of the trench, sealed by subsoil [13/002]. Its single fill [13/012] appeared to contain backfill material but contained no finds, thus making it undated.

4.4 Trench 19 (Figure 5)

Heights at N end of trench = 19.80m AOD (top) 19.20m AOD (base)
 Heights at S end of trench = 20.78m AOD (top) 20.35m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[19/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, friable silty clay.	30 x 1.8 x 0.25-0.45
[19/002]	Layer	Subsoil – light orange brown, friable silty clay.	30 x 1.8 x 0.35-0.60
[19/003]	Deposit	Natural – mid yellowish brown, compact chalky clay.	
[19/004]	Fill	Single fill of ditch [19/005] – mid orange brown, friable silty clay.	1+ x 1.73 x 0.70
[19/005]	Cut	Ditch segment.	1+ x 1.73 x 0.70

Table 4: Trench 19 list of recorded contexts

- 4.4.1 Trench 19 was located on the eastern site boundary in the northern field, mid way down the gentle SE-NW slope towards the River Fromus. The south end of the trench reached natural geology at quite a shallow depth and became deeper towards the north end.
- 4.4.2 Ditch [19/005] was located toward the north end of the trench, running across it on a northeast-southwest alignment. It had steep sides and a concave base and was sealed by subsoil [19/002]. Its single fill [19/004] appears to have been formed through natural silting and is likely to represent sediment deposited during the ditch's use. Two pieces of CBM were recovered, one of which is the edge of a Roman tegula. The date of this feature is uncertain and its southwest continuation was not identified within Trench 21.

4.5 Trench 20 (Figure 4)

Heights at N end of trench = 16.18m AOD (top) 15.55m AOD (base)
Heights at S end of trench = 16.48m AOD (top) 16.05m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[20/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark brownish grey, loose-friable silty clay.	30 x 1.8 x 0.23-0.27
[20/002]	Layer	Subsoil – mid orange/brownish grey, friable sandy/silty clay.	30 x 1.8 x 0.43-0.52
[20/003]	Deposit	Natural – mid yellowish brown, loose silty sand.	
[20/004]	Fill	Single fill of pit [20/005] – light orange brown, loose sand.	0.90+ x 1.83 x 0.30
[20/005]	Cut	Large, ovoid pit.	0.90+ x 1.83 x 0.30
[20/006]	Fill	Single fill of post-hole [20/007] – mid brownish grey, loose sand.	0.43 x 0.43 x 0.31
[20/007]	Cut	Circular post-hole.	0.43 x 0.43 x 0.31
[20/008]	Fill	Single fill of post-hole [20/009] – mid greyish brown, loose sand.	0.46 x 0.46 x 0.19
[20/009]	Cut	Circular post-hole.	0.46 x 0.46 x 0.19
[20/010]	Fill	Fill of ring ditch segment [20/011] – light greyish brown, loose sand.	0.80 x 0.40 x 0.15
[20/011]	Cut	Ring ditch segment.	0.80 x 0.40 x 0.15
[20/012]		Ring ditch group number.	
[20/013]	Fill	Upper fill of pit [20/016] – light greyish brown, loose sand.	0.66 x 0.50 x 0.22
[20/014]	Fill	Middle fill of pit [20/016] – dark blackish grey, loose charcoal sand.	0.55 x 0.30 x 0.31
[20/015]	Fill	Lower fill of pit [20/016] – light greyish brown, loose sand.	0.40 x 0.20 x 0.44
[20/016]	Cut	Elongated ovoid pit.	2.50 x 1.10 x 0.40
[20/017]	Fill	Single fill of ring ditch segment [20/017]	1.20 x 0.80 x 0.12
[20/018]	Cut	Ring ditch segment.	1.20 x 0.80 x 0.12

Table 5: Trench 20 list of recorded contexts

4.5.1 Trench 20 was located at the higher end of the slope running NW down to the River Fromus in the northern portion of the site. Four extensions measuring between 2.8-5.0m were excavated along the eastern edge of the trench to further investigate an archaeological feature. This feature was determined to be a portion of a ring ditch [20/012], associated with features [20/007] and [20/009].

4.5.2 Approximately half of a large, irregular ovoid pit [20/005] was located at the south end trench. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill [20/004] appears to be very similar to natural silting but is likely backfill material. Five pieces of worked flint were recovered, suggesting a Late Neolithic-Middle Bronze Age date. One piece of post-medieval iron also was found, which is likely intrusive. The infilled pit was sealed below subsoil deposit [20/002].

4.5.3 A relatively narrow curving ditch or gully [20/012] was encountered within the extended southern part of Trench 20. Approximately one third of a probable ring-ditch with an estimated 20m diameter was exposed under the subsoil [20/002]. Two segments [20/011] and [20/018] of the ring-ditch were

excavated. Both segments were quite shallow with gently sloping sides and a concave base. They contained single fills, [20/010] and [20/017] respectively, which appeared to be backfill material. Surface finds [20/019] were found in apparent association with the ring-ditch, and with pit [20/016], which consisted of one sherd of probable Middle Iron Age pottery and two pieces of Late Neolithic-Middle Bronze Age worked flint.

4.5.4 An elongated oval pit [20/016] cut into the infilled ring-ditch segment [20/011], cutting the northern section. The pit was relatively deep, extending below the base of the ring-ditch, and had steep sides and a flat bottom. It contained three fills; upper [20/013], middle [20/014], and lower [20/015]. Fired clay was recovered from the upper fill [20/013], while the middle fill [20/014] contained a large amount of charcoal and pottery consistent with Middle Iron Age wares of the area. The lower fill [20/015] perhaps constituted natural silting. It is possible that this feature was deliberately positioned in relation to the ring-ditch remains.

4.5.5 Two circular post-holes [20/007] and [20/009], similar in size and with steep sides and flat bases, were located within the exposed area of the ring-ditch interior in the southern portion of the trench and sealed by subsoil [20/002]. Both had single fills, [20/006] and [20/008] respectively, which appeared to be disuse material. No finds were recovered.

4.6 Trench 23 (Figure 4)

Heights at W end of trench = 15.81m AOD (top) 15.17m AOD (base)
Heights at E end of trench = 17.59m AOD (top) 17.03m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[23/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark brownish grey, loose friable silty clay.	30 x 1.8 x 0.28-0.32
[23/002]	Layer	Subsoil – dark yellowish brown, loose silty sand.	22 x 1.8 x 0.46-0.64
[23/003]	Deposit	Natural – mid brownish orange, loose coarse sand.	18 x 1.8
[23/004]	Fill	Single fill of pit segment [23/005] – pale to mid brownish grey, loose to friable silty sand.	1.0+ x 0.73 x 0.27
[23/005]	Cut	SSW terminus cut of elongated pit [23/010].	1.0+ x 0.73 x 0.27
[23/006]	Fill	Upper fill of pit segment [23/009] – mid to dark brownish grey, loose to friable sandy/silty clay.	1.0+ x 0.97 x 0.45
[23/007]	Fill	Middle fill of pit segment [23/009] – very dark blackish grey, loose sandy/silty clay.	1.0+ x 0.89 x 0.51
[23/008]	Fill	Lower fill of pit segment [23/009] – pale brownish grey, loose silty sand.	1.0+ x 0.90 x 0.66
[23/009]	Cut	Middle segment of elongated pit [23/010].	1.0+ x 1.2 x 0.70
[23/010]		Pit group number.	
[23/011]	Layer	Natural variant – mid yellowish brown, loose silty coarse sand.	12 x 1.8

Table 6: Trench 23 list of recorded contexts

4.6.1 Trench 23 was located on a gentle SE-NW running slope towards the River Fromus, in the northern portion of the site. Two types of natural deposit were observed within the trench [23/003] and [23/011], with the latter located directly below topsoil [23/001] in the western 8.0m of the trench. A small NE-SW extension [23A] was excavated off the northern edge of the trench to establish the extent of pit [23/010].

4.6.2 Trench 23 contained a single archaeological feature, an elongated pit [23/010] with a tapering southern end and a bulbous rounded northern end, sealed below the subsoil [23/002]. Two segments were excavated across the pit; the SSW terminus [23/005] and a middle segment [23/009]. Fills [23/004] and [23/008] were similar to natural and are likely silting layers. Segment [23/009] also contained two other fills, the middle [23/007] of which was quite dark in colour, which appeared to be use deposits. Both contained fire-cracked flints, which are typically associated with prehistoric activities.

4.7 Trench 33 (Figure 5)

Heights at N end of trench = 22.20m AOD (top) 21.90m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[33/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark brownish grey, loose-friable silty clay.	30 x 1.8 x 0.20-0.23
[33/002]	Layer	Subsoil – mid-dark brownish grey, friable silty clay.	30 x 1.8 x 0.27-0.30
[33/003]	Deposit	Natural – pale brownish grey, friable chalky clay.	
[33/004]	Fill	Single fill of pit [33/005] – mid brownish grey, compact silty clay.	0.75 x 0.65 x 0.26
[33/005]	Cut	Sub-circular pit.	0.75 x 0.65 x 0.26

Table 7: Trench 33 list of recorded contexts

4.7.1 Trench 33 was located along the top of a gentle SE-NW running slope in the southern portion of the site. The trench was quite shallow with natural geology being slightly lower at the north end.

4.7.2 One small, sub-circular pit [33/005] was located under subsoil [33/002] and fully excavated at the north end of the trench. The pit had very steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill [33/004] in which was found a significant amount of artefacts. Eighteen sherds of pottery from c. 4-5 vessels, 15 pieces of worked flint including three modified pieces, nine fragments of quern stone, and a piece of daub were either hand recovered or extracted from an environmental sample yielding a Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age date.

4.8 Trench 37 (Figure 5)

Heights at N end of trench = 23.52m AOD (top) 23.09m AOD (base)

Heights at S end of trench = 23.02m AOD (top) 22.78m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[37/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark brownish grey, loose-friable silty clay.	30 x 1.8 x 0.22-0.26
[37/002]	Layer	Subsoil – mid yellow/brown grey, plastic silty clay.	30 x 1.8 x 0.24-0.43
[37/003]	Deposit	Natural – pale-mid orange/brown grey chalky clay.	
[37/004]	Fill	Single fill of pit [37/005] – dark blackish brown, friable silty clay.	0.45 x 0.45 x 0.10
[37/005]	Cut	Circular pit.	0.45 x 0.45 x 0.10

Table 8: Trench 37 list of recorded contexts

- 4.8.1 Trench 37 was located along the top of a gentle SE-NW running slope at the south end of the site. The trench was quite shallow with topsoil directly overlying natural geology in the south portion of the trench and the depth increasing in the north portion.
- 4.8.2 One small, circular pit [37/005] with moderately steep sides and a concave base was located beneath subsoil [37/002] at the north end of the trench. No finds were collected. However, the fill contained some charcoal, perhaps suggesting a use deposit.
- 4.9 **Colluvial Layers**
- 4.9.1 Naturally deposited colluvium was noted in six trenches: 24, 27, 29, 31, 36, and 38. Two sondages were excavated in trenches 29 and 38 to determine its depth.
- 4.9.2 The colluvium [29/003] in trench 29 reached a depth of 1.43m and yielded one piece of struck flint of Mesolithic-Early Neolithic date. It consisted of mid to slightly orange/brown grey, compact sandy silt.
- 4.9.3 Surface finds from the colluvial layer [36/004] included a Middle Iron Age rim sherd. The layer consisted of dark brownish grey, compact silty clay.
- 4.9.4 Trench 38 contained two colluvial layers [38/003] and [38/005]. Upper layer [38/003] consisted of mid greyish brown, compact silty clay that had a depth of 1.25m. It contained two early Roman rim sherds and a residual Iron Age sherd. Lower layer [38/005] consisted of mid brownish grey, plastic silty clay and overlaid natural geology at a depth of 1.68m.

5.0 FINDS ANALYSIS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 9). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014c). No further conservation is required.

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Flint	Weight (g)	FCF	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Fe	Weight (g)	Other
12/004	1	6	4	1718	1	12	1	4							
12/006	2	34	4	1832											Glass 2/42
12/008							2	14							
12/010	1	6													
13/004	4	338													
13/006	8	40	10	56											
13/010	14	62	10	60											
19/004			2	52											
20/004							5	16					1	28	
20/013															F.Clay 5/202
20/019	1	32					2	46							
29/002	2	14													
29/003							2	28							
33/004	20	198					12	182			10	2332			F.Clay 1/84
36/004	1	4													
39/002	4	48													
23/007										3572					

Table 9: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

5.2 Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 A small assemblage of flints considered to be humanly struck totalling twenty-eight pieces at 296g was recovered. The flintwork was hand collected and subsequently sorted from two environmental residues. The assemblage comprises no diagnostic types, but the material is fairly coherent. Based on technological and morphological grounds a Neolithic–Early Bronze Age date can be attributed. A small earlier (Mesolithic) component may also be present. A further moderate assemblage (3572g) of unworked burnt flint was hand collected from context [23/007].

5.2.2 The pieces of struck flint were individually examined and classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005; Ford 1987; 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 when possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. The results are summarised by context type in Table 10.

Context	Flake	Blade, Blade-like flake	Retouched pieces	Total
12/004	1	-	-	1
12/008		1	-	1
20/004	3	2	-	5
20/014	1	-	-	1
20/019	2	-	-	2
23/006	-	1	-	1
29/003	1	1	-	2
33/004	11	1	3	15
Total	19	6	3	28

Table 10: Quantification of the flintwork

- 5.2.3 The assemblage is small. It comprises just twenty-eight pieces. It was thinly spread over the site, originating from eight contexts in trenches 12, 20, 23, 29 and 33. The principal concentration came from context [33/004] with fifteen pieces. This context also produced some pottery that displays traits indicative of a Late Neolithic Early Bronze Age date.
- 5.2.4 The condition of the flintwork varied within the assemblage. Overall the material was in a fair condition with only a few pieces displaying minimal edge damage as for instance the flake retrieved from [12/004]. This implies that the majority of the material had undergone negligible post-depositional disturbance. A total of sixteen pieces were recorded as broken, and a flake was burnt.
- 5.2.5 A large proportion of the artefacts (46.42%, n=13) were re-corticated to varying degrees. The majority displayed only incipient traces of white bluish discolouration. The raw material varied from light brown, light to dark grey to almost black flint. Where present the cortex was thin (1m to 3mm) and abraded. No flaws were observed, and the flint appears to be of good flaking quality. The material was possibly imported to the site, although it could have been collected locally from surface deposits.
- 5.2.6 The overall assemblage is fairly coherent. It is dominated by unmodified pieces of flint débitage although three retouched tools were also recovered. Flakes dominated. A mixed hammer mode was recorded. While several examples exhibited abrasion of the platform for predictable removals, others showed pronounced bulbs of percussion. Overall, the artefacts were regular, and a few displayed thin flake scars on the dorsal surface. The flake-based character of the assemblage is likely to indicate a Neolithic – Early Bronze Age date for the majority of the flints. Nonetheless, three blades ([12/008], [23/006] and [29/003]) display parallel lateral edges and parallel ridges, suggesting a blade-based industry. These artefacts could be

Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date.

- 5.2.7 Three modified pieces were found in context [33/004]; an end-and-side scraper, an end scraper and a retouched flake. They are all manufactured on flakes. It is difficult to date scrapers with confidence, but based on technological grounds, the implements are likely to date to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.
- 5.2.8 The burnt unworked flint fragments (3572g) from context [23/007] were calcined mid to dark grey. They were relatively small-sized with the largest pieces measuring 45mm. Burnt flints are frequently associated with prehistoric activities.
- 5.2.9 The evaluation work has revealed limited evidence for human activity during the prehistoric period. No chronologically distinctive pieces were recovered, but on technological and morphological grounds the flintwork is most characteristic of a Neolithic – Early Bronze Age date. Three blades could belong to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. A total of fifteen pieces including three modified artefacts were recovered from context [33/004]. The flintwork in the feature was in a variable condition, but the difference (fresh to moderate edge damage) may simply be related to slight soil movement. The pieces are likely to be contemporary with the ceramic. The overall fresh condition of the artefacts could indicate that they were swiftly deposited and buried following domestic activity. Although several Early Bronze Age pits have recently been excavated to the west of the site (Archaeological Solutions Ltd 2010), prehistoric sites remains uncommon in the area. As such the current assemblage should be retained and integrated with any assemblage recovered in the event of further work.

5.3 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

- 5.3.1 A small assemblage of prehistoric pottery was recovered during the current phase of evaluation, quantified by broad period/tradition in Table 11. The quantification includes hand-collected finds and material from the residues of environmental samples. At this stage the sherds have been examined for spot-dating purposes but not recorded in detail according to a fabric and form type-series. It is recommend that the pottery should be retained for integration into any further assessment or analysis programme in the event of further archaeological work at the site.
- 5.3.2 The earliest pottery group, found in context [33/004], comprises eighteen sherds, weighing 190g and probably deriving from c.4-5 different vessels. The fabrics in this group are all similar, containing moderate coarse quartz, sparse to moderate fairly fine grog of <2mm and rare coarse flint inclusions of up to 4mm. The fabric types, together with consistently oxidised firing colours are strongly indicative of a date from the Late Neolithic to the earlier part of the Middle Bronze Age, though it is difficult to determine conclusively to which stylistic tradition the sherds belong. Most are undecorated but two conjoining feature sherds from a fairly thick-walled vessel show traces of two perpendicular applied cordons, probably aligned vertically and horizontally around the shoulder area. This style of decoration could be consistent the Late Neolithic Grooved Ware tradition and particularly the

Durrington Walls sub-style which frequently features multiple vertical cordons with a single horizontal cordon around the shoulder. However, cordons are also strongly associated with the Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury Ardleigh tradition, dating overall to c.1700-1150BC though grog-tempered, highly decorated examples are generally understood to belong to the earlier part of this range. (Brown 1999, 78-79).

Context Nos.	Fabric type	Date/style	Sherds	Weight
33/004	Sandy oxidised grog-tempered wares with rare flint	?Late Neolithic Grooved ware or MBA Deverel-Rimbury	18	190g
13/006, 13/010, 20/014, 20/019, 36/004, 39/002	Coarse unoxidised sandy wares	?MIA	27	163g
38/003	Finely flint-tempered sandy wares	?MIA	1	1g
38/003, 39/002	Grey/oxidised sandy wares	Roman	3	22g
	Total:		49	376g

Table 11: Summary of prehistoric and Roman pottery assemblage

- 5.3.3 Contexts [13/006], [13/010], [20/019], [20/014], [36/004], [39/002] all produced similar hand-made sandy fabrics, usually containing coarse rounded quartz of around 0.5-0.8mm (although some examples have extremely coarse milky quartz of up to 2mm in size). A similar but slightly higher-fired sherd was also noted in context [12/010]. The only rim sherd amongst this material is a partial profile, probably from a necked jar form, found in context [36/004]. In addition, two conjoining feature sherds from [13/010] are decorated with parallel tooled horizontal lines. A residual sherd from context [38/003] may also belong to this period. It also features a fairly coarse sandy matrix, but is tempered with moderate fine, well-sorted flint of 0.5-1mm.
- 5.3.4 The fabrics in this assemblage (which totals twenty-eight sherds, weighing 164g) are fairly consistent with other Middle Iron Age pottery from the region although it should be noted that it can be difficult to distinguish Middle Iron Age and Early/Middle Saxon sandy wares when little diagnostic material is present. Necked jar forms like that from [36/004] may also be found in either period although tooled/burnished lines are more typical of the Middle Iron Age.
- 5.3.5 Context [38/003] contained conjoining rim sherds from a Roman necked fine jar or beaker in a slightly oxidised sandy fabric. Although not closely dateable, this form appears more typical of 1st-2nd century assemblages than of later Roman ones. Another sherd of Roman pottery, was noted in context [39/002] alongside post-Roman material. A slightly micaceous grey ware with some rare grog/clay pellet inclusions, this sherd also likely belongs to the earlier Roman period.

5.4 Post-Roman Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

5.4.1 The post-Roman pottery assemblage comprised nine sherds with a total weight of 91g. It was all medieval or later. The following fabric types were noted:

EGR: Grimston Coarseware, 12th-14th century (Leah 1994). 1 sherd, 68g.

EST: English Stoneware, 1680+ (Mountford 1971). 2 sherds, 34g

GRE: Glazed Red Earthenware, 16th–19th century. (Wade-Martins 1983). 1 sherd, 5g

LMT: Late Medieval Transitional Ware, 1400–1550 (Anderson *et al.* 1996). 2 sherds, 28g

NDS: Nottingham/Derby Stoneware, 18th-19th century (Crossley 1994). 1 sherd, 5g

SS: Staffordshire Slipware, AD1640-1750 (Crossley 1994). 2 sherds, 14g

5.4.2 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 12. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. All the wares are typical finds in the region. The two sherds of LMT from (39/002) are both rims from jars with an internal glaze. They are typical products of the tradition. The rest of the assemblage consists of bodysherds. The medieval material, aside from which all shows signs of abrasion, the assemblage is in good condition and appears reliably stratified.

Context	EGR		LMT		GRE		SS		EST		NDS		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
12/004					1	5							M16thC
12/006									2	34			L17thC
12/010	1	5											12thC
29/002							2	14					M17thC
39/002			2	28							1	5	18thC
Total	1	5	2	28	1	5	2	14	2	34	1	5	

Table 12: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

5.5 Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.5.1 A total of fifteen pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 2874g were recovered from five contexts during the evaluation at the land at Church Hill, Saxmundham. Much of the material is broken and abraded, but there were some relatively diagnostic fragments, the forms of which can be used to date them. Brick pieces with more sharply formed arrises – although no discernible frogging – were found in contexts [12/006] and [13/004], and suggest a later post-medieval date for these features. Both of these bricks were fired to the point of vitrification, but seem to be made of a relatively clean sandy fabric, not dissimilar to B2 (Table 13).

5.5.2 B2 represents the most common fabric type across the rest of the assemblage. It is probable it this represents a clay sourced locally to Saxmundham, potentially over a long period of time as there are much worn pieces of hand-formed bricks with varying dimensions made from this fabric

type that could be medieval in date, and one piece of tile (recovered from context [19/004]) that has the raised edge of a Roman tegula.

- 5.5.3 Also of interest are one brick and tile made of similar white 'Gault' type fabrics (B1), retrieved respectively from contexts [12/004] and [12/006]. Suffolk 'whites' were a popular brick type used from the 18th-19th centuries and could indicate refuse associated with a standing structure dating to this time.

Fabric code	Description
B1	Gault clay? Sandy cream-coloured fabric with common sub-angular and rounded opaque and grey quartz up to 1mm. Sparse very quartz (up to 5mm) inclusions (e.g. pebbles, shell?) visible in brick surface.
B1a	Very similar fabric to B1 but with streaks and deposits of dark red clay.
B2	Sandy red fabric with common 'sugary' medium quartz, sparse very coarse Fe rich inclusions (up to 4mm) and very coarse sub-angular pebbles (up to 15mm). Some areas of fabric are slightly marbled.
B2a	Less and finer quartz than B2; also sparse medium calcareous inclusions.
B3	Fine, sandy fabric (fine quartz inclusions) with moderate calcareous marbling and inclusions; sparse medium Fe rich inclusions and occasional very coarse (up to 10mm) rounded pebble inclusions.
B4	Slightly streaky pink fabric. Common, unsorted pink and grey quartz up to 1mm. Deposits and inclusions of dark red clay up to 4mm.

Table 13: Overview of the CBM fabrics

5.6 Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.6.1 Two wine bottle fragments were recovered from [12/006]. Potentially the earliest is a body shard dating to the mid 18th to mid-19th century. The second fragment, also a body shard, is of 19th-century date.

5.7 Ironwork by Elke Raemen

- 5.7.1 Context [20/004] contained a curving iron strip fragment with central groove, partially surviving nail hole and of hemi-spherical section (width 15mm). The piece possibly represents a horse shoe fragment of post-medieval date.

5.8 Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

- 5.8.1 A small assemblage of fired clay consisting of twenty-five fragments (weight 373g) was recovered from four individually numbered contexts. Potentially the earliest fragment was found in context [33/004], which also contained Middle Bronze Age pottery. The fragment, in an orange fabric with moderate voids/organics and moderate quartz to 0.5mm, represents daub and retains two wattle impressions (diam. 11 and 14mm).
- 5.8.2 Contexts [13/006] and [13/010], both with possible Middle Iron Age pottery, contained fired clay fragments in a silty orange fabric with moderate yellow streaks/swirls, with sparse fine sand temper and rare voids. Most are

amorphous, although a fragment with one flat surface was recovered from [13/006], as well as a piece with wattle imprint (diam. 10mm).

- 5.8.3 Finally, [20/013] contained six fragments in a reduced fabric with sparse to moderate quartz to 1mm and moderate voids. Five fragments retain one flat surface, one in addition to a large wattle impression measuring 32mm in diameter.

5.9 Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.9.1 A small assemblage of stone was recovered during the archaeological work, all deriving from context [33/004]. This produced nine pieces of stone, weighing 2324g, in one of two types. The majority are in a fine-grained non-calcareous grey/brown sandstone with some red-brown (?haematite) mottling. Two pieces of this stone (212g) are quite fresh, one of which has a notably flat surface suggesting it to be from a quern. However, the remaining four pieces (1440g) clearly show some signs of burning. Two of these are definitely from a rotary quern, a 60mm+ lower stone fragment and a 55mm thick upper stone fragment, both with parts of their outside edges and grinding faces surviving. The other stone type (3/672g) consists of water-worn cobble fragments in a medium-grained, light grey non-calcareous friable sandstone of probable Tertiary origin. All of these pieces show signs of having been burnt.

5.10 Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

- 5.10.1 The animal bone assemblage comprises a single, horse incisor from context [12/004]. The tooth is complete and in wear and there is no evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing or pathology on the specimen.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS by Angela Vitolo

6.1 Four bulk soil samples were collected 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 the fills of three pits and a ditch. Pottery found in pit fill [33/004], where sample <3> comes from, dates the deposit to the late Neolithic/Middle Bronze Age (5.3.2). The following report summarises the contents of these samples and discusses the contribution that the environmental remains can give with regards to the local vegetation environment, fuel use and selection and the agricultural economy or other plant use.

6.2 Samples 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 from the flotation samples were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 2). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The dried flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 3). Identifications of macrobotanical remains have been made through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006), and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

Charcoal fragments were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & 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). Taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 2, and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.3 Samples <3> [33/004], <4> [23/007], <5> [20/014], <6> [20/010]

All the flots contained a large amount of uncharred vegetative matter, such as twigs and rootlets, which are likely to be modern contaminants that infiltrated the deposits through root action. No plant remains were recorded in the flots, although hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nut shells were picked out of the residues of samples <3> and <4>. Hazelnut shells are commonly found on Prehistoric sites in Britain. Two small unidentifiable bone fragments, one of which was burnt, were also recorded from the heavy residues of these two samples.

Charcoal fragments occurred in small amounts, except for sample <4>, where they were abundant enough to warrant identification work. The preservation was generally good and only two fragments were too distorted to be identified. The only identified taxon was beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). The presence of only one species indicates that the assemblage might come

from one single source, rather than being an amalgam.

- 6.4 The bulk soil samples from this phase of evaluation were generally poor in environmental remains and as such they do not allow for a discussion either on diet and agrarian economy or vegetation environment and fuel use at the site. However, the presence of charcoal and nut shell fragments has shown the potential of the local deposits for the preservation of charred plant material and any future work at the site should continue sampling, targeting primary deposits.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 7.1.1 Natural geology was encountered at a range of heights between 23.09m AOD (north end of trench 37) and 12.72m (section 3.2 in trench 12). Archaeological remains were encountered at this level, in the form of negative features cut into the natural deposit, in addition to finds recovered from sealing deposits of colluvium. The evaluated area of the development site is located on undulating ground with broad valleys running from north-east to south-west and from south-east to north-west, with the lowest part of the site at the north end, closest to the River Fromus.
- 7.1.2 The archaeological remains revealed in trenches 12, 13, 20, 23 and 33 comprised possible Mesolithic/Early Neolithic, Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, and Middle Iron Age or Early Saxon occupation deposits. The features were located between 0.30-0.71m below present surface level, cut through the natural geological deposit, and sealed by 0.15-0.51m of subsoil.
- 7.1.3 The post-medieval features located in trenches 12 and 13 were cut through the subsoil, below 0.19-0.55m of topsoil. In addition, prehistoric, Roman, and post-medieval finds, which are potentially residual/intrusive, were recovered from subsoil and colluvial deposits in trenches 29, 36, 38, and 39.
- 7.1.4 The undated pit in trench 37 was located below 0.15m of subsoil, 0.37m below ground surface. Undated ditch [13/009] was also identified beneath approximately 0.30m of subsoil and 0.30m of topsoil.

7.2 Overall distribution, density, and survival of features

- 7.2.1 Overall, the density and distribution of features across the site was quite low and scattered. The majority of archaeological remains were located in the north portion of the site, with concentrations in trenches 12, 13, and 20. Elsewhere, prehistoric remains were primarily found in the southwest corner of the north field, in association with the ring-ditch [20/012], while more modern features were found in the north and northeast areas of the north field. Two isolated pits were located in the southern field. No great complexity of inter-cutting or stratigraphy was encountered.
- 7.2.2 As the site has been historically used for agriculture, with topsoil/subsoil being quite shallow in areas, features may have been truncated or destroyed by activities such as ploughing and drainage, as demonstrated by the modern features cutting older ones in trenches 12 and 13. Additionally, the natural geology is quite sandy in some areas, especially in the north field, making it easier to disturb buried remains.
- 7.2.3 Further investigation of anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey concurred with the previous evaluation phase by demonstrating the presence and nature of colluvial accumulation rather than possible enclosure features.

7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Prehistoric

- 7.3.1 The majority of the prehistoric remains are dated to Neolithic/Middle Bronze Age and probable Middle Iron Age periods and are mostly located in the north of the evaluated area. Most are apparently scattered pits, such as [12/009], [13/007] and [13/011] and [23/010], some containing flintwork of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date. Pit [33/005] contained a significant amount of pottery and struck flint and likely represents a Late Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age refuse pit. Additionally, pieces of quern stone and fired clay with a wattle impression were recovered that suggest a domestic origin.
- 7.3.2 The most significant discovery of the evaluation is the ring-ditch [20/012] and its apparently associated features, located in Trench 20. Although the pottery found in association with these features could either be Middle Iron Age or possibly Early Saxon, it is perhaps more likely that the ring-ditch is of the earlier date. Relatively narrow and shallow, the ring-ditch may constitute the remains of an Iron Age roundhouse with associated post-holes denoting further structural elements. Its projected 20m diameter is entirely within the expected range for such a building. An alternative interpretation as the remains of a prehistoric barrow, perhaps later revisited or reused, is perhaps less likely. However, elongated pit [20/016] is conspicuously located on or in the ring-ditch and may constitute either deliberate reuse of a funerary monument or repair/modification of a dwelling.
- 7.3.3 Pits [13/007] and [13/011] contained pottery of a date range consistent with that from the ring-ditch and suggests they may have been contemporary with its use.

Medieval and Post-Medieval

- 7.3.4 The remaining features in the northern portion of the site were of much later date. Pit [12/011] contained medieval pottery, although only a single sherd. Ditches [12/005], [12/007], and [13/005] all contained post-medieval pottery and CBM and were likely used for field drainage and/or boundary definition.

Colluviation and subsoil

- 7.3.5 Finds were recovered from the subsoil layer in trenches 29 and 39. The pottery from [29/002] appears to be from the 17th century. Pieces from [39/002] vary from Middle Iron Age to 18th century. It is likely the Middle Iron Age and Roman artefacts from [39/002] are residual and the post-medieval finds are from contemporary farming activities/dumping.
- 7.3.6 The upper colluvium in trenches 29, 38, and 39 yielded finds from various periods. Of particular note is the blade-like flint recovered from [29/003], possibly dating to the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period. Middle Iron Age pot was collected from [36/004] and [38/003] as well as two adjoining pieces of Roman pot rim from the latter.
- 7.3.7 Dating of the colluvium is problematical given the limited assemblage of finds

retrieved from it. The range of dates presumably reflects its slow accumulation and incorporation of residual material.

Undated

- 7.3.8 Pit [37/005] is undated and its use unclear. Ditch [13/009] is also undated, but was of similar profile to other post-medieval linears and is likely of similarly late date. The dating of ditch [19/005] is uncertain, with one piece of Roman tile and one piece of post-medieval CBM.

7.4 Consideration of project aims

- 7.4.1 The evaluation has achieved its primary aim of determining the presence and location of archaeological remains. An indication of their extent, date, character, condition and significance has also been obtained.
- 7.4.2 The more specific objective of testing the results of the previous geophysical survey and phase 1 evaluation has also been achieved. The extent of the previously-identified natural colluvial valleys has been further investigated with additional sondages in trenches 29 and 38 revealing the depth of the colluvial deposits. These have not been demonstrated to mask further archaeological deposits, although they do contain occasional artefacts of a wide date range. The nature, date and density/complexity of archaeological remains identified by the first evaluation phase have been shown to be generally consistent across the wider site.
- 7.4.3 The evaluation has also established limited potential for the survival of environmental remains. These were only recovered from charred deposits, with the colluvium appearing dry and sterile.
- 7.4.4 Evidence of the possible Iron Age roundhouse ditch and associated features, including the pit in Trench 23 with the burnt flint, has the possibility of contributing to local research objectives, including the placement of settlements in relation to topography, geology, and resources and the burnt stone phenomena as raised by Medlycott (2011). Together with the presence of other prehistoric remains dating to the Neolithic/Middle Bronze Age, further information may be gathered on this transition period.

7.5 Conclusions

- 7.5.1 The phase two evaluation has demonstrated the presence/survival of a low to moderate density of further archaeological remains within the site. The primary concentration of archaeological remains is located in the northern portion of the site, particularly in the southwest area around trenches 20 and 23.
- 7.5.2 The presence of four scattered pits of Late Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age date is consistent with the results of previous investigation to the west of this site where significantly greater concentrations of pits and post-holes of Early Bronze Age date were encountered (Adams 2010). This may suggest that the current site is peripheral to this focus of prehistoric land use. Additionally, four later prehistoric pits support evidence of continued land use at this time.

The regional research agenda, as set out by Brown and Murphy (2000, 9-12), identifies the development of Neolithic and Bronze Age farming and the attendant development and integration of monuments, fields and settlements as requiring attention. However, the prehistoric evidence from this site current is limited to a small quantity of pits, themselves lacking significant ceramic or environmental content. Without an understanding of their context, their contribution to the exploration of this research topic would seem to be minimal.

- 7.5.3 While possibly the remains of a Bronze Age funerary monument, the ring-ditch located in trench 20 is more likely to denote a Middle Iron Age roundhouse, with surrounding pits associated with its occupation. If indeed the case, the presence of a small farmstead of this date is probable. Themes of the development of the agrarian economy, of settlement form, function and chronology and of social organisation in the Iron Age are all identified as being worthy of research (Bryant 2000, 16-17; Medlycott 2011, 29 and 31). If indeed containing remains of a small farmstead, the current site may have some potential to address some of these aspects. Understanding of the full extents and form of this settlement would be useful, while further investigation of apparently associated pits might provide environmental data to inform research on its farming economy. This said, the results from the Iron Age pits excavated to date seem to have relatively low potential. The proximity of this occupation activity to the River Fromus is likely to be of significance, as is its middling/upper positioning on the west-facing slope of the river valley. It is unclear if soils and geology were an influencing factor in the location of this farmstead; it occupying the calcareous clayey soils between the lower well-drained sandy soils and the heavier clays above (see Rolfe 2006, Fig.4). However, the varying soils, vegetation and topography of the valley undoubtedly would have offered a varied landscape for exploitation and farming.
- 7.5.4 Roman and medieval activity in this landscape are represented only by one ditch and a single pit and, as such, contribute little to the understanding of land use and occupation at this time. The post-medieval ditches, although not depicted on historic mapping and so of potentially of relatively earlier date, presumably relate to the agricultural exploitation of this valley side. While post-medieval farmsteads themselves have been identified to be of research interest (Gould 2000, 42), their managed landscapes have not. Even so, the recorded remains of the probable enclosure systems are not extensive or coherent and so offer only very limited insight into the nature of the pre-modern agricultural landscape.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Hopkins Homes and CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and SCC Archaeological Service Conservation Team for their guidance and monitoring. The evaluation was directed by Ian Hogg and Samara King. Andrew Lewsey produced the figures for this report. Andy Leonard project managed the excavations and Jim Stevenson and Mark Atkinson project managed the post-excavation process.

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Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches

Trench	Heights (m AOD)	Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
14	N end: 13.69 (top) 12.84 (base) S end: 14.27 (top) 13.74 (base)	14/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark brownish grey, friable clay silt	30 x 1.8 x 0.25-0.32
		14/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, friable clay silt	30 x 1.8 x 0.53-0.85
		14/003		Natural – mid orange brown, friable-loose sandy silt	
15	W end: 15.16 (top) 14.56 (base) E end: 16.64 (top) 16.08 (base)	15/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark brownish grey, friable clay silt	30 x 1.8 x 0.27-0.32
		15/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid orange brown, friable clay silt	30 x 1.8 x 0.56-0.60
		15/003		Natural – mid yellowish brown, friable to loose sandy silt	
16	W end: 16.82 (top) 16.25 (base) E end: 18.30 (top) 17.80 (base)	16/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark brownish grey, friable-loose clay silt	30 x 1.8 x 0.28-0.35
		16/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid orange brown, loose clay silt	30 x 1.8 x 0.50-0.57
		16/003		Natural – light yellowish brown, loose sandy silt	
17	W end: 13.89 (top) 13.44 (base)	17/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark brownish grey, friable clay silt	30 x 1.8 x 0.33-0.39
		17/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid orange brown, loose clay silt	30 x 1.8 x 0.45-0.58
		17/003		Natural - light greyish orange, friable silty sand	
18	W end: 17.69 (top) 17.14 (base) E end: 19.13 (top) 18.63 (base)	18/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark brownish grey, friable clay silt	30 x 1.8 x 0.27-0.32
		18/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid orange brown, friable clay silt	30 x 1.8 x 0.50-0.55
		18/003		Natural – mid yellowish brown, friable to loose sandy silt	
21	S end: 19.09 (top) 18.79 (base)	21/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark brownish grey, friable-compact silty clay	30 x 1.8 x 0.30-0.35
		21/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid orange brown, compact silty clay. Not present in the south portion of the trench.	22 x 1.8 x 0.32-0.50
		21/003		Natural – mid yellowish orange, compact clay silt	

Trench	Heights (m AOD)	Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
22	W end: 20.76 (top) 20.14 (base) E end: 22.37 (top) 22.07 (base)	22/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark brownish grey, friable-compact silty clay	30 x 1.8 x 0.22-0.30
		22/002	Layer	Modern rubbish dump – mid-dark, compact clay silt with frequent modern rubbish, including glass, wire, CBM	26 x 1.8 x 0.52-0.62
		22/003		Natural – mid yellowish brown, compact chalky clay. Only visible at eastern end of trench.	
25	W end: 18.81 (top) 18.46 (base)	25/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark brownish grey, friable clay silt	30 x 1.8 x 0.17-0.25
		25/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, friable clay silt	30 x 1.8 x 0.35-0.48
		25/003		Natural – mid orange brown, compact sandy silt	
26	N end: 21.12 (top) 20.78 (base) S end: 20.15 (top) 19.85 (base)	26/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark brownish grey, friable clay silt	30 x 1.8 x 0.15-0.18
		26/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, friable clay silt	30 x 1.8 x 0.30-0.34
		26/003		Natural - mid greyish brown, compact chalky clay	
27	S end: 15.90 (top) 15.20 (base)	27/001	Layer	Modern Topsoil – dark brownish grey, friable clay silt	30 x 1.8 x 0.24-0.30
		27/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, friable clay silt	30 x 1.8 x 0.40-0.46
		27/003	Deposit	Colluvium – mid orange/grey brown, compact sandy silt	25 x 1.8 x 0.70-0.96
		27/004		Natural – mid orange brown, compact sandy silt. Only visible at the northern end of trench.	
28	W end: 16.45 (top) 15.96 (base) E end: 18.19 (top) 17.51 (base)	28/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark brownish grey, friable clay silt	30 x 1.8 x 0.26-0.32
		28/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, friable clay silt	30 x 1.8 x 0.49-0.68
		28/003		Natural – mid yellowish brown, friable to loose sandy silt	
29	N end: 16.98 (top) 16.18 (base)	29/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, friable silty clay	30 x 1.8 x 0.24-0.27
		29/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid-dark brownish grey, friable silty clay	30 x 1.8 x 0.33-0.42
		29/003	Deposit	Colluvium – mid brownish grey, compact sandy silt	24 x 1.8 x 0.57-1.42
		29/004		Natural – mid brownish orange, friable sandy silt. Only visible in the north end of trench.	25 x 1.8 x 0.70-0.96
30	N end: 17.81 (top)	30/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark brownish grey, friable clay silt	30 x 1.8 x 0.23-0.28
		30/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid brownish grey, plastic silty clay. Not visible in	30 x 1.8 x 0.43

Trench	Heights (m AOD)	Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
	S end: 19.62 (top) 19.32 (base)	30/003		the south end of trench. Natural – light yellowish grey/brownish orange, friable-loose silty sand	
31	N end: 21.85 (top) 21.15 (base) S end: 23.45 (top) 23.18 (base)	31/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – very dark brownish grey, friable silty clay	30 x 1.8 x 0.24-0.30
		31/002	Layer	Colluvium – mid brownish grey, plastic silty clay	8 x 1.8 x 0.40-0.70
		31/003		Natural – mid brownish grey, friable silty clay. Covered by colluvium in the northern portion of trench.	
32		32/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark brownish grey, friable silty clay	30 x 1.8 x 0.22-0.24
		32/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid yellow/brownish grey, friable silty clay. Not visible at west end of trench.	30 x 1.8 x 0.35-0.42
		32/003		Natural – light yellow/brownish grey, compact chalky clay	
34	N end: 20.77 (top) 20.34 (base) S end: 19.94 (top) 19.69 (base)	34/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark brownish grey, friable silty clay	30 x 1.8 x 0.20-0.27
		34/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid yellow/brown grey, friable silty clay	20 x 1.8 x 0.33-0.43
		34/003		Natural – light yellow/brown grey, compact chalky clay	
35	W end: 22.64 (top) 22.40 (base) E end: 25.00 (top) 24.74 (base)	35/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark brownish grey, friable silty clay	30 x 1.8 x 0.15-0.24
		35/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid yellow/brown grey, friable silty clay	22 x 1.8 x 0.25-0.26
		35/003		Natural – mid to light yellow/brown grey, compact chalky clay	
36	E end: 20.04 (top) 19.47 (base)	36/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark brownish grey, friable silty clay	30 x 1.8 x 0.27-0.28
		36/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, friable silty clay	30 x 1.8 x 0.38-0.47
		36/002		Natural – light yellowish brown, compact silty chalky clay	
		36/004	Deposit	Colluvium – mid brownish grey, friable silty clay. Visible at the east end of trench.	2 x 1.8 x 0.10
38	N end: 18.04 (top) 16.42 (base)	38/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark brownish grey, friable silty clay	30 x 1.8 x 0.21-0.28
		38/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid-dark brownish grey, plastic silty clay	30 x 1.8 x 0.32-0.53
		38/003	Deposit	Upper colluvium – mid greyish brown, compact silty clay	20 x 1.8 x 0.39-1.17

Trench	Heights (m AOD)	Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
		38/004		Natural – mid brownish grey, firm silty clay	
		38/005	Deposit	Lower colluvium – mid brownish grey, plastic silty clay	20 x 1.8 x 1.18-1.62
39	W end: 20.50 (top) 20.20 (base)	39/001	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark brownish grey, friable silty clay	30 x 1.8 x 0.21-0.25
		39/002	Layer	Subsoil – mid brownish grey, friable silty clay	3.5 x 1.8 x 0.05
		39/003		Natural – mid to light brownish grey, compact chalky clay	

Appendix 2: Environmental residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, * = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams**

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Parent Context	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)
3	33/004	Pit	33/005	40	40	*	<2	**	<2		*	<2			*	<2
4	23/007	Pit	23/010	40	40	**	10	**	4	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 8, Indet 2	*	<2			*	<2
5	20/014	Pit	20/016	10	10	**	2	**	2				*	<2		
6	20/010	Ditch	20/011	40	40	**	<2	**	<2							

Appendix 3: Environmental flint quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, * = 51-250, **** = >250)**

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation
3	33/004	5	200	200	60	10	*	*	***	*	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	++
4	23/007	8	150	150	60	10	*	*	***	*	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	++
5	20/014	0.6	20	20	40	20		*	***			
6	20/010	3	20	20	70	10		*	***			

Appendix 4: HER summary form

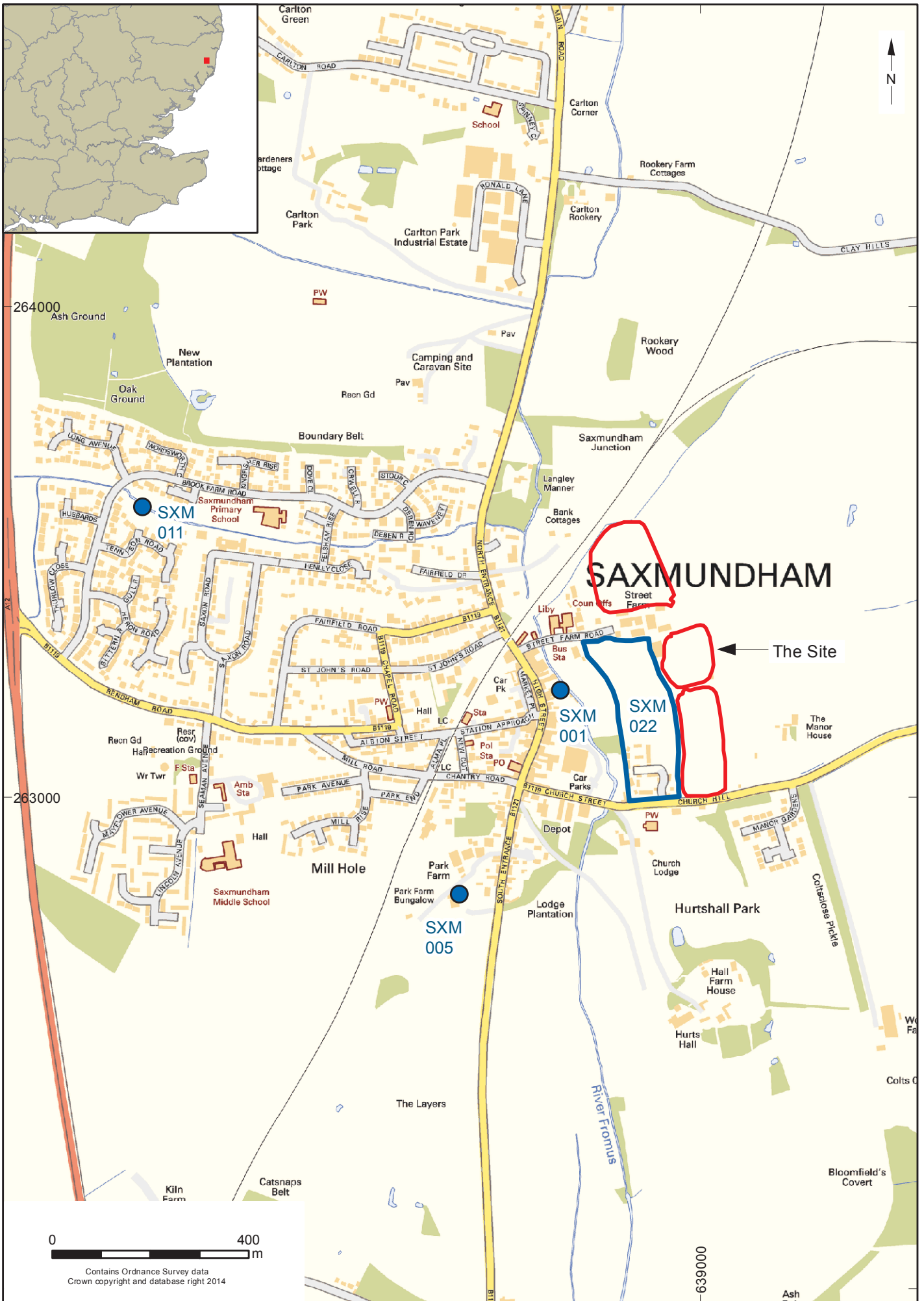
Site Code	ESF 22629 (HER no. SXM 036)					
Identification Name and Address	Land East of Warren Avenue, Church Hill, Saxmundham, Suffolk					
County, District &/or Borough	Suffolk/Suffolk Coastal/Saxmundham					
OS Grid Refs.	TM 38960 63260					
Geology	Glacial tills of the Lowestoft Formation, with sand and gravel-rich till present in the eastern part of the site and Diamicton in the west, overlying bedrock deposits of Crag Group sand					
Arch. South-East Project Number	8426					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.					
Type of Site	Green Field					
Dates of Fieldwork	2nd – 10th Sept 2015					
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard (ASE)					
Project Supervisor	Ian Hogg (ASE), Samara King (ASE)					
Period Summary	Neo.	BA	MIA	Post-Med		
Summary						
<p><i>The development area is located on undulating ground with broad valleys running from north-east to south-west and from south-east to north-west, meeting at the central west edge of the site.</i></p> <p><i>Previous archaeological work to the southwest of the site identified Bronze Age remains, although a geophysical survey of the development area had identified very few anomalies of likely archaeological origin. Phase 1 trenching of the central part of this site determined these to be dry, infilled colluvial valleys rather than remains of land boundaries. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age remains were recovered during this first evaluation phase, overlain by colluvial deposits.</i></p> <p><i>This second phase of site evaluation comprised twenty-eight trenches, undertaken to further test the results of the geophysical survey and expand the earlier evaluation of the site.</i></p> <p><i>Additional areas of colluvial deposits were uncovered, consistent with the geophysical survey and prior evaluation results. These layers contained occasional archaeological artefacts ranging in date from Mesolithic/Early Neolithic to post-medieval. Identifiable cut features were scattered, with the majority of the features located at the north end of the site.</i></p> <p><i>Recorded features predominantly comprised Late Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age pits. A ring ditch, probably the remains of a Middle Iron Age roundhouse, was associated with further pits of the same date – perhaps denoting the presence of a small farmstead. One ditch and one pit have also been dated as Roman and medieval, while several ditches of post-medieval date relate to the late land enclosure of this location.</i></p>						

Appendix 5: OASIS form

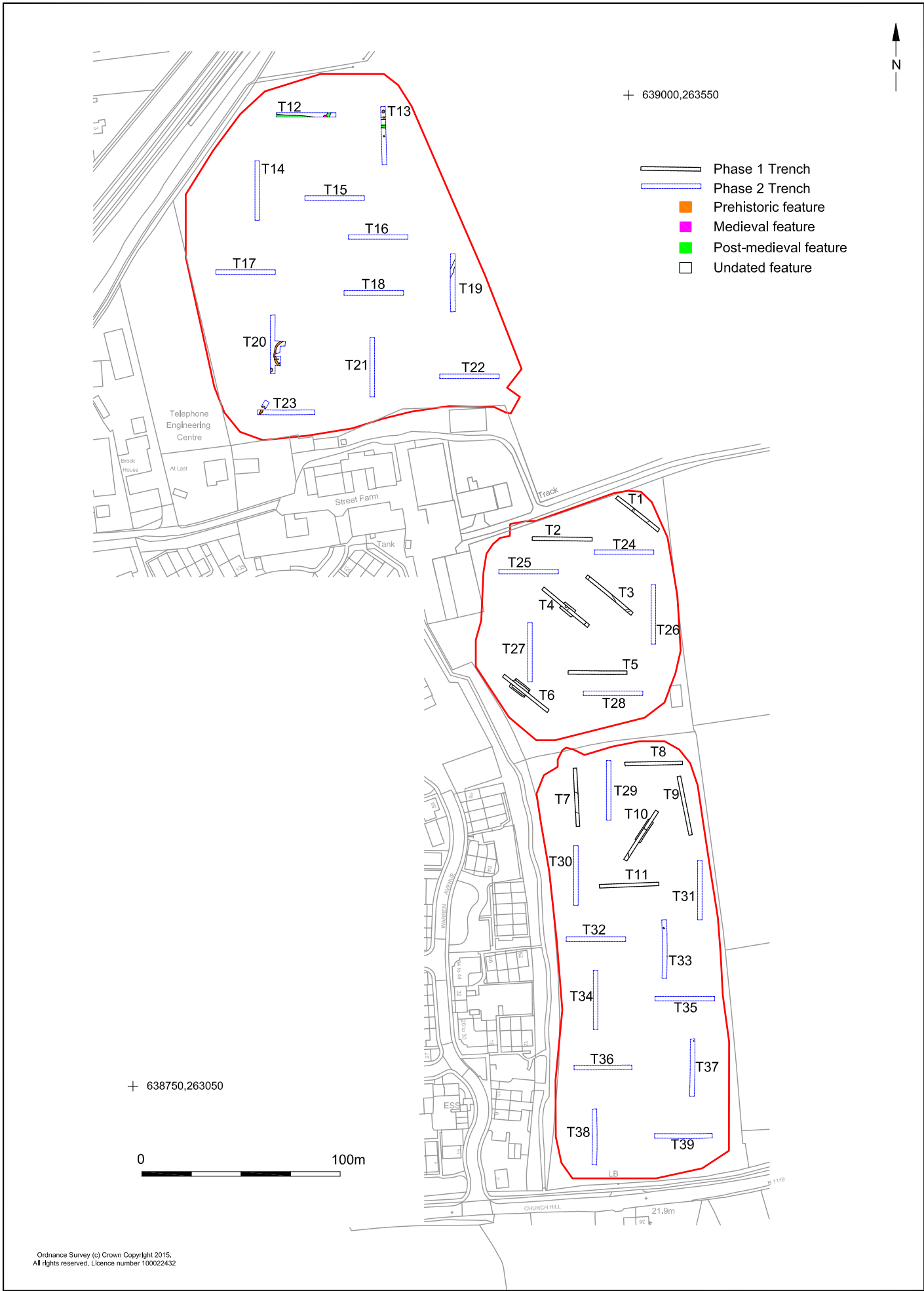
OASIS ID: archaeol6-225270	
Project details	
Project name	Land east of Warren Avenue
Short description of the project	This second phase of site evaluation comprised 28 trenches, undertaken to further test the results of the geophysical survey and expand the earlier evaluation of the site. Additional areas of colluvial deposits were uncovered, consistent with the geophysical survey and prior evaluation results. These layers contained occasional archaeological artefacts ranging in date from Mesolithic/Early Neolithic to post-medieval. Identifiable cut features were scattered, with the majority of the features located at the north end of the site. Recorded features predominantly comprised Late Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age pits. A ring ditch, probably the remains of a Middle Iron Age roundhouse, was associated with further pits of the same date – perhaps denoting the presence of a small farmstead. One ditch and one pit have also been dated as Roman and medieval, while several ditches of post-medieval date relate to the late land enclosure and cultivation of this location.
Project dates	Start: 02-09-2015 End: 10-09-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Assoc project reference codes	8426 - Contracting Unit No. SXM 036 - HER event no. ESF22629 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	RING DITCH Late Prehistoric POSTHOLE Late Prehistoric DITCH Post Medieval PIT Early Neolithic PIT Medieval PIT Late Prehistoric DITCH Uncertain PIT Uncertain PIT Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Iron Age POTTERY Late Prehistoric WORKED FLINT Late Prehistoric CBM Post Medieval GLASS Post Medieval POTTERY Post Medieval FIRED CLAY Late Prehistoric POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate

Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL SAXMUNDHAM Land east of Warren Avenue
Postcode	IP17 1AL
Height OD / Depth	Min: 13m Max: 23m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator	ASE/CgMs
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Ian Hogg
Project supervisor	Samara King
Sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Sponsor/funding body	Hopkins Homes Ltd
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Contents	"Animal bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media	"Spreadsheets"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media	"Context sheet","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"
Project biblio	

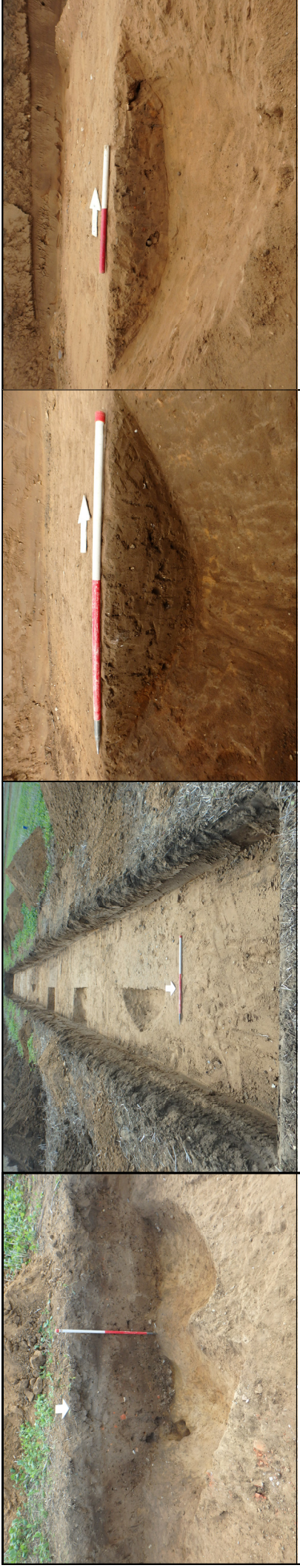
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation: Land East of Warren Avenue, Church Hill, Saxmundham, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	King, S.
Other biblio details	ASE rep. 2015333
Date	2015
Issuer	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue	Witham, Essex
Description	Report of approximately 45 pages including plans and photographs (bound paper copy and PDF)
URL	http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/



© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Warren Avenue, Church Hill, Saxmundham, Suffolk		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 8426	Sept 2015	Site location		
Report No: 2015333	Drawn by: APL			



© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Warren Avenue, Church Hill, Saxmundham, Suffolk	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 8426	Sept 2015	Trench locations	
Report Ref: 2015333	Drawn by: APL		



Pits 12/009 and 12/011 and ditch 12/007

Trench 13

Ditch 13/005

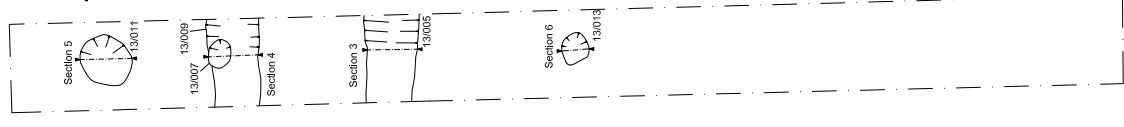
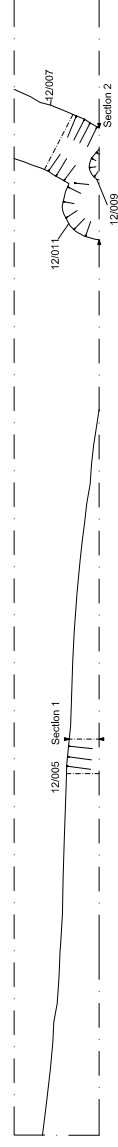
Pit 13/011

+ 638860, 263545

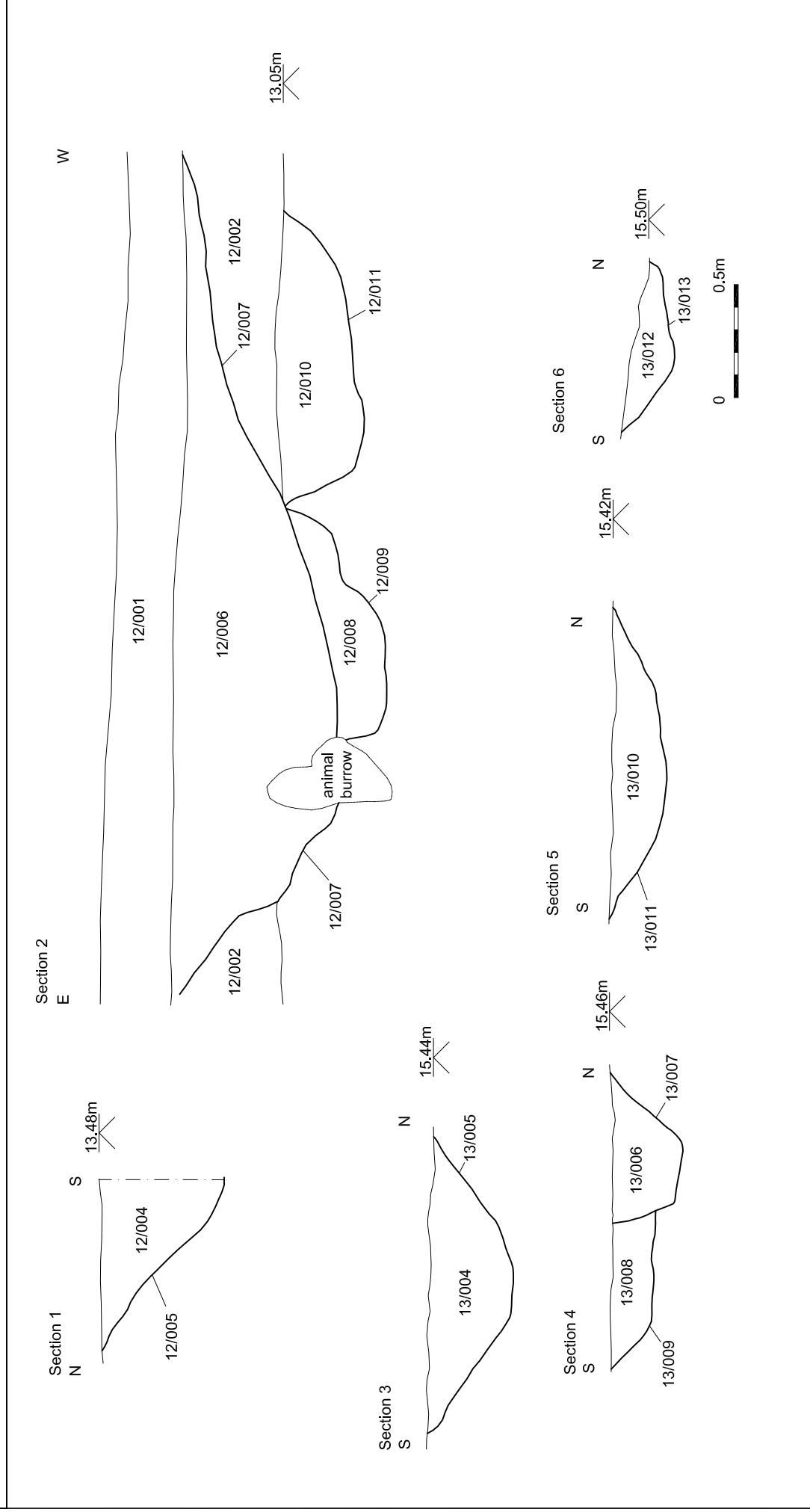
T12

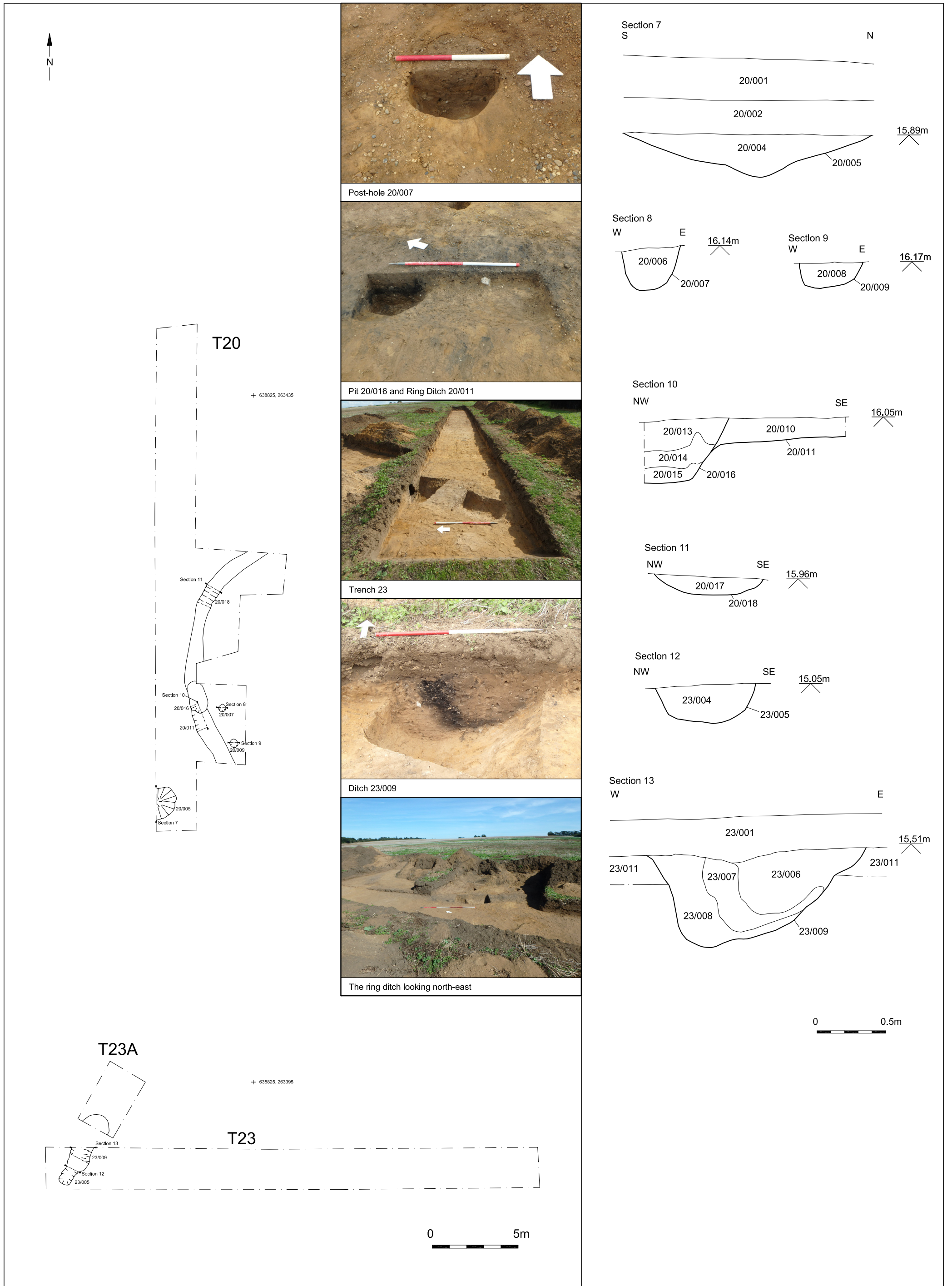
T12

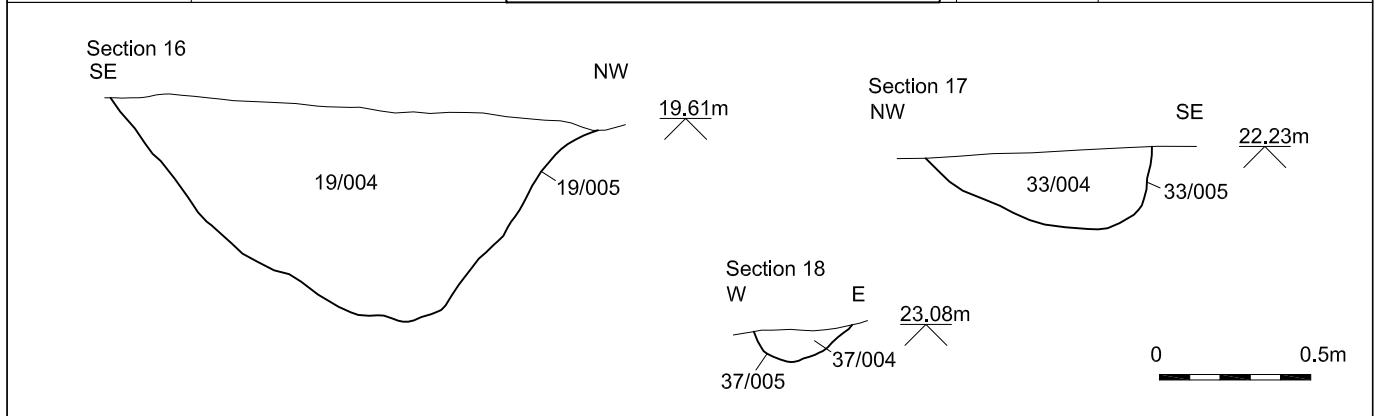
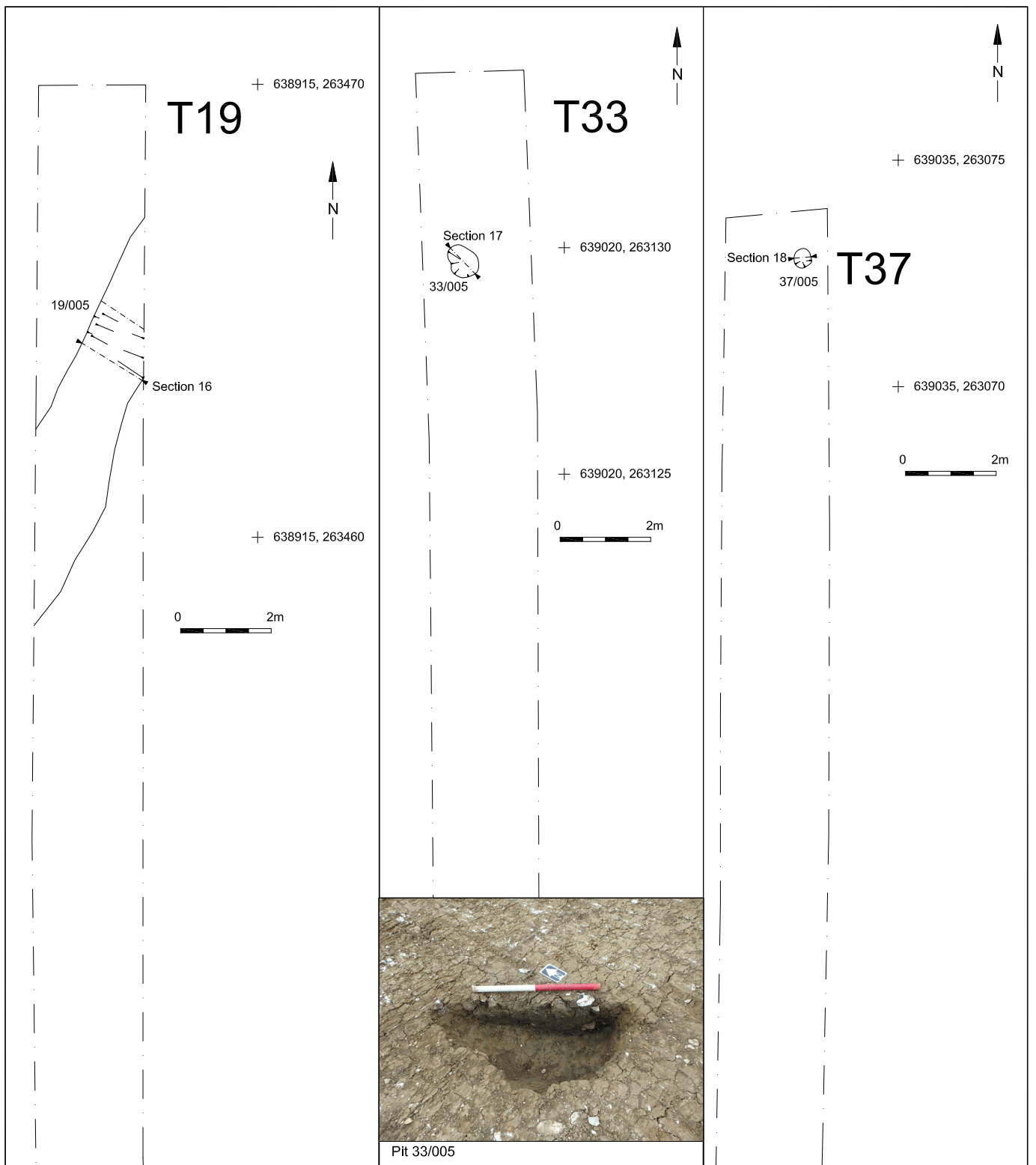
T13



+ 638860, 263515







© Archaeology South-East		Church Hill, Saxmundham, Suffolk	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 8426	Sept 2015	Trenches 19, 33 and 37, plans, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2015333	Drawn by: APL		

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