Archaeology South-East

ASE

Archaeological Evaluation

Land South of Bull Lane
Long Melford
Suffolk

ASE Project No: 8475
HER Parish/Site Code: LMD 250
Event No: ESF 23471

ASE Report No: 2016072

October 2016

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OASIS ID: 241550

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Date of Issue:	October 2016	
Revision:	Version 3	

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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 CgMs Consulting to conduct an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land south of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk. The evaluation was carried out in relation to a proposed residential development and was the second phase of investigation, following a geophysical survey conducted in 2015. Fifteen evaluation trenches were excavated at targeted locations across the 2.8ha site.

The underlying geology is boulder clay capped by till deposits and to the west by clay, silt, sand, and gravel head deposits. Deposits of alluvium are located in the northwest portion of the site, which are associated with the Chad Brook which flows west into the River Stour immediately north of Bull Lane.

Pre-medieval remains were restricted to residual artefacts in later features and subsoil deposits. These nevertheless attest to a presence in the landscape as early as the Neolithic period.

Medieval features, comprising several ditches and a quantity of pits/postholes were located in the central and eastern parts of the site, with a possible concentration in its north-east. A possible midden layer was also identified in this area.

Post-medieval ditches, including one identified as a field boundary shown on 19th-century maps, probably denote the presence of multiphase agricultural enclosure systems extending across the site.

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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), carried out an archaeological trial-trenching evaluation on land south of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk.

1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was carried out in relation to a proposed large-scale residential development and was commissioned by CgMs Consulting.

1.1.3 The site is centred at NGR TL 87054581 and has an area of approximately 2.8 hectares (Figure 1). It is located on arable land to the east of the village of Long Melford, in Babergh District. The site is bounded by Bull Lane to the north, Melford Walk to the south, and residential buildings to the east and west.

1.2 Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The site is on gently sloping ground that falls from *c.*45m OD at the south boundary to *c.*40m AOD along Bull Lane in the north, with gradual slopes from southeast to northwest and southwest to northwest. Chad Brook is located immediately north of Bull Lane, corresponding to the gentle down slope within the site. It flows west/southwest into the River Stour.

1.2.2 The solid geology of the site is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2016) and comprises of Lewes Nodular, Seaford, Newhaven, and Culver chalk formations. The bedrock deposits are covered by superficial (Quaternary) deposits of glacial till (Lowestoft Formation Diamicton overlaid by Sand and Gravel). Towards the west of the site, the glacial material is overlaid by clay, silt, sand, and gravel head deposits.

1.2.3 Silty clay subsoil and modern ploughsoil cover the natural strata across most of the site with alluvial deposits of clay and silt located below the subsoil within the northwest portion of the site.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of submission of a planning application for residential development. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) have been approached and have identified the proposed development as affecting an area of archaeological potential.

1.3.2 Consequently, a geophysical survey was undertaken (Phase Site Investigations 2015) to identify potential sub-surface features and a trench layout was planned and approved by SCCAS in relation to the results from this survey.

1.3.3 The subsequent evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 5; ASE 2016) that had been approved by SCCAS.

1.3.4 The purpose of the evaluation, as set out in the WSI, was to inform decisions regarding the need for, and extent of, any further archaeological works that may be required in order to mitigate the impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological record.

1.4 Scope of the Report

1.4.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on the land south of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk. The fieldwork was carried out during 08-09 and 16-18 February 2016.

1.4.2 An earlier phase of evaluation on this site, by geophysical survey, is described comprehensively in a separate report (Phase Site Investigations 2015).

1.4.3 This report describes and interprets the results of the recent fieldwork 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 General

2.1.1 The archaeological background to the site was summarised in the WSI (ASE 2016), drawing on a previous report of a geophysical survey (Phase Site Investigations 2015) and information from a search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) provided by the client, CgMs Consulting Ltd (HER search invoice: 9174052, 19/11/2015).

2.1.2 Three archaeological investigations have taken place within 500m of the site, all of them monitoring or watching briefs (Figure 1). A watching brief on 900m of trenching along Bull Lane found no features or artefacts in proximity to the site (SHER ESF22018) and a similar operation to the east of the A134 was also negative (SHER ESF18753). Equally negative was monitoring of foundation trenches on land south of Old Cottage, Bull Lane *c*.50m east of the site (SHER ESF22077).

2.1.3 There is a number of entries for monuments or findspots in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record within c.500m of the site. The most pertinent are mentioned below and located on Figure 1.

2.1.4 The SHER results reflect a background scatter of prehistoric artefacts, predominantly of worked flint and some pottery, suggesting exploitation of the resources and management of the land locally since at least Neolithic times (e.g. SHER MSF20156, MSF29626, MSF29646, MSF33119) .

2.1.5 Roman period activity is more intense, with a known settlement and burials at Long Melford, to the west of the Site (SHER LMD172). Margary has plotted a putative Roman road running eastwards from Coddenham to a point north-east of Long Melford (SHER ACT012). A line projected from the most south-westerly point to Long Melford would run very close to the Site. There is a

concentration of evidence for Roman activity near Bull Lane, *c.*500m to the east of the Site. This includes the cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure (SHER MSF16483) which contains the findspot of part of a Roman puddingstone quern (SHER MSF744) and a carved marble head (SHER MSF745). Roman pottery has also been found by fieldwalking c.500m to the north-east (SHER MSF20163) of the Site.

2.1.6 In the Saxon and later periods, the SHER evidence indicates that settlement was concentrated within the modern extents of Long Melford village. However, amongst other items, a Saxon brooch has been found c.500m south-west of the Site (MSF29631)

2.1.7 The site occupies a position that in later medieval and post-medieval periods was east of the settlement of Long Melford, south of the Melford Park estate and west of the Acton Place estate. It is most likely that this peripheral location was in agricultural usage for most of that time. Little material of this date has been found within the surrounding vicinity of this Site, although there are remains of an icehouse to the north (SHER MSF11254).

2.1.8 Until the construction of the railway, the site extended across the northern parts of three rectangular fields, but afterwards it was converted into one field between Bull Lane and the railway. This is shown on the 1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey and the site has continued to occupy the same undivided extent until the present day, despite the closure of the railway in the later 20th century, which has been converted to the Long Melford to Lavenham walking trail (Melford Walk).

2.2 Site-Specific

2.2.1 Results of the preceding geophysical survey (Phase Site Investigations. 2015) identify the presence of only one definite below-ground archaeological feature - a backfilled post-medieval field boundary. Most other anomalies detected are interpreted as natural features or variations in the natural geology or as associated with agricultural activity. In some cases, the latter may result from older ploughing regimes or possibly from ridge and furrow agriculture. Geophysical survey interpretation is included on trench plan Figure 2.

2.3 Aims and objectives of the project

2.3.1 The aims of the evaluation, as described in the WSI (Appendix 5; ASE 2016), were as follows:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site
- To establish the character, location, extent, date, quality and significance of any archaeological remains on the site
- To enable the archaeological advisor at SCCAS to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further archaeological work at the site

2.3.2 In the event that significant discoveries were made, the resulting report was to seek to assess the results with reference 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).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 5; ASE 2016), with a slight alteration to the position of Trench 4.

3.1.2 The east end of Trench 4 was moved 5m SSW to avoid a buried water monitoring station. The remaining trenches were excavated according to the original trench plan.

3.1.3 Fifteen evaluation trenches (Figure 2) were excavated under direct archaeological supervision using a rubber-tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 2.0m-wide toothless ditching bucket. The trenches measured 30m in length.

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. A deeper sondage was dug in increments at the northern end of Trench 2 to determine the general depth of the alluvial deposits present in trenches 2, 3, 6, and 8.

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 subsequently digitised. 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 archival standard 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 photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution digital (JPEG) images.

3.1.7 Metal detecting was conducted across the site, including around and within the trenches and associated spoil heaps. Finds recovered from this survey were allocated to the individual trenches from which they came or general topsoil across the site.

3.2 Archive

3.2.1 The fieldwork archive is currently held at the Witham office of ASE and will be deposited with SCCAS store in due course. The nature and contents of the archive are described in Tables 1 and 2.

Item	Quantity
Context sheets	56
Section/plan sheets	7
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	84
Context register	0
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	15

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Item	Quantity
Bulk finds (quantity)	1 box
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The machine-excavation and manual investigation was commenced at the east end of site. Trenches 13-15 were opened and planned, but manual excavation and recording only partially completed before work was halted at the request of the landowner, due to uncertainties over access permission to the site for intrusive works. The three trenches were consequently backfilled at short notice and were not re-opened when fieldwork resumed. The remaining trenches (1-12) were opened and recorded in a second phase of work.

4.1.2 Archaeological deposits and features were identified to be present in eleven evaluation trenches, Trenches 2, 3, 7 and 12 being found to be blank. Otherwise, the evaluation revealed a straightforward sequence of topsoil and subsoil over natural strata across the site (see 4.2).

4.1.3 Finds were recovered from metal-detecting in and around trenches and spoil heaps as well as topsoil across the site. These are described in detail in section 5 and further considered in section 7.

4.2 General soil descriptions

4.2.1 The superficial geology varied across the site in broad concurrence with data published by the British Geological Survey.

4.2.2 The natural geology varied across the site, ranging from sandy clay with chalk and flint inclusions, interpreted as Lowestoft Formation Diamicton

(boulder clay), to brown orange compact silty clay and brown orange sandy silt with gravel and flints, likely head deposits.

4.2.3 In the northwest and lowest elevation of the site, natural alluvial deposits were recorded and mapped in Trenches 2, 3, 6, and 8. The location of Chad Brook to the north of Bull Lane suggests that these are floodplain associated deposits.

4.2.5 A layer of subsoil was recorded in most of the trenches, with earlier archaeological features being found below these layers. The medieval and post-medieval features primarily appear to cut through this layer, suggesting that it was formed before the medieval period.

4.2.6 Topsoil/ploughsoil deposits varied according to the underlying geology, but consisted of dark greyish brown silty clay, generally measuring 0.30-0.40m in thickness.

4.3 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

Heights at NNW end of trench = 41.51m AOD (top) 41.09m AOD (base)
Heights at SSE end of trench = 43.92m AOD (top) 43.62m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[1/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, friable silty clay.	30 x 2.0 x 0.30
[1/002]	Layer	Subsoil – mid orange brown, friable silty clay with occasional small stones.	30 x 2.0 x 0.55-0.60
[1/003]	Deposit	Natural – mix of yellow boulder clay and light orange brown silty clay.	
[1/004]	Fill	Single fill of pit [1/005] – light greyish brown, mottled orange compact silty clay.	0.42 x 0.50 x 0.16
[1/005]	Cut	Circular pit.	0.42 x 0.50 x 0.16

Table 3: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 Trench 1 was located in the southwest corner of the site and was orientated north-northwest/south-southeast. Natural geology was found at a similar depth along the trench. Subsoil [1/002] was recorded within the entire trench and sealed the single archaeological feature identified, described below.

4.3.2 Small pit [1/005] was located towards the north end of the trench. Its circular shape and steep sides suggest that it may have been a posthole. It contained a single, sterile fill [1/004] with no dating evidence.

4.3.3 Three other possible features of similar shape to pit [1/005] were investigated, but were determined to be of natural origin with irregular shapes and no significant depth (not illustrated).

4.3.4 A copper alloy button (RF<3>) of post-medieval date was retrieved by metal-detecting of machine spoil [MD1].

4.4 **Trench 2** (Figures 2 and 14)

Heights at NNE end of trench = 37.96m AOD (top) 37.43m AOD (base)
Heights at SSW end of trench = 39.30m AOD (top) 38.61m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[2/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, friable silty clay.	30 x 2.0 x 0.20-0.30
[2/002]	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm silty clay with rare small stones.	30 x 2.0 x 0.40-0.58
[2/003]	Deposit	Alluvium – mid greyish brown, firm silty clay with occasional small stones and flints and charcoal flecks.	18 x 2.0 x 0.68-1.08
[2/004]	Deposit	Natural – mid yellowish brown, loose clay silt with frequent medium flints and gravels.	

Table 4: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Trench 2 was located in the northwest corner of the site and was orientated north-northeast/south-southwest. Natural geology was located below subsoil [2/002] and an alluvial deposit layer [2/003] along the entire trench, the latter measuring a thickness of 0.68-1.08m.

4.4.2 A machine-sondage was excavated at the north end of the trench to determine the depth of the alluvial layer [2/003] and finds were recovered from its spoil, including prehistoric struck flint, a sherd of Roman pottery and an iron nail fragment. It is likely that this deposit accumulated during a series of overflow from Chad Brook over time and that the artefacts were washed in from elsewhere, given their varying dates.

4.4.3 No archaeological features were located within the trench, either above or below the alluvial layer. However, copper alloy sheet fragments <36> and <37>, and lead shot <38> were retrieved by metal-detection of machine spoil [MD2].

4.5 **Trench 3** (Figures 2 and 14)

Heights at NNE end of trench = 37.96m AOD (top) 37.52m AOD (base)
Heights at SSW end of trench = 39.17m AOD (top) 38.43m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[3/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, friable silty clay.	30 x 2.0 x 0.30-0.40
[3/002]	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm silty clay with rare small stones.	30 x 2.0 x 0.50-0.65
[3/003]	Deposit	Alluvium – mid greyish brown, firm silty clay with occasional small stones and flints and charcoal flecks.	16 x 2.0 x 0.10+
[3/004]	Deposit	Natural – light orange brown, firm silty clay with frequent small-large flints.	

Table 5: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

4.5.1 Trench 3 was located in the northwest area of the site and orientated north-northeast/south-southwest. The alluvial deposit [3/003] covered the natural geology over two thirds of the trench, the natural being only visible immediately below topsoil in the southern portion.

4.5.2 As it was determined in Trench 2 that no archaeology was present under the alluvial layer, this deposit was machined into but not removed. A sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from it.

4.5.3 Metal-detecting of machine spoil [MD3] retrieved copper alloy fitting <17>, buckle <18> and sheet fragment <19>, and lead weight <16>. All are identified as post-medieval items.

4.6 Trench 4 (Figure 4)

Heights at WNW end of trench = 39.87m AOD (top) 39.36m AOD (base)
Heights at ESE end of trench = 40.76m AOD (top) 40.23m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[4/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, friable silty clay.	30 x 2.0 x 0.30-0.40
[4/002]	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm silty clay with rare small stones.	30 x 2.0 x 0.48-0.64
[4/003]	Deposit	Natural – mid orange brown, firm silty clay with frequent flints.	
[4/004]	Fill	Single fill of ditch segment [4/005] – mid orange brown, compact silty clay with frequent small flints.	1.0+ x 1.75 x 0.43
[4/005]	Cut	Ditch segment.	1.0+ x 1.75 x 0.43

Table 6: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

4.6.1 Trench 4 was located in the west central area of the site and orientated west-northwest/east-southeast. The eastern end of the trench was shifted 5m south-southwest prior to excavation to avoid a buried water monitoring station. Natural geology was found at similar depths across the trench with the west-northwest end being slightly deeper.

4.6.2 Ditch [4/005] was located below subsoil in the east-southeastern portion of the trench, orientated north-northeast/south-southwest, roughly perpendicular to the trench. It had moderately steep sides, a flat bottom and was likely used for drainage. Its single fill [4/004] was mostly sterile and likely accumulated during natural use of the ditch. A single nail was found, suggesting a post-medieval date for this ditch. Its continuation was not identified in either Trench 1 or 5. Its northward continuation may be denoted by a short linear anomaly detected by the geophysical survey (Fig. 2). No boundary is shown on historic OS mapping at this location.

4.6.3 Metal-detecting of machine spoil [MD4] recovered copper alloy coin <20> and tin button <21>, both of post-medieval date.

4.7 **Trench 5** (Figure 5)

Heights at WSW end of trench = 42.30m AOD (top) 41.93m AOD (base)
Heights at ENE end of trench = 42.42m AOD (top) 41.89m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[5/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, friable silty clay.	30 x 2.0 x 0.20-0.30
[5/002]	Layer	Subsoil – mid orange brown, friable silty clay with frequent small flints.	30 x 2.0 x 0.50
[5/003]	Deposit	Natural – light orange brown friable clay.	
[5/004]	Fill	Single fill of ditch segment [5/005] – mid yellowish brown, compact silty clay with occasional small flints and chalk pieces.	1.0+ x 1.51 x 0.60
[5/005]	Cut	Ditch segment.	1.0+ x 1.51 x 0.60

Table 7: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

4.7.1 Trench 5 is located in the southwest area of the site and orientated west-southwest/east-northeast. Natural geology was located at a consistent depth across the trench.

4.7.2 Ditch [5/005] was uncovered in the centre of the trench, below the subsoil [5/002], and orientated north-south. It consisted of moderately steep sides and a flattish bottom, likely used for drainage and/or field boundary delineation. Its single fill [5/004] appears to have accumulated during natural use of the ditch and contained a nail and CBM, giving it a likely post-medieval date. This feature was not detected as a geophysical anomaly and no boundary is shown on historic OS mapping at this location.

4.7.3 Metal-detecting of machine spoil [MD5] retrieved lead shot <22>, tin stud <23> and copper alloy sheet fragment <34>, all of post-medieval date.

4.8 **Trench 6** (Figure 6)

Heights at N end of trench = 38.78m AOD (top) 37.98m AOD (base)
Heights at S end of trench = 40.04m AOD (top) 39.02m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[6/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, friable silty clay.	30 x 2.0 x 0.23-0.40
[6/002]	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, compact silty clay.	30 x 2.0 x 0.70-0.90
[6/003]	Deposit	Alluvium – mid orange brown, friable silty clay.	12 x 2.0 x 0.20+
[6/004]	Deposit	Natural – mix of mid orange brown, firm silty clay and yellow boulder clay.	
[6/005]	Fill	Single fill of ditch [6/006] – mid orange brown, firm silty clay with occasional small stones and rare charcoal flecks.	1.0+ x 1.0 x 0.32
[6/006]	Cut	Ditch segment.	1.0+ x 1.0 x 0.32

Table 8: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

4.8.1 Trench 6 was located in the northwest portion of the site and orientated north/south. Alluvium was present in the northern half of the trench with natural geology being located under the subsoil in the south half. A cattle mandible was retrieved from subsoil [6/002].

4.8.2 Ditch [6/006] was recognised below the subsoil in the south of the trench and was orientated north-northwest/south-southeast. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill [6/005] appears to have been accumulated through use silting of the ditch but contained five post-medieval brick fragments. The feature likely represents a post-medieval drainage ditch. Its southward continuation was not identified in Trench 7. However, a roughly similarly aligned geophysical anomaly corresponds to its location (Fig. 2), though its apparent eastward return was not identified as an archaeological feature at the north end of Trench 6; it is possible that it was masked by the alluvium present here.

4.8.3 Metal-detecting of machine spoil [MD6] retrieved a fragment of copper alloy sheet <4>, of post-medieval date.

4.9 Trench 7 (Figure 2)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[7/001]	Layer	Topsoil - Dark greyish brown, friable silty clay	30 x 2.0 x 0.30
[7/002]	Layer	Subsoil - Mid orange brown, friable silty clay with occasional small stones	30 x 2.0 x 0.30
[7/003]	Layer	Natural - Mix of yellow boulder clay and light orange brown silty clay	30 x 2.0

4.9.1 Trench 7 was located in the west of centre of the site. Topsoil overlay 0.3m of subsoil. No archaeological remains were identified and no objects retrieved from machine spoil by metal-detecting.

4.9.2 A vague intermittent linear anomaly was detected by the geophysical survey to the south, and running toward, Trench 7. It was not identified as an archaeological feature in the trench; nor was the southern continuation of ditch [6/006].

4.10 Trench 8 (Figure 7)

Heights at W end of trench = 39.26m AOD (top) 38.42m AOD (base)
Heights at S end of trench = 39.84m AOD (top) 39.09m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[8/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, friable silty clay.	30 x 2.0 x 0.30-0.32
[8/002]	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm silty clay with rare small stones.	30 x 2.0 x 0.67-0.84
[8/003]	Deposit	Alluvium – mid greyish brown, firm silty clay with occasional small stones and flints and charcoal flecks.	8 x 2.0 x 0.24
[8/004]	Deposit	Natural – mid brownish orange, firm clay with occasional small flints and gravels.	
[8/005]	Fill	Single fill of pit [8/006] – mid greyish brown, firm silty clay with occasional small stones and rare charcoal flecks.	0.60 x 0.51 x 0.19
[8/006]	Cut	Sub-oval pit.	0.60 x 0.51 x 0.19
[8/007]	Fill	Single fill of pit [8/008] – mid greyish brown, firm silty clay with rare small stones and charcoal flecks.	0.47 x 0.43 x 0.07
[8/008]	Cut	Circular pit.	0.47 x 0.43 x 0.07

Table 9: Trench 8 list of recorded contexts

4.10.1 Trench 8 was located toward the north-central portion of the site and was orientated east-west. Alluvial deposits were recorded and mapped in the western end, with natural geology located directly below topsoil in the remainder of the trench. No finds were recovered from this layer.

4.10.2 A small, sub-oval pit [8/006] was located toward the centre of the trench, consisting of moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill [8/005] was sterile and contained no finds. It is perhaps likely that this feature is of natural origin.

4.10.3 A small and shallow, circular pit [8/008] was located immediately west of the above feature. Its shape, steep sides and flat bottom could indicate that it may be the base of a posthole, but its single fill [8/007] contained no finds other than some charcoal flecks.

4.10.4 No objects were recovered from the metal-detecting of machine spoil from this trench.

4.11 Trench 9 (Figure 8)

Heights at NNW end of trench = 40.98m AOD (top) 40.58m AOD (base)
Heights at SSE end of trench = 43.13m AOD (top) 42.50m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[9/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, friable silty clay.	30 x 2.0 x 0.23-0.29
[9/002]	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm silty clay with occasional small stones.	30 x 2.0 x 0.44-0.58
[9/003]	Deposit	Natural – mix of yellow boulder clay and mid brownish orange firm clay.	
[9/004]	Fill	Single fill of pit [9/005] – mid greyish brown, firm clay silt with occasional small stones and rare charcoal flecks.	1.18+ x 1.64 x 0.30
[9/005]	Cut	Circular pit.	1.18+ x 1.64 x 0.30

Table 10: Trench 9 list of recorded contexts

4.11.1 Trench 9 was located in the central portion of the site and orientated roughly north/south. Natural geology was located at similar depths along the entire trench with the north-northwest end being slightly deeper.

4.11.2 A moderately sized, circular pit [9/005] was located in the centre of the trench and extended beyond the eastern the limit of excavation. It comprised moderately steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill [9/004] appears to have accumulated through natural silting processes and contained no finds. This pit was not detected as an anomaly by the geophysical survey (Fig. 2).

4.11.3 Towards the north end of the trench, a large spread of greyish orange silty clay was investigated with a machine bucket slot and was determined to be subsoil within a depression of natural origin (not contexted). Its shape was irregular and the base and sides uneven.

4.11.4 Metal-detecting of machine spoil [MD9] retrieved a tin button <2> and a fragment of copper alloy sheet <33>, both of post-medieval date.

4.12 **Trench 10** (Figure 9)

Heights at NE end of trench = 42.50m AOD (top) 42.13m AOD (base)
Heights at SW end of trench = 42.65m AOD (top) 42.23m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[10/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, friable silty clay.	30 x 2.0 x 0.20-0.35
[10/002]	Layer	Subsoil – mid orange brown, friable silty clay with occasional small flints.	30 x 2.0 x 0.30-0.50
[10/003]	Deposit	Natural – yellow boulder clay.	
[10/004]	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [10/006] – light yellow, firm silty clay with frequent small chalk pieces.	1.0+ x 1.63 x 0.32
[10/005]	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [10/006] – dark brown, compact silty clay with occasional small stones and chalk pieces.	1.0+ x 1.38 x 0.62
[10/006]	Cut	Ditch segment.	1.0+ x 1.63 x 0.62
[10/007]	Fill	Single fill of ditch [10/008] – dark brown, compact silty clay with occasional small stones, rare charcoal flecks and small chalk pieces.	1.0+ x 1.35 x 0.42
[10/008]	Cut	Ditch segment.	1.0+ x 1.35 x 0.42
[10/009]	Fill	Single fill of ditch [10/010] – mid greyish brown, compact silty clay with occasional small stones and chalk pieces.	1.0+ x 0.90 x 0.50
[10/010]	Cut	Ditch segment.	1.0+ x 0.90 x 0.50

Table 11: Trench 10 list of recorded contexts

4.12.1 Trench 10 was located in the middle of the site and orientated northeast-southwest. Natural geology was revealed at similar depths along the trench. The geophysical survey indicated the presence of two linear anomalies in similar areas to the excavated features (Fig. 2), described below.

4.12.2 Ditch [10/006] was located in the southwest half of the trench, immediately below the topsoil. It was orientated northwest-southeast and consisted of moderately steep sides and a mostly flat base. It contained two fills, the upper of which [10/004] contained mostly redeposited natural and backfill material and small pieces of post-medieval brick and tile, while the lower fill [10/005] contained a sherd of post-medieval pottery (late 17th century), an undiagnostic CBM fragment, animal bone, and iron nail and sheet fragments, and appeared to have accumulated during the ditch's use. It is likely that the pottery was residual and the ditch was used for drainage during the post-medieval period. This ditch corresponds with a roughly north-south aligned linear geophysical anomaly that suggests it probably extends across the full width of the site (Fig. 2). No boundary is shown on historic OS mapping at this location.

4.12.3 Ditch [10/008] was uncovered below the subsoil in the southwest end of the trench, immediately northeast of ditch [10/010]. It consisted of moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill [10/007] contained a sherd of medieval pottery (late 12th century), animal bone. Three iron fragments were also recovered; a nail, and two pieces of a possible hook. These might suggest that the sherd of medieval pottery is residual in this context. The south-west edge of the ditch appeared to cut ditch [10/010]; however, the similarity of their fills may indicate that they were contemporary.

4.12.4 Ditch [10/010] was located immediately southwest of ditch [10/008] and appeared to be cut by it on its northeast side. It consisted of moderately steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from the single fill [10/009] and it appeared to have accumulated during the ditch's use. Both ditches were likely used for drainage and/or to mark the extent of an agricultural field, perhaps of medieval, or later, date.

4.12.5 Ditches [10/008] and [10/10] correlate approximately with a single linear geophysical anomaly that runs parallel with that of adjacent ditch [10/006] and extends across the width of the site. However, no coinciding boundary is shown on historic OS maps.

4.12.6 Metal-detecting of machine spoil [MD10] retrieved a fragment of copper alloy sheet <35>, of post-medieval date.

4.12 Trench 11 (Figures 10 and 14)

Heights at W end of trench = 41.93m AOD (top) 41.63m AOD (base)
Heights at E end of trench = 42.35m AOD (top) 41.92m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[11/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, friable silty clay.	30 x 2.0 x 0.24-0.25
[11/002]	Fill	Upper fill of quarry pit [11/005] – mid greyish brown, firm silty clay with occasional small stones and chalk pieces.	1.0+ x 3.80 x 0.64
[11/003]	Fill	Intermediate fill of quarry pit [11/005] – dark brownish grey, firm silty clay with rare small stones.	1.0+ x 1.54 x 0.66
[11/004]	Fill	Lower fill of quarry pit [11/005] – mid greyish brown firm silty clay, mottled with boulder clay.	1.0+ x 1.32 x 0.92+
[11/005]	Cut	Quarry pit intervention.	1.0+ x 3.80+ x 0.92+
[11/006]	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [11/007] – light brownish grey, firm silty clay with occasional small-medium stones.	1.0+ x 1.0 x 0.80
[11/007]	Cut	Ditch segment.	1.0+ x 1.78 x 0.80
[11/008]	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [11/007] – mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with occasional small stones and chalk pieces.	1.0+ x 1.78 x 0.37
[11/009]	Fill	Intermediate fill of ditch [11/007] – dark brown, firm silty clay with occasional small stones and chalk pieces.	1.0+ x 1.02 x 0.68
[11/011]	Fill	Single fill of pit [11/012] – dark brownish grey, compact silty clay with occasional small stones and rare charcoal and chalk flecks.	1.69 x 1.0+ x 0.62
[11/012]	Cut	Irregular circular pit.	1.69 x 1.0+ x 0.62
[11/013]	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm silty clay with occasional small stones and chalk pieces.	30 x 2.0 x 0.40-0.44
[11/014]	Deposit	Natural – yellow boulder clay with patches of mid orange brown, firm clay.	

Table 12: Trench 11 list of recorded contexts

4.13.1 Trench 11 was located in the central portion of the site and was orientated east-west. Natural geology was reached at similar depths along the trench. The geophysical survey revealed the presence of two linear anomalies at this location; ditches [11/005] and [11/007], located at either end of the trench,

appear to correspond with these.

4.13.2 A large, irregular probable ditch [11/005] was revealed immediately below the topsoil at the west end of the trench, extending beyond the limit of excavation to its north and south. A c.1x1m segment of the feature was excavated up to 1.2m below ground level. The stepped east side was exposed, but its full depth was not established. As excavated, it contained three fills, the middle of which [11/003] appears to have been exposed for a period of time due to its darker, more organic appearance. Sherds of medieval pottery (12th century), fired clay and residual Iron Age pottery were retrieved from the upper fill [11/002]. This feature seemingly corresponds with the position of a roughly north-south linear geophysical anomaly (Fig. 2).

4.13.3 A ditch [11/007] was located below the topsoil at the east end of the trench. It was orientated roughly north-south and consisted of moderately steep sides and a concave base. A modern ceramic field drain had been inserted into the partially filled/silted base of the ditch, presumably prior to its deliberate backfilling. Three fills were recorded within the segment; however, finds were only retrieved from the lowest fill [11/006], which consisted of two sherds of late medieval pottery (15th century), a fragment of post-medieval peg tile and three iron fragments. One object appears to be some sort of handle and is possibly of post-medieval date. Upper fill [11/008] is likely to constitute a deliberate backfill deposit. This feature broadly corresponds with the plotted position of a distinctly north-south linear geophysical anomaly (Fig. 2) that is also recorded on historic OS mapping from the late 19th century until 1968 (Fig. 15).

4.13.4 Sub-square pit [11/012] was found toward the west end of the trench, below the topsoil and extending beyond the trench limit. It had steep sides and a flat bottom. Its single fill [11/011] contained four sherds of medieval pottery (late 12th century), animal bone and a single oyster shell. Despite its moderately large size and cultural debris content, this pit was not detected as a geophysical anomaly.

4.13.5 No objects were recovered from the metal-detecting of machine spoil from this trench.

4.14 Trench 12 (Figure 2 and 14)

Height at WNW end of trench = 42.11m AOD (top)
Height at ESE end of trench= 42.39m AOD (top)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[12/001]	Layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, friable silty clay	30 x 2.0 x 0.25
[12/002]	Layer	Subsoil: Mid greyish brown, firm silty clay	30 x 2.0 x 0.17-0.34
[12/003]	Layer	Natural: Mix of yellow boulder clay and mid brown orange silty clay	30 x 2.0

4.14.1 Trench 12 was located toward the east end of the site. Topsoil overlay up to 0.34m thickness of subsoil at this location. Despite the geophysical survey identifying two potential linear anomalies to cross the trench, no below-ground archaeological remains were encountered.

4.14.2 Metal-detecting of topsoil [12/001] retrieved copper alloy coin <28>, ring

<30>, sheet fragment <31> and stud <32>, as well as lead shot<29> and two thin strips. All are of post-medieval date.

4.14.3 Metal-detecting of machine spoil [MD12] retrieved copper alloy coin <24>, further sheet fragment <25>, buckle <26> and thimble <27>, also all of post-medieval date.

4.15 Trench 13 (Figure 11)

Heights at NNW end of trench = 40.90m AOD (top) 40.61m AOD (base)
Heights at SSE end of trench = 41.84m AOD (top) 41.36m 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 2.0 x 0.20-0.35
[13/002]	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, compact silty clay with occasional small flints.	30 x 2.0 x 0.30-0.50
[13/003]	Deposit	Natural – mid orange brown, compact silty clay with occasional small-medium flints. Yellow boulder clay located at base of features.	
[13/004]	Fill	Upper fill of pit [13/006] – mid greyish brown, compact silty clay with occasional small stones, burnt clay, and charcoal. Rare chalk pieces.	0.98 x 0.95 x 0.30
[13/005]	Fill	Lower fill of pit [13/006] – mid brown, compact silty clay with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks.	0.70 x – x 0.40
[13/006]	Cut	Sub-rectangular pit.	0.98 x 0.95 x 0.40
[13/007]	Fill	Single fill of pit [13/008] – mid brownish grey, compact silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.	0.81+ x 0.27+ x 0.35
[13/008]	Cut	Irregular pit.	0.81+ x 0.27+ x 0.35
[13/009]	Fill	Single fill of ditch [13/010] – mid greyish brown, compact silty clay with occasional small stones, chalk, and charcoal.	1.0+ x 0.94+ x 0.47
[13/010]	Cut	Ditch segment.	1.0+ x 2.2-2.6 x 0.47

Table 13: Trench 13 list of recorded contexts

4.15.1 Trench 13 was located in the northeast of the site and orientated north-northwest/south-southeast. Natural geology was uncovered at similar depths across the trench with the south-southeast end being slightly deeper. A sherd of medieval pottery was retrieved from subsoil [13/002]. The manual excavation and recording of remains exposed in this trench was not completed (see 4.1.1).

4.15.2 A small, sub-rectangular pit [13/006] was uncovered below the subsoil in the middle of the trench. It consisted of steep sides and a fairly flat base. Its two fills collectively contained a sherd of medieval pottery (12th century), a fragment of fired clay and animal bone. A prehistoric flint piercer also present is judged to be residual.

4.15.3 The edge of a probably large and rounded, but shallow, pit [13/008], cutting ditch [13/010], was recorded to largely extend beyond the eastern limit of excavation. It had a moderately steep northwest side and irregular base. Its single fill [13/007] contained two sherds of medieval pottery (late 12th century) and a residual prehistoric sherd.

4.15.4 The southeast half of ditch [13/010] was revealed within the relationship intervention and was characterised by a moderately steep, stepped side and flat base. It was orientated approximately east-west and contained a single fill [13/009] from which four sherds of medieval pottery (late 13th century), fired clay, and an oyster shell were retrieved. It likely represents a medieval field drainage ditch.

4.15.5 Two additional possible linears and one pit were noted and mapped in the field at the north end of this trench. None of the features recorded had been identified as geophysical anomalies.

4.16 Trench 14 (Figures 12 and 14)

Heights at NE end of trench = 42.18m AOD (top) 41.72m AOD (base)
Heights at SW end of trench = 41.44m AOD (top) 41.16m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[14/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, friable silty clay.	30 x 2.0 x 0.16-0.27
[14/002]	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm silty clay with occasional small flints.	30 x 2.0 x 0.37-0.45
[14/003]	Deposit	Natural – mid orange brown, compact silty clay with occasional small-medium flints. Yellow boulder clay located at base of features.	
[14/004]	Fill	Single fill of ditch [14/005] – mid greyish brown, firm silty clay with occasional small stones and rare charcoal flecks.	1.0+ x 0.70 x 0.19
[14/005]	Cut	Ditch segment.	1.0+ x 0.70 x 0.19
[14/006]	Fill	Single fill of ditch [14/007] – mid brownish grey, firm silty clay with occasional small stones and rare charcoal and chalk flecks.	1.0+ x 1.05 x 0.37
[14/007]	Cut	Ditch segment.	1.0+ x 1.05 x 0.37
[14/008]	Fill	Single fill of pit [14/009] – mid orange/greyish brown, firm silty clay with occasional small stones and rare charcoal flecks.	1.0 x 0.36+ x 0.60
[14/009]	Cut	Irregular oval pit.	1.0 x 0.36+ x 0.60
[14/010]	Fill	Fill of ditch [14/011] – mid greyish brown, compact silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks; not fully excavated.	1.0+ x 3.10
[14/011]	Cut	Ditch segment; not fully excavated.	1.0+ x 3.10

Table 14: Trench 14 list of recorded contexts

4.16.1 Trench 14 was located in the southeast corner of the site and orientated northeast/southwest. Natural geology was located at similar depths across the trench.

4.16.2 Ditch [14/007] ran across the north-west end of the trench on an east/west alignment, possibly turning northward. It had moderately steep sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill [14/006] contained five sherds of medieval pottery (late 12th century), a fragment of peg tile (post-medieval?), animal bone, and a small piece of iron sheet. A retouched flint scraper and other struck flint pieces are clearly residual here, but so too might the medieval pottery. The southern edge of this infilled ditch was truncated by ditch

[14/005] and it was cut by pit [14/009] on its north side. None of the features at this northeast end of the trench were detected as geophysical anomalies.

4.16.3 Ditch [14/005] seemingly ran parallel to and overlying the south side of ditch [14/007]. Both ditches underlay subsoil. This shallower and narrower ditch had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill [14/004] contained two sherds of later medieval pottery (15th century). The fills of both ditches appeared to be the result of natural silt accumulation during their use as field drains.

4.16.4 Pit [14/009] was cut into the north edge of ditch [14/007] and had of steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill [14/008] contained the base of a flint arrowhead and a thinning flake, both of middle Neolithic date.

4.16.5 Wide, NNW/SSE orientated, ditch [14/011] was located in the southwest of the trench and was cut through the subsoil. Its fill [14/010] contained post-medieval brick and peg tile, animal bone and two iron nails, indicating that it was likely of late post-medieval date. It was not fully excavated. This ditch corresponds with the plotted position of a possible linear geophysical anomaly (Fig. 2) but is not shown on historic OS mapping.

4.17 Trench 15 (Figures 13 and 14)

Heights at NNE end of trench = 41.04m AOD (top) 40.50m AOD (base)
Heights at SSW end of trench = 40.72m AOD (top) 40.38m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[15/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, friable silty clay.	30 x 2.0 x 0.26-0.44
[15/002]	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm silty clay with occasional small flints.	30 x 2.0 x 0.45-0.62
[15/003]	Deposit	Natural – mid orange brown, compact silty clay with occasional small-medium flints.	
[15/004]	Fill	Single fill of posthole [15/005] – mid grey, compact clay silt with frequent charcoal patches, occasional small stones, fire-cracked flint, and baked clay.	0.68 x 0.75 x 0.66
[15/005]	Cut	Circular posthole	0.68 x 0.75 x 0.66
[15/006]	Fill	Fill of pit [15/007] – mid brownish grey, compact clay silt with occasional flints and charcoal flecks.	0.96 x 0.62
[15/007]	Cut	Oval pit – unexcavated.	0.96 x 0.62
[15/008]	Fill	Single fill of pit [15/009] – mid greyish brown, friable sandy silt with occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal and chalk.	4.0 x 0.35+ x 0.25
[15/009]	Cut	Oval pit.	4.0 x 0.35+ x 0.25
[15/010]	Fill	Single fill of pit [15/011] – mid greyish brown, soft-compact sandy silt mixed with patches of orange brown clay silt.	2.35+ x 1.56 x 0.35
[15/011]	Cut	Oval pit.	2.35+ x 1.56 x 0.35

Table 15: Trench 15 list of recorded contexts

4.17.1 Trench 15 was located in the northeast corner of the site and orientated north-northeast/south-southwest. Natural geology was reached at similar depths across the trench with the south-southwest end being slightly deeper. A sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from both topsoil [15/001] and

subsoil [15/002] and a fragment of early post-medieval peg tile from [15/002]. The manual excavation and recording of remains exposed in this trench was not completed (see 4.1.1).

4.17.2 Posthole [15/005] was located at the east end of the trench, under the subsoil. It was circular in plan, with vertical to undercutting sides and a mostly flat base. Its sides showed signs of in situ burning or scorching. Its single fill [15/004] contained a frequent amount of charcoal and fired clay. Fire-cracked flint was recovered from the fill. No evidence for a post was visible; the fill likely represents the disuse of this feature.

4.17.3 The bases of two large, shallow, oval pits [15/009] and [15/011] were located at the west end of the trench, below the topsoil. Pit [15/009] was mostly beyond the trench edge, with a small portion of it evident in plan. Both pits consisted of shallow sides and concave, irregular bases. Each had a single, fairly homogenous fill that contained small fragments of medieval pottery (late 12th century), oyster shell and fired clay, as well as animal bone retrieved from [15/010].

4.17.4 Pit [15/007], as well as five other possible pits and one linear feature, was noted and mapped, but not excavated because the trench had to be backfilled and the site abandoned temporarily (see 4.1.1). CBM and an oyster shell were noted within its fill [15/006].

4.17.5 An extensive layer of soil rich in oyster shells was visible in the north section of the west half of the trench, which may indicate the remains of a medieval midden. The two large pits located at this end may have also been related to this activity as their fills were of a similar nature.

4.17.6 None of the archaeological features and deposits recorded in this trench were detected as anomalies by the geophysical survey.

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A fairly large assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation. All bulk finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context (Appendix 1). A fairly large assemblage of registered finds was recovered by metal-detecting within the trenches and on their spoil heaps. The objects were air dried, and quantified by count and weight, recorded on separate pro-forma sheets, bagged and individually labelled. The objects are stored following CIfA guidelines (2014). No further conservation is required.

5.2 **Flintwork** by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 The evaluation produced 20 pieces of flint, weighing 187g, considered to be humanly struck. A further three pieces (346g) of unworked burnt flint were also recovered from two contexts. All were hand collected. The worked flints were recovered from three trenches. Trenches 13 and 14 produced eight and six pieces respectively. The remaining six pieces came from Trench 2. The material was quantified by piece count and weight and was catalogued directly into an Excel spreadsheet. It is summarised in Table 16.

Category	Flakes	Blade-like flake	Irregular waste	Core	Retouched forms	Total
Count	13	1	1	1	4	20

Table 16: Quantification of flintwork

5.2.2 The majority of the pieces were manufactured from dark grey or dark brown flint with a stained thin (<1 to 2mm thick) cortex. Inclusions were uncommon, and overall the raw material appears to be of good flaking quality. The condition of the artefacts varies. While the majority of pieces display moderate edge damage, a few pieces are more heavily damaged. The condition suggests some re-deposition or exposition before burial.

5.2.3 The small assemblage comprises 16 pieces of un-modified waste, of which flakes dominate (13 pieces). This flake-based character of the assemblage implies a late prehistoric date (Neolithic or Bronze Age). A single small (20g) fragmentary core was present. Four retouched tools were also found; an arrowhead (context [14/008] RF<01>), a piercer (context [13/004]), a side scraper (context [14/006]) and a retouched flake (context [13/02]). The side scraper is likely to pre-date the Middle Bronze Age. The piercer is chronologically undiagnostic, but the fragmented retouched flake, with long scaled retouches on the dorsal face, is likely to pre date the Middle Bronze Age. The arrowhead is incomplete, but it is most characteristic of a Chisel arrowhead, although because it is broken the sides remain parallel and no widening of the point is present. Chisel arrowheads indicate a Middle Neolithic date. A thinning flake from [14/008] probably also belongs to the Neolithic.

5.2.4 The current assemblage is small, but it provides evidence for prehistoric presence in the local landscape. A useful chronological indicator comes from

a possible chisel arrowhead found in context [14/008]. The tool is broken, but it provides evidence for Middle Neolithic presence. The assemblage is small, and some pieces are likely to be residual. Nonetheless, it should be retained and integrated with any assemblage recovered in the event of further work.

5.3 Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

5.3.1 The pottery assemblage comprised 51 sherds with a total weight of 524g (Appendix 2). It was mostly of medieval date, although small quantities of prehistoric and Romano-British pottery were also present. The following fabric types were noted:

BAF: Prehistoric Flint-tempered, Bronze Age? 1 sherd, 3g

EMSS: Early Medieval Shelly-Sandy wares, 12th-13th century (Blackmore and Pearce 2010). 2 sherds, 2g

EMW: Early Medieval Sandy Ware, late 11th-early 13th century (Cotter 2000). 5 sherds, 27g

EST: English Stoneware, late 17th-18th century (Mountford 1971). 1 sherd, 11g

HED: Hedingham Ware, late 12th-14th century (Walker 2012). 12 sherds, 149g

IASH: Shell-tempered. Iron Age. 1 sherd, 1g

IAS: Sand-tempered. Iron Age. 1 sherd, 2g

IGW: Ipswich Glazed Ware, late 13th-14th century (Blinkhorn in archive). 1 sherd, 63g

LMT: Late Medieval Transitional Ware, 15th-mid 16th century (Anderson *et al* 1996) 4 sherds, 45g

MGS: Medieval Grey Sandy ware, 12th-14th century (Cotter 2000). 21 sherds, 201g

RBG: Romano-British Greyware, 1st-4th century. 2 sherds, 20g

5.3.2 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 2. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region. EMSS and EMW have localized variants all over East Anglia and much of the south-east of England.

5.3.3 Vessels in fabric BAF had a long lifespan within the prehistoric period in Suffolk, and were in use throughout the Bronze Age and into the Earlier Iron Age. Similar fabrics were noted at during excavations at Chalkstone Way, Haverhill (Heard 2010, 54)

5.3.4 The Iron Age sand- and shell-tempered fabrics (IAS and IASH) are undiagnostic other than to within the broad period. Similar types were present at Haverhill Business Park, where they were given a general Iron Age date (Tester 2002, 4).

5.3.5 The medieval assemblage largely comprises wares known from the

Colchester region, along with small quantities of Suffolk types. Most of the unglazed wares (EMW, MGW) are from jars, along with a few jug fragments, whereas the glazed wares (HED, IGW, LMT) are all from jugs. This is typical of the earlier medieval period (11th-14th centuries).

5.3.6 The medieval material is generally in fairly good condition, suggesting that it is all reliably stratified, although almost certainly the product of secondary deposition. The prehistoric sherds are all somewhat abraded, which is perhaps no surprise, given that they are all residual. One of the Romano-British sherds, from [3/003], is very abraded, and also likely to be residual.

5.4 Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

5.4.1 A relatively small assemblage of brick, tile and burnt clay/daub was recovered during the archaeological evaluation. The material is in mixed condition; generally the earlier types are more abraded, though this is in part due to their lower firing, with the later pieces being slightly fresher. A number of different fabrics for all forms were noted in the assemblage. The assemblage is summarised in Tables 17 (fabrics) and 18 (quantification).

Fabric	Description	Comments	Suggested date
B1a	Abundant fine quartz, occasional larger quartz grains	Quite crudely formed, low fired	EPM
B1b	As B1a, but better made	Well formed, medium/well fired	PM
B2a	Abundant fine quartz, occasional larger quartz grains and moderate/abundant clay pellets to 5mm	Quite crudely formed, low fired	EPM
B3a	Pale buff 'white' brick. Moderate fine quartz, common grog and marl swirls	Well-formed and fired	PM
T1a	Sparse fine quartz, occasional marl streaks and calcareous inclusions to 3mm	Well-formed and fired	PM
T2a	Moderate fine quartz in a buff marl-rich clay matrix	Quite well formed, medium fired	EPM?
T3a	Moderate fine quartz with occasional larger quartz and iron oxide grains to 1mm	Quite well formed, medium fired	PM
T4a	Abundant fine quartz, occasional ferruginous sandstone inclusions to 2mm	Well formed, medium fired	PM
T5a	Moderate-abundant fine/medium quartz	Quite well formed	ePM
D1a	Buff silt clay with moderate chalk to 2mm	Low fired	Unknown
D2a	Fine silty	Low fired	Unknown

Table 17: Ceramic Building Material fabrics

5.4.2 The earliest material appears to consist of the few pieces of burnt clay. None have any features but at least D1a appears to be deliberately tempered. This type is associated with 12th century pottery in contexts [11/002] and [15/008] and 13th century pottery in [13/009]. It may well be that the D1a material from context [13/004] is also of medieval date. The rarer D2a type may be naturally burnt clay and is not associated with any independent ceramic dating.

Context	Form	Fabric	No	Weight	Comments
6/005	Brick	B1a	2	242g	59mm thick
6/005	Brick	B1b	3	290g	54mm thick
10/004	Brick	B2a	3	240g	52mm+ thick
10/004	Ridge	T1a	1	204g	14mm thick
10/005	?	T2a	1	14g	?
11/002	Daub	D1a	1	8g	-
11/006	Peg tile	T3a	1	108g	12mm thick
13/004	Daub	D1a	1	2g	-
13/009	Daub	D1a	2	2g	-
14/006	Peg tile	T4a	1	292g	14mm thick
14/010	Peg tile	T4a	2	68g	13mm thick
14/010	Brick	B1a	1	8g	-
14/010	Brick	B3a	1	976g	50mm thick. Worn stretcher, possibly set on edge in floor
15/002	Peg tile	T5a	1	52g	12mm thick
15/004	Daub	D2a	3	24g	-
15/008	Daub	D1a	6	46g	-

Table 18: Ceramic Building Material assemblage

5.4.3 The brick and tile appears to span the post-medieval period, though the more sandy T5a peg tile from context [15/002] is associated with 15th century pottery – a date the fabric would not be at odds with. Some of the brick and tile clearly shows the pottery to be residual: the later 12th century sherds in contexts [14/006] are a case in point, as brick/tile of probable 17th to 18th century date is also present. This appears to be the main period for the ceramic building material though some of the lowest fired crudely formed types could be a little earlier and indeed one or two of the finer better fired examples could extend into the 19th century. Despite this all could comfortably be placed in a 17th to 18th century date range.

5.5 **Animal Bone** by Gemma Ayton

5.5.6 A small assemblage of animal bone containing 29 fragments has been hand-collected from nine contexts. The bone is in a moderate state of preservation with displaying some signs of surface weathering and with few complete bones remaining. The identifiable fragments include a cattle mandible in context [6/002], a complete unfused sheep/goat metacarpal in context [10/005], a cattle astragalus in context [15/010] and a horse phalanx and domestic fowl long-bones in context [14/010]. The remaining assemblage consists of long-bone fragments from medium and large-sized mammals. Evidence of butchery has been noted in the form of a chop mark on the anterior section of the cattle mandible. No evidence of burning, gnawing or pathology has been noted.

5.6 **Shell** by Elena Baldi

5.6.1 A very small shell assemblage was recovered from Trenches 11, 13 and 15, specifically from contexts [11/011], [13/009], [15/006], [15/008] and [15/010] with five pieces (one from each context) which weigh 20g in total.

5.6.2 All the valves are from oysters (*Ostrea edulis L.*) and they are very small in size, with very little evidence of growth steps, therefore consumed as juvenile specimens. The shells were recovered within contexts that are dated by the pottery to the 11th-14th century.

5.7 Bulk Metalwork by Elena Baldi

Ironwork

5.7.1 The bulk iron was recovered from six contexts [2/003], [10/1005], [10/007], [11/006], [14/006] and [14/010], from the metal detecting of trench-specific spoil [MD1] and the rest of the site [MISC MD]; a total of 17 pieces with a weight of 322g. All the objects are covered with a thick layer of orange-brown corrosion products which prevents, at times, fuller identification. Selected items would benefit from x-radiography, to allow further and more detailed interpretation.

5.7.2 Five pieces were recovered from context [10/005]; three of these are likely to be small fragments of nails, one with a rectangular section (24mm in length), one with a round section (24mm in length) and the third is not identifiable (25mm in length). A fourth object is a nail with a round flat head and a rectangular section; its tip is missing and it is 61mm in length. All these are likely to be general purpose wood nails, although no evidence of mineralised wood is recorded. The final object within this context is a rectangular sheet, 69mm in length and 29mm in height. This is covered with corrosion products and it might have studs or nails inserted, but this cannot be clarified by simple visual examination.

5.7.3 Three objects were recovered from context [10/007]; one is a headless nail with a quadrangular (?) section, slightly bent at the tip which measures 37mm in length. The other two objects conjoin to form one possible metal hook. The piece is formed by an L-shaped thin sheet which measures 101mm in length and 78mm in height. The bent part measures 26mm and a dome-shaped object is placed on this, held perhaps by soldering. This particular object has a V-shaped cut at the top, which seems to be for a bar or other horizontal element to be placed in it. There is no evidence of holes or nails which would allow this object to be suspended. However, further investigation, particularly x-radiography, could allow better identification.

5.7.4 Three objects were recovered from context [11/006]; two of these are thin sheet with no definite shape (the smaller measures 37mm in length and 24mm in height; the other piece 60mm in length and 33mm in height), covered with iron corrosion products which prevents any further identification. The third object is a rectangular headed handle (75mm in height and 46mm in length) with a slightly pointed fitting at one end, which would allow it to be inserted into a wood or iron support. This object could also be similar to taps (Egan 1998, 242, fig. 189), although the shaft with a hole, as represented by Egan, is not visible. Further inspection and function for this object could be enhanced by the use of x-radiography. The handle cannot be dated with certainty, although its condition and appearance suggest post-medieval.

5.7.5 Two nails were recovered from context [14/010]; one is 29mm in length, rectangular in shape with a rectangular head which measures 14x12 mm and seems complete, with a bent tip; the second piece seems to be the tip of a nail and measures 19mm, with a quadrangular section. It is bent at the tip and it may also be the pin from a brooch; however, this would have to be confirmed by x-radiography.

5.7.6 Finally, one small sheet of iron was recovered from context [14/006], the tip of a nail, which measures 23mm, with quadrangular section was retrieved from context [2/003], and two small irregularly shaped sheet fragments from [MD1].

Leadwork

5.7.7 Most of the lead finds were recovered with the aid of a metal detector and are unstratified, with the exception of two thin strips from Trench 12 (12/001). Most of the finds are misshapen scraps of lead, measuring from 10-75mm, or sheets which measure from 10-36mm in length.

5.7.8 From the miscellaneous site-wide metal detected material [MISC MD], one piece is slightly moulded to a circular shape, and it was evidently formed around two circular features, which have still left the imprint on the object. Its functionality, however, remains unclear. Another object from the same numbered unit is a small fragment of lead came, 27mm in length and 9mm in height, cast, with H-section to receive a glass pane of c.4mm.

5.7.9 Similarly, [MD3] is a quite large piece of lead, 89mm in length and 32mm in max width, with a U-shaped section which could accommodate an object of c.10mm in width. It is not clear if this object can be classified as a window came, because of its size, however, it was certainly accommodating an object, perhaps structural, which was rectangular in shape and the lead has been moulded clearly to hold the object in place. The suggested date for this is Post-Medieval, 1700-1900.

5.7.10 Another piece [MD10] is a triangular shaped strip, 41mm in height, 46mm in length, flat with regularly spaced round and raised globules. Although unclear, it is possible that this could be a mount, but unlike a similar object from London (Egan 1991, 200, no. 1078), the back of the piece is completely flat, with no evidence of a rivet.

5.8 **Registered Finds** by Elena Baldi

5.8.1 Thirty-eight objects were recovered during evaluation and were assigned a unique Registered Finds Number (Table 19). The objects recovered are all made of metal, apart from RF<1>, which is in flint and described with the other flintwork in section 5.2. Most can be identified in their function and can be subdivided into categories that could illustrate the daily life in the vicinity of the site; most come from unstratified contexts and were recovered during metal detecting.

RF No	Context/find-spot	Object	Material	Period	Wt (g)
1	14/008	ARRO	FLIN		4
2	MD9	BUTT	TIN	PMED	4
3	MD1	BUTT	COPP	PMED	4
4	MD6	STCK	COPP	PMED	<2
5	MISC. MD	COIN	COPP	PMED	9
6	MISC. MD	TIN	BUTT	PMED	4
7	MISC. MD	BUTT	COPP	PMED	6
8	MISC. MD	BUTT	TIN	PMED	2
9	MISC. MD	STUD	COPP	PMED	2
10	MISC. MD	COIN	COPP	PMED	<2
11	MISC. MD	VESS	COPP	PMED	2
12	MISC. MD	STCK	COPP	PMED	<2
13	MISC. MD	THIM	COPP	PMED	2
14	MISC. MD	SHOT	LEAD	PMED	16
15	MISC. MD	SHOT	LEAD	PMED	4
16	MD3	WEIG	LEAD	PMED	8
17	MD3	FITT	COPP	PMED	2
18	MD3	BUCK	COPP	PMED	4
19	MD3	STCK	COPP?	PMED	<2
20	MD4	COIN	COPP	PMED	4
21	MD4	BUTT	TIN	PMED	4
22	MD5	SHOT	LEAD	PMED	4
23	MD5	STUD	TIN	PMED	2
24	MD12	COIN	COPP	PMED	4
25	MD12	STPE	COPP	PMED	2
26	MD12	BUCK	COPP	PMED	2
27	MD12	THIM	COPP	PMED	4
28	TR 12 T/S MD	COIN	COPP	PMED	2
29	TR 12 T/S MD	SHOT	LEAD	PMED	6
30	TR 12 T/S MD	RING	COPP	PMED	2
31	TR 12 T/S MD	STCK	COPP	PMED	4
32	TR 12 T/S MD	STUD	COPP	PMED	<2
33	MD9	STCK	COPP	PMED	4
34	MD5	STCK	COPP	PMED	<2
35	MD10	STCK	COPP	PMED	2
36	MD2	STCK	COPP	PMED	<2
37	MD2	STCK	COPP	PMED	10
38	MD2	SHOT	LEAD	PMED	32

Table 19: Catalogue of registered finds

Dress accessories

Buckles

5.8.2 RF <18> and <26> are buckles. The first is an incomplete fragment of an oval buckle with central bar (Egan 2005, no. 88) decorated with a rose-like motif on the lip. It measures 27mm in length and 28mm in height. This type is dated to the 15th-18th century.

5.8.3 The second one is a small oval shaped buckle, measuring 19mm in length and 14mm in height, with two knops at the sides of the external edge, small rigid plate with central hole and decorative incised lines which seem to be inlaid. Traces of gilding is visible on the upper side. The piece can be paralleled to Egan and dated to the 13th-14th century (1991, 106, no. 482, 487).

Strap end

5.8.4 RF <25> could be a strap end, used for belts and to protect the ends of laces, common in medieval fashion. It is rectangular in shape, measuring 17 mm in length and 25 mm in height, with a rounded lower end. It has two well defined holes on the upper side and might have some decorative pattern underneath the thin layer of copper corrosion products on the upper surface. Its shape and state of conservation suggest a recent date, to the late medieval - post medieval period.

Studs

5.8.5 RF<3>, <23> and <32> are copper alloy studs and <9> is likely to be made of pewter. This type of object was often attached to leather or textile mainly for decorative purposes. RF <9>, <23> and <32> are dome shaped and measure respectively 12, 16, and 13mm. RF <23> does not have evidence of a shank, the other two have a square section shank (cf. Egan 1991, 170, nos. 824, 835).

5.8.6 RF<3> measures 23.5mm in length and 21.5mm in height; it has a flat head with an circular degraded and possibly bevelled edge, and a circular(?) shank, however the degree of corrosion does not allow to assess its section or any possible breaks (cf. Egan 1991,170 no. 819). These objects are generally dated from the 12th to the 15th century.

Buttons

5.8.7 Five buttons, RF<2>, <6>, <7>, <8> and <21> were discovered by metal detector. Apart from RF<7>, the buttons are very similar for their manufacture and style. They are tombac buttons, probably made of pewter or tin. RF<6> and <21> are circular with slightly bevelled edges and measure 18.5mm in diameter; both have a circular shank at the back with iron broken loops. RF<8> is circular and has a flat head which measures 14.5mm in diameter; it has a circular shank with a broken loop.

5.8.8 RF<2> is also a tombac button made of tin, but the bevelled edge is octagonal. The piece measures 19mm in length and 19mm in height; each side of the octagonal fold has a transversal incised line. At the back, the piece had evidence of orange corrosion products and two globular features that could be part of the shank. This type of button can be dated from the 18th century onwards.

5.8.9 RF<7> is a two-piece copper alloy button, but with domed upper and lower face; the joining line is still visible. At the back the loop is soldered onto the lower half. The upper part is simple and does not show evidence of decorative pattern, therefore it cannot be attributed to any specific military body. On the lower part we can see two holes at either side of the central loop, which could have been deliberately punched. Also at the back there is little evidence of gilding. The dating of this piece is recent, from the 18th century onwards.

Household utensils and furniture

Vessel

5.9.10 RF<11> is a rim fragment measuring 30mm in length and 14mm in height, which is likely to be part of a dish or plate. It has a slightly everted rim with no visible decorative patterns. The piece could be dated to 15th century onwards, since this type of simple dish was very common and did not change for a long time.

Fittings

5.9.11 RF<17> could be a small piece of furniture or decorative fitting. It is a leaf shaped object, concave with a central groove and measures 12mm in length and 28mm in height. At the back tinning or silvering seems evident, but the layer of soil and copper corrosion products prevents any further analysis.

Thimbles

5.9.12 RF<13> and <27> are thimbles, an object commonly related to sewing and female activities. The two pieces recovered at the evaluation of Bull Lane are of two different types.

5.9.13 RF<13> is incomplete, but it is an open ring, with a true edge on the higher end. It measures 16mm in length and 20mm in height and it is decorated with regularly spaced indentation. The indented circular holes are quite small and beehive distributed and it is likely to have been knurled by machine. Although this open ring type generally dates to 13th-15th century, it is a strong possibility that this particular piece might have been mass produced by deep drawing, a technique that was introduced by the end of the 18th century.

5.9.14 RF<27> is a domed type thimble, with a plain band at its base, which is defined by two mouldings. The decorative pattern is created by regularly

spaced circular indentations that are beehive distributed along the side and follow a circular pattern on the slightly conic domed top. No maker's mark is visible. This model is certainly produced by deep drawing and it is modern.

Ring

5.9.15 RF<30> is a circular ring which measures 23mm in diameter; it has a flat oval section, 3x2.5 mm, which makes it unlikely to be a finger ring and suggests instead a general purpose ring used for clothing or as mount/fitting. It was recovered from [Trench 12] and found with recent coins and it is therefore believed to be modern.

Wire

5.9.16 RF<37> is an S-shaped thick wire which measures 95mm in length. Its section is circular and 4mm thick and it is slightly flattened on the other side, which makes it a dome-shaped section, 4x3mm.

Waste material

Offcuts or copper sheets

5.9.17 RF<4>, <12>, <19>, <31>, <33>, <34>, <35> and <36> are all fragments or offcuts of thin copper sheet, unevenly shaped, often bent or broken. The objects are all covered in copper alloy corrosion products and soil, which prevents identification of possible cut marks, tinning or decorative patterns. RF<31> has a rivet (the object measures 35mm in length and 37mm in height) and RF<36> (which measures 33mm in length and 11mm in height) has evident tinning or silvering (that could be identified by the use of X-ray fluorescence). All the other fragments are quite small and measure between 10mm and 25mm in length.

Weighing and measuring

Weight

5.9.18 RF<16> is an oval shaped coin-like object, measuring 23mm in length and 20mm in height and weighs 8g. It has flat and undecorated irregular surfaces that do not show any possible marks (conservation could show some features that are hidden by the layer of soil and corrosion). It is possible that the piece was used as a balance weight (Egan 1998, 311, no. 987).

Military Equipment (incorporating comments by Justin Russell)

Lead shot

5.9.19 Five pieces of lead shot were also recovered by metal detecting; RF<14>, <15>, <22>, <29> and <38>.

5.9.20 Table 20 shows all the detailed information about each piece. All were handmade by pouring the lead into a mould and clipping off the sprue with snippers. This is particularly evident in RF<14>, where the sprue is quite raised, whereas the sprue from RF<38> has been flattened and rolled in the mill, dating the shot to the 1750-1800's. RF<38> is a musket shot and has been fired, since it has a small flat impact area on one side.

5.9.21 The three smaller shots should all be modern (19th century) and were used for recreation or hunting. Two shots, RF<15> and particularly <22> have regular vertical grooves on the surface which are indicative of having been fired from a rifle.

RF	Weight	Diameter	Bore	Comment (by Justin Russell)
14	293 grains (15g)	.54 inch (13.6mm)	28 bore	Prominent sprue and seam around the ball. Possible impact damage. Small carbine size.
15	71 grains (4.6g)	.36 inch (9.3mm)	97 bore	Sprue (with snipping mark) and seam around the ball. Rifling present with possible ramrod mark on top hemisphere. 19th Century small calibre, muzzle loaded rifle, sporting/hunting
22	72 grains (4.6g)	.36 inch (9.2mm)	97 bore	Sprue with seam around ball. Rifling present (18 grooves), possible ramrod mark on top hemisphere 19th Century small calibre rifle muzzle loaded, sporting/hunting
29	81 grains (5.2g)	.38 inch (9.6mm)	86 bore	Sprue (with snipping mark) and seam around the ball. 19th Century small calibre muzzle loaded rifle, sporting/hunting
38	500grains (32g)	.706 (17.9mm)	14 bore	No sign of seam or sprue. Impact dimple present. Land Pattern Musket size ball, approx. date 1750 – 1800s

Table 20: Summary of lead shot assemblage

Coins

5.9.22 A total of five coins were recovered from the evaluation. RF<5>, <10>, <20> and <24> are metal detectorist finds and RF <28> was recovered in [Trench 12] still with the aid of a metal detector. All are modern and date to the 19th-20th century.

RF	Authority	Date	Denomination	Diam (mm)	Weight (g)	Axis
5	George V	1928	One penny	31	9.2	12
10	Charles I	1636-1644	Rose farthing	13	0.61	1
20	Victoria	1838-1860	Half penny(?)	23	4	12
24	Illegible	-	-	25	-	-
28	Victoria	1890	Half penny	25	5.4	12

Table 21: Summary of coin assemblage

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

6.1 No excavated features were encountered that were judged in the field to be suitable for bulk sampling for environmental remains recovery, lacking any obvious indicators of potential plant macrofossil preservation such as a significant charcoal content or waterlogging.

6.2 Some features in Trenches 13 and 15 were observed to have a potentially higher charcoal content than seen elsewhere. Unfortunately circumstances did not allow the excavation and sampling of their fills as part of this evaluation.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of the stratigraphic evidence

7.1.1 The evaluation has identified the presence of below-ground archaeological features and deposits in eleven of the fifteen evaluation trenches. Most of the recorded features are ditches, particularly across the western two thirds of the site, but other feature types include pits and possible postholes. An apparent greater density of discrete features such as pits occurs in Trench 15.

7.1.2 The ditch features located in Trenches 6, 10 and 11 correlate closely to north-south linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. Trench 4 may also contain the southward continuation of another linear anomaly. Other detected linear anomalies were not found in Trench 12, while recorded ditches in Trench 14 were not detected by geophysical prospection. This suggests that the accuracy and reliability of the geophysical survey results/interpretations are variable. None of the discrete pits appear to have been detected as anomalies, though it is noted that the location of possible cluster 'B' was not trenched.

Prehistoric

7.1.3 Although a small quantity of diagnostic prehistoric artefacts has been found at this site, it potentially all occurs as residual material in features of later date. While pit [14/009] appears to contain a small but *in situ* assemblage of prehistoric worked flint, of possible Neolithic date, this feature has been recorded as being stratigraphically later than medieval or later ditch [14/007].

7.1.4 The prehistoric evidence from this site generally accords with the wider spread of Neolithic to Bronze Age and Iron Age material recorded in the surrounding vicinity of the site.

Late Iron Age / Roman

7.1.5 The quantity of Late Iron Age/Roman artefacts recovered from this site is minimal and these are clearly residual in later features and deposits. There are no features of this period identified within the evaluation trenches and it is assumed that the extents of such remains from Long Melford village in the west and at Vicarage Cottage to the east do not extend this far.

Medieval

7.1.6 Medieval features are present, mainly in the middle to eastern portion of the site; pit [11/012] seems to be the most westerly identified medieval feature. Bull Lane is likely to be a thoroughfare of some antiquity and probably had medieval occupation along it. The recorded pits, ditches and a possible midden deposit are probably associated with this occupation and suggest such activity dates from the 12th and/to 15th centuries. At least some of the recorded but unexcavated discrete archaeological features in Trench 15 are also likely to be of medieval date and may suggest a concentration of remains of this date in this north-east corner of the site. Relative quantities of diagnostic medieval cultural material present in excavated features are

observed to be low.

7.1.7 It is noted that the ground level at the central and eastern portion of the site is higher and, judging by the distribution of alluvial deposits, outside of the floodplain area of Chad Brook to the north of the site. It is possible that medieval and earlier occupation and cultivation is purposefully located here.

7.1.8 The occurrence of medieval remains along this roadside is significant, being the first such discovery in this vicinity. Saxon and medieval settlement at Long Melford has been conjectured to be largely restricted to the area of the modern village, to the west of this site. This discovery may indicate that farmsteads and smallholdings were present at intervals along the routes out of the main settlement from as early as the 12th century.

Post-medieval

7.1.9 The post-medieval features, mostly ditches, are spread widely across the site and probably denote the presence of agricultural land drainage and enclosure boundaries. Most contain small quantities of brick and tile which is identified as being 17th-18th century date. The apparently differing alignments of post-medieval ditches recorded in Trenches 4, 5 and 6, and perhaps in Trench 10, may suggest that these enclosure boundary remains are multiphase, though no tangible system layouts can be discerned or extrapolated from the evaluation results

7.1.10. The most regular, north-south aligned, post-medieval ditch remains recorded within this site seem to relate to the agricultural enclosure of the local landscape in the later 19th century, though only one of these excavated boundaries (ditch [11/007]) is depicted on historic OS mapping, from at least as early as 1886 to 1968 (Fig. 15).

Undated

7.1.11 Several undated small pits located in the western half of the site (Trenches 1, 8 and 9) provide little information and may even have been of natural origin.

7.1.12 The metal-detecting results demonstrate a scatter of post-medieval material across the site, with further metal objects being also retrieved from the fills of some post-medieval features during hand-excavation. Comprising a fairly typical range of iron, copper alloy, lead and tin items that include construction materials, tools, scrap, bullets, coins and personal items, it is likely that it constitutes agricultural scatter and casual loss within the post-medieval field system. No clear correspondence between these surface metalwork finds and the features present in the evaluation trenches is discerned.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

7.2.1 Medieval and later features in the central and eastern parts of the site were cut through the subsoil and located immediately below topsoil, while earlier features apparently underlay the subsoil. Conversely, all features in the western half of the site where the overburden was thicker were located below the subsoil. It is assumed that earlier archaeological remains, where they occur, are protected from the effects of agricultural ploughing by *c*.0.40-

0.70m of overburden. Several of the medieval features appeared to have been disturbed or truncated with plough marks clearly visible in plan.

7.2.2 The construction of post-medieval drainage/field boundary systems is also likely to have disturbed earlier archaeological features, as seen by the modern land drain in Trench 15 cutting through the edge of posthole [15/005].

7.2.3 No other significant impacts beyond that of post-medieval and modern ploughing were noted during the evaluation.

7.4 Potential impact on archaeological remains

7.4.1 No details of the proposed residential development of this site are currently available. It is clear, however, that predominantly medieval and post-medieval heritage assets are present in several areas of the site at depths of approximately 0.40m below current ground level.

7.4.2 Archaeological remains clearly extend beyond the individual trenches. It is likely that further such remains are present over those parts of the site not evaluated.

7.4.3 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 fulfilled the principal aims of the evaluation (see 2.2.1), to establish the character, location, extent, date, quality and significance of any archaeological remains on the site.

7.5.2 The pre-medieval content of this site is negligible and has no potential to contribute to local or regional research objectives.

7.5.3 The medieval remains are likely to constitute a low to moderate intensity of activity within the east of the site, perhaps focussed along the Bull Lane roadside. These remains largely comprise truncated pits containing small artefact assemblages that are not diagnostic of function. It is unclear whether any of these remains are associated with settlement. They are likely to be of local significance though of some potential to contribute to regional research priorities such as the development of villages and other rural settlements in the medieval period and the understanding of their land use and economy (e.g. Medlycott 2011, 70). The further investigation of the medieval period remains within the eastern part of this site may usefully contribute to these.

7.5.4 The post-medieval enclosure system ditches likely relate to the agricultural management of this location from the 17th/18th century onwards. At least one of the ditches correlates with a boundary shown on late 19th century mapping. As such, these remains are of low potential and significance for further research.

7.6 Conclusions

7.6.1 The archaeological evaluation has established the presence of a low to moderate density of archaeological remains to be present on the site, primarily dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods.

7.6.2 There is a possible higher density of medieval period remains within the east of the site. These comprise ditches and pits containing small quantities of cultural material. Their function is unclear, but it is possible that they relate to agricultural and/or occupation activity alongside Bull Lane.

7.6.3 Recorded post-medieval remains are restricted only to linear ditches that probably denote the presence of multiphase field enclosure systems.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Chris Harrison of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the project. Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service provided advice and monitored the project. Thanks also to Linda McGowan and Sally Atkinson, who volunteered their time and experience to help metal-detect the site.

Niall Oakey managed the fieldwork and Jim Stevenson managed the post-excavation process. Samara King directed the fieldwork and provided site survey with help from Lukasz Miciak. Illustrations were completed by Andrew Lewsey.

Appendix 1: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds by context

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Lead	Wt (g)	F. Clay	Wt (g)
001	2	82																
2/003	1	14							6	70			1	2				
3/003	1	8																
6/002					8	226												
6/005			5	532														
10/004			4	444														
10/005	1	12			1	28							5	60			1	16
10/007	1	2			2	74							3	176				
11/002	5	32															1	10
11/006	2	10	1	108							1	344	3	84				
11/011	5	22			8	<2	1	6										
13/002	1	4							2	8								
13/004					1	2			5	48							1	2
13/005	1	2							2	2								
13/007	3	18							1	<2								
13/009	7	92			1	6	1	4									2	4
14/004	2	36																
14/006	6	20	1	292	2	6			2	36			1	2				
14/008									3	34								
14/010	4	16	4	1052	5	42							2	8				
15/001	1	84																

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Lead	Wt (g)	F. Clay	Wt (g)
15/002	1	2	1	52														
15/004									1	<2	1	2					8	26
15/006	3	20					1	4										
15/008	6	36					1	2									6	46
15/010	13	56			1	50	1	4										
MD1													2	<2	3	6		
MD2															1	4		
MD3															1	246		
MD4															4	16		
MD5															3	20		
MD6															4	116		
MD9															2	40		
MD10															2	30		
MD12															2	14		
MISC MD															7	290		
Total	*66*	*568*	*16*	*2480*	*29*	*434*	*5*	*20*	*22*	*198*	*2*	*346*	*17*	*332*	*29*	*782*	*19*	*104*

Appendix 2: Pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type

Fabric	U/S	2/003	3/003	10/005	10/007	11/002	11/006	11/011	13/002	13/005	13/007	13/009	14/004	14/006	14/010	15/001	15/002	15/008	15/010	Total
BAF											1/3g									1/3g
IAS						1/2g														1/2g
IASH						1/1g														1/1g
RBG		1/12g	1/8g																	2/22g
EMW								3/18g			1/1g				1/8g					5/27g
MGW	1/79g					2/27g	1/1g		1/14g	1/1g				2/9g				4/26g	9/44g	21/201g
EMSS	1/1g													1/1g						2/2g
HED					1/1g			1/2g			1/14g	3/25g		2/6g		1/85g		2/9g	1/7g	12/149g
IGW												1/63g								1/63g
LMT							1/8g						2/35g				1/2g			4/45g
EST				1/11g																1/11g
Date	U/S	RB	RB	L17thC	L12thC	12thC	15thC	L12thC	12thC	12thC	L12thC	L13thC	15thC	L12thC	L11thC?	U/S	15thC	L12thC	L12thC	

Appendix 3: HER Summary

Site Code	LMD 250 and ESF23471
Name and Address	Land to the south of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk
County, District and/or Borough	Suffolk, Babergh, Long Melford
OS Grid Reference	TL 871 457
Geology	Lewes Nodular, Seaford, Newhaven and Culver chalk formations, Lowestoft Formation (diamicton), clay, sand, silty and gravel head deposits, alluvium
ASE Project Number	8475
Type of Fieldwork	Evaluation
Type of Site	Arable field
Dates of Fieldwork	08/02/2016 – 18/02/2016
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting
Project Manager	Niall Oakey
Project Supervisors	Samara King
Period Summary	NEOLITHIC, MEDIEVAL, POST-MEDIEVAL

Summary

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out in relation to a proposed residential development and was the second phase of investigation, following a geophysical survey conducted in 2015. Fifteen evaluation trenches were excavated at targeted locations across the 2.8ha site.

The underlying geology is boulder clay capped by till deposits and to the west by clay, silt, sand, and gravel head deposits. Deposits of alluvium are located in the northwest portion of the site, which are associated with the Chad Brook which flows west into the River Stour immediately north of Bull Lane.

Pre-medieval remains were restricted to residual artefacts in later features and subsoil deposits. These nevertheless attest to a presence in the landscape as early as the Neolithic period.

Medieval features, comprising several ditches and a quantity of pits/postholes were located in the central and eastern parts of the site, with a possible concentration in its north-east. A possible midden layer was also identified in this area.

Post-medieval ditches, including one identified as a field boundary shown on 19th-century maps, probably denote the presence of multiphase agricultural enclosure systems extending across the site.

Appendix 4: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-241550	
Project details	
Project name	Bull Lane, Long Melford
Short description of the project	Evaluation by fifteen 30m x 2.0m trenches. Medieval and post-medieval remains found.
Project dates	Start: 08-02-2016 End: 18-02-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Associated project reference codes	LMD 250 - Sitecode ESF23471 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Medieval PIT Medieval DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Late Prehistoric POTTERY Medieval CBM Post Medieval ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval SHELL Medieval FIRED CLAY Medieval METALWORK Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'"Targeted Trenches"'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH LONG MELFORD Land South of Bull Lane
Postcode	CO10 0BG
Study area	2.8 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 8705 4581 52.078518636218 0.729966873067 52 04 42 N 000 43 47 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 37.43m Max: 43.32m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Consultant

Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Niall Oakey
Project supervisor	Samara King
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Map","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliog	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation: Land south of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	King, S.
Other bibliographic details	ASE report no. 2016072
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue	Witham
Description	A4. Approx 43 pages, inc. figures.
Entered by	Mark Atkinson (mark.atkinson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	21 March 2016

Appendix 5: Written Scheme of Investigation

Archaeology South-East

ASE

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation Land to the south of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk CO10 0BG

NGR: TM 871 457

Babergh District Council

Planning Application Ref.: N/A

ASE Project no: 8475
HER No: LMD250
Event No: ESF 23471
OASIS No: 241550

Prepared by Niall Oakey

January 2016

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Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation Land to the south of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk CO10 0BG

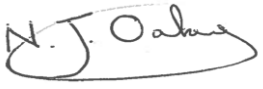
NGR: TM 871 457

Babergh District Council
Planning Application Ref.: N/A

ASE Project no: 8475

Site Code: LMD250

January 2016

Prepared by:	Niall Oakey BA MA MCIfA	Project Manager	
Reviewed and approved by:	Darryl Palmer BA MCIfA	Senior Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	29th January 2016		
Revision:			

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE) on behalf of CgMs Consulting Ltd for an archaeological evaluation of land to the south of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk (Figure 1, hereafter "the Site").

2. BACKGROUND

Site Description and Location

2.1 The Site is centred at TL 871 457, and occupies an area of approximately 2.8 hectares. The Site comprises arable land with a beet crop harvested in December 2015. The Site falls from 45m aOD (above Ordnance Datum) at the southern boundary to 40m aOD along the Bull Lane frontage. The boundaries are a mixture of ditches, fences and hedges.

2.2 The solid geology of the site is of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation, overlain to the east by Diamicton till deposits of the Lowestoft Formation and to the west by clay, silt, sand and gravel head deposits (BGS 2016).

2.3 These investigations are being undertaken in advance of submission of a planning application for residential development. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) have been approached and have identified the proposed development as affecting an area of archaeological potential defined by information held by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER). Consequently, a geophysical survey was undertaken (Phase Site Investigations 2015) and a trench layout approved by SCCAS.

2.4 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological evaluation by trial trenching. The evaluation should provide sufficient information for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service to provide informed advice to Babergh District Council on the archaeological impact of a future planning application.

3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 A search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) was made for an area within 1km of the Site. No records were found for the Site itself, indicating that the only archaeological intervention is the 2015 geophysical survey. Apart from a backfilled post-Medieval field boundary, most of the other anomalies are interpreted as features or variations in the natural geology or are associated with agricultural activity. In some cases, the latter may result from older ploughing regimes or possibly from ridge and furrow agriculture (Phase Site Investigations 2015).

3.2 Three archaeological interventions have taken place within 500m of the Site, all of them monitoring or watching briefs. A watching brief on 900m of trenching along Bull Lane found no features or artefacts in proximity to the

Site (SHER ESF 22018) and a similar operation to the east of the A134 was negative (SHER ESF 18753). Equally negative was monitoring of footing trenches on land south of Old Cottage, Bull Lane *c.*50m east of the Site (SHER ESF 22077).

3.3 The search area contains a background scatter of prehistoric artefacts, predominantly of worked flint suggesting exploitation of the resources and management of the land locally since at least Neolithic times, but Roman activity is more intense with a settlement at Long Melford (SHER LMD 172). Margary has plotted a putative Roman road running eastwards from Coddenham to a point north-east of Long Melford (SHER ACT 012). A line projected from the most south-westerly point to Long Melford would run very close to the Site and there is a concentration of evidence for Roman activity near Bull Lane, *c.* 500m to the east of the Site. This includes the cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure (SHER MSF 23919) which contains the findspot of part of a Roman puddingstone quern (SHER MSF 745) and a carved marble head (SHER MSF 745).

3.4 In the Saxon and later periods, the SHER evidence indicates that settlement was concentrated within the modern footprint of Long Melford. The Site occupies a position that in later medieval and later periods was east of the settlement of Long Melford, south of the Melford Park estate and west of the Acton Place estate. It is most likely that this peripheral location was in agricultural usage for most of that time.

3.5 Until the construction of the railway, the Site formed the northern part of three rectangular enclosures, but afterwards it was converted into one field between Bull Lane and the railway. This is shown on the 1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey (as are the neighbouring properties) and the Site has continued to occupy the same undivided extent until the present day, despite the closure of the railway in the later 20th century.

4 FIELDWORK AIMS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Fieldwork Aims

4.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation is to determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains and to establish their character, location, extent, date, quality and significance. Any archaeological remains uncovered by the evaluation will be assessed against the wider background of previous fieldwork in the area and form the basis for an archaeological conservation strategy, which may include preservation of heritage assets *in situ*, or mitigation in the form of further archaeological fieldwork. This will be covered by a separate written scheme of investigation, produced in response to a brief from SCCAS.

4.2 In the event that significant discoveries are made the resulting report will seek to identify appropriate research objectives for any future work, in line with those laid out 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).

5 METHODOLOGY

Requirements

5.1 A site code will be obtained from SHER and will be used as the unique site identifier for the entire project archive.

5.2 The work will comprise the excavation of fifteen 30m x 1.8m trenches, in the locations shown on Figure 2. The trenches are set out to provide a representative sample of the Site, whilst also testing anomalies shown on the geophysical survey. Ground conditions and other considerations identified on site may lead to relocation of trenches.

5.3 In the event that important archaeological remains are identified a site meeting will be held with CgMs and the SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer.

Standards

5.4 ASE will adhere to the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation, and Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a & 2014b), the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2011) throughout the project. ASE is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

Machining

5.5 Machining will be carried out to ASE standards under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The removal of modern overburden and topsoil will be performed by a tracked excavator equipped with a toothless bucket. Machine-excavation of each trench will stop at the uppermost archaeological surface, or the natural clay, whichever is encountered first, and will create a clean and level surface for further excavation and recording by hand.

5.6 In areas where subsoil exists between soil/overburden and clean natural, subsoil stripping will take place under archaeological supervision.

5.7 Any spoil heaps generated will be visually scanned and checked with a metal detector. The bases of trenches will also be subject to metal detecting.

5.8 Any subsoil excavated will be stored separately from topsoil. All trenches will be backfilled, with subsoil deposited first, and then topsoil.

Excavation and Recording

5.9 All exposed archaeological features and deposits will be recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features and disturbances.

5.10 Standard ASE methodologies will be employed. All stratigraphy will be recorded using the ASE context recording system.

5.11 An overall plan related to the site grid and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid will be drawn in addition to individual plans showing areas of archaeological interest. All features revealed will be planned.

5.12 Site plans will be at 1:20 unless circumstances dictate otherwise. Plans at other scales will be drawn if appropriate (e.g. cremation burials at 1:10). Sections will be drawn at 1:10.

5.13 Datum levels will be taken where appropriate. Sufficient levels will be taken to ensure that the relative height of the archaeological/subsoil horizon can be extrapolated across the whole of the development area.

5.14 Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated using hand tools, unless they cannot be accessed safety or unless a machine-excavated trench is the only practical method of excavation. Any machine-excavation of archaeologically significant features will be agreed with the SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer in advance.

5.15 With the exception of modern disturbances, normally a minimum 50% of all contained features will be excavated. Modern disturbances will only be excavated as necessary in order to properly define and evaluate any features that they may cut. Normally 10% (or at least a 1m-long segment) of non-structural linear features will be excavated. At least 50% of linear features with a possible structural function (e.g. beam slots) will normally be excavated. Details of the precise excavation strategy and any alterations to it will be discussed with the monitoring officer if particularly significant archaeology is revealed as a result of topsoil stripping. Further discussion and agreement on the approach to the excavation of complex areas may be requested during the project.

5.16 All articulated human remains, graves and cremation vessels/deposits will receive minimal excavation to define their extent and establish whether they are burials or not. Generally all graves and cremation burials will be recorded and their positions noted without full excavation, only surface cleaning. A decision would then be made on future treatment of the human remains in consultation with CgMs and the SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer, and the coroner would be informed. Graves and cremation burials would only be excavated in exceptional circumstances and only with the necessary licence from the Ministry of Justice.

5.17 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images will be made. The photographic record will aim to provide an overview of the excavation and the surrounding area. A representative sample of individual feature shots and sections will be taken, in addition to working shots and elements of interest (individual features and group shots). The photographic register will include: film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and a brief description of the subject photographed.

5.18 All archaeological remains will be recorded and levelled relative to Ordnance Datum by an archaeological surveyor, using DGPS (Differential Global Positioning System) technology. All archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using the standard context record sheets used by ASE. Soil

colours are recorded using visual inspection and not by reference to the Munsell Colour chart.

Finds/Environmental Remains

5.19 In general, all finds from all features will be collected. Where large quantities of post-medieval and later finds are present and the feature is not of intrinsic or group interest, a sample of the finds assemblage will normally be collected sufficient to date and characterise the feature.

5.20 Finds will be identified, by context number, to a specific deposit or, in the case of topsoil finds, to a specific area of the site.

5.21 All finds will be properly processed according to ASE guidelines and the CI*f*A *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014c). All pottery and other finds, where appropriate, will be marked with the site code and context number.

5.22 If appropriate, environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified, datable deposits that are deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of ecofactual material. Bulk soil samples (minimum 40 litres or 50% of context) will be taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery. ASE's environmental consultant is Karine Le Hegarat (ASE) and, if necessary, the Historic England regional scientific advisor will be consulted. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material shall be avoided.

5.23 Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, amended 2003, shall be reported to the Finds Liaison Officer, CgMs and the SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer. Should the find's status as potential treasure be confirmed the Coroner will also be informed. A record shall be provided to all parties of the date and circumstances of discovery, the identity of the finder, and the exact location of the find(s) (OS map reference to within 1 metre, and find spot(s) marked onto the site plan).

5.24 See above and Appendix 1 for information regarding specialist consultants

6.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

Evaluation Report

6.1 Within four working weeks of the completion of fieldwork a report will be produced containing the following information:

- SUMMARY: A concise non-technical summary
- INTRODUCTION: General introduction to project including reasons for work and funding, planning background.
- BACKGROUND: to include geology, topography, current site usage/description, and what is known of the history and archaeology of the surrounding area.

- AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: Summary of aims and objectives of the project
- METHOD: Methodology used to carry out the work.
- FIELDWORK RESULTS: Detailed description of results. In addition to archaeological results, the depth of the archaeological horizon and/or subsoil across the site will be described. The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological remains will be described.
- SPECIALIST REPORTS: Summary descriptions of artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered. Brief discussion of intrinsic value of assemblages and their more specific value to the understanding of the site.
- DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS: Overview to include assessment of value and significance of the archaeological deposits and artefacts, and consideration of the site in its wider context.
- APPENDICES: Context descriptions, finds catalogues, contents of archive and deposition details, HER summary sheet.
- FIGURES: to include a location plan of the archaeological works in relation to the proposed development (at an Ordnance Survey scale), specific plans of areas of archaeological interest (at 1:50), a section drawing to show present ground level and depth of deposits, section drawings of relevant features (at 1:20). Colour photographs of the more significant archaeological features and general views of the site will be included where appropriate.

6.2 In addition to copies of the report supplied to CgMs client, a digital copy of the report will be supplied to the SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer for planning purposes and inclusion in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

6.3 Copies of the report will also be submitted to the SCCAS store as part of the project archive.

6.4 A form will be completed for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ in accordance with the guidelines provided by Historic England and the Archaeological Data Service.

Publication

6.5 Publication will be by an evaluation report produced within four working weeks of the completion of fieldwork. Subject to a timescale to be approved by the client a summary report will also be submitted for publication in the annual fieldwork round-up in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. In the event that no further works are planned and exceptional archaeological remains are found which warrant publication in their own right a separate note on these will be produced to a timetable to be agreed with SCCAS.

Archive

6.6 Guidelines contained in the CIfA *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2014d) will be followed for the preparation of the archive for museum deposition.

6.7 Finds from the archaeological fieldwork will be kept with the archival material.

6.8 Subject to agreement with the legal landowner ASE will arrange with the SCCAS store for the deposition of the archive and artefact collection. Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. The landowner will be asked to donate the finds to the local museum.

7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

Site Risk Assessment and Safety Measures

7.1 ASE's Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) system covers most aspects of excavation work and ensures that for most sites the risks are adequately controlled. Prior to and during fieldwork sites are subject to an ongoing assessment of risk. Site-specific risk assessments are kept under review and amended whenever circumstances change which materially affect the level of risk. Where significant risks have been identified in work to be carried out by ASE a written generic assessment will be made available to those affected by the work. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site.

Site risk assessment and safety measures

7.2 An initial appraisal of risk suggests that adherence to ASE's RAMS system should adequately control identified risk. Assessment of risk is an ongoing process and should circumstances demand additional risk assessments will be carried out prior to and during archaeological work.

7.3 ASE staff will liaise with the client and/ or their agent and will follow any additional Health and Safety instructions that are given/agreed.

7.4 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: public liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate for products liability; professional indemnity to the value of £15,000,000 any one occurrence; employer's liability to the value of £50,000,000 each and every loss.

8 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

Staffing and Equipment

8.1 The lead Archaeologist for the project will be responsible for fieldwork, post-excavation reporting and archiving in liaison with the relevant specialists and under the overall direction of the fieldwork project manager (Niall Oakey) and the post-excavation project manager (Mark Atkinson). The fieldwork is expected to be completed within one working week.

8.2 The SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer will be notified of the identity of the lead archaeologist on site and should any subsequent change of personnel occur. CVs of all key staff are available on request.

8.3 Specialists who may be consulted are listed in Appendix 1.

8.4 Other specialists may be consulted if necessary. These will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation. Similarly, any changes in the specialist list will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation.

9 MONITORING

9.1 The SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards on behalf of the LPA throughout the project.

9.2 Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the client and the SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer prior to being carried out.

9.3 The SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project and will be contacted in the event that significant archaeological features are discovered. Arrangements will be made for the SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer to inspect the evaluation trenches before they are backfilled – trenches will not be backfilled without their agreement.

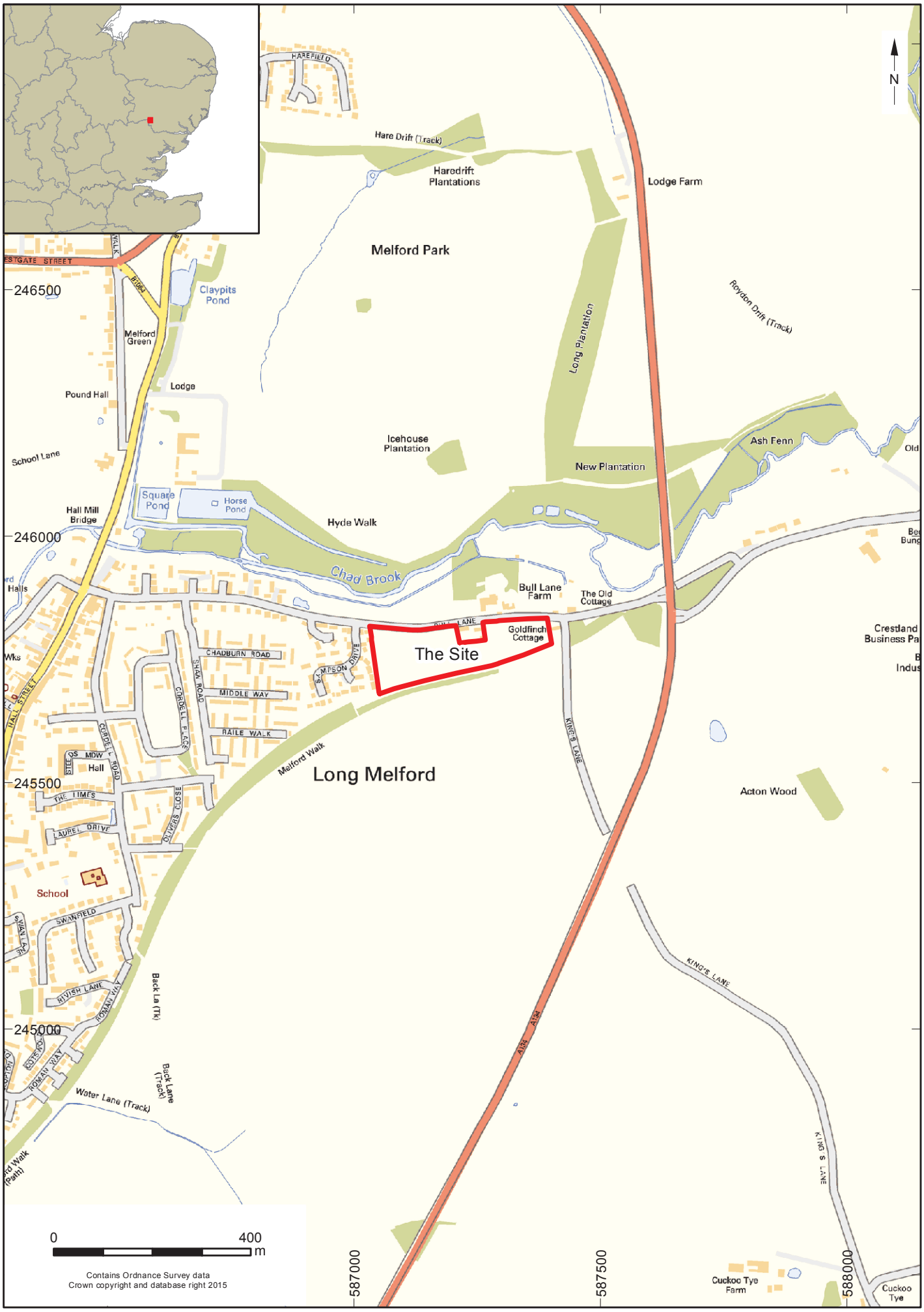
BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS	2015	http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html (accessed on 29th January 2016)
Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J.	2000	*Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 8
CIfA	2014a	*Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (revised).* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CIfA	2014b	*Code of Conduct (revised).* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CIfA	2014c	*Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CIfA	2014d	*Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
Medlycott, M.	2011	*Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 24*
Phase Site Investigations Ltd.	2015	*Land south of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk. Archaeological geophysical survey,* unpublished client report

APPENDIX 1

Specialists to be used as necessary:

Prehistoric and Roman pottery	Louise Rayner & Anna Doherty (ASE)
Prehistoric	Nick Lavender (external: Essex region)
Post-Roman pottery	Luke Barber (external: Sussex, Kent and London)
Post-Roman pottery (East Anglia)	Helen Walker (external: Essex)
CBM	Sue Pringle & Luke Barber (external)
Fired Clay	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Glass	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Slag	Luke Barber, Lynne Keyes (external); Trista Clifford (ASE)
Metalwork	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Worked Flint	Karine Le Hégarat (ASE); Hugo Anderson-Whymark (external)
Geological material and worked stone	Luke Barber (external)
Human bone incl cremated bone	Lucy Sibun (ASE)
Animal bone incl fish	Gemma Ayton (ASE)
Marine shell	Elke Raemen (ASE); David Dunkin (external)
Registered Finds	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Coins	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Treasure administration	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Conservation and x-ray	Fishbourne Roman Villa or UCL Institute of Archaeology
Geoarchaeology (Palaeolithic)	Dr Matt Pope & Liz Chambers & Edward Blinkhorn (ASE)
Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments)	Ellen Heppell & Kristina Krawiec (ASE)
Macro-plant remains	Dr Lucy Allott & Karine Le Hégarat (ASE)
Charcoal & Waterlogged wood	Dr Lucy Allott (ASE)



© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 8475	Jan 2016	Site location	
Report No: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

N

587050, 245850

36.6m

BULL LANE

38.7m

20

24

T1

T2

T3

T4

T5

T6

T7

T8

T9

T10

T11

T12

T13

T14

T15

Goldfinch Cottage

10

Melford Walk

587400, 245750

0 20m

© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk	Fig.2
Project Ref: 8475	Jan 2016	Proposed trench locations	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

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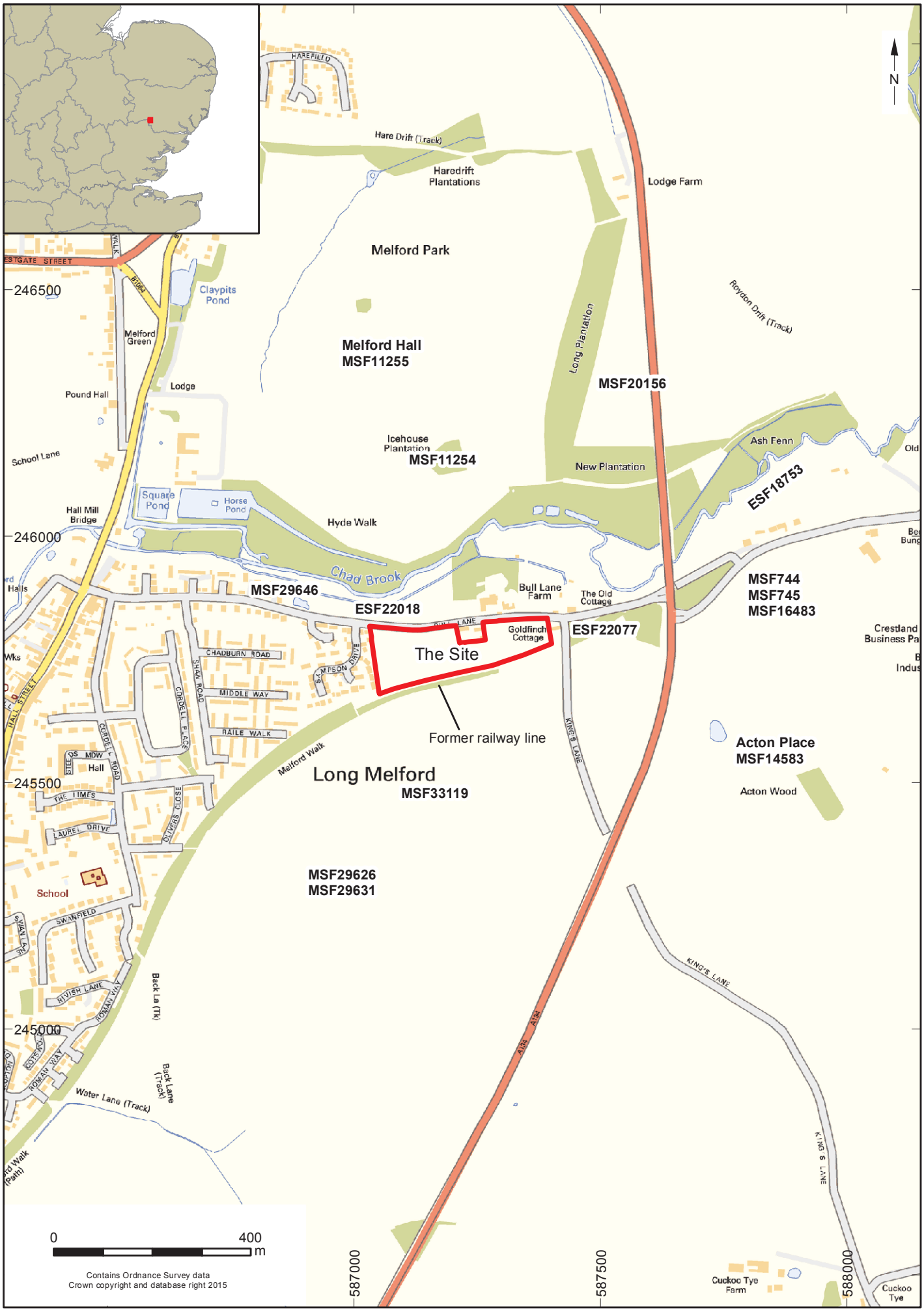
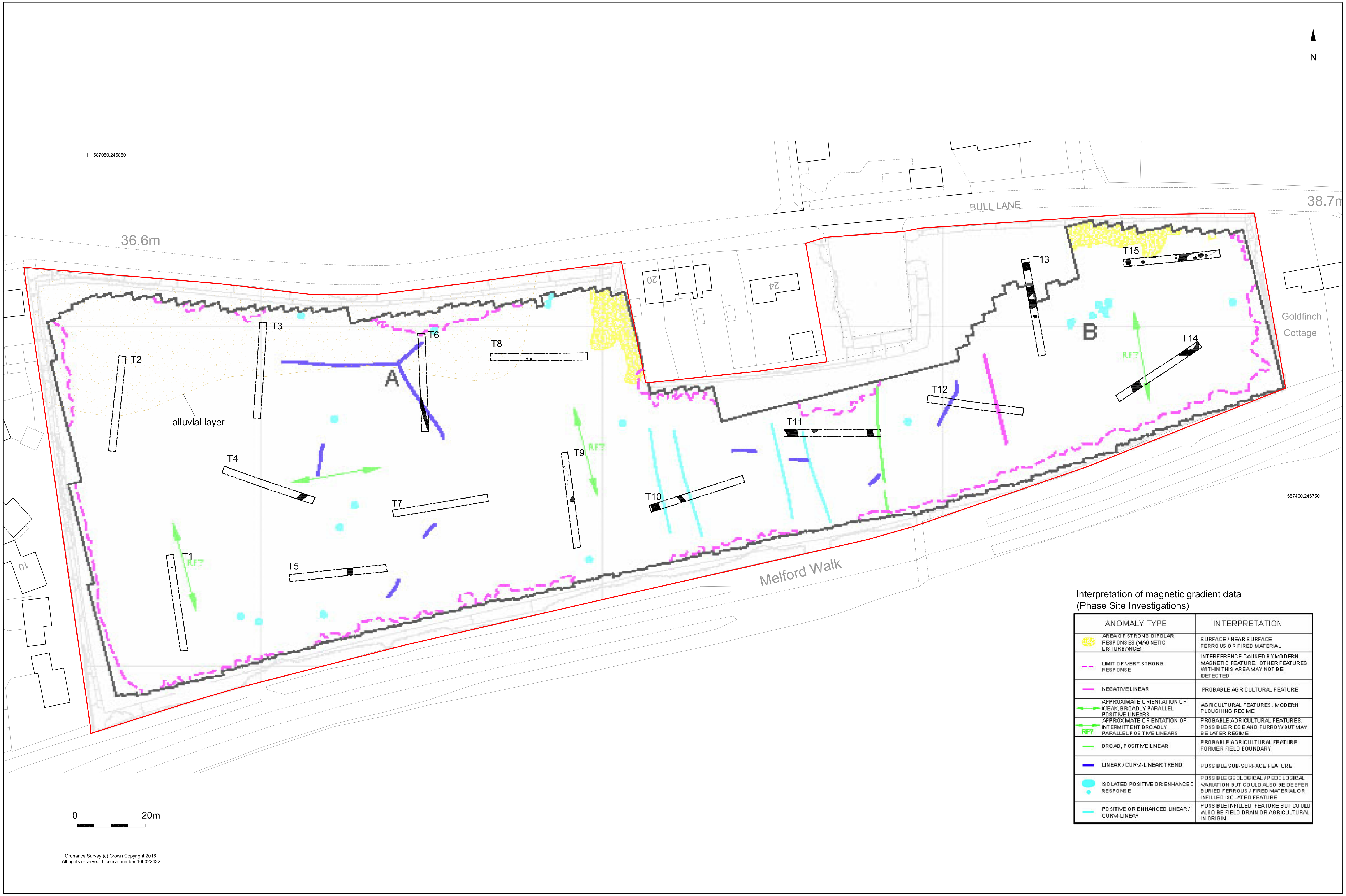


© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 8475	Feb 2016	Site location and selected HER references	
Report No: 2016072	Drawn by: APL		



Interpretation of magnetic gradient data
(Phase Site Investigations)

ANOMALY TYPE	INTERPRETATION
AREA OF STRONG DIPOLAR RESPONSES (MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE)	SURFACE / NEAR-SURFACE FERROUS OR FIRED MATERIAL
LIMIT OF VERY STRONG RESPONSE	INTERFERENCE CAUSED BY MODERN MAGNETIC FEATURE. OTHER FEATURES WITHIN THIS AREA MAY NOT BE DETECTED
NEGATIVE LINEAR	PROBABLE AGRICULTURAL FEATURE
APPROXIMATE ORIENTATION OF WEAK, BROADLY PARALLEL POSITIVE LINEARS	AGRICULTURAL FEATURES. MODERN PLOUGHING REGIME
RF7 APPROXIMATE ORIENTATION OF INTERMITTENT BROADLY PARALLEL POSITIVE LINEARS	PROBABLE AGRICULTURAL FEATURES. POSSIBLE RIDGE AND FURROW BUT MAY BE LATER REGIME
BROAD, POSITIVE LINEAR	PROBABLE AGRICULTURAL FEATURE. FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY
LINEAR / CURVI-LINEAR TREND	POSSIBLE SUB-SURFACE FEATURE
ISOLATED POSITIVE OR ENHANCED RESPONSE	POSSIBLE GEOLOGICAL / PEDOLOGICAL VARIATION BUT COULD ALSO BE DEEPER BURIED FERROUS / FIRED MATERIAL OR INFILLED ISOLATED FEATURE
POSITIVE OR ENHANCED LINEAR / CURVI-LINEAR	POSSIBLE INFILLED FEATURE BUT COULD ALSO BE FIELD DRAIN OR AGRICULTURAL IN ORIGIN

© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk	Fig.2
Project Ref: 8475	Feb 2016	Evaluation trench locations	
Report Ref: 2016072	Drawn by: APL		

Pit 1/005 looking south (0.5m scale)

N

T1

1\005

S1

587070, 245725

587080, 245725

Section 1

E W

41.26m

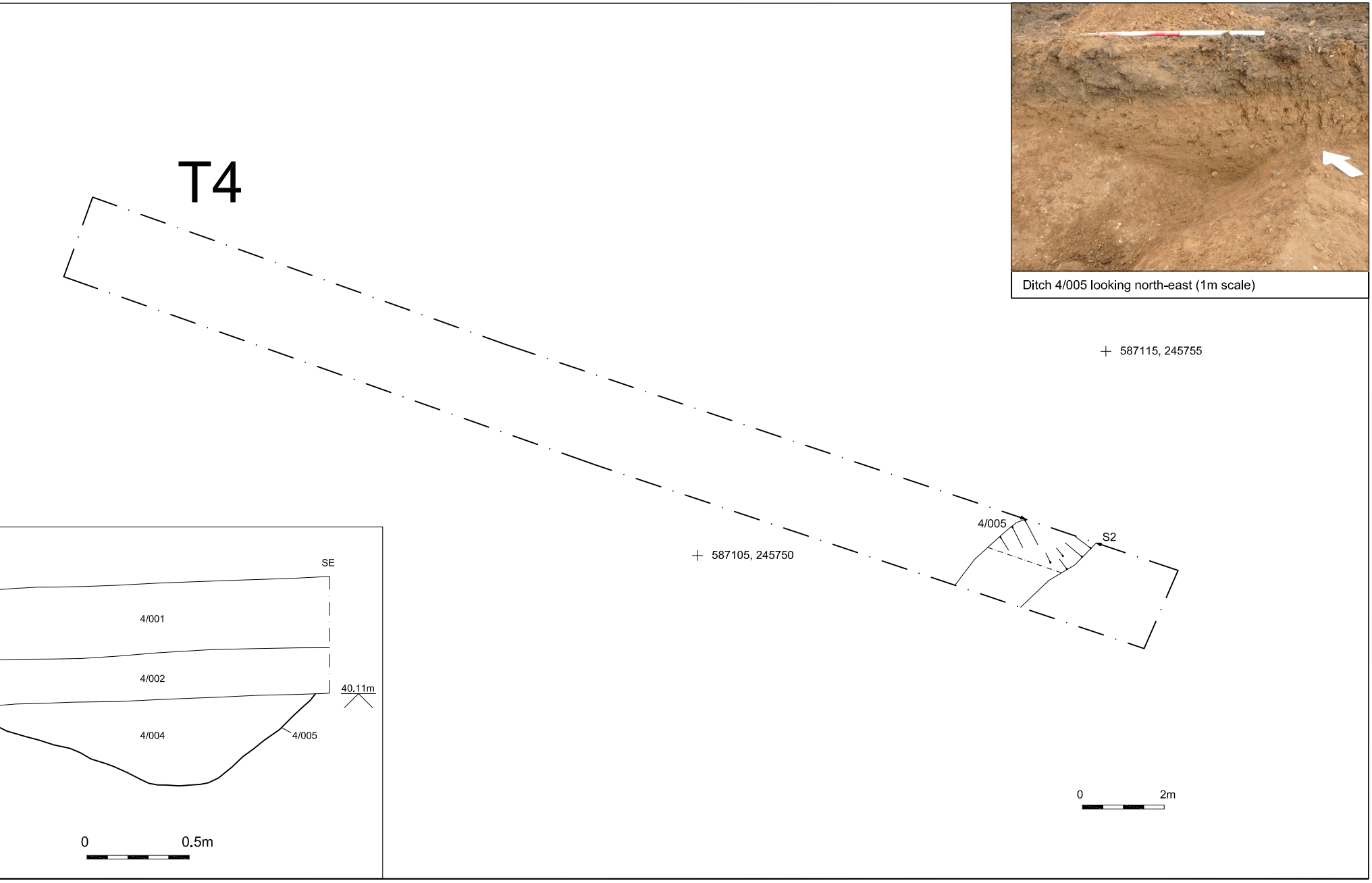
1/004

1/005

0 0.5m

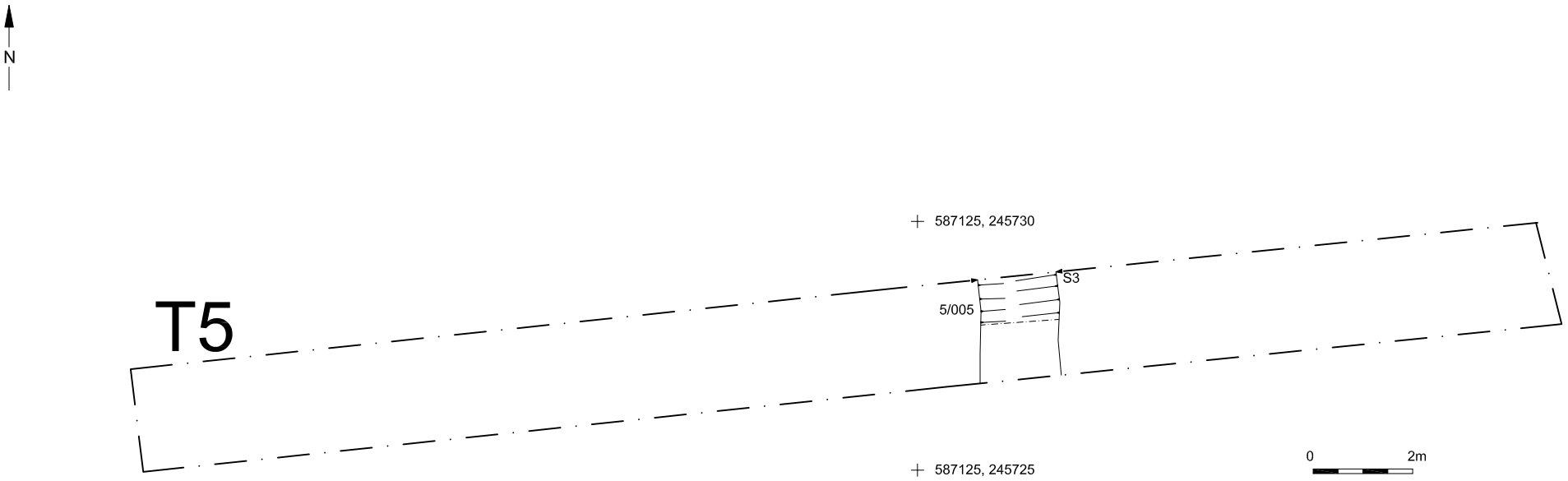
0 2m

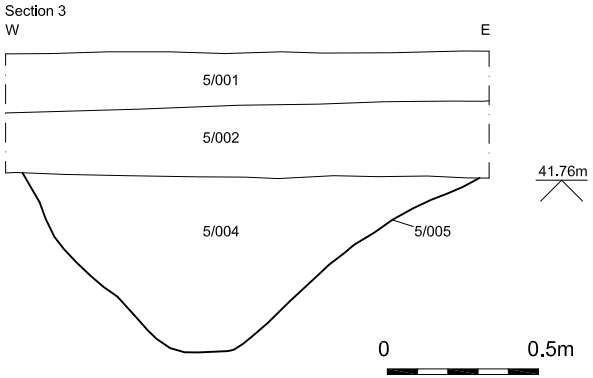
© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk	Fig.3
Project Ref: 8475	Feb 2016	Trench 1 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2016072	Drawn by: APL		



Ditch 4/005 looking north-east (1m scale)

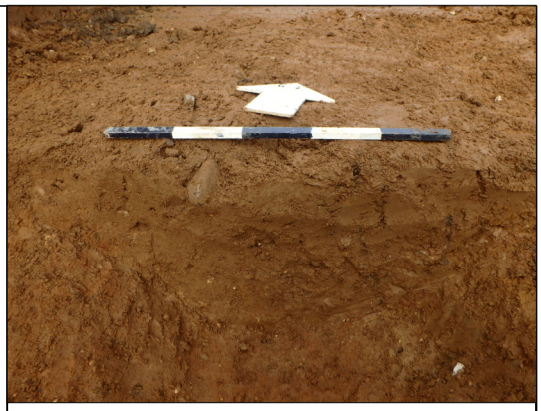
© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk	Fig.4
Project Ref: 8475	Feb 2016	Trench 4, plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2016072	Drawn by: APL		



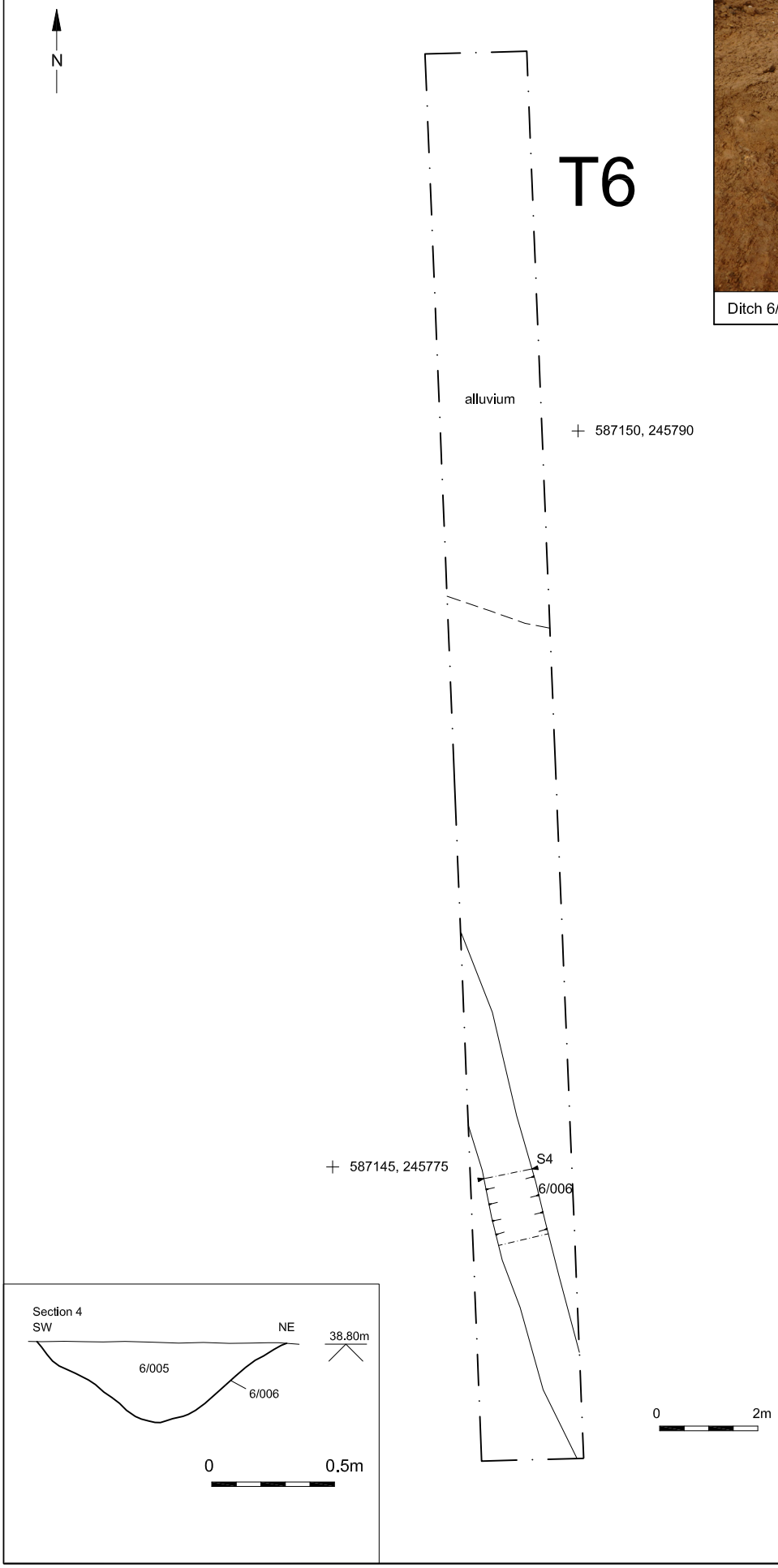


Ditch 5/005 looking north (1m scale)

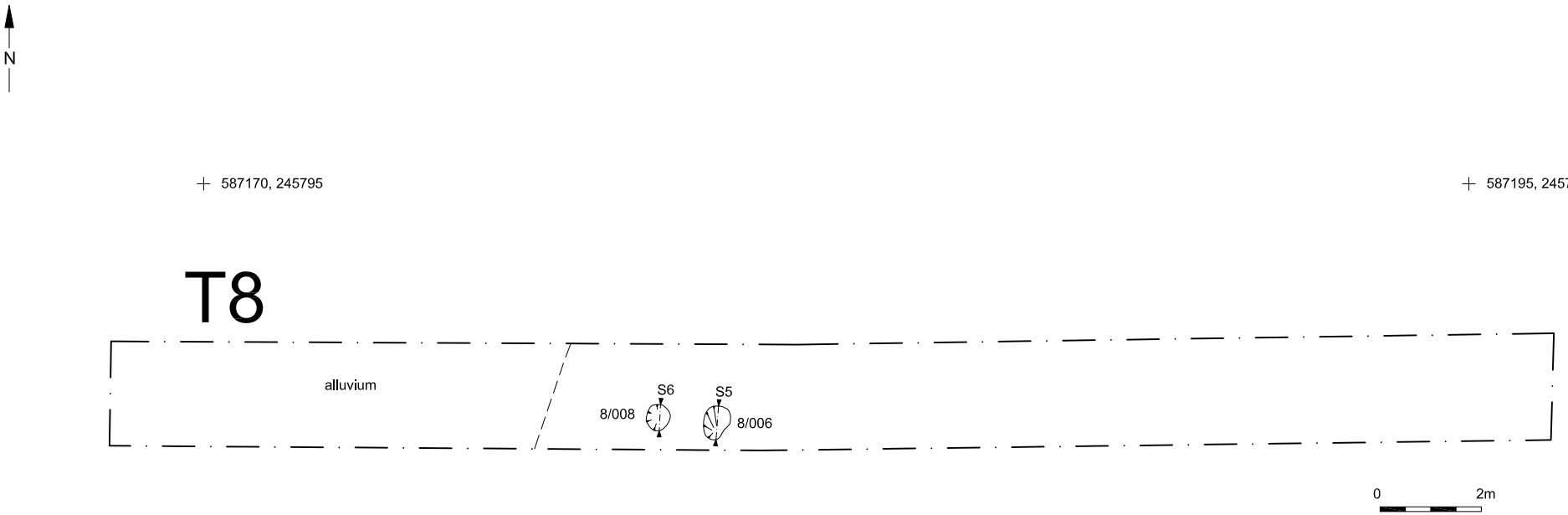
© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk	Fig.5
Project Ref: 8475	Feb 2016	Trench 5, plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2016072	Drawn by: APL		

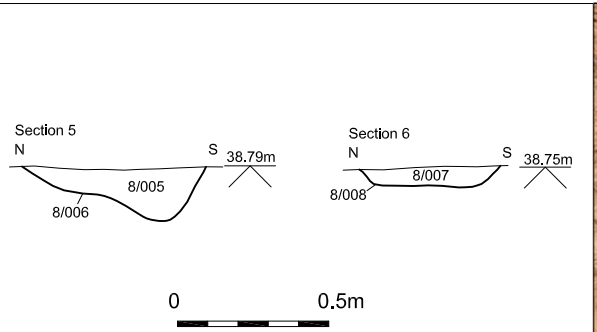


Ditch 6/006 view north (0.5m scale)

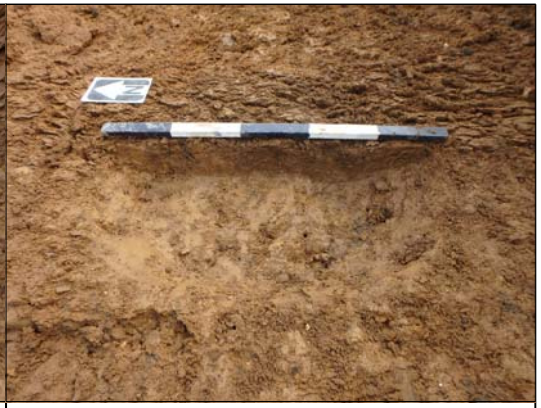


© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk	Fig.6
Project Ref: 8475	Feb 2016	Trench 6 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2016072	Drawn by: APL		





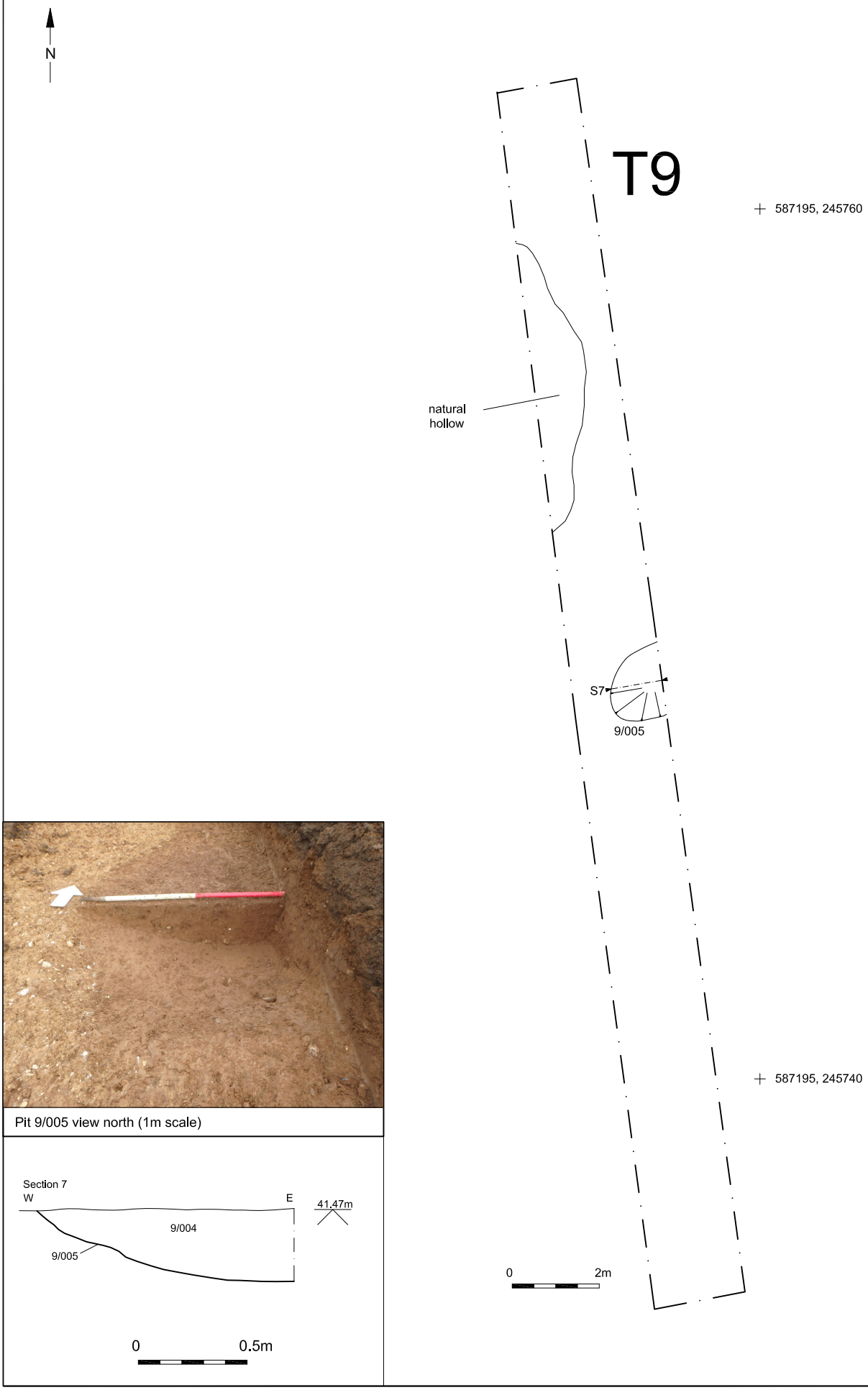
Pit 8/006 looking east (0.5m scale)



Posthole 8/008 looking east (0.5m scale)

© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk	Fig.7
Project Ref: 8475	Feb 2016	Trench 8, plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016072	Drawn by: APL		

Pit 9/005 view north (1m scale)



© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk	Fig.8
Project Ref: 8475	Feb 2016	Trench 9 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2016072	Drawn by: APL		

Ditch 10/006 looking south-east (1m scale)

T10

587230, 245755

N

0 2m

10/006

S8

10/008

10/010

S9

587215, 245745

Ditches 10/008 and 10/010 looking south-east (1m scale)

Section 8

NE SW

10/001

42.42m

10/004

10/005

10/006

Section 9

NE SW

10/001

10/002

42.22m

10/007

10/009

10/008

10/010

0 0.5m

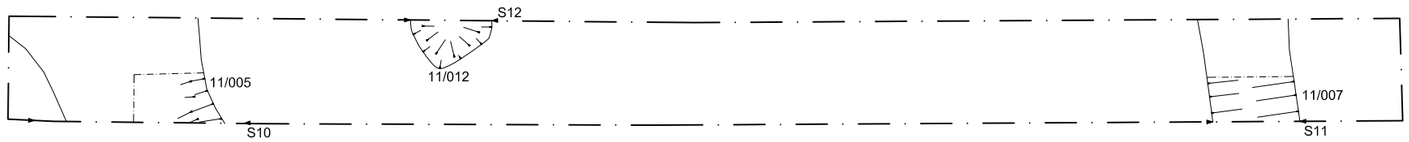
© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk	Fig.9
Project Ref: 8475	Feb 2016	Trench 10, plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016072	Drawn by: APL		

Pit 11/005 looking south (1m scale)

Ditch 11/007 looking south (1m scale)

Pit 11/012 view north (1m scale)

T11

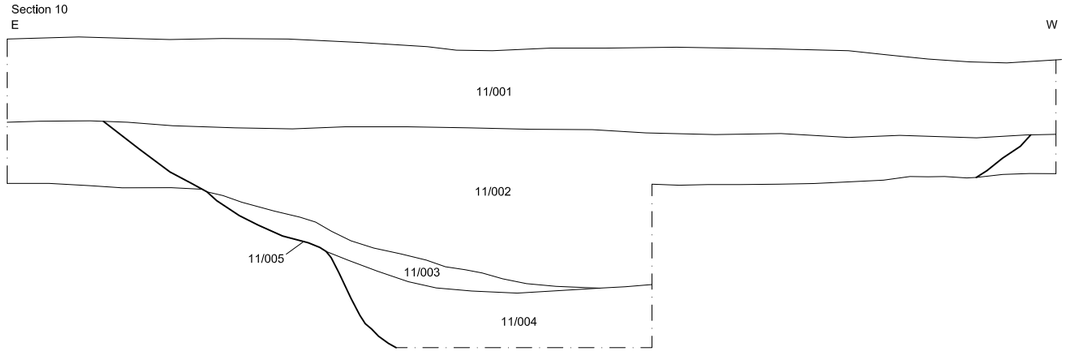


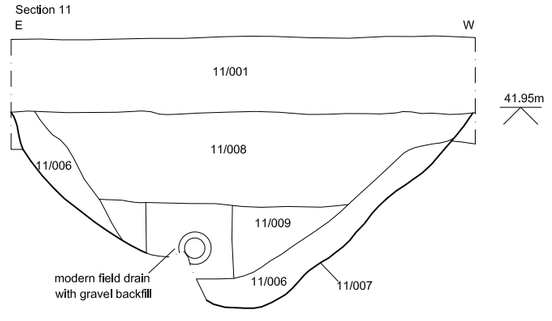
587255, 245765

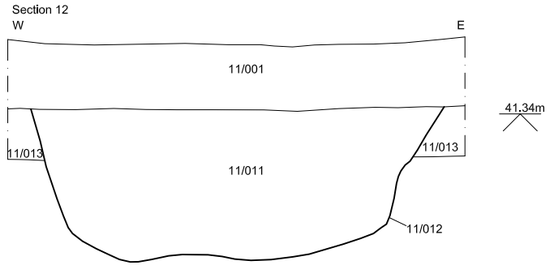
587280, 245765

N

0 2m





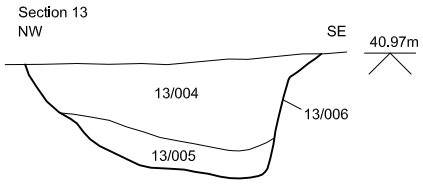


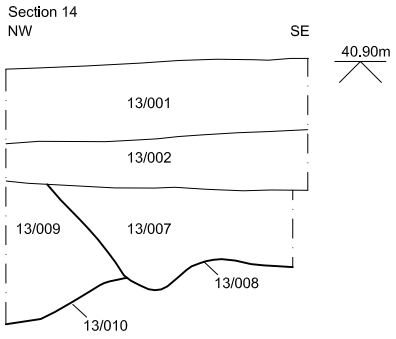
0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk	Fig.10
Project Ref: 8475	Feb 2016	Trench 11, plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016072	Drawn by: APL		

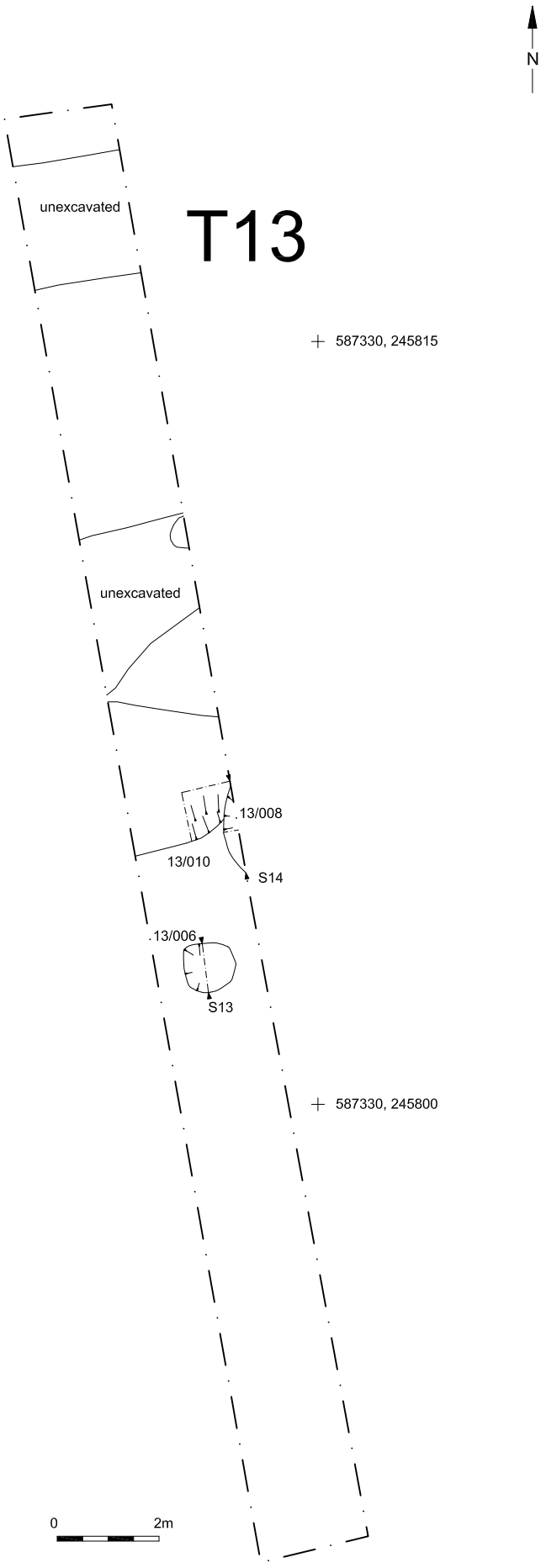
Pit 13/006 view east (1m scale)

Pit 13/008, ditch 13/010 view east (1m scale)





0 0.5m



© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk	Fig.11
Project Ref: 8475	Feb 2016	Trench 13 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016072	Drawn by: APL		

Ditches 14/005 and 14/007 and pit 14/009 looking west (1m scale)

T14

587365, 245795

587355, 245785

S15

14/009

14/007

S15

14/005

14/011

N

0 2m

Section 15

S N SW NE

41.16m

14/004

14/005

14/006

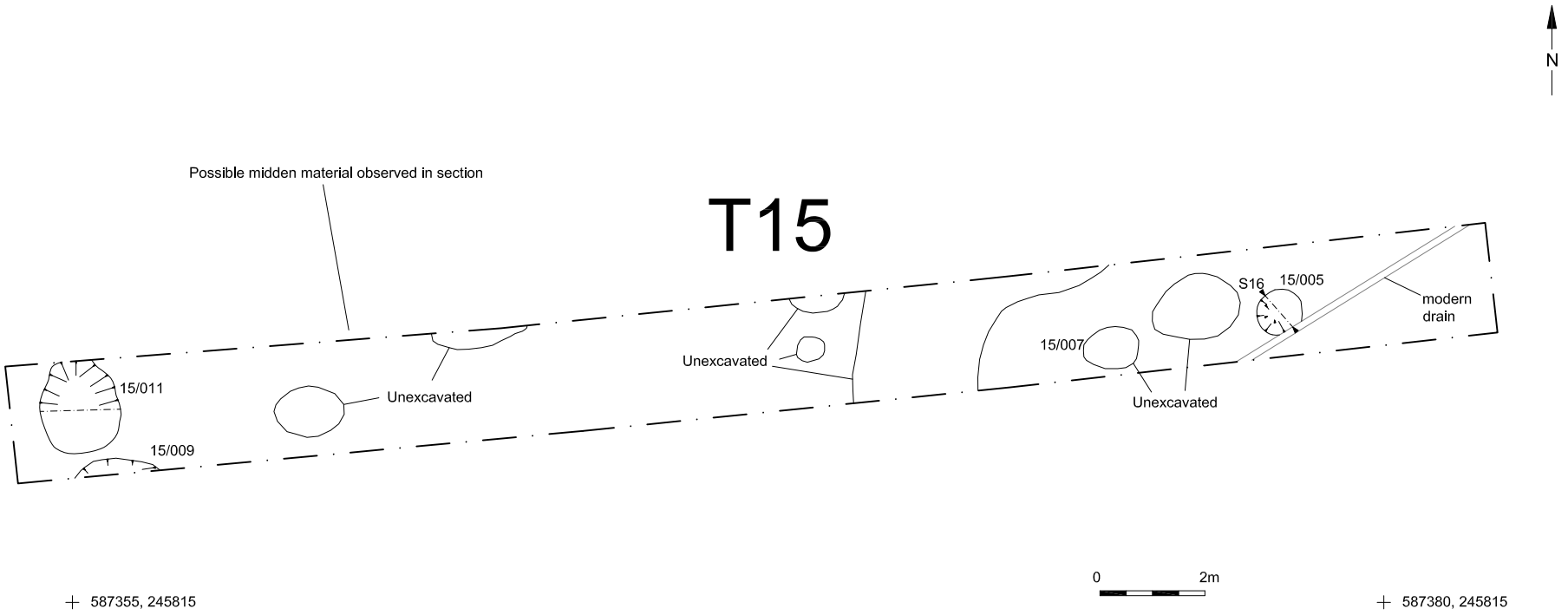
14/007

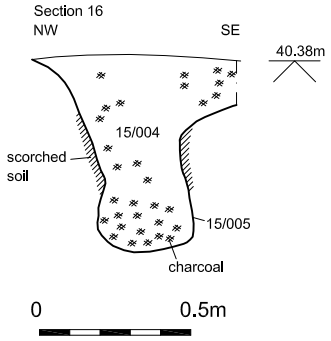
14/008

14/009

0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk	Fig.12
Project Ref: 8475	Feb 2016	Trench 14, plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2016072	Drawn by: APL		





Posthole 15/005 looking north-east (0.5m scale)

Pit 15/009 looking south (0.5m scale)

Pit 15/011 looking south (0.5m scale)

© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk	Fig.13
Project Ref: 8475	Feb 2016	Trench 15, plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016072	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 2 looking north, 1m scale

Trench 3 looking north, 1m scale

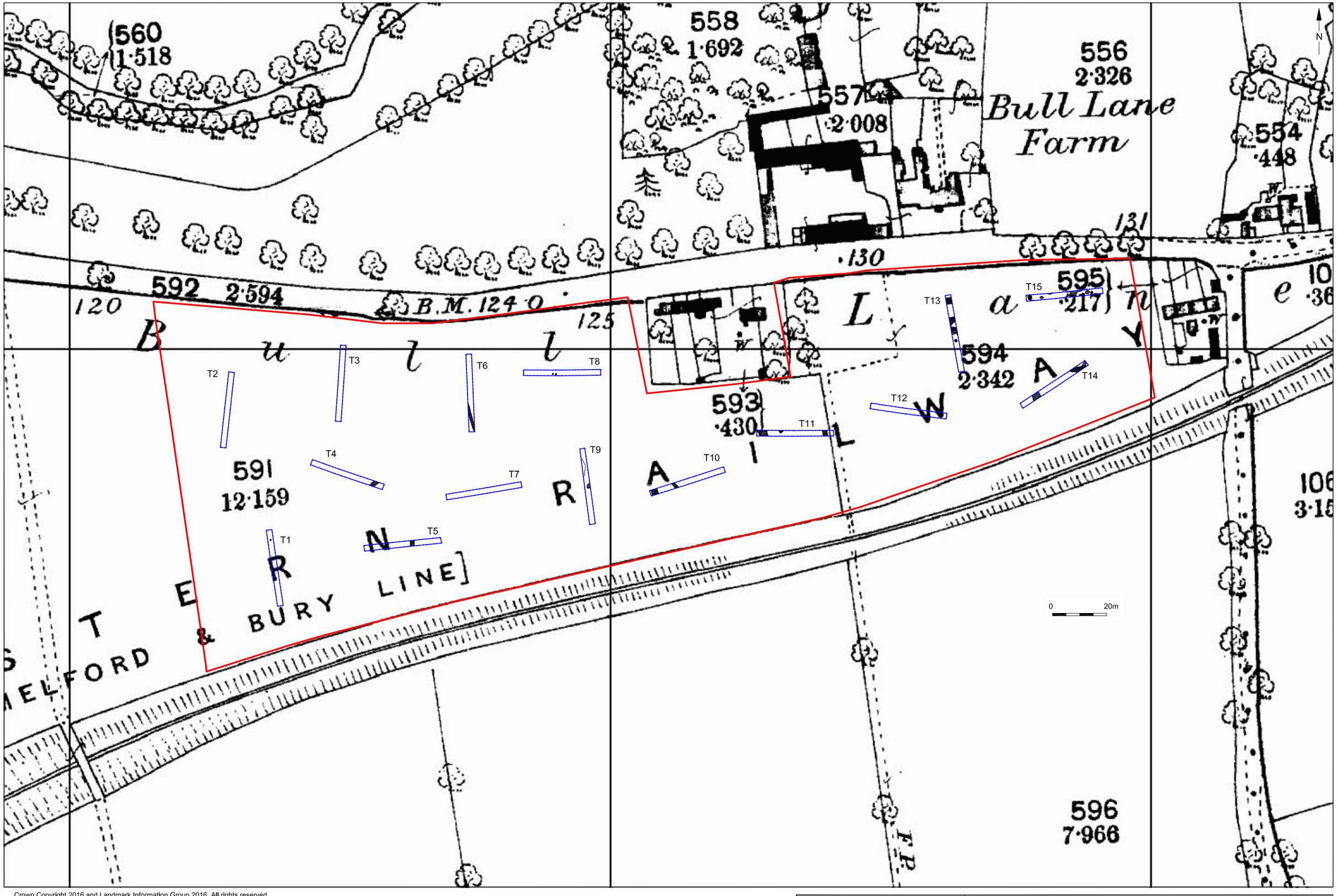
Trench 11 looking west, 2m & 1m scales

Trench 12 looking west, 2m & 1m scales

Trench 14 looking north-east, 1m scale

Trench 15 looking west, 1m scale

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land south of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk	Fig.14
Project Ref: 8475	Feb 2016	Selected trench photographs	
Report Ref: 2016072	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land south of Bull Lane, Long Melford, Suffolk	Fig.15
Project Ref: 8475	Oct 2016	Evaluation trench locations with 1886 Ordnance Survey	
Report Ref: 2016072	Drawn by: APL		

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