

Archaeological Evaluation

**Johnson's Farm
Leiston
Suffolk**

**ASE Project No: 161056
Site/Parish Code: LCS221
Event No: ESF25249**

ASE Report No: 2017049



March 2017

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NGR: TM 43352 62875

Planning Ref: DC/16/1961/OUT

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OASIS id: 272252**

by Rob Cullum

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Date of Issue:	March 2017	
Revision:	Revision 4, 29/03/2017	

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological trial-trench evaluation at Johnson's Farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston, Suffolk, in January 2017.

A preceding geophysical survey detected anomalies of potential archaeological origin within the area of the site. A number of the trenches were therefore targeted upon selected anomalies in order to validate the results of the survey.

Sixty-nine trenches were excavated across the 8.65ha site, of which forty-three were identified to contain multi-period archaeological features. These remains, predominantly linear ditches, gullies and pits, were spread across most parts of the site, apart from its northern end and southeast corner.

A low density and low complexity of poorly-dated Prehistoric and Roman period remains have been identified to be present across the southern part of the site. These features are possibly concentrated in the southwest, the Roman remains perhaps focused upon a ditched enclosure that is further defined by the geophysical survey results.

More numerous Medieval period remains of moderate density and complexity are present across the central-western part of the site. The majority of the geophysical anomalies interpreted as being of probable archaeological origin relate to these remains. Together they define parts of an enclosed landscape containing pits. It is probable that these constitute the remains of a farm potentially dating from the late 11th to mid/late 14th centuries with activity continuing perhaps as late as the mid 16th century. The medieval farmstead complex itself has not been identified by the evaluation.

A low to modest density of Post-medieval remains are widespread across the site. These comprise field boundary ditches, ponds and quarries associated with the former Johnson's Farm, the demolished remains of which are located north of the centre of the site. The majority appear to have been infilled during the course of the 20th century and are shown on historic mapping from the 1880s onwards.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at Johnson's Farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston, Suffolk, in January 2017. The evaluation was undertaken in order to assess the potential for and nature of archaeological remains in advance of a proposed residential development and to determine the 'ground truth' of potential archaeological features indicated by a preceding geophysical survey carried out in 2016.

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The site is located on the western side of Leiston, directly north of Saxmundham Road, in the district of East Suffolk (NGR: TM 43352 62875; Figure 1).

1.2.2 The proposed development area comprises a roughly rectangular field of 8.64ha extent, all of which is currently under arable cultivation. The eastern and western boundaries of the site are defined by a hedgerow, the northern boundary by a railway line and the southern boundary by a hedgerow and footpath running parallel to Saxmundham Road. The site is bisected by a hedgerow which runs north-south from Highbury cottages until it reaches the railway line.

1.2.3 The site occupies a gentle slope, rising slowly from south to north.

1.2.4 The overlying topsoil on the site consists of 0.20-0.50m of dark brown clay silt with some sand. Subsoil is present across the majority of the site, with the exception of the northernmost area, and is comprised of a mid-brown silty sand with a depth of 0.05-0.60m.

1.2.5 The solid underlying solid geology in the area is categorised as Crag Group - Sand by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2016).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 A planning application (Ref: DC/16/1961/OUT) was made to East Suffolk District Council for the construction of 187 dwellings with associated infrastructure and access. As archaeological advisor to the LPA, the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) recommended that evaluation works were undertaken pre-determination.

1.3.2 A *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation* was issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team's (SCCAS/CT) detailing the requirements of these works.

1.3.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation for the Archaeological Evaluation was subsequently prepared by ASE (2016), and approved by SCCAS/CT, prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report describes and assesses the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out at Johnson's Farm, Leiston, during the period 09-31 January 2017. The fieldwork was carried out by Rob Cullum (Archaeologist) and was managed by Andy Leonard.
- 1.4.2 The results of a preceding geophysical survey (Pre-Construct Geophysics 2016) are also considered in relation to the evaluation results.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following is a summary of the most pertinent information contained in a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA), produced by the Archaeology Collective on behalf of Christchurch Land and Estates Ltd, in support of an application for residential development at this site at Johnson's Farm (Feldkamp 2016).
- 2.1.2 The DBA includes all known archaeological sites and findspots within a 1.5km radius of the site, as recorded by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER). The most pertinent of these are reiterated here and their locations shown on Figure 1.
- 2.1.3 Five archaeological investigations have been carried out within the 1.5km radius study area, none of which recorded any archaeological finds or features (ESF19126, ESF20499, ESF20840, ESF21926, ESF21928).
- 2.1.4 There are several cropmarks recorded within the study area, all of which are undated. A small sub-rectangular enclosure lies 500m to the southwest (MSF14094) and a large sub-square enclosure surrounds a semi-circular ring ditch 700m to the northeast (MSF16191). There is also a mound and trackway 700m to the northeast (MSF16192).

2.2 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic

- 2.2.1 No evidence for activity in the earlier prehistoric periods has been recorded in the immediate surroundings of Johnson's Farm.

2.3 Bronze Age and Iron Age

- 2.3.1 There is little evidence for activity within the study area during the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods, with the exception of one isolated and unstratified Bronze Age socketed and looped chisel found 1.2km to the southeast (MSF8082).

2.4 Roman

- 2.4.1 A possible Roman villa is recorded 1.2km to the southwest of the site with surface finds of pottery, roof tile and fragments of puddingstone quern recovered from a ploughed field (MSF2326).
- 2.4.2 An isolated and unstratified Roman coin of uncertain date was found 1km to the northeast (MSF11528).

2.5 Saxon/Early Medieval

- 2.5.1 There is no evidence for activity in the Saxon period within a 1.5km radius of the site.

2.6 Medieval

- 2.6.1 Other than the Grade II listed St. Margaret church 650m to the east and the church of St. Lawrence 1.3km to the south-west, there is very little documentary evidence and no material evidence of medieval activity within 1.5km of the site (DSF11148, MSF13992).

2.7 Post-Medieval and Modern

- 2.7.1 The site itself has been in agricultural use since at least 1880 and 'Johnson's Farm' is recorded as being present within the application site from as early as the 1880 Tithe Map (Figure. 2). The farm buildings were spread out, with a large building to the south, a long rectangular building to the east and a smaller square building to the north. Two large oval ponds are present on the 1881 OS map along with a semi-circular quarry or clay pit at the eastern edge of the site.
- 2.7.2 Johnson's Farm is also shown on OS maps from 1905, 1925-26 and 1958. The farm is not present on the 1970 OS map, suggesting it had been demolished by this time, but several ponds are still present.
- 2.7.3 Throughout this time, the layout of the landscape changes. There is a general opening up of the landscape, with a total of seven separate fields surrounding the farm buildings and pond just north of the centre of the site on the 1880 Tithe map (Fig. 2). On the 1884 OS map two more ponds and two trackways are present, one to the northeast of the farm buildings and one further to the west. One of the trackways is on a north/south alignment, linking the Johnson's Farm buildings to Saxmundham road, and the other is on a northeast/southwest alignment leading from the farm buildings to the railway line immediately north of the site. There is also a large hollow, potentially a quarry pit, recorded in the northeast of the site.
- 2.7.4 By 1905, the trackway between the farm and railway line is no longer present and neither is the pond to the northeast of the farm building. A boundary dividing the two fields at the east of the site has been removed. The same layout is apparent on both the 1928 and 1958 OS maps.
- 2.7.5 By 1977, all that remains of the farm are the two ponds to the northeast and northwest of the farm buildings. The field delineation is the same as that seen today.

2.8 Geophysical Survey

- 2.8.1 The 2016 geophysical survey of the site carried out in 2016 "...recorded traces of archaeological remains, predominately situated in the northern and south-western regions" (Bunn 2016, 1). The interpretive plot is reproduced as Figure 3.
- 2.8.2 Modern and recent features include demolition material associated with Johnson's Farm, rubble backfill within two ponds, a buried service and boundary fencing. A number of potentially archaeological ditches and pits were detected in the north and southwest of the site (Figure 3, highlighted red). Some of these ditches appear to partially define the boundaries of variously sized enclosures in the northern region of the site and are suggested to "...clearly predate Johnson's Farm and the existing pond and boundary that separate the two fields" (Bunn 2016, 3). However, when examined alongside the

Tithe and OS maps from 1880 through to 1958, there are parallels regarding alignment and there is the potential that these represent earlier divisions of the land, predating the 1880 tithe map.

2.9 Project Aims and Objectives

2.9.1 The general aims of the archaeological evaluation, as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), were:

- to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character and date of archaeological remains within the site
- to establish the 'ground truth' of the results of the geophysical survey
- to enable the Senior Archaeological officer at SCCAS/CT to make an informed decision regarding the requirements of any further work
- to make the results of the investigation publicly accessible through submission of a report to the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record and of the project archive to the local museum

2.9.2 Specific research objectives, taking into account the *Research and Archaeology Framework for the Eastern Counties (Parts 1 and 2)* and the *Revised Framework for the East of England*, were to:

- Determine the presence/absence and significance of any evidence of prehistoric, Roman and Saxon activity within this location
- Determine the presence/absence and significance of any later activity on the site

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The methodology specified for the archaeological work carried out at Johnson's Farm, Leiston, can be found in full in the WSI, completed prior to the commencement of fieldwork and included as an appendix to this report (ASE 2016, Appendix 5). What follows is a brief summary of this methodology and a discussion of any changes made during the evaluation.
- 3.1.2 Sixty-nine trenches were opened in the locations shown on Figure 2. Trench 5 was shifted slightly in order to allow for full excavation whilst avoiding a public footpath running north-south across the site. All trenches were excavated to the full 30m length and to a width of 2.4m, slightly more than that stipulated in the WSI due the presence of a larger machine bucket on site.
- 3.1.3 Machining of the trenches was undertaken using a tracked excavator under close archaeological supervision, with topsoil and subsoil being removed stratigraphically until archaeological remains and/or underlying natural geology was encountered.
- 3.1.4 All archaeological features were hand-excavated, with the following exceptions: Those of exceptional size were first investigated by hand in a finds retrieval exercise and subsequently further investigated with using the tracked excavator. Features present in more than one trench were not excavated in every instance. Any features that could be confidently dated as modern (through use of OS maps) were not excavated. A number of small linear features were not excavated following consultation with the monitoring officer during a site visit on the 18th January 2017 when it was agreed that only a sample of such features would be investigated.
- 3.1.5 50% of discreet contexts and 1m-long segments of linear features were excavated.
- 3.1.6 All trench and feature locations were located and planned using GPS. Post-excavation photographs were taken of each trench and soil stratigraphy was recorded, regardless of the presence/absence of archaeological features. Hand written trench record sheets were maintained throughout the site. Photographic and drawing records were maintained of all features excavated.
- 3.1.7 All finds from all excavated deposits were retrieved and retained for specialist identification and study. All such material is identified by association with context numbers and site code.
- 3.1.7 Bulk soil samples were collected from deposits deemed appropriate for environmental study and/or for the recovery of small artefacts.
- 3.1.8 A metal-detector was used throughout excavations prior to and during the excavation of trenches and were used on trench bases and spoil heaps. Feature fills were also scanned.

3.2 Archive

3.3.1 Finds from the fieldwork will be kept with the archival material and permission will be sought from the landowner to deposit the finds and paper archive with the SCCAS.

3.3.2 The contents of the site archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Item	Quantity
Context sheets	172
Section sheets	15
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	326
Context register	0
Drawing register	15
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	69

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	67 bags
Registered finds (number of)	1
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	9
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	9

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 A simple deposit sequence comprising a 0.20-0.50m thickness of topsoil, in some instances overlying 0.05-0.45m of subsoil, was recorded in all trenches. These deposits overlay the undisturbed natural deposit of a mixture of yellowy mid-brown sand, silt and clay.
- 4.1.2 Of the 69 trenches excavated, 43 contained archaeological remains. These comprised ditches, gullies, pits and a potential kiln, all cut into the natural deposit and overlain by topsoil, or by subsoil where present.
- 4.1.3 The trenches that contained archaeological features are described individually in sections 4.2-2.44. The 26 archaeologically negative trenches are given summary description in section 4.45 and further details of their deposit sequences are presented in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.4 The recorded features contained a range of fill types, including silty sand, clay-silt, silty clay, sandy silt and sandy clay. Such variation is consistent with the highly variable nature of the natural deposit across the site.
- 4.1.5 No particular area of the site exhibited a concentration of archaeological features. However, there was a notable paucity of features in the northern part of the site and in the corners.
- 4.1.6 A number of trenches were located in order to investigate plotted geophysical anomalies of possible archaeological origin (Fig. 3). Correspondence of below-ground archaeological features with plotted geophysical anomalies is considered.
- 3.1.9 Decisions were made regarding the selective sampling of similar linear features in consultation with the SCCAS monitoring officer during a site meeting on 18 January 2017.

4.2 Trench 4 (Figure 4)

Heights at N end of trench = 22.34 AOD (top)
Heights at S end of trench = 22.17 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[4/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m+	2.4m+	0.30m
[4/002]	Layer	Natural	30m+	2.4m+	N/A
[4/003]	Fill	Of [4/004]	2.4m+	2.32m	N/A
[4/004]	Cut	Ditch, modern	2.4m+	2.32m	N/A
[4/005]	Fill	Of [4/007]	1.30m	0.87m	0.32m
[4/006]	Fill	Of [4/007]	1.30m	1.06m	0.21m
[4/007]	Cut	Ditch, terminus	2.4m+	1.06m	0.42m

Table 3: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 Trench 4, was aligned NNE/SSW and in the northwest corner of the site in order to investigate plotted geophysical anomalies; a right-angled linear and two discrete features.
- 4.2.2 Probable ditch terminus [4/007] was partially exposed at the south end of the trench. It was on a NE/SW alignment and had slightly irregular, concave sides with a flat base and two fills. Upper fill [4/005] was a mid-red-brown silty clay that contained fire-cracked flints and a fragment of fired clay. Basal fill [4/006] was a mid-yellow-brown silty clay from which two flint flakes and a fire-cracked flint were retrieved. Terminal [4/007] is likely a northern end of the ditch recorded in the west end of Trench 5. However, it was detected by the geophysical survey as a discrete pit-like anomaly, rather than as part of a linear anomaly (Fig. 3). This may have been the result of a markedly different fill, or inclusions, being present at the terminal.
- 4.2.3 Ditch [4/004] ran on an east/west alignment across the trench. Its recorded position coincides with a field boundary ditch shown on historic OS maps from 1905 to 1977. It was also identified as a discrete anomaly by the geophysical survey (see Figure 3). Given its apparently modern date, the feature was not excavated.
- 4.2.4 The geophysical survey indicated the presence of one further feature that was identified in excavation. This was a right-angled linear, part of which ran east/west across the middle of the trench. However, there was a large modern pit with a tarmac fill extending across much of the central part of the trench.

4.3 Trench 5 (Figure 5)

Heights at E end of trench = 22.04 AOD (top)
 Heights at W end of trench = 22.20 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[5/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.30-0.40m
[5/002]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	0.10m
[5/003]	Fill	Of [5/004]	2.4m+	1.50m	N/A
[5/004]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	1.50m	N/A

Table 4: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 Trench 5 was aligned ENE/WSW and located to investigate the plotted positions of a series of roughly parallel north/south linear geophysical anomalies. It contained ditch [5/004] and two land drains, all at the west end.
- 4.3.2 Ditch [5/004] was aligned north/south and was detected by the geophysical survey. It was not excavated due to truncation by one of the land drains, which was left undisturbed. Its northern terminus, however, was excavated in Trench 4 as feature [4/007].
- 4.3.3 No other archaeological features were identified that could have corresponded to the linear anomalies plotted in this trench.

4.4 Trench 13 (Figure 6)

Heights at N end of trench = 22.61 AOD (top)

Heights at S end of Trench = 22.40 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[13/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.30-0.35m
[13/002]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	N/A
[13/003]	Fill	Of [13/004]	5.0+	2.4m+	N/A
[13/004]	Cut	Modern pond	5.0+	2.4m+	N/A

Table 5: Trench 13 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Trench 13 was located at the north end of the site in order to investigate the northern limit of a plotted geophysical anomaly relating to a former pond. It was aligned north/south.

4.4.2 The pond detected by the geophysical survey is shown on OS mapping from 1880 onwards and measures c. 35m long by 15m wide (Figs 2 and 3). 5m of the northern extents of the infilled pond was exposed at the south end of the trench, but not excavated.

4.5 Trench 16 (Figure 7)

Heights at N end of trench = 22.45 AOD (top)

Heights at S end of trench = 22.43 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[16/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.30-0.35m
[16/002]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4	0.05m
[16/003]	Cut	Pit	0.51m	0.50m	0.24m
[16/004]	Fill	Of [16/003]	0.51m	0.50m	0.24m
[16/005]	Fill	Of [16/006]	2.4m+	N/A	N/A
[16/006]	Cut	Modern ditch	2.4m+	N/A	N/A

Table 6: Trench 16 list of recorded contexts

4.5.1 Trench 16 was aligned north/south in order to investigate various plotted geophysical anomalies; an east-west linear and two discrete pit-like anomalies.

4.5.2 Small pit [16/003] was located at the north end of trench 16. It had steep sides and flat base and contained a single light grey-brown sandy clay fill from which no finds were retrieved. The base of its single fill [16/004] contained frequent burnt material; suggestive of its possible use as a fire pit, though no *in situ* scorching of the cut was noted. Bulk soil sample <4> yielded a small quantity of charcoal and a fragment of fire-cracked flint, but no significant plant macrofossil remains.

4.5.3 East/west aligned ditch [16/006] crossed the south end of the trench. It is shown as a field boundary on the Tithe and OS maps from 1880 to 1958 and so was not excavated.

4.6 Trench 18 (Figure 8)

Heights at E end of trench = 22.25 AOD (top)

Heights at W end of trench = 22.48 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[18/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.25-0.30m
[18/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.05m
[18/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	0.05m
[18/004]	Fill	Of [18/005]	2.4m+	2.4m	0.70m
[18/005]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	2.4m	0.70m
[18/006]	Fill	Of [18/007]	2.4m+	1.4m	0.45m
[18/007]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	1.4m	0.45m
[18/008]	Fill	Of [18/009]	?	0.18m	0.38m
[18/009]	Cut	Pit	?	0.18m	0.38m
[18/010]	Fill	Of [18/011]	4.5m+	2.4m+	N/A
[18/011]	Cut	Pond	4.5m+	2.4m+	N/A

Table 7: Trench 18 list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 Trench 18 was aligned east/west in order to investigate plotted geophysical anomalies; two linears in its west and a historic pond at its east.
- 4.6.2 North/south aligned ditches [18/005] and [18/007] ran across the west end of the trench. [18/005] had very steep sides with a flat base and contained a single mid grey-brown silty clay fill [18/004] which yielded a single Medieval pottery sherd. [18/007] had moderately steep sides with a flat base and a single mid-grey-brown clay-silt fill [18/006] from which three very small mid-11th century pottery sherds were collected. The fills of both features contained high quantities of oyster shell and it is likely that they were of similar date. These ditches coincide with the positions of geophysical anomalies plotted at this location.
- 4.6.3 Pit [18/009] was largely removed by ditch [18/007]. Extending beyond the southern trench edge, only its northeastern portion was exposed. As excavated, it had moderately steep sides and a single mid grey-brown silty clay fill. No finds were retrieved, but it clearly pre-dated Medieval ditch [18/007].
- 4.6.4 Feature [18/011] was a substantial cut exposed within the east of the trench. It correlates with the west side of a pond shown on OS maps up to 1977 that was also detected by the geophysical survey (see Fig. 3). Approximately 4.5m of this feature was exposed, but not excavated due to its modern date. Modern pottery, glass and a piece of iron pipe were retrieved from its surface.

4.7 Trench 19 (Figure 9)

Heights at N end of trench = 22.27 AOD (top)

Heights at S end of trench = 22.36 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[19/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.27-0.32m
[19/002]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	0.05m
[19/003]	Cut	Pit	0.58m	0.47m	0.57m
[19/004]	Fill	Of [19/003]	0.58m	0.47m	0.57m
[19/005]	Cut	Pit	0.32m	0.36m	0.15m
[19/006]	Fill	Of [19/005]	0.32m	0.36m	0.15m
[19/007]	Cut	Pit	0.38m	0.35m	0.35m
[19/008]	Fill	Of [19/007]	0.38m	0.35m	0.35m
[19/009]	Fill	Of [19/010]	6.0+	2.4m+	N/A
[19/010]	Cut	Pond	6.0+	2.4m+	N/A

Table 8: Trench 19 list of recorded contexts

- 4.7.1 Trench 19 was aligned north/south in order to investigate plotted geophysical anomalies; a complex of at least two discrete pit-like anomalies and the edge of a pond.
- 4.7.1 Pit [19/003] was small and oval in plan with vertical sides with a sharp break of slope to a v-shaped base. Its relatively substantial depth in relation to its width, at 0.57m deep, is noteworthy. Its single fill [19/004] was a dark grey-brown silty clay which contained a single sherd of pottery dated to the mid-11th century and eight fragments (70g) of poorly fired clay.
- 4.7.2 Small pit [19/005] was oval in plan with straight sides and a moderate break of slope to a flat base. Its single mid-grey-brown silty clay fill contained no finds. Its size is perhaps indicative of a posthole, but no post-pipe was visible in section.
- 4.7.3 Small pit [19/007] was near-circular in plan, with straight sides with a sharp break of slope to a near v-shaped base. Its single fill was a dark grey-brown silty clay that contained no finds.
- 4.7.4 [19/010] was a large modern pond partially exposed within the north end of trench 19. It is shown on historic OS maps up to 1970 and was also detected by the geophysical survey (Figs 2 and 3). It was not excavated.
- 4.7.5 Pits [19/003], [19/005] and [19/007] are smaller than the geophysical anomalies plotted at this location, but nevertheless appear to coincide with them. The geophysical anomaly at the north end of the trench may be the result of a metallic/magnetic inclusion in the fill of the pond.

4.8 Trench 20 (Figure 10)

Heights at E end of trench = 21.36 AOD (top)

Heights at W end of trench = 22.19 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[20/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.20-0.25m
[20/002]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	0.10m
[20/003]	Fill	Of [20/004]	13.60m	2.4m+	N/A
[20/004]	Cut	Quarry pit, modern	13.60m	2.4m+	N/A

Table 8: Trench 20 list of recorded contexts

4.8.1 Trench 20 was located beyond the extents of the geophysical survey, toward the northeast of the site, and aligned east/west.

4.8.2 [20/004] was an expansive cut extending across the eastern half of the trench and beyond. Exposed for c.13.6m within the trench it was investigated at its east end by means of a machine-cut sondage. This was excavated to a depth of 1.75m without the base of the feature being reached. A sherd of pottery, fragment of bottle glass and two iron objects were recovered, all of modern date. Clearly part of a backfilled quarry, it is shown on historic OS maps from 1884 to 1954, but not as late as 1970, by which time it was backfilled.

4.9 Trench 21 (Figure 11)

Heights at N end of trench = 22.44 AOD (top)

Heights at S end of trench = 22.60 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[21/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.30-0.40m
[21/002]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	N/A
[21/003]	Fill	Of [21/004]	2.4m+	1.75m	0.52m
[21/004]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	1.75m	0.52m
[21/005]	Fill	Of [21/008]	2.4m+	1.80m	0.34m
[21/006]		<i>Not used</i>			
[21/007]	Fill	Of [21/008]	2.4m+	2.30m	0.41m
[21/008]	Cut	Ditch terminus	2.4m+	2.30m	1.10m+
[21/009]	Fill	Of [21/008]	2.4m+	1.05m	0.35m
[21/010]	Fill	Of [21/012]	1m	2m	0.55m
[21/011]	Fill	Of [21/012]	1m	1.25m	0.35m
[21/012]	Cut	Pit	1m	2m	0.51m
[21/013]	Fill	Of [21/014]	N/A	N/A	N/A
[21/014]	Cut	Hedge row	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 9: Trench 21 list of recorded contexts

4.9.1 Trench 21, in the northwest of the site, was aligned north/south and positioned to investigate plotted geophysical anomalies; three east/west linears and a discrete pit-like anomaly.

4.9.2 Ditch [21/004], in the southern half of the trench, had an east/west alignment and steep sides with a moderately sharp break of slope and a slightly concave base. It had a single compact, mid yellow-grey silty clay fill [21/003] from which a piece of worked flint and a

sherd of Late Medieval Transitional Ware pottery (15th–mid 16th century) were recovered. This ditch corresponds with the plotted position of a ditch-like linear geophysical anomaly.

- 4.9.3 Possible ditch terminus [21/008], in the centre of the trench, had an apparent east/west alignment and sides that varied from very steep to vertical as they approached the bottom. Its base was not reached due to limitations on excavation depth. Upper fill [21/005] was a loose dark brown sandy silt with mixed finds, including a post-medieval iron object, roof tile, two medieval pottery sherds and one clearly residual roman pottery sherd. Intermediate fill [21/007] was a compact mottled light brown and yellow silty clay with a possible post-medieval nail fragment, a roof tile fragment and a small group of mid-11th century pottery sherds. Basal fill [21/009] was a very compact light grey-brown silty clay with no finds. This feature corresponds with the position of a large pit-like geophysical anomaly (Fig. 3).
- 4.9.4 [21/012] was an elongated, possibly rectangular, pit at the centre of the trench. It was truncated to the north by possible ditch [21/008] and extended beyond the west edge of the trench. 0.51m deep, it had steep sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base, and contained two fills. Upper fill [21/010] was a loose mid-grey silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions, from which a single 12th century pottery sherd was retrieved. Lower fill [21/011] was a compact mid-yellow-grey silty clay with very occasional charcoal and chalk inclusions.
- 4.9.5 [20/014] was a linear area of disturbance in the surface of the natural deposit that ran east/west across the north end of the trench. No distinct cut was found, though root disturbance was observed. This feature ran parallel with, and in between, the two linear geophysical anomalies crossing the northern part of the trench (Fig. 3). It is not clear whether this recorded hedgeline in fact relates to one or other of these.

4.10 Trench 22 (Figure 12)

Heights at E end of trench = 22.50 AOD (top)

Heights at W end of trench = 22.48 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[22/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.35-0.40m
[22/002]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	N/A
[22/003]		<i>Not used</i>			
[22/004]		<i>Not used</i>			
[22/005]		<i>Not used</i>			
[22/006]	Fill	Of [22/007]	2.4m+	5.83m	0.20m
[22/007]	Cut	Shallow hollow	2.4m+	5.83m	0.20m
[22/008]	Fill	Of [22/011]	2.4m+	1.26m	0.30m
[22/009]	Fill	Of [22/011]	2.4m+	1.90m	0.74m
[22/010]	Fill	Of [22/011]	2.4m+	0.90m	0.12m
[22/011]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	1.90m	0.74m

Table 10: Trench 22 list of recorded contexts

- 4.10.1 Trench 22 was aligned east/west and positioned to investigate plotted geophysical anomalies; three roughly parallel NNW/SSE aligned, slightly amorphous, linears.

- 4.10.2 [22/007] was a large shallow depression at the centre of trench 22, some 5.8m wide. Its single fill [22/006] was a dark red sandy silt from which a total of two sherds of mid-11th century pottery were eventually recovered after much searching. The feature coincides with the plotted position of a geophysical survey in an area of strong magnetic variation (see Fig. 3).
- 4.10.3 Ditch [22/011] ran on a north/south alignment to the west of the depression. It had steep to concave sides and a concave base. It contained three fills. Upper fill [22/008] was a dark red-brown silty clay with moderately frequent inclusions of charcoal from which several large mammal bones, oyster shells, two sandstone cobbles and 74 sherds of 13th century pottery were collected. Bulk soil sample <5> contained abundant charred plant remains, including oat and cultivated varieties of vetch/ pea/ garden pea. Intermediate fill [22/009] was a mid-grey silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusion from which three medieval pottery sherds and a fragment of fired clay were recovered. Animal bone and charred remains of rye caryopses, legumes and possible oat were collected from bulk soil sample <7>. Basal fill [22/010] was a dark brown-red silty clay with very occasional charcoal inclusions.
- 4.10.4 The remains of ditch [22/011] closely correlate with the plotted position of the westernmost linear geophysical anomaly running through this trench. However, while the plotted anomaly extended northward as far as Trench 17, the ditch did not. The easternmost anomaly targeted by this trench was not found to correspond to a below-ground archaeological feature.

4.11 Trench 23 (Figure 13)

Heights at N end of trench = 22.40 AOD (top)

Heights at S end of trench = 22.71 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[23/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.25-0.30m
[23/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.09-0.11m
[23/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	0.05m
[23/004]	Cut	Pit	0.58m	0.66m	0.23m
[23/005]	Fill	Of [23/004]	0.58m	0.66m	0.23m
[23/006]	Cut	Pit	3.00m	0.80m	0.21m
[23/007]	Fill	Of [23/006]	3.00m	0.80m	0.21m
[23/008]	Cut	Pit	0.50m	0.51m	0.27m
[23/009]	Fill	Of [23/008]	0.50m	0.51m	0.27m
[23/010]	Cut	Pit	1.54m	1.53m	0.22m
[23/011]	Fill	Of [23/011]	N/A	1.50m	0.19m
[23/012]	Fill	Of [23/011]	N/A	1.03m	0.17m
[23/013]	Cut	Gully	2.4m+	0.85m	0.17m
[23/014]	Fill	Of [23/013]	2.4m+	0.85m	0.17m

Table 11: Trench 23 list of recorded contexts

- 4.11.1 Trench 23 was aligned north/south and positioned to investigate plotted geophysical anomalies; an east/west linear and a cluster of three discrete anomalies.

- 4.11.2 [23/004] was an oval pit, toward the southern end of the trench, with straight, near-vertical sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base. It contained a single mid grey-brown sandy clay fill with occasional small sub-angular flint inclusions. No finds were retrieved from it.
- 4.11.3 Just north of pit [23/004], ditch [23/013] ran east/west across the middle of the trench. It had straight edges and a shallow break of slope down to a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid-grey-brown silty cay with very occasional small charcoal inclusions from which no finds were retrieved.
- 4.11.4 Features [23/006], [23/008] and [23/010] formed a cluster toward the north end of the trench. Elongated pit, or perhaps a short gully, [23/006] was 3.0m long and narrowed to its north. It had moderately steep sides and a shallow break of slope to a flat base. Its fill contained no finds.
- 4.11.5 Small sub-square pit [23/008] had near-vertical sides with a sharp break of slope to a flat base. Its single mid-grey-brown fill contained occasional large sub-angular flints but no finds. It is possible that the flints constituted packing material in a posthole.
- 4.11.6 Shallow, irregularly-oval, probable pit [23/010] extended beyond the western edge of the trench. It had moderately sloped sides and a shallow break of slope to a flat base. Its upper fill [23/012] was a mid-grey-brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flints. Lower fill [23/011] was a primary fill of mottled orange-grey-brown silty sand derived from natural silting. Neither fill contained any finds.
- 4.11.7 A modern drain was recorded to cross the north end of the trench.
- 4.11.8 While pits [23/006] and [23/010] roughly correlated with the plotted positions of some of the discrete anomalies plotted in the middle of the trench, the southern linear anomaly was not found to correspond to any archaeological remains, despite being manifest as a ditch in Trench 21 to the west. Neither ditch [23/013] nor the modern drain at the north end had been detected as anomalies.

4.12 Trench 24 (Figure 14)

Heights at NW end of trench = 22.34 AOD (top)

Heights at SE end of trench = 22.4 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[24/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.30m
[24/002]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	N/A
[24/003]	Fill	Of [24/004]	N/A	N/A	N/A
[24/004]	Cut	Pit	0.63m	0.37m	N/A
[24/005]	Fill	Of [24/006]	N/A	N/A	N/A
[24/006]	Cut	Gully	2.4m+	0.75m	N/A
[24/007]	Fill	Of [24/007]	N/A	N/A	N/A
[24/008]	Cut	Gully	2.4m+	0.50m	N/A
[24/009]	Fill	Of [24/010]	N/A	N/A	N/A
[24/010]	Cut	Gully terminus	2.4m+	0.44m	N/A
[24/011]	Fill	Of [24/012]	N/A	N/A	N/A

[24/012]	Cut	Pit	2.3m	0.50m	N/A
[24/013]	Fill	Of [24/104]	N/A	N/A	N/A
[24/014]	Cut	Pit	4.4m	2.4m+	N/A

Table 12: Trench 24 list of recorded contexts

- 4.12.1 Trench 24 was located toward the centre of the site, in the vicinity of the Johnson's Farm farmstead complex. It was aligned northwest/southeast and positioned to investigate a geophysical anomaly plotted to run on a NNE/SSW alignment though this part of the site.
- 4.12.2 Six features were uncovered, but none were excavated. All were decided to be the result of modern disturbance associated with Johnson's Farm and, with the agreement of the SCCAS monitoring officer, not investigated further.
- 4.12.3 All features exposed in the southeast half of the trench contained modern brick. Pits in the northwest half of the trench were situated in an area of high magnetic variation resulting from the location of buildings, ponds and yard associated with Johnson's Farm.
- 4.12.4 The NNE/SSW aligned linear geophysical anomaly was not located as a below-ground archaeological feature.

4.13 Trench 25 (Figure 15)

Heights at NE end of trench = 22.59 AOD (top)

Heights at SW end of trench = 22.01 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[25/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.39-0.42m
[25/002]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	N/A
[25/003]	Fill	Of [24/004]	0.89m	14.49m	0.23m
[25/004]	Cut	Ditch	0.89m	14.49m	0.23m
[25/005]	Fill	Of [25/006]	N/A	N/A	0.5m+
[25/006]	Cut	Pit	14.43m	2.4m+	0.5m+
[25/007]	Fill	Of [25/006]	N/A	N/A	0.35m
[25/008]	Fill	Of [25/009]	2.4m+	1.20m	N/A
[25/009]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	1.20m	N/A

Table 13: Trench 25 list of recorded contexts

- 4.13.1 Trench 25 was on a NE/SW alignment and positioned to investigate a number of discrete pit-like geophysical anomalies plotted at this location.
- 4.13.2 Shallow ditch [25/004] ran along the western half of the trench on an east/west alignment. It had steep sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base. It contained a single brown-grey silt clay fill [25/003] from which 16th century pottery and brick, animal bone, and an iron key were recovered.
- 4.13.3 [25/006] was an expansive pit partially exposed across the eastern half of trench 25 and clearly extending beyond. Only a small portion of its western edge of this feature was investigated within a small slot that revealed its irregular and steeply sloping side. Its full depth was not established, but was in excess of 0.5m. Two fills were recorded. Upper fill [25/005] was a mid brown-grey silty clay with occasional small charcoal inclusions. In

addition to a small sherd of residual prehistoric pottery, the recovery of an iron chisel and a clay pipe fragment indicate a post-medieval date. Lower fill [25/007] was a compact mottled brown and orange silt clay with occasional small charcoal inclusions, but no finds.

4.13.4 North/south ditch [25/009] crossed the eastern part of the trench and was clearly cut into the top of the fill of post-medieval pit [25/006]. As such, it was not excavated.

4.13.5 The cluster of discrete anomalies plotted in and around the eastern half of the trench coincide with the remains of pit [25/006] and may indicate variable magnetism of components within its fills. Ditch [25/004] did not equate with a plotted linear geophysical anomaly, although discrete anomalies were located at its west end. However, this ditch does appear to be shown as a boundary on historic OS maps.

4.14 Trench 26 (Figure 16)

Heights at N end of trench = 22.27 AOD (top)

Heights at S end of trench = 22.58 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[26/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.30m
[26/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.12-0.25m
[26/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	0.03m
[26/004]	Fill	Of [26/005]	2.4m+	0.22m	0.19m
[26/005]	Cut	Gully	2.4m+	0.22m	0.19m
[26/006]	Fill	Of [26/007]	2.4m+	0.53m	0.38m
[26/007]	Cut	Ditch terminus	2.4m+	0.53m	0.38m
[26/008]	Fill	Of [26/009]	2.4m+	0.89m	0.12m
[26/009]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	0.89m	0.12m
[26/010]	Fill	Of [26/010]	2.4m+	0.64m	0.11m
[26/011]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	0.64m	0.11m
[26/012]	Fill	Of [26/013]	2.4m+	0.55m	0.10m
[26/013]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	0.55m	0.10m
[26/014]	Fill	Of [26/015]	2.4m+	1.04m	0.22m
[26/015]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	1.04m	0.22m
[26/016]	Fill	Of [26/017]	2.4m+	0.76m	0.22m
[26/017]	Cut	Pit	2.4m+	0.76m	0.22m

Table 14: Trench 26 list of recorded contexts

4.14.1 Trench 26 was located at the northeast of the site, on a north/south alignment and outside the extents of the geophysical survey. The middle of the trench contained a relatively dense and complex sequence of archaeological features.

4.14.2 Ditch [26/005] had a ENE/SSW alignment had moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base. Its single fill was a soft mid orange-brown sandy silt with occasional small charcoal inclusions that contained no finds.

4.14.3 Ditch [26/011 / 26/013] ran parallel with [26/005], c.2m to its south. It had moderately sloping sides with a gradual break of slope to a slightly concave base and contained a single fill of soft mid orange-brown sandy silt with occasional small charcoal inclusions,

but no finds. Both [26/005] and [26/011 / 26/013] were cut by [26/009] and it seems reasonable to assume that they were contemporary with one another. Any relationship to [26/015] was lost to this truncation.

4.14.4 Ditch [26/015] was aligned northeast/southwest and had moderately steep sides with a gradual break of slope to a flat base. Its single fill was a soft mid-orange-brown sandy silt with occasional small charcoal inclusions that contained no finds. This ditch converged with ditch [26/011 / 26/013] at the eastern trench limit, but their intercut relationship had been removed by later truncating ditch [26/007 / 26/009].

4.14.5 Presumably round to oval, shallow pit [26/017] was only partially exposed in trench 26, the majority of it lying beyond the western trench edge. It had moderately steep sides with a gradual break of slope to a flat base. Its single fill was a soft mid orange-brown sandy silt with occasional small charcoal inclusions and no finds. Its intercut relationship between with pit [26/017] was not clarified.

4.14.2 Ditch [26/007 / 27/009] was aligned northwest/southeast and had moderately steep sides with a gradual break of slope to a slightly concave base. Its single fill was a soft mid grey-brown sandy silt containing no finds. This ditch cut across infilled ditches [26/005], [26/011 / 26/013], and [26/015], demonstrating this to be the latest feature in the trench.

4.15 Trench 27 (Figure 17)

Heights at E end of trench = 22.59 AOD (top)

Heights at W end of trench = 22.49 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[27/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.20-0.30m
[27/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.10-0.25m
[27/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	N/A
[27/004]	Fill	Of [27/005]	2.4m+	1.23m	N/A
[27/005]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	1.23m	N/A
[27/006]	Fill	Of [27/007]	2.4m+	1.08m	N/A
[27/007]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	1.08m	N/A

Table 15: Trench 27 list of recorded contexts

4.15.1 Trench 27 was located in the west of the site, on an east/west alignment and positioned to investigate a plotted linear geophysical anomaly at its west end.

4.15.2 Ditch [27/007] crossed the west end of the trench on a north/south alignment. It coincided with the linear geophysical anomaly plotted here and its southern continuation was excavated in trench 34 as [34/010]. The ditch was not excavated in this trench.

4.15.3 Ditch [27/005] ran on a northwest/southeast alignment just to the east of [27/007]. It is clearly a continuation of a linear geophysical anomaly plotted intermittently to the southeast and identified as a below-ground feature in Trenches 35 and 41 (i.e. ditches [31/005] and [41/005]). Although not investigated here, it was excavated in Trench 41.

4.16 Trench 28 (Figure 18)

Heights at NW end of trench = 22.55 AOD (top)
Heights at SE end of trench = 22.71 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[28/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.23-0.30m
[28/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.05-0.15m
[28/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	N/A
[28/004]	Fill	Of [28/006]	5m	1.87m	0.70m
[28/005]	Fill	Of [28/006]	5m	1.53m	0.38m
[28/006]	Cut	Pit	5m	1.87m	1.05m
[28/007]	Fill	Of [28/006]	1m	0.16m	0.60m

Table 16: Trench 28 list of recorded contexts

4.16.1 Trench 28, in the west of the site, was aligned northwest/southeast and positioned to investigate a single discrete geophysical anomaly plotted here.

4.16.2 Large, probably oval, pit [28/006], in the centre of trench 28, was only partially revealed within the trench. Where excavated, it had vertical sides with a sharp break of slope to a flat base at a depth of c.1.05m. It contained a sequence of three fills. Upper fill [28/004] was a soft dark brown silty sand with occasional small charcoal inclusions from which 15 sherds of 13th century pottery was retrieved along with three iron objects. Bulk soil sample <3> collected from it contained rare charred plant macrofossils, including large legumes. Lower fill [26/005] was a very compact mid yellow-brown silty clay with very occasional small charcoal and chalk inclusions that contained no finds. Fill [28/007] was a deposit of weathered and redeposited natural down the southwest side of the pit.

4.16.3 The pit coincided with the plotted anomaly.

4.17 Trench 29 (Figure 19)

Heights at NW end of trench = 22.69 AOD (top)
Heights at SE end of trench = 22.80 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[29/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.22-0.30m
[29/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.15-0.25m
[29/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.5m	N/A
[29/004]	Fill	Of [29/005]	2.4m+	0.85m	0.45m
[29/005]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	0.85m	0.45m
[29/006]	Fill	Of [29/007]	3.30m	0.62m	0.14m
[29/007]	Cut	Gully	3.30m	0.62m	0.14m
[29/008]	Fill	Of [29/009]	7.14m+	0.85m	0.20m
[29/009]	Cut	Ditch	7.14m+	0.85m	0.20m
[29/010]	Fill	Of [29/011]	0.50m	0.50m	0.25m
[29/011]	Cut	Pit	0.50m	0.50m	0.25m
[29/012]	Fill	Of [29/013]	2.4m+	1.22m	N/A
[29/013]	Cut	Linear	2.4m+	1.22m	N/A

Table 17: Trench 29 list of recorded contexts

- 4.17.1 Trench 29 was on a northwest/southeast alignment at centre of the site and was positioned to investigate a short length of linear anomaly.
- 4.17.2 [29/005] was a ditch on an east/west alignment at the centre of the trench with steep sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base. It had a single fill of soft light brown-grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks [25/004] and contained some animal bone, including a cattle tibia fragment showing canid gnawing, and a brick fragment of mid 17th to 19th century date.
- 4.17.3 Ditch [29/009] ran north/south across the southern half of the trench. It had an irregular profile and was filled with a soft mid-brown-grey sandy silt with occasional small pebbles [29/008] from which one small Roman pottery sherd, with a date of AD50-120, was recovered. Running perpendicular to [29/005], it is possible the two ditches were associated. However, their projected intersection lay outside the trench.
- 4.17.4 Short and shallow gully [29/007] was located at the centre of the trench, to the west of ditch [29/009]. Aligned NW/SE, it was 3.30m long and had moderately steep sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base. Its single fill was a soft mid-brown-grey sandy silt with occasional small pebbles from which no finds were recovered.
- 4.17.5 Small oval pit [29/011] was partially exposed along the western trench limit. It had steep sides with a gradual break of slope to a concave base. Its single fill was a soft light brown-grey silty sand with occasional small pebbles and no finds.
- 4.17.6 [29/013] was a linear feature exposed at the north end of trench 29. It was not excavated due to its identification on the geophysical survey plot as cultivation feature. The linear anomaly of probable archaeological origin plotted as crossing the trench north of ditch [29/005] was not found to correspond to an archaeological feature.

4.18 Trench 31 (Figure 20)

Heights at N end of trench = 22.67 AOD (top)

Heights at S end of trench = 22.51 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[31/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.28-0.35m
[31/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.17-0.32m
[31/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	0.01-0.02m
[31/004]	Cut	Pit	0.68m	1.13m	0.23m
[31/005]	Fill	Of [31/004]	0.68m	1.13m	0.23m
[31/006]	Cut	Pit	0.80m	1.15m	0.14m
[31/007]	Fill	Of [31/006]	0.80m	1.15m	0.14m
[31/008]	Cut	Ditch terminus	2.26m+	0.74m	0.07m
[31/009]	Fill	Of [31/008]	2.26m+	0.74m	0.07m

Table 18: Trench 31 list of recorded contexts

- 4.18.2 [31/004] was an irregular oval pit toward the centre of trench 31 with steep sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base. Its single fill was a friable mid-brown silty sand with very occasional small angular flints and no finds.

4.18.3 Irregular oval pit [31/006] had concave sides and shallow break of slope to a flat base. Its single fill was a very friable mid-brown silty sand with occasional small angular flints and no finds.

4.18.4 [31/008] was a probably ditch a northwest/southeast alignment that terminated within the southern end of trench 31. It had moderately sloping straight sides with a very shallow break of slope to a flat base. Its single very friable mid-brown silty sand fill, with very occasional small sub-angular flints, contained no finds.

4.18.5 None of these archaeological features was detected by the geophysical survey.

4.19 Trench 32 (Figure 21)

Heights at E end of trench = 22.53 AOD (top)

Heights at W end of trench = 22.59 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[32/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.30m
[32/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.30m
[32/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	0.10-0.15
[32/004]	Fill	Of [32/005]	2.4m+	0.47m	N/A
[32/005]	Cut	Gully	2.4m+	0.47m	N/A

Table 19: Trench 32 list of recorded contexts

4.19.1 Trench 32 was located in the east of the site, outside the extents of the geophysical survey. A single linear feature, [32/005], roughly north-south aligned, was exposed at the north end of the trench. Following consultation with the monitoring officer it was agreed not to excavate it.

4.20 Trench 33 (Figure 22)

Heights at N end of trench = 22.46 AOD (top)

Heights at S end of trench = 22.52 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[33/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.26-0.28m
[33/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.18-0.20m
[33/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	0.05-0.08m
[33/004]	Fill	Of [33/005]	5.80m+	0.35m	0.13m
[33/005]	Cut	Gully terminus	5.80m+	0.35m	0.13m
[33/006]	Fill	Of [33/007]	0.20m	N/A	0.19m
[33/007]	Cut	Posthole	0.20m	N/A	0.19m
[33/008]	Fill	Of [33/009]	2.4m+	1.50m	0.58m
[33/009]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	1.50m	0.58m
[33/010]	Fill	Of [33/011]	2.4m+	1.10m	N/A
[33/011]	Cut	Ditch terminus	2.4m+	1.10m	N/A
[33/012]	Fill	Of [33/017]	1m+	1.27m	0.60m
[33/013]	Fill	Of [33/017]	1m+	0.92m	0.28m
[33/014]	Fill	Of [33/017]	1m+	1.85m	0.45m
[33/015]	Fill	Of [33/017]	1m+	1.85m	0.62m

[33/016]	Fill	Of [33/017]	1m+	1.30m	0.03m
[33/017]	Cut	Pit	1m+	1.85m	0.63m
[33/018]	Cut	Pit/hearth	0.5m+	0.90m	0.50m

Table 20: Trench 33 list of recorded contexts

- 4.19.1 Trench 33 was located toward the southwest of the site on a north/south alignment and positioned to investigate two linear and two rounded discrete anomalies.
- 4.19.2 Narrow gully [33/005] extended for 5.80m up the southern end of trench 33 on a NNE/SSW alignment. Its northern terminus was cut into infilled ditch [33/009]. It had moderately steep sides with a sharp break of slope to a concave base. Its single fill was a soft dark brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and no finds.
- 4.19.3 Posthole [33/007], at the south end of the trench, was largely removed by truncating gully [33/005]. The remainder of its cut had steep to near-vertical sides with a sharp break of sloped to a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid-brown soft clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and no finds.
- 4.19.4 Ditch [33/009], on a roughly east/west alignment, was also exposed at the south end of the trench. It had moderately steep, straight sloping sides with a sharp break of slope to a flat base. Its single fill [33/008] was a mixed light grey and yellow silty clay with moderately frequent chalk and charcoal flecks, from which a quantity 13th-14th century pottery sherds were retrieved.
- 4.19.5 [33/011] was the rounded end of a ditch on a southwest/northeast alignment. It was not excavated but was clearly earlier than [33/009], which cut it.
- 4.19.6 Probably oval feature [33/017] toward the northern end of trench 33 extended beyond the western trench edge. It had moderately steep sloping sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base. It contained a relatively complex sequence of five fills and a probable ?recut (Fig. 22, section 31). Deposits [33/015], a mid-grey silty clay, and [33/016], an overlying mid-red silty clay, appear to have originally filled the cut. Bulk soil sample <6> was collected from [33/016] and found to contain charred cereal grains, possibly oats. Probable central recut [33/018] intruded through these fills and had steeply sloping sides and flat base that were defined by a thin layer of light grey burnt silty clay [33/014] – presumably the result of baking/scorching at modest heat, although a deliberate lining is perhaps possible. This heat appears to have transferred through to the surrounding earlier fills, which were also noted to be scorched *in situ*. The recut was filled with was a soft mid-brown clay silt [33/013], with occasional small-medium sized charcoal inclusions. Uppermost deposit [33/012], across the top of the infilled feature, was a dark brown clay silt with frequent small to medium sized charcoal inclusions. It appears to represent either the fill of another shallow recut into its top or else the accumulation of silts in a subsidence hollow. No finds were retrieved from any of the fills to indicate either function or date. However, the *in situ* scorching exhibited suggests that a hearth or kiln function is possible.

4.20 Trench 34 (Figure 23)

Heights at the E end of the trench = 22.68 AOD (top)
Heights at the W end of the trench = 22.57 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[34/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.26-0.28m
[34/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.18-0.20m
[34/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	0.05-0.08m
[34/004]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	0.62m	0.17m
[34/005]	Fill	Of [34/004]	2.4m+	0.62m	0.17m
[34/006]	Cut	Gully	2.4m+	0.42m	0.11m
[34/007]	Fill	Of [34/006]	2.4m+	0.42m	0.11m
[34/008]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	0.78m	0.22m
[34/009]	Fill	Of [34/008]	2.4m+	0.78m	0.22m
[34/010]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	1.13m	0.51m
[34/011]	Fill	Of [34/010]	2.4m+	0.71m	0.15m
[34/012]	Fill	Of [34/010]	2.4m+	0.85m	0.22m
[34/013]	Fill	Of [34/010]	2.4m+	1.06m	0.15m
[34/014]	Fill	Of [34/010]	2.4m+	0.82m	0.10m

Table 21: Trench 34 list of recorded contexts

- 4.20.1 Trench 34 had an east/west alignment and was located in the southwest of the site, positioned to investigate three parallel linear geophysical anomalies.
- 4.20.2 [34/004] was a north/south aligned, shallow ditch in the eastern half of trench 34. It had moderately steep, straight sides and a shallow break of slope to a flat base. Single fill [34/005] was a friable mid-grey-brown silt sand that contained occasional charcoal flecks. Five sherds of 13th-14th century pottery were retrieved from it.
- 4.20.3 Gully [34/006] was very shallow and ran across the centre of trench 34 on a north/south alignment. Its east side had been removed by parallel truncating ditch [34/008]. Its concave, moderately steep sides had a shallow break of slope to a flat base and it contained a single fill of moderately compact dark grey-brown silty sand with moderately frequent small charcoal pieces.
- 4.20.4 As mentioned above, ditch [34/008] ran parallel with and truncated [34/006]. It had moderately steep, straight sides with a gradual break of slope to a concave base. Its single fill [34/009] was a moderately compact mid-brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones from which five sherds of 13th-14th century pottery and a fragment of abraded, possibly Roman, CBM were retrieved.
- 4.20.5 Relatively substantial ditch [34/010], further east, was also on the same north/south alignment. It had moderately sloping straight sides with a gradual break of slope to a flat base. Much deeper than the other ditches in this trench, at 0.51m, it contained a sequence of four fills (Fig. 23, section 34). Basal fill [34/011] was a compact mid grey-brown sandy clay slump deposit down the east side of the cut. Second fill [34/012] was a compact mottled orange and grey-brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones. Third fill [34/013] was a moderately compact mid grey-brown sandy clay. Uppermost fill [34/014] was a moderately compact mottled orange and grey-brown silty

clay. This was the only fill to contain finds, comprising both residual Roman and a single sherd of medieval (mid 11th century) pottery.

4.21 Trench 35 (Figure 24)

Heights at N end of trench = 22.71 AOD (top)

Heights at S end of trench = 22.74 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[35/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.25-0.30m
[35/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.10-0.20m
[35/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	0.10m
[35/004]	Fill	Of [35/005]	2.4m+	2.00m	N/A
[35/005]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	2.00m	N/A

Table 22: Trench 35 list of recorded contexts

4.21.1 Trench 35 was on a north/south alignment and positioned to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly of probable archaeological origin.

4.21.2 NW/SE aligned ditch [35/005] was exposed at the south end of the trench but not investigated here because of the excavation of its southeast continuation in trench 41 as ditch [41/005]. This feature coincided with the plotted position of the linear anomaly and can be traced to the northwest as far as trench 27.

4.21.3 The projected westward continuation of a further linear anomaly interpreted to be a cultivation feature was not manifest in the north of the trench as a below-ground archaeological feature.

4.22 Trench 36 (Figure 25)

Heights at E end of trench = 22.80 AOD (top)

Heights at W end of trench = 22.78 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[36/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.28-0.29m
[36/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.15-0.22m
[36/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	0.02-0.07m
[36/004]	Cut	Pit	0.55m	1.00m	0.37m
[36/005]	Fill	Of [36/004]	0.55m	1.00m	0.37m
[36/006]	Cut	Posthole	0.17m	0.15m	0.22m
[36/007]	Fill	Of [36/006]	0.17m	0.15m	0.22m

Table 23: Trench 36 list of recorded contexts

4.22.1 Trench 36, at the centre of the site, was on an east/west alignment. Two features were recorded, neither of which were detected by the geophysical survey (see Figure 3).

4.22.2 Small circular pit [36/004] had vertical sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base. Its single fill [26/005] was a soft mid-grey-brown silty sand with occasional small flints, from which a single Roman pottery sherd dated as AD50-120 was recovered.

4.22.3 [36/006] was a small posthole or stakehole with very steep sides and a sharp break of

slope to an irregular base. It contained a single soft dark grey-brown silty sand fill [36/005] with occasional charcoal flecks. A single large unabraded Early Roman pottery sherd was retrieved from it.

4.23 Trench 38 (Figure 26)

Heights at E end of trench = 22.85 AOD (top)

Heights at W end of trench = 22.63 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[38/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.30m
[38/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.30m
[38/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	N/A
[38/004]	Fill	Of [38/005]	2.4m+	1.41m	N/A
[38/005]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	1.41m	N/A

Table 24: Trench 38 list of recorded contexts

4.23.1 Trench 38 had an east/west alignment and was located at the centre of the site. It crossed the north/south farm track as shown on historic mapping (Fig. 2).

4.23.2 North-south aligned ditch [38/005] was recorded but not excavated because of its correspondence with a boundary shown OS/tithe maps from 1880 to 1958 (see Figure 2). Its southward continuation was also recorded in trench 53 and it appears that the farm track was bounded by a ditch on its east side only. No trace of a track surface was identified.

4.24 Trench 39 (Figure 27)

Heights at NW end of trench = 22.57 AOD (top)

Heights at SE end of trench = 22.34 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[39/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.30-0.32m
[39/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.23-0.40m
[39/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	0.04m
[39/004]	Fill	Of [39/005]	2.4m+	0.90m	0.20m
[39/005]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	0.90m	0.20m
[39/006]	Fill	Of [39/007]	0.38m	0.38m	0.15m
[39/007]	Cut	Posthole	0.38m	0.38m	0.15m
[39/008]	Fill	Of [38/009]	2.4m+	0.95m	0.38m
[39/009]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	0.95m	0.38m
[39/010]	Cut	Gully	2.4m+	0.44m	0.07m
[39/011]	Fill	Of [39/010]	2.4m+	0.44m	0.07m

Table 25: Trench 39 list of recorded contexts

4.24.1 Northwest/southeast aligned Trench 39 was located in the east of the site, in an area outside the geophysical survey.

4.24.2 Shallow ditch [39/005] was at the northwest end of the trench, on a NE/SW alignment. It had moderately steep sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base. Its single fill was soft light brown-grey clay-silt with occasional small pebble inclusions but no finds.

4.24.3 [39/007] was a posthole at the centre of the trench, with steep sides with a gradual break of slope to a concave base. It was cut into the fill of ditch [39/009]. Its single fill was a soft light brown-grey clay silt with occasional small pebble inclusions but no finds.

4.24.4 [39/009] was a ditch at the centre of the trench on a northeast/southeast alignment, truncated by posthole [39/007]. It had steep sides tapering to a pointed base and contained a single fill of soft light grey-brown clay-silt. No finds were retrieved.

4.24.5 [39/010] was a shallow east-west gully at the southeast end of the trench, with moderately-steep straight sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base. Its single fill was a friable mid-grey-brown silty sand with occasional small angular flints but no finds.

4.25 Trench 40 (Figure 28)

Heights at E end of trench = 22.64 AOD (top)

Heights at W end of trench = 22.56 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[40/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.30-0.40m
[40/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.07-0.20m
[40/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	N/A
[40/004]	Fill	Of [40/005]	2.4m+	1.00m	0.20m
[40/005]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	1.00m	0.20m
[40/006]	Fill	Of [40/007]	2.4m+	2.00m	N/A
[40/007]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	2.00m	N/A

Table 26: Trench 40 list of recorded contexts

4.25.1 East/west aligned Trench 40 was situated in the southeast of the site and positioned to investigate a right-angled linear geophysical anomaly.

4.25.2 Narrow ditch [40/005] crossed the trench on a north/south alignment. It had moderately steep sides with a gradual break of slope to a concave, irregular base. A single fill of soft mid-brown silty sand contained occasional charcoal flecks, but no finds. It possibly continued to the south as ditch [49/009].

4.25.3 [40/007] was a wider north/south ditch near the eastern end of the trench. It was not excavated here, being the northward continuation of ditch [49/011]. This ditch more-or-less coincided with the north/south arm of plotted geophysical anomaly, though no feature relating to its westward return was identified.

4.26 Trench 41 (Figure 29)

Heights at NE end of trench = 22.73 AOD (top)

Heights at SW end of trench = 22.53 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[41/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.21-0.33m
[41/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.32-0.40m
[41/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	N/A
[41/004]	Fill	Of [41/005]	2.4m+	1.07m	0.48m
[41/005]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	1.07m	0.48

Table 27: Trench 41 list of recorded contexts

4.26.1 Trench 41 was located just south of the centre of the site, on a northeast/southwest alignment, and was positioned to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly that crossed its south end.

4.26.2 Ditch [41/005] crossed the southwest of trench 41 on a northwest/southeast alignment. It had moderately steep sloping sides with a concave base and a single fill of soft mid yellow-brown silty sand with occasional medium-large sub-rounded flints [41/004]. One prehistoric pottery sherd was retrieved.

4.26.3 The ditch remains coincided with the plotted position of the linear geophysical anomaly that extends intermittently both north and south and was also found as further parts of the same ditch in trenches 35 and 27.

4.27 Trench 42 (Figure 30)

Heights at N end of trench = 22.87 AOD (top)

Heights at S end of trench = 22.70 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[42/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.30m
[42/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.30m
[42/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	N/A
[42/004]	Fill	Of [42/005]	2.4m+	0.52m	N/A
[42/005]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	0.52m	N/A

Table 28: Trench 41 list of recorded contexts

4.27.1 Trench 42 was on a north/south alignment, located south of the centre of the site. Narrow ditch [42/005] crossed the north end of the trench on an east/west alignment. It was not excavated. This feature was not detected as an anomaly by the geophysical survey.

4.28 Trench 43 (Figure 31)

Heights at NW end of trench = 22.55 AOD (top)

Heights at SE end of trench = 22.45 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[43/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.30m
[43/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.10m
[43/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	N/A
[43/004]	Fill	Of [42/005]	20.20m	2.4m+	N/A
[43/005]	Cut	Pit	20.20m	2.4m+	N/A

Table 29: Trench 43 list of recorded contexts

4.28.1 Trench 43 was located in the south central area of the site, on a northwest/southeast alignment. It was positioned to investigate the plotted location of a discrete though extensive and irregular, geophysical anomaly.

4.28.2 Large pit [43/005] extended across the majority of the trench. Its north and south extents were established, the cut being 20.2m across. Where machine-excavated across its northern half, the upper part of its steeply sloping side was exposed, but its base not reached at a depth of 1.2m. Its excavated portion filled with compact mid-brown clay silt [43/004] from which two small pottery sherds of 19th-20th century date and fragments of post-medieval brick were retrieved. This feature continued into trench 44, where its eastern edge was identified. A quarry function is speculated.

4.28.3 The large geophysical anomaly appears to correlate with this probable quarry pit, though seemingly does not define its full extents.

4.29 Trench 44 (Figure 32)

Heights at E end of trench = 22.33 AOD (top)

Heights at W end of trench = 22.09 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[44/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.30m
[44/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.30m
[44/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	N/A
[44/004]	Fill	Of [42/005]	2.4m+	7.9m	N/A
[44/005]	Cut	Pit	2.4m+	7.9m	N/A

Table 30: Trench 44 list of recorded contexts

4.29.1 Trench 44 was located southeast of the centre of the site and had an east/west alignment. Large pit [44/005] was exposed across its west end for a distance of almost 8m. It was judged to be the eastward continuation of pit [43/005], from which 19th-20th century pottery was retrieved and so not excavated here. A sherd of modern pottery, an iron fragment and a piece of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from the surface of its fill [44/004]. This part of the probable infilled quarry feature was not detected by the geophysical survey.

4.30 Trench 45 (Figure 33)

Heights at N end of trench = 22.52 AOD (top)

Heights at S end of trench = 22.42 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[45/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.30m
[45/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.15-0.30m
[45/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	N/A
[45/004]	Fill	Of [45/005]	2.4m+	2.4m	N/A
[45/005]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	2.4m	N/A
[45/006]	Fill	Of [45/007]	2.4m +	0.58m	N/A
[45/007]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	0.58m	N/A

Table 31: Trench 45 list of recorded contexts

4.30.1 Trench 45 had a north/south alignment and was located at the southeast of the site. It was positioned to investigate an east/west linear geophysical anomaly which is also shown as a field boundary on both the tithe and OS maps from 1880 to 1905.

4.30.2 [45/005] was a ditch running across the northern end of the trench that was recorded in the field to be on a WNW/ESE alignment. It was unexcavated due to its close correlation with the plotted location of the east/west post-medieval boundary as shown by both the historic mapping and geophysical survey.

4.30.3 Small ditch [45/007] crossed the south end of the trench, also on a WNW/ESE alignment. It was not excavated with the agreement of the SCCAS monitor.

4.31 Trench 46 (Figure 34)

Heights at E end of trench = 21.77 AOD (top)

Heights at W end of trench = 22.08 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[46/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.30-0.35m
[46/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.10-0.15m
[46/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	0.05m
[46/004]	Fill	Of [46/005]	2.4m+	0.70m	0.13m
[46/005]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	0.70m	0.13m

Table 32: Trench 46 list of recorded contexts

4.31.1 Trench 46 was in the southeast of the site on an east/west alignment. It contained a single ditch which was not detected by the geophysical survey; however, the survey results were affected by fence-line disturbance along this edge of the site (Fig. 3).

4.31.2 Minor ditch/gully [46/005] crossed the western end of the trench on a north/south alignment. It had moderately steep sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base. It contained a single fill of soft mid-grey-brown clay-silt with occasional small pebbles [46/004] from which one piece of worked flint was recovered. Although this ditch was not detected as a geophysical anomaly, its likely southward continuation was recorded as ditch [47/009].

4.32 Trench 47 (figure 35)

Heights at E end of trench = 21.98 AOD (top)

Heights at W end of trench = 21.68 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[47/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.30m
[47/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.15-0.25m
[47/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	0.10m
[47/004]	Fill	Of [47/005]	0.83m	0.76m	0.21m
[47/005]	Cut	Posthole	0.83m	0.76m	0.21m
[47/006]	Fill	Of [47/007]	2.4m+	0.59m	0.08m
[47/007]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	0.59m	0.08m
[47/008]	Fill	Of [47/009]	2.4m+	0.72m	0.20m
[47/009]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	0.72m	0.20m
[47/010]	Fill	Of [47/011]	2.4m+	0.47m	N/A
[47/011]	Cut	Gully	2.4m+	0.47m	N/A
[47/012]	Fill	Of [47/013]	2.4m+	0.71m	N/A
[47/013]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	0.71m	N/A

Table 33: Trench 47 list of recorded contexts

- 4.32.1 Trench 47 was aligned east/west in the southeast of the site. It contained four parallel ditches/gillies and a pit, none of which were detected by the geophysical survey.
- 4.32.2 Irregular oval pit [47/005] was located at the west of the trench. It had steep sides and a sharp break of slope to a concave base, and contained a single fill of soft mid-grey-brown clay silt with frequent charcoal flecks [47/004] and two sherds of prehistoric pottery. Bulk soil sample <1> comprised oak, field maple and ash charcoal, but did not yield any charred plant macrofossils.
- 4.32.3 North/south aligned ditch [47/007] crossed the west end of trench 47. It had shallow sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base. It contained a single soft mid-brown-grey clay silt fill with occasional small pebbles and no finds.
- 4.32.4 Similarly aligned ditch [47/009], toward the eastern end of trench 47, had steep sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base. It contained a single fill of soft mid-brown-grey clay-silt with occasional small pebbles and no finds. It is likely that this ditch represents the southward continuation of similar ditch [46/005].
- 4.33.5 Ditches [47/011] and [47/013] were similarly sized and aligned as the examples described above, but not excavated. Their southward continuations were excavated in trench 55 as [55/011] and [55/013], respectively.

4.34 Trench 48 (Figure 36)

Heights at NE end of trench = 21.55 AOD (top)

Heights at SW end of trench = 21.50 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[48/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.25-0.30m
[48/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.18-0.25m
[48/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	N/A
[48/004]	Fill	Of [48/005]	2.4m+	0.70m	0.22m
[48/005]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	0.70m	0.22m
[48/006]	Fill	Of [48/007]	0.35m	0.31m	0.11m
[48/007]	Cut	Posthole	0.35m	0.31m	0.11m
[48/008]	Fill	Of [48/009]	2.4m+	0.41m	0.11m
[48/009]	Cut	Gully	2.4m+	0.41m	0.11m
[48/010]	Fill	Of [48/011]	3.4m+	0.48m	0.20m
[48/011]	Cut	Gully	3.4m+	0.48m	0.20m
[48/012]	Fill	Of [48/013]	2.4m+	0.47m	N/A
[48/013]	Cut	Gully	2.4m+	0.47m	N/A

Table 34: Trench 48 list of recorded contexts

- 4.34.1 Trench 48 was on a northeast/southwest alignment and located in the southeast of the site. It contained four ditches and a posthole, none of which were detected by the geophysical survey.
- 4.34.2 Ditch [48/005] crossed the centre of the trench on an east/west alignment. It had moderately steep sides and a tapered base. It contained a single fill of a firm mid-orange-brown clay-silt with occasional small pebbles and charcoal flecks. No finds were retrieved from it.
- 4.34.3 Gully [48/009] ran parallel with [48/005], c.2m to its south. It had shallowing sloping sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base. No finds were retrieved from its single mid grey-brown clay-silt with occasional small pebble inclusions fill. It was truncated by gully [48/011].
- 4.34.4 [48/007] was a rounded posthole in the centre of trench 48, between parallel ditches [48/005] and [48/009]. It had steep sides with a sharp break of slope to a concave base. Its single compact fill of mid-orange-brown clay-silt contained occasional small pebble inclusions but no finds.
- 4.34.5 North/south gully [48/011] cut infilled gully [48/009] and terminated within the trench. It had moderately steep sides with a tapered base. It contained a single fill of soft mid-orange-brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small pebbles from which no finds were retrieved.
- 4.34.6 Ditch [48/013] crossed the south end of the trench on a north/south alignment, parallel with gully [48/011]. It was not excavated.

4.35 Trench 49 (Figure 37)

Heights at NE end of trench = 22.56 AOD (top)

Heights at SW end of trench = 22.55 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[49/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.27-0.32m
[49/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.22-0.34m
[49/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	0.10m
[49/004]	Cut	Pit	0.87m	1.14m	0.87m
[49/005]	Fill	Of [49/004]	0.87m	1.14m	0.12m
[49/006]	Fill	Of [49/004]	0.87m	1.14m	0.39m
[49/007]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	1.95m	0.52m
[49/008]	Fill	Of [49/007]	2.4m+	1.95m	0.52m
[49/009]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	0.64m	N/A
[49/010]	Fill	Of [49/009]	2.4m+	0.64m	N/A
[49/011]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	1.90m	0.54m
[49/012]	Fill	Of [49/011]	2.4m+	1.90m	0.54m

Table 35: Trench 49 list of recorded contexts

- 4.35.1 Trench 49 was located in the southwest corner of the site, on a northeast/southwest alignment, and positioned to investigate a NNW/SSE linear geophysical anomaly.
- 4.35.2 Oval pit [49/004] was recorded at the centre of the trench and extended beyond the south edge of the trench. It had near-vertical sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base. Its basal fill [49/005] was compact mottled dark grey-brown and orange silty sand with occasional clay patches and small sub-rounded flints. Upper fill [49/006] was a friable mid-grey-brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flints. Prehistoric pottery sherds were retrieved from both fills. Upper fill [49/006] provided the only diagnostic sherd, of Early Iron Age date. A cattle tooth was also recovered from fill [49/005]. Bulk soil sample <8> collected from fill [49/005] contained charred rye grains. This pit had not been detected as a geophysical anomaly.
- 4.35.3 Narrow ditch [49/009] crossed the centre of trench 49 on a NW/SE alignment. It was not excavated, its northern continuation having been investigated as [40/005]. Two conjoining sherds of Early Roman pottery were, however, retrieved from the surface of its fill [49/010].
- 4.35.4 Ditch [49/007] crossed the north end of the trench on a NNW/SSW alignment. Its east side was slightly convex and west side straight sloping, with a moderate break of slope into a flat base. Its fill [49/008] was a light brown silty sand from which two very small fragments of prehistoric pottery were retrieved.
- 4.35.5 Ditch [4/011] ran to the west of [49/007], on a similar alignment. It had fairly straight sloping sides and a flat base and contained a mid brown silty sand fill [49/012]. Two worked flints and three Roman pottery sherds were recovered. Sample <9> contained only rare charred plant macrofossil remains along with ash and birch charcoal. This ditch corresponded with the position of the linear anomaly plotted in this vicinity and was the southward continuation of ditch [40/007].

4.36 Trench 52 (Figure 38)

Heights at N end of trench = 22.61 AOD (top)

Heights at S end of trench = 22.23 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[52/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.30m
[52/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.30-0.35m
[52/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	N/A
[52/004]	Fill	Of [52/005]	2.4m+	0.55m	N/A
[52/005]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	0.55m	N/A

Table 36: Trench 52 list of recorded contexts

4.36.1 Trench 52 was located in the south of the site, on a north/south alignment. It contained narrow ditch [52/005] that crossed the trench on a WNW/ESE alignment. This feature was not excavated, nor was it detected by the geophysical survey.

4.37 Trench 53 (Figure 39)

Heights at E end of trench = 22.50 AOD (top)

Heights at W end of trench = 22.12 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[53/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.25-0.30m
[53/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.30-0.40m
[53/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	N/A
[53/004]	Fill	Of [53/005]	2.4m+	1.25m	N/A
[53/005]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	1.25m	N/A
[53/006]	Fill	Of [53/007]	2.4m+	0.68m	N/A
[53/007]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	0.68m	N/A

Table 37: Trench 53 list of recorded contexts

4.37.1 Trench 53 was located in the south-centre of the site, on an east/west alignment. It was positioned across the farm access track as shown on historic mapping, the east side of which had been detected as a linear geophysical anomaly.

4.37.2 Ditch [53/005] crossed the centre of the trench on a north/south alignment. Its position corresponded with that of the east side of the historic trackway defined by mapping and the geophysical survey and so was not excavated. Its northward continuation was recorded in trench 38.

4.37.3 Narrower ditch [53/007] crossed the trench on a northwest/southeast alignment. It was not excavated, not had it been detected by the geophysical survey.

4.38 Trench 54 (Figure 40)

Heights at N end of trench = 22.08 OAD (top)

Heights at S end of trench = 21.58 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[54/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.30-0.34m
[54/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.06-0.12m
[54/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	N/A
[54/004]	Fill	Of [54/005]	2.4m+	0.38m	0.18m
[54/005]	Cut	Gully	2.4m+	0.38m	0.18m
[54/006]	Fill	Of [54/007]	2.4m+	0.50m	0.10m
[54/007]	Cut	Gully	2.4m+	0.50m	0.10m
[54/008]	Fill	Of [54/009]	9.90m	2.4m+	1.10m
[54/009]	Cut	Pit	9.90m	2.4m+	1.10m

Table 38: Trench 54 list of recorded contexts

4.38.1 Trench 54 was on a north/south alignment in the southeast of the site. Its excavation revealed two gullies and a large pit, none of which were detected by the geophysical survey.

4.38.2 Gully [54/005] crossed the northern half of trench 54 on a northeast/southwest alignment. It had straight, moderately steep sides with a gradual break of slope to a concave base. It contained a single fill of friable mid yellow-grey clay sand with occasional CBM and charcoal flecks [54/004] from which two pieces of struck flint were recovered.

4.38.3 [54/007] was a gully at the north end of the trench, running on an east/west alignment. It had moderately steep sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base. It contained a single fill of friable mid-yellow-brown clay-silt with occasional small flint inclusions and CBM flecks [54/006]. Two pieces of struck flint were collected from it.

4.38.4 Extensive pit [54/009] was located across the centre of trench 54. Its northern and southern extents were exposed, establishing this feature to be 9.9m wide. Its north side was initially investigated by hand-excavation and then further by machine. It had a steep north side with a sharp break of slope to a flat, slightly undulating, base at a depth of 1.10m. It contained a single fill [54/008], of friable mid-yellow-brown clay-sand, from which two worked flints and a post-medieval nail fragment were retrieved. Notably, the feature was cut through subsoil layer [54/002].

4.39 Trench 55 (Figure 41)

Heights at E end of trench = 21.69 AOD (top)

Heights at W end of trench = 21.57 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[55/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.28-0.30m
[55/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.18-0.20m
[55/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	N/A
[55/004]	Fill	Of [55/005]	2.4m+	0.54m	0.18m
[55/005]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	0.54m	0.18m
[55/006]	Fill	Of [55/007]	2.4m+	0.62m	0.20m

[55/007]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	0.62m	0.20m
[55/008]	Fill	Of [55/009]	2.4m+	2.60m	0.14m
[55/009]	Cut	Pit	2.4m+	2.60m	0.14m
[55/010]	Fill	Of [55/011]	2.4m+	0.50m	0.18m
[55/011]	Cut	Gully	2.4m+	0.50m	0.18m
[55/012]	Fill	Of [55/013]	2.4m+	0.55m	0.20m
[55/013]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	0.55m	0.20m
[55/014]	Fill	Of [55/015]	2.4m+	0.53m	N/A
[55/015]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	0.53m	N/A
[55/016]	Fill	Of [55/017]	2.4m+	0.56m	N/A
[55/017]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	0.56m	N/A

Table 39: Trench 55 list of recorded contexts

- 4.39.1 Trench 55 was on an east/west alignment in the southeast of the site. It contained one gully, three parallel ditches and a pit, none of which had been detected by the geophysical survey.
- 4.39.2 Narrow ditch [55/005] was in the west of the trench, running on a north/south alignment. It had steep sides, no clear break of slope and a concave base. Its single fill of light brown soft silty sand contained no finds.
- 4.39.3 [55/007] was a similar ditch in the centre of the trench, on the same north/south alignment, that cut across infilled pit [55/009]. It had steep sides, no clear break of slope and a concave base. Its single fill of mid brown-grey soft silty sand contained no finds.
- 4.39.4 Probably circular, very shallow, pit [55/009] had steep sides with a moderately sharp break of slope and a flat base. Its single fill of mid brown-grey soft silty sand contained no finds. This pit was cut by [55/007].
- 4.39.5 Gully [55/011] crossed the western half of the trench on a north/south alignment. It had steep sides, no clear break of slope and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid brown-grey soft silty sand that contained no finds.
- 4.39.6 Narrow ditch [55/013] crossed the centre of trench 55 on a north/south alignment. It had steep sides with no clear break of slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid-brown-grey soft silty sand [55/012] from which a crumb of prehistoric pottery was retrieved.
- 4.39.7 Further north/south ditch [55/015] and northwest/southeast ditch [55/017] were not excavated following consultation with the SCCAS monitoring officer.

4.40 Trench 56 (Figure 42)

Heights at NE end of trench = 21.59 AOD (top)

Heights at SW end of trench = 21.57 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[56/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.30-0.40m
[56/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.10-0.25m
[56/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	N/A
[56/004]	Cut	Gully	2.4m+	0.42m	0.10m
[56/005]	Fill	Of [56/005]	2.4m+	0.42m	0.10m

Table 40: Trench 56 list of recorded contexts

40.1.1 Trench 56 was on a northeast/southwest alignment and contained a single gully which had not been detected by the geophysical survey.

4.40.2 North/south aligned shallow gully [56/005] ran into, and terminated at, the centre of the trench. It had shallow sloping sides with no clear break of slope to a concave base. No finds were retrieved from its single fill of mid-grey-brown soft sandy silt.

4.41 Trench 60 (Figure 43)

Heights at NE end of trench = 22.31 AOD (top)

Heights at SW end of trench = 22.13 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[60/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.27-0.30m
[60/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.25-0.29m
[60/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	N/A
[60/004]	Fill	Of [60/005]	2m	1.48m	N/A
[60/005]	Cut	Animal Burrow	2m	1.48m	N/A
[60/006]	Fill	Of [60/007]	2.4m+	0.90m	0.23m
[60/007]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	0.90m	0.23m

Table 41: Trench 60 list of recorded contexts

4.41.1 Trench 60 was located in the south of the site, on an east/west alignment. It contained a ditch which was not detected by the geophysical survey.

4.41.2 Ditch [60/007] crossed the eastern end of the trench on a northeast/southwest alignment and was partially truncated by animal burrow [60/005]. It had moderately steep sides with a gradual break of slope to a flat base and was filled by a single deposit of mid brown-yellow friable silty sand [60/004]. Two small Roman and one prehistoric pottery sherds were retrieved from it.

4.41.3 Animal burrow [60/005] was a shallow, rounded cut with an irregular base. Tunnelling could be seen in the sides of the feature. It was filled with mid brown sandy silt, not dissimilar to the topsoil.

4.42 Trench 62 (Figure 44)

Heights at SE end of trench = 21.47 AOD (top)

Heights at NW end of trench = 21.68 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[62/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.25-0.35m
[62/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.05m
[62/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	0.02-0.05m
[62/004]	Fill	Of [62/005]	20.43m+	0.53m	0.25m
[62/005]	Cut	Ditch	20.43m+	0.53m	0.25m
[62/006]	Fill	Of [62/007]	20.43m+	0.73m	0.22m
[62/007]	Cut	Ditch	20.43m+	0.73m	0.22m
[62/008]	Fill	Of [62/009]	20.43m+	0.53m	0.14m
[62/009]	Cut	Ditch	20.43m+	0.53m	0.14m

Table 42: Trench 62 list of recorded contexts

4.42.1 Trench 62 was in the southeast of the site, on a northwest/southeast alignment. Its excavation revealed the presence of a single ditch that had not been detected by the geophysical survey.

4.42.2 Relatively narrow ditch ran roughly east/west along much of the trench. Where investigated, in segments [62/005], [62/007] and [62/009], it varied in width from 0.53m to 0.73m and in depth from 0.14m to 0.25m. It had steep sides with a gradual break of slope to a flat base and contained a single fill of dark grey-brown soft sandy silt. Four small pottery sherds of probable Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date were retrieved from fill [62/004] in segment [62/005]. A sherd from fill [62/006] may be more firmly indicative of an Early Iron Age date.

4.43 Trench 67 (Figure 45)

Heights at NE end of trench = 22.43 AOD (top)

Heights at SW end of trench = 22.59 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[67/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.30m
[67/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.30-0.35m
[67/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	N/A
[67/004]	Fill	Of [67/006]	2.4m+	1.52m	0.32m
[67/005]	Fill	Of [67/006]	2.4m+	1.04m	0.48m
[67/006]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	1.52m	0.80m
[67/007]	Fill	Of [67/009]	5.5m+	1.35m	0.62m
[67/008]	Fill	Of [62/009]	5.5m+	1.10m	0.29m
[67/009]	Cut	Ditch	5.5m+	1.35m	0.68m
[67/010]	Fill	Of [67/011]	2.4m+	0.65m	0.25m
[67/011]	Cut	Ditch	2.4m+	0.65m	0.25m

Table 43: Trench 67 list of recorded contexts

4.43.1 Northeast/southwest orientated Trench 67 was located in the northeast of the site, in an area of the site outside the geophysical survey. It contained three ditches.

4.43.2 Ditch [67/006] crossed the southwest end of the trench on a northeast/southwest alignment. It had gradually sloping sides, stepping to vertical, and a gradual break of slope to a concave base. It contained two fills. Upper fill [67/004] was a mid brown soft sand from which four sherds of probable Early/Middle Bronze Age pottery were retrieved. Basal fill [67/005] was a compact light grey-brown silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions but no finds.

4.43.3 In the northeast end of the trench, northeast/southwest aligned ditch [67/009] cut gully/ditch [67/011]. Its sides were steep to vertical with no visible break of slope to its concave base. Two fills were excavated. Upper fill [67/008] was a dark brown loose silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and no finds. Basal fill [67/007] was a loose mid-grey-brown silty sand mixed with occasional silty clay and charcoal flecks, from which two worked flints, a quantity of sherds of probable Early/Middle Bronze Age pottery and two fragments of burnt sandstone were recovered. Bulk soil sample <2> contained rare charred plant macrofossil remains.

4.43.4 Northwest/southeast gully/ditch [67/011] was truncated by [67/009]. Its surviving portion within the trench had steep sides with no clear break of slope to a flat base. Its single fill, a compact mid-brown silty sand, contained no finds.

4.44 Trench 68 (Figure 46)

Heights at N end of trench = 22.40 AOD (top)

Heights at S end of trench = 22.20 AOD (top)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
[68/001]	Layer	Topsoil	30m	2.4m	0.40-0.44m
[68/002]	Layer	Subsoil	30m	2.4m	0.16-0.30m
[68/003]	Layer	Natural	30m	2.4m	N/A
[68/004]	Fill	Of [68/006]	1.50m+	1.32m+	0.75m+
[68/005]	Fill	Of [68/006]	N/A	N/A	0.30m+
[68/006]	Cut	Pit	1.50m+	1.32m+	0.75m+

Table 43: Trench 67 list of recorded contexts

4.44.1 Trench 68 was located along the eastern edge of the site, on a north/west orientation and in an area outside the geophysical survey. A single pit was partially uncovered.

4.44.2 Pit [68/006] was partially exposed at the south end of trench 68. Where its northeastern part was investigated, it had a vertical side but no base was reached at a depth of 7.5m. Upper fill [68/004] was a loose dark-brown-grey silty clay from which a worked flint and single sherds of both Roman and prehistoric pottery were recovered. Lower fill [68/005] was a compact dark brown silty clay with occasional small chalk inclusions and no finds.

4.45 Archaeologically negative trenches

4.45.1 Trenches 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17 and 66 were all in the northernmost part of the site. They revealed a simple deposition sequence of topsoil over natural, but contained no archaeological features or finds. The thickness of the topsoil in these trenches varied between 0.30m to 0.35m. Further details of the deposit sequences noted in these trenches are presented in Appendix 1.

4.45.2 Trenches 30, 37, 50, 51, 57, 58, 59, 61, 63, 64, 65 and 69 revealed a sequence of topsoil and subsoil over natural, but no archaeological features or finds. The thickness of the topsoil in these trenches varied between 0.20m to 0.50m and subsoil 0.05m to 0.45m. The thicker of these were located towards the south of the site, reflecting the gradual downward slope. Further details of the deposit sequences noted in these trenches are presented in Appendix 1 (Table 44).

4.45.3 Trenches 8, 10, 11, 14, 17 and 66 were positioned to investigate plotted geophysical survey anomalies interpreted to be of possible archaeological origin and/or historically mapped features (Figs 2 and 3). However, below-ground remains corresponding with these were not identified.

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A moderately large assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation at Johnson's Farm, Leiston. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Appendix 2). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

5.2 Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 A total of 19 pieces of struck flint weighing 171g and six fragments of burnt unworked flint weighing 28g were hand collected (Table 44). The pieces of struck flint were quantified by piece count and weight and were catalogued directly into an Excel spreadsheet. No diagnostic pieces were found, and based on morphological and technological grounds only a broad Neolithic – Bronze Age date can be proposed for the assemblage.

Category	Flakes	Blade, blade-like flakes	Retouched piece	Total
No	15	3	1	19

Table 44: Flintwork quantification

5.2.2 The artefacts were thinly spread. The burnt unworked flint came from three numbered contexts; [4/005], [4/006], and [5/005]. A piece of struck flint was found unstratified, and the remaining 18 pieces came from 9 feature fills in six trenches ([4/006], [46/004], [49/005], [49/012], [54/004], [54/006], [54/008], [67/007] and 68/004]). No context produced more than two pieces of worked flint.

5.2.3 The condition of the flint varies, but the majority exhibits minimal signs of weathering. The raw material selected for the manufacture of the flints is mainly mid to dark grey (to almost black), and where present the outer surface is stained and mostly thin (<2mm). The majority of the artefacts are free from surface recortication, but a piece from context [67/007] is entirely recorticated light bluish white, and the piece found unstratified is stained to a rusty colour.

5.2.4 A large proportion of the assemblage consists of unretouched pieces of flint débitage. Some flakes display plain unprepared platform, but a few flakes with punctiform platform and thin flake removal scars on the dorsal face were also present. The modified piece was found unstratified. It consists of an end scraper. It is made on a thin flake. The piece displays direct abrupt retouch on the distal end. On the distal left the removals form a convex edge and on the distal right the form a concave edge. The later post-date the retouch on the left distal, and it is likely that originally the convex edge continued all around the distal edge. The scraper was possibly hafted, and it is likely to be Neolithic or Early Bronze in date.

5.2.5 The assemblage from Johnson's Farm provides limited evidence for prehistoric presence at the site. The flintwork mainly comprises undiagnostic flake-based removals. While

some pieces can only be assigned a broad Neolithic-Bronze Age date, a few pieces reflect flint use during the Middle Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age.

5.3 Prehistoric Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 A total of 41 sherds of prehistoric pottery, weighing 184g, was recovered during the evaluation. The assemblage is characterised by highly-fragmented featureless bodysherds, usually found singly or in groups of fewer than five. The range of fabrics suggests that several different prehistoric periods may be represented, sometimes even within the same context, but very few conclusively-dateable pieces are present.

5.3.2 The prehistoric pottery was examined using a x 20 binocular microscope and broadly quantified by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel number (ENV) according to major inclusion type (Table 45). This data was recorded on pro forma sheets and in an Excel spreadsheet. At present this material has not been recorded using a detailed fabric type-series. It is recommended that the evaluation assemblage should be retained for possible further recording in the event of any future excavation at the site.

Fabric group	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
Chalk-tempered ware	1	<1	1
Flint-tempered ware	24	109	19
Grog-and-flint-tempered ware	1	8	1
Grog-tempered ware	15	67	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>27</i>

Table 45: Quantification of prehistoric pottery by fabric grouping

5.3.3 The majority of the assemblage is flint-tempered. It is very difficult to date single sherds or very small groups of flint-tempered pottery based on fabric alone, since this inclusion type is very prevalent in a number of different periods, particularly in the Early and Middle Neolithic and the later Middle Bronze Age to earlier Iron Age. Having said this, the size, frequency and sorting of flint inclusions and the presence or absent of quartz in the matrix of flint-tempered wares can provide some indications of date.

5.3.4 Several contexts, including [41/004], [47/004], [49/008] and [55/012] each produced moderately thin-walled sherds with moderately coarse ill-sorted flint of up to 3-4mm, set within a non-sandy clay matrix. Fabrics of this type are broadly typical of either the Early Neolithic or the later Bronze Age. Others, including sherds from [49/006] and [62/006] contained slightly finer better-sorted flint-inclusions with sandier matrixes, more indicative of earlier Iron Age dating. In the former, a diagnostic earliest/Early Iron Age flaring rim, necked jar was also recorded, representing the only diagnostic feature sherd in the prehistoric assemblage.

5.3.5 Some other groups contain a mixture of fairly different flint-tempered wares which are not necessarily all contemporary. For example, context [49/005] contained one sherd with sparse very ill-sorted flint of up to 6mm, quite typical of Early Neolithic fabric types, alongside another better sorted coarse ware with very common inclusions, more characteristic of the Late Bronze Age and some finer sandier flint-tempered wares which may belong to the earlier Iron Age. Context [62/004] also contained one coarser non-

sandy flint-tempered sherd and two finer sandier ones; however, this fabric combination could represent a contemporary Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age group.

- 5.3.6 Almost certainly belonging to a different period to the flint-tempered assemblage are two groups of predominantly grog-tempered pottery from contexts [67/004] and [67/007]. These include a number of very thick-walled sherds in relatively coarse grog-tempered fabrics. These might belong to larger coarser vessels from the Late Neolithic Grooved Ware tradition, but they are perhaps more likely to represent urns from the Early Bronze Age Collared/Biconical Urn tradition or the earlier part of the Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury (DR) tradition. In context [67/007] one of the thick walled sherds contains a combination of grog and flint tempering, perhaps suggesting that this is more likely to be a DR group. In context [67/004] a probably non-contemporary flint-tempered sherd was also present although it is unclear whether this is a residual Early Neolithic piece or a later prehistoric one.
- 5.3.7 A single crumb of pottery, from topsoil [25/001], weighing less than 1g, appears to be tempered with chalk. This is not a typical prehistoric fabric type in the region so it is difficult to attribute any specific date range; however, it appears to be handmade and low-fired and therefore probably of prehistoric date.

5.4 Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

- 5.4.1 A small assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from the site. This material is fairly undiagnostic but mostly seems to belong to the 1st to 2nd centuries AD. Roman pottery fabrics were recorded according to an unpublished regional type-series developed at the former Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service during the recording of material from Pakenham (Table 46). In the absence of a regional form series, codes from the Essex regional type-series have been used (Going 1987). The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight, estimated vessel number (ENV) and estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) on *pro forma* sheets and in an Excel spreadsheet.

Code		Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV	EVE
BSW	Black surfaced ware	2	13	1	
BUF	Miscellaneous buff wares	1	1	1	
GMB	Grey micaceous black surfaced ware	1	5	1	
GX	Miscellaneous sandy grey wares	12	142	10	0.18
SACG	Central Gaulish samian ware	1	5	1	
<i>Total</i>		<i>17</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>0.18</i>

Table 46: Quantification of Roman pottery fabrics

- 5.4.2 Roman pottery was noted in 11 different contexts ([21/005, 21/007, 22/011, 29/008, 34/014, 36/005, 49/010, 49/012, 58/002, 60/004, 68/004]). Like the prehistoric pottery, Roman sherds were mostly found singly or in very small groups; a few were demonstrably residual in contexts which produced post-Roman material (i.e. [21/005, 21/007, 22/011 and possibly 34/014]).

- 5.4.3 Almost all of the sherds are in unsourced, presumably local, coarse ware fabrics, including grey, buff, black surfaced and micaceous black-surfaced grey ware variants.

Two rimsherds, from contexts [29/008] and [36/005], are cordoned necked jars dating to the mid 1st to earlier 2nd century (Going 1987, G19/20). The former is probably residual; the latter, although found without any accompanying material, is a large unabraded piece, which seems more likely to be *in situ*. A single sherd of central Gaulish samian ware, post-dating AD120, which was found in context [49/012] with a few other undiagnostic grey and buff fabrics, represents the only non-local ware type.

5.5 Post-Roman Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

5.5.1 The pottery assemblage comprised 166 sherds with a total weight of 1,886g. It was mostly medieval, although a small group of post-medieval material was also noted. The following fabrics were recorded:

- EMSS: Early Medieval Shelly-Sandy wares, 12th-13th century (Blackmore and Pearce 2010).
- EMW: Early Medieval Sandy Ware, mid 11th-early 13th century (Cotter 2000, 39).
- FREC: Frechen Stoneware, mid 16th-18th century (Gaimster 1997).
- GRE: Glazed Red Earthenware, 16th-19th century (Brears 1969).
- HOL: Hollesley Bay-type Sandy Ware, 13th-14th century (Good and Plouviez 2007, 14).
- LMT: Late Medieval Transitional Ware, 15th-mid 16th century (Anderson *et al* 1996).
- MOD: Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares.
- SCR: Scarborough ware, Phase 1 type, 12th-14th century (Farmer and Farmer 1982).

5.5.2 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 47. The range of fabric types is fairly typical of sites in the region. Most of the medieval material is in good, fresh condition, and appears reliably stratified. Some of the larger assemblages contain a number of large and/or re-fitting sherds, indicating that some of the assemblage was disposed of soon after breakage, and there is likely to be medieval occupation within the vicinity of these excavations.

Context	EMSS		EMW		HOL		SCR		LMT		FREC		GRE		MOD		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
18/004			1	3													M11thC
18/006			3	5													M11thC
18/010															7	208	MOD
19/004			1	6													M11thC
20/003															1	6	MOD
21/001													1	17			M16thC
21/003									1	13							15thC
21/005			2	10													M11thC
21/007			13	71													M11thC
21/010							1	20									12thC
22/006			2	16													M11thC
22/008	3	31	4	23	67	815											13thC
22/009					3	40											13thC
22/011	3	19	1	5													12thC
25/003											1	6	5	104			M16thC
28/004			1	1	15	90											13thC
29/002			4	12													M11thC

Context	EMSS		EMW		HOL		SCR		LMT		FREC		GRE		MOD		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
33/008					11	129											13thC
34/005					5	102											13thC
34/009			1	10	3	28											13thC
34/014					1	13											M11thC
43/004													1	38	1	4	MOD
44/004															1	18	MOD
47/001															2	23	MOD
Total	6	50	33	162	105	1217	1	20	1	13	1	6	7	159	12	259	

Table 47: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

5.5.3 The medieval material largely comprised fragments of unglazed jars, some of which had finger-tipped or slashed decoration on their shoulders, which is typical of sites in the region (e.g. McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 272). A bowl rim was also noted, as was a single rim and a few fragments of handles from jugs, along with a small skillet or pipkin handle from [22/008]. Such vessels are typically of high to late medieval date (13th-16th century). The only glazed ware present was a single sherd from the shoulder of a Scarborough Ware jug and another from the base of a late medieval transitional vessel, probably a bowl. The former occur at coastal sites in much of eastern England and Scotland (Farmer and Farmer 1982).

5.5.4 Overall, it would appear that the main phase of activity at the site was from the mid-late 11th to later 13th/14th century, with the end-date suggested by the near-complete absence of LMT wares. These are usually very common at late medieval sites in the region (Anderson *et al* 1996).

5.6 Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.6.1 A total of thirty-four pieces of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 1580g, were hand-collected from thirteen contexts, although a number of contexts - [21/010; 22/008; 25/005; 49/005; and 49/010] – produced only crumb-like fragments, often no more than 1g in weight, which could not be associated with a particular type of CBM.

5.6.2 The bulk of the material came from context [25/003], which produced seventeen brick fragments, all in the same red quartz-rich fabric. All the brick pieces were broken and several also badly abraded. Two fragments were, however, intact enough for a thickness of 55mm to be measured and an approximate width of 85mm. This, combined with the generally low fired nature of the bricks would suggest an early post-medieval date of the early-mid 16th century, although as an assemblage the CBM was in very poor condition which limits the accuracy of any dating. A further large fragment of underfired brick in the same fabric with traces of lime mortar was collected from [43/004], and one further brick in a finer yellow fabric with red streaking from [29/004]. This latter brick is likely to date later than the red bricks, although only a broad range from the mid 17th-19th century can be suggested.

5.6.3 Small fragments of roof tile were found in [21/005] and [21/007], in the same red quartz-rich fabric as the majority of the brick, suggesting a common and most likely local

manufacturing site. A further tile fragment in a similar but harder fired version of the tile fabric was recovered from topsoil [22/001]. It appears to be glazed in black, although this was abraded which made it difficult to determine whether the black coating was glaze or bitumen. It was also slightly curving, suggesting this to be a fragment of S-shaped pantile. Pantiles started being widely used from the late 17th century, but the hard-fired quality of the fragments suggests a later date, in the later 18th or even 19th century.

- 5.6.4 A heavily abraded piece of CBM which may originally be of Roman date was collected from [34/009], but the condition was such that if indeed Roman, it is redeposited building debris rather than indicating Roman activity on site.

5.7 Fired Clay by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

- 5.7.1 Twenty-eight pieces of fired clay weighing 296g were collected from eleven contexts. Most of the clay was fragmentary and undiagnostic, and only contexts [12/001], [19/004], and [25/003] produced material that weighed more than 10g. However, even amongst the larger context groups no pieces could be firmly associated with an original use, although some possibilities are mentioned below. Three fabric types were present across the assemblage:

F1: buff-coloured and clean-looking clay with few apparent inclusions;

F2: red-orange coloured clay with round pale silty inclusions and ferrous pellets; and

F3: pink chalky clay

- 5.7.2 The fragments from [12/001] looked like they may have once been some sort of fired clay object, since fractured, whilst the pieces from [19/004] were only slightly baked and amorphous in form. The clay from [25/003] – which also produced the greatest quantity of CBM - was a little more intriguing in nature. One fragment seemed to have an intentionally smoothed and shaped exterior combined with a purple-hued core, whilst the other was a more ragged looking fragment with one flat surface that was purple in colour. Often this type of colouring when found on fired clay is indicative of briquetage – clay used in salt processing – but neither fragments had any additional characteristics of briquetage and so the cause of this trait is unknown.

5.8 Clay Tobacco Pipe by Luke Barber

- 5.8.1 Just two worn stem fragments were recovered. Context [25/005] contained a 42mm long fragment (2g) with bore diameter of 1.3mm that is best placed between c. 1750 and 1900+. Context [44/004] contained a 34mm long fragment (4g) with bore diameter of 3.1mm that can be placed between c. 1600/50 and 1700.

5.9 Glass by Luke Barber

- 5.9.1 Glass was recovered from two different deposits during the evaluation. All consists of large fresh pieces with no signs of surface corrosion.
- 5.9.2 Context [18/010] produced by far the largest group with three different vessels being represented. One of these is complete and consists of a colourless cylindrical bottle (1/758g: Height 281mm, rim diameter 33mm and base diameter 80mm) with internal screw stopper. The base has 'DB? & Co Ltd' and illegible numbers embossed around it but the vulcanite screw stopper (an additional 18g) has a plain dot-patterned top with no

maker's name. The bottle is likely to be for beer or mineral water. There is also 95% of another colourless glass bottle, this time with a hexagonal body section (1/692g: Height c. 275mm, rim c. 32mm and base 82mm). The bottle, which has a cork closure, is embossed down the side 'Booth's Distillery Ltd // London'. The base has 'Registered No 422820' around its edge and 'MS // 5' across its centre. Booth was a well-known manufacturer of gin in the 20th century. The last bottle from this deposit is represented by a single 10g fragment – it appears to be from a green cylindrical bottle for beer or wine. Taken together the bottles suggest an early to mid 20th century date.

- 5.9.3 Context [20/003] produced a 42g fragment from a colourless glass cylindrical bottle with partially surviving '...NDS' embossed across its front. Although the content of this bottle is uncertain an early to mid 20th century date is almost certain.

5.10 Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.10.1 The evaluation recovered four pieces of stone from the site, none of which are calcareous. Context [22/008] produced a 306g cobble in a light grey very hard coarse quartzose sandstone and a 492g flattish cobble in hard fine-grained sandstone. The latter example has been burnt. Context [67/007] produced an irregular and burnt piece of iron-flecked very fine grey/purple sandstone (486g) and a 74g fragment of burnt micaceous fine sandstone. The original geological sources for these stone types is uncertain, but it is likely that they would have been available locally through marine or glacial reworking.

5.11 Metallic residues by Elena Baldi

- 5.11.1 Hammerscale and other magnetic materials were recovered with the use of a magnet from environmental samples <1>, <2>, <3>, <5>, <7>, <8> and <9>, from the 2-4 and <2 mm sieves.
- 5.11.2 The analysis of the small fragments was carried out using a binocular microscope (x10-20), which revealed that most of the collected materials were in fact natural magnetic stone. Samples <1> and <8> did not have any evidence of hammerscale.
- 5.11.3 Small fragments of flat hammerscale flakes were recovered from samples <2>, <3>, <5>, <7>, and <9> (Table 48). Hammerscale flakes are formed during the smithing process, in which the iron object is repeatedly heated and hammered to remove impurities.

Sample no.	Context	No. of hammerscale flakes
<1>	47/008	0
<2>	67/007	<5
<3>	28/004	5-10
<5>	22/008	5-10
<6>	33/016	<5
<7>	22/009	<5
<8>	49/005	0
<9>	49/012	<5

Table 48: Quantification of hammerscale fragments from each sample

5.11.4 Samples <3>, <5>, <6> and <7> were found to contain very few fragments of hammerscale flakes, along with pottery and other finds from the medieval period. Sample <6> was collected from pit [33/017], for which a possible kiln/hearth function has been offered. However, the recovery of so few fragments does not corroborate this interpretation, even though its presence can be related to smithing activities.

5.11.5 Samples <2> and <9> were found to contain <5 fragments, along with flint and pottery finds which date from the later Bronze Age to the Roman period. Early ironworking is known in Britain in this period. However, this very small amount of hammerscale cannot be diagnostic of such activities.

5.12 Bulk Metalwork by Susan Chandler

5.12.1 A total of 21 iron objects were recovered during the works on site, weighing a total of 1270g; the majority recovered by metal-detecting of topsoil and subsoil and feature fills. This includes eight nail or nail stem fragments, mainly recovered singularly from contexts [21/007] (a ditch fill), [44/004](a pit fill), [48/001] (topsoil), 54/008] (a pit fill) and [55/001] (topsoil). Three nails were collected from pit fill [28/007]. All of the nails and stem fragments are incomplete and in a poor condition, though it is possible to say that they are all of hand forged types, with square sections. They are likely to be post-medieval in date given the nature of the other finds on site.

5.12.2 The remaining 12 iron objects consist of a largely undiagnostic assemblage, with the most notable object being a 19th or early 20th century cast iron marker, perhaps for railway use. It consists of a hexagonal plate with a stem from the lower edge. The plate is numbered 539 and the stem has an 'A' cast on it. This was recovered from [20/003], a pit fill, along with a length of round-sectioned iron rebar, bent into an S shape. All of the remaining iron finds are likely to be 19th or 20th century in date as well.

5.12.3 Further lengths of round-sectioned bar were recovered from the topsoil of trench 62 ([62/001]) and trench 56 ([56/001]). Other topsoil finds include three undiagnostic objects from [48/001], consisting of a plate fragment, D-sectioned bar fragment and a short cylinder which may be a heavily corroded battery and a plate fragment from [55/001].

5.12.4 A short length of narrow iron pipe was recovered from [18/010], the fill of a pond. Due to its incomplete nature it is undiagnostic.

5.12.5 Pit Fill [21/005] contained an undiagnostic plate fragment and an object which consists of a short round-sectioned bar terminating at one end with a flattened disc or loop. Due to its corroded nature it is not possible to say clearly what this object is; though it may be an item such as a key. X- Radiography would potentially give information which could aid the identification of this object.

5.12.6 X-Radiographic analysis may also be useful for the object recovered from [25/005], the upper fill of a pit, should any further post-excavation work take place in the event of future archaeological excavation on the site. The object consists of a round stem tapering to a flattened, rounded point at one end. The other end is obscured, making it largely impossible to tell if it has a head and is a large nail, or if the end is flattened as a chisels would be through use. The form is suggestive of both, though it is perhaps more

likely the object is a chisel due to its size.

- 5.12.7 A single copper alloy nail was recovered from context [46/002], the subsoil of trench 46. It has a tapering, square sectioned stem and partial square head. It is post medieval in date, most likely from the 19th or early 20th century.

5.13 Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

- 5.13.1 A small assemblage of faunal remains consisting 119 fragments and weighing 564g was recovered from the evaluation. The bones were hand-collected from seven ditch and pit contexts and retrieved from two bulk soil samples. The faunal remains are in a poor to moderate state of preservation with signs of surface erosion present; no complete long bones are present. The assemblage is dominated by mammal bones and includes the main domesticates, although fish bones are also present in moderate quantities. Other wild taxa include a small amount of bird bone. Provisional spot-dates based on pottery indicates that the majority of the assemblage dates to the 13th-14th century, with the bulk of the faunal assemblage having been retrieved from ditch fill [22/008].
- 5.13.2 The assemblage has been recorded in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Wherever possible the fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and categorised as large, medium or small mammal. The fish bones have been identified to species where possible, with a small number identified to family and non-identifiable fragments categorised as fish.
- 5.13.3 Mammalian age at death data has been collected for each specimen where observable. The state of epiphyseal bone fusion has been recorded as fused, unfused and fusing. The assemblage does not contain any measurable long-bones or ageable mandibles. Specimens have been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits and pathology.
- 5.13.4 A limited range of taxa have been identified and includes domestic and wild fauna (Table 49), the majority of the faunal assemblage was recovered from the whole earth samples. The assemblage contains small quantities of the three main domesticates and is dominated by medium mammal bone fragments. This is due to the levels of preservation and taphonomic processes affecting further identification. Wild taxa are represented by fish remains including gadids, eel, herring and smelt, retrieved from the whole earth samples, as well as a small quantity of bird bone.

Taxa	NISP
Cattle	6
Sheep/goat	1
Pig	1
Large Mammal	4
Medium Mammal	49
Bird	2
Fish	11
Gadid	4

Eel	1
Herring	20
Smelt	3
<i>Total</i>	<i>102</i>

Table 49: Animal bone NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) count

- 5.13.5 The faunal remains were retrieved from seven contexts; [21/005], [21/010], [22/008], [22/009], [25/003], [29/004] and [49/005], producing 119 fragments of faunal bone of which 102 fragments are identifiable to taxa. Hand-collected material was recovered from contexts [21/005], [21/010], [22/008], [25/003], [29/004] and [49/005] and consisted of 12 fragments of identifiable faunal remains. A further 107 fragments, of which 90 were identifiable to taxa and weighing 42g, was retrieved from bulk soil samples <5> and <7>. The soil samples produced 8g of charred and calcined burnt bone, of which 45 of 60 fragments were identifiable to taxa. Two fragments of hand-collected bone from contexts [21/010] and [22/008] also exhibited signs of charring.
- 5.13.6 A single large mammal long bone fragment was recovered from ditch [21/005]. Context [21/010], a pit fill, contained a cattle atlas vertebrae and a medium mammal long bone fragment which exhibited signs of charring.
- 5.13.7 The hand-collected faunal remains from ditch fill [22/008] consisted of a large mammal long bone fragment, a large mammal lumbar vertebrae fragment and a medium mammal humeri fragment. Butchery marks were observed affecting the lumbar vertebrae fragment with a chop removing one of the transverse processes and the medium mammal humeri fragment showed signs of axial splitting. These butchery marks suggest the remains are of domestic waste from carcass dismemberment and portioning. The humeri fragment also showed signs of charring. Whole earth sample <5> produced a moderate collection of faunal remains from context [22/008] including several medium mammal long bone, rib and enamel fragments that had been charred and calcined. A bird vertebrae and coracoid were also present and require further identification to taxa. The fish remains are represented by marine taxa, predominately herring, as well as gadidea species, smelt and eel and include cranial and post-cranial elements, a small number of which have been charred and calcined.
- 5.13.8 Ditch fill context [22/009] produced faunal remains from soil sample <7> and included non-meat bearing bones from the three main domesticates; cattle, sheep/goat and pig. Medium mammal meat and non-meat bearing bones were also present, as well as a small quantity of herring and unidentified fish bone. Charring was evident in the pig and sheep/goat non-meat bearing bones as well as two medium mammal rib fragments. Medium and large mammal meat and non-meat bearing bones were recovered from ditch [25/003], as well as a cattle metatarsal fragment. A single cattle tibia fragment from ditch [29/004], from an animal less than 2 years old at age-of-death, exhibited signs of canid gnawing and a single cattle tooth fragment was recovered from pit fill [49/005].
- 5.13.9 Age-at-death data using bone fusion rates was limited due to fragmentation levels. Where fusion could be observed adult and juvenile remains were present within the assemblage and consisted mainly of cattle, as well as pig and bird. No evidence of non-metric traits or pathology was noted.

5.14 Shell by Susan Chandler

5.14.1 A total of 37 marine shells were recovered during the evaluation, weighing a total of 742g. All of these shells are those from the common Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*). The shells were all collected from ditch fills, with the largest concentration of 21 shells coming from [18/004]. Two further shells were also recovered in trench 18, from [18/006]. Context [22/008] returned the next largest assemblage with 11 being recovered. Two shells were found in [25/003] and a singular example in [33/008]. Two garden snail shells were also collected from [22/008].

5.15 Registered Find by Susan Chandler

5.15.1 The registered finds were given registered finds numbers RF <0> and recorded on pro forma sheets, as per standard practice. The objects discussed here are detailed in Table 50, below.

RF No	Context	Object	Material	Period
1	25/003	Key	Iron	Post Medieval

Table 50: Registered finds

5.15.2 The single registered find recovered during the evaluation is a small iron key, RF<1>, with an ovoid bow and round sectioned shank. The bit is too obscured by corrosion to recognise it's form; x-radiographic analysis would potentially show this detail and allow tighter dating, though it is most likely the key is post-medieval.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Stacey Adams

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Nine bulk soil samples were taken from pit and ditch fills for the recovery of environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and Mollusca. The following report details the preservation of the charred plant material and discusses its potential to inform on the diet, arable economy and local environment of the site as well as fuel selection and use.

6.2 Methods

6.2.1 The flotation samples, from 10 to 40L in volume, were processed by flotation tank with a 250µm mesh for retention of the flot and a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue, before being air dried. The heavy residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 54, Appendix 3). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 55, Appendix 4). Where necessary, flots were subsampled and 100ml of the volume scanned. Provisional identification of the charred remains was based on observations of gross morphology and surface cell structure and quantification was based on approximate number of individuals. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild species and Zohary and Hopf (1994) for cereals.

6.2.2 Charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residues and flots were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 500x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000; Schoch *et al.* 2004; Schweingruber 1990). Genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit more detailed identification. Ten fragments were submitted for identification from samples with >3g of wood charcoal from the >4mm fraction of the heavy residues. Quantification and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Table 54 and nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

6.3 Results

Samples <1> [47/004], <2> [67/007], <3> [28/004], <4> [16/004], <5> [22/008], <6> [33/016], <7> [22/009], <8> [49/005] and <9> [49/012]

6.3.1 The heavy residues contained pot fragments, flint, fire-cracked flint, fired clay and magnetic material. Animal bone and teeth and fragments of burnt bone were recovered from ditch fills [22/008] and [22/009], charred botanicals (other than charcoal) were also present within these contexts as well as pit fill [49/005]. Charcoal fragments were recovered from all samples and were present in sufficient numbers (>3g from the

>4mm fraction of the heavy residue) from pit fill [47/004] and ditch fills [22/008] and [49/012] to be submitted for identification.

- 6.3.2 The flots contained between 5 and 80% uncharred material of modern roots, twigs and cereal culm nodes as well as recent goosefoot (*Chenopodiaceae*) seeds. Charcoal fragments were present in all but two of the flots; ditch fill [22/008] and pit fill [49/005], both of which contained frequent land snail shells. Burrowing molluscs (*Ceciloides*) were common within the flots, indicating some level of soil disturbance during burial.

Charred Plant Macrofossils

- 6.3.3 Charred plant macrofossils were identified within all flots, excluding pit fills [47/004] and [28/004]. Overall preservation of these remains ranged from poor to moderate, although the cereal grains from pit fill [49/005] were comparatively well-preserved. Charred plant macrofossils were rare from ditch fills [67/007] and [49/012] and pit fill [28/004], occasional within pit fill [33/016] and frequent within ditch fill [22/009] and pit fill [49/005]. Ditch fill [22/008] contained abundant charred plant remains with >250 individuals.

Cereals

- 6.3.4 The rounded grains of free-threshing wheat were identified within several of the flots, although no wheat chaff was present to distinguish between the bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) and durum wheat (*Triticum durum*) varieties. Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains were common within the assemblage with several displaying the surface indentations of the hulled variety. The distinctive bullet-shaped caryopses of rye (*Secale cereale*) were occasional within ditch fill [22/009] and pit fill [49/005] and, where present, they were remarkably well-preserved. Oat (*Avena* sp.) grains were positively identified in ditch fill [22/008], whilst their identification was more tentative from pit fill [33/016] and ditch fill [22/009]. Oat floret bases were absent from the flots making it impossible to distinguish between the cultivated (*Avena sativa*) and wild varieties of oat (*Avena fatua*/ *sterilis*), although the large dimensions of the grains is suggestive of the cultivated variety.

Other Plant Foods

- 6.3.5 Large legumes (*Fabaceae*), likely cultivated, were identified in small numbers in pit fill [28/004] and ditch fill [22/009]. They were frequent within ditch fill [22/008] and were largely of the cultivated varieties of vetch/ pea/ garden pea (*Vicia*/ *Lathyrus*/ *Pisum*). One individual from this context displayed the distinctive short hilum and chalaza of cultivated garden pea (*Pisum sativum*). A single charred bramble (*Rubus* sp.) seed from ditch [22/009] represents the only other possible food plant identified at Johnsons Farm.

Arable Weeds

- 6.3.6 Weeds of arable cultivation were present in all flots containing charred cereal grains, excluding that of ditch fill [49/012]. Seeds of goosefoots were common and included that of fat hen (*Chenopodium album*). Small legumes and wild grass (*Poaceae*)

caryposes were common as were seeds of stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*). Stinking mayweed is a common arable weed associated with the cultivation of heavy clay soils and is often found alongside remains of free-threshing wheat (Giorgi 2006). A charred seed capsule of wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) was identified within ditch fill [22/008] along with seeds of bedstraw (*Galium* sp.) and nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*). Other charred weed seeds identified at Johnsons Farm include docks (*Rumex* sp.),ampions (*Silene* sp.) and small legumes and wild grasses (*Poaceae*).

Charcoal

- 6.3.7 Overall preservation of the charcoal from Johnsons Farm was good with the majority of the fragments identifiable to genus and occasionally species level. Several of the fragments from pit fill [47/004] were affected by post-depositional sediment, likely due to changing water levels during burial. Two fragments from ditch [22/008] displayed evidence of vitrification, a process that distorts the anatomical features of the charcoal, giving it a glassy appearance.
- 6.3.8 Oak (*Quercus* sp.) dominated half of the charcoal assemblage from Johnsons Farm and was present within all of the investigated contexts. Field maple (*Acer campestre*) was the most common taxon found within ditch [22/008] and was also present in pit [47/004], along with ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). Ash was also identified in ditch fill [49/012]. Fragments from the birch family (*Betulaceae*) were identified in ditch fills [49/012] and [22/008], where it was indistinguishable, due to the absence of a complete scalariform perforation plate, between hazel (*Corylus* sp.) and alder (*Alnus* sp.). Ditch fill [22/008] contained several fragments of round wood from field maple and charcoal of the apple sub-family (*Maloideae*) indicating the exploitation of smaller branch and twig wood.

6.4 Discussion

Charred Plant Macrofossils

- 6.4.1 The charred plant macrofossils from the Johnsons Farm evaluation indicate the presence of a mixed cereal economy at the site with the cultivation of free-threshing wheat, barley, rye and possibly oat as well as legumes. The large variety of cultivars at the site is indicative of Late Saxon/ Medieval cultivation practices in the south of England making it likely that the plant remains derive from this period. Free-threshing wheat was largely regarded as a superior cereal and was likely reserved for the production of bread whilst barley and oat have been associated with malt production and in particular the brewing of beer (Giorgi 2006; Campbell *et al* 1993). The straw of rye can grow up to 2m and was often used as thatching in the medieval period, alternatively the flour creates a darker, heavier, bread than that of bread wheat and may have been consumed by the lower echelons of society (Giorgi 2006). The presence of stinking mayweed and the cultivation of garden pea are indicative of intensive cultivation on clay soils; the cultivation of such soils was not widely practised before the Roman period in southern England (Pelling 2011). The charred bramble seed may have been deliberately collected from the wild for consumption or it may have been brought to the site along with the wood charcoal.

Charcoal

- 6.4.2 The charcoal from Johnson's Farm indicates the exploitation of local oak-dominated woodland as well as more open areas indicated by the presence of field maple and ash (Rodwell 1991; Polunin and Walters 1985). Field maple and ash are calcareous-loving taxa and were likely growing on the East Anglian chalk lands 40 miles to the west, indicating the potential importation of fuel wood to the site. The wood charcoal all derives from taxa with excellent burning properties and were likely deliberately targeted during collection for this characteristic. The presence of round wood likely represents opportunistic collection of twigs and small branches from the ground, although it is possible that trees of the apple sub-family were coppiced to give a steady supply of fuel wood.
- 6.4.3 The well-preserved charred plant macrofossils and charcoal from Johnsons Farm have the potential to inform on the diet, economy and local environment of the site as well as fuel selection and use. The future recovery of such remains is likely if further sampling targets secure primary deposits. It is recommended that future assessment or analysis of the environmental material from Johnsons Farm includes the charred plant macrofossils from ditch fills [22/008] and [22/009] and pit fill [49/005] and the charcoal from pit [47/004]. The charcoal fragments from ditch fills [22/008] and [49/012] may perhaps also be considered for future analysis.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 7.1.1 A deposit sequence of topsoil overlying either subsoil or else natural deposits was encountered across the site. The topsoil was 0.20-0.50m thick. Where present, mostly across the southern half of the site, subsoil ranged in thickness between 0.05m and 0.45m. The underlying natural geological deposits were highly variable, consisting of a mixture of sand, silt and clay.
- 7.1.2 The evaluation revealed the presence of archaeological features in 43 of the 69 excavated trenches. The features were cut into the natural deposit and were overlain by topsoil and, where present, by subsoil in all but one recorded incidence.
- 7.1.3 The recorded archaeological remains mostly comprised linear ditches and gullies, but also a lower quantity of pits, postholes and one potential kiln/hearth. These generally display a low level of intercut complexity. Feature density across the site was modest and fairly even, although blank areas are apparent across its north end and southeast corner.

7.2 Geophysical survey

- 7.2.1 A number of trenches, particularly in the central and western parts of the site, were positioned in order to investigate selected plotted geophysical survey anomalies interpreted as indicating the presence of below-ground remains of possible archaeological significance (Fig. 3). The correlation between geophysical anomalies and below-ground archaeological features has been demonstrated to be variable, with there being instances of both ditches and pits not being detected as anomalies and, conversely, anomalies not being present as below-ground remains.
- 7.2.2 In general, the evaluation has confirmed that the majority of anomalies of potential archaeological origin do indicate the presence of below-ground remains. However, there are occasional instances where there is direct correspondance between the two, such as in trenches, 5, 18, 27, 40 and, in particular, trench 34. There were also several instances in which potential features were identified where archaeological features were present but were of either a different form or of markedly different size, such as in trenches 4, 23, 19, 25, 43 and 44.
- 7.2.3 In some instances, no anomalies were detected where actual archaeological features were found. The indication by the geophysical survey that there is a concentration of features in the central and western parts of the site is possibly misleading, as a relatively high frequency of features is also recorded in the southeast of the site in trenches 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 53, 54, 55, 62 and 66. It is notable that one of these features, [54/009], was a large pit and so it is not the case that only shallow, insubstantial features were not detected by the geophysical survey. This variable detection appears to be the result of differing magnetism of the feature fills, with those detected as anomalies tending to contain a higher cultural debris content.
- 7.2.4 Additionally, there were a number of instances in which plotted geophysical anomalies were not found to be associated with archaeological features. Trench 17 provides a

notable example, where two large linear features were detected by the geophysical survey were not subsequently found as ditches. This was surprising given the presence of similar ditches on the same alignment in the parallel trench 18 (see Figures 2 and 3). It is possible that the geophysical anomalies here, as in other such instances, are the result of a misinterpretation of the highly variable natural on the site or that that which has been detected is limited in depth to the topsoil and/or subsoil present.

7.3 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 7.3.1 Deposit survival was good, with most features cut into natural deposits and sealed by a reasonable depth of topsoil and subsoil. Some degree of horizontal truncation of all features, presumably as a consequence of agricultural activity, has occurred.
- 7.3.2 The presence of the post-medieval farmyard on the site from at least 1880 until 1970 is likely to have had an impact upon the survival of earlier remains in this northern-central part of the site. The imposition of field boundaries, the access trackway and large ponds and quarries around the farm complex will presumably have had a truncation impact upon earlier remains, although no direct examples of this have been identified by the evaluation.
- 7.3.3 The impact of modern agricultural land drainage appears to be minimal.

7.4 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Prehistoric

- 7.4.1 The small quantities of worked flint and prehistoric pottery provide very limited evidence for the identification of prehistoric activity within the site. These assemblages contain very few conclusively-dateable pieces and a large proportion of them appear to be residual in the contexts in which they occur.
- 7.4.3 A small quantity of potentially prehistoric features have been identified mostly within the southern part of the site, in trenches 41, 47, 49 and 62. In the north of the site, only trench 67, and perhaps Trench 4, contained possibly prehistoric features. However, the dating of all of these features generally depends on very small quantities of broadly-dated pottery. It is difficult to discern the nature of prehistoric land use from these remains.
- 7.4.4 In the southeast of the site, ditch [41/005] might define a northwest/southeast boundary together with unexcavated ditches [35/005] and [27/005]. While running contrary to medieval and later alignments, this feature is dated only by a single pottery sherd. Its southward continuation was not identified in trench 51.
- 7.4.5 In trench 49, ditch [49/007] may be another prehistoric boundary feature, the further extents of which were not established. Pit [49/004], to its southwest, is of probable Early Iron Age date and may more accurately hint at the date of the other prehistoric remains in this vicinity of the site. The east/west ditch in trench 62 may also be of this date.
- 7.4.6 Pit [47/005] in Trench 47, in the southeast of the site, contained two sherds of broadly diagnostic pottery.

7.4.7 Northeastern trench 67 contained ditches of possible prehistoric date, on differing alignments, that were not identified to continue into surrounding trenches. In the northwest, probable ditch terminus [4/007] is tentatively dated as prehistoric on the basis of the worked and burnt flint recovered from it. It is possible that it defined a NNW/SSE boundary together with unexcavated ditch [5/004] to its south.

Roman

7.4.8 The pattern of the incidence of Roman features and finds is similar to that of the Prehistoric. A small quantity of pottery provides indication of land use activity within the site, though much of this material is judged to occur residually in later features. Possible Roman features have been recorded in trenches 36, 49 and 68, again all in the southern part of the site.

7.4.9 The enclosure-like geophysical anomaly in the southwest corner of the site, identified archaeologically as ditches in trenches 40 and 49, is tentatively dated by three Roman pottery sherds from ditch [49/011]. It is perhaps notable that further Roman pottery was retrieved from the surface of ditch [49/009] which ostensibly is located within the enclosure interior.

7.4.10 To the northeast of the enclosure, the two pits in trench 36 may represent outlying activity. A further possible pit in the end of trench 68 is very tentatively dated on the presence of a single pottery sherd. However, this could be equally as residual here as the sherd of prehistoric pottery also recovered.

Medieval

7.4.11 A relatively high incidence of medieval features is apparent within the site, having been recorded in trenches 18, 19, 21, 22, 28, 33 and 34. Retrieved pottery indicates a mid/late 11th to later 13th/14th century date range for much of this activity, with some perhaps suggesting its continuation into the mid-16th century.

7.4.12 It is notable that the distribution of recorded Medieval remains closely reflects that of the plotted geophysical anomalies of probable archaeological origin, i.e. west of the post-medieval farmstead and down the west edge of the site. This presumably reflects the relatively high content of cultural debris in features of this date.

7.4.13 The recorded ditches of this period are all on either broadly north/south or east/west alignments and may perhaps have been precursors of the post-medieval and modern layout, e.g. ditches [34/004], [34/008] and [34/010] run parallel to the existing north/south field boundary to their west. Combined with the geophysical survey evidence, these ditches probably define enclosures, fields and trackways belonging to a precursor of the post-medieval farmstead. It is likely that at least some of the undated ditch remains were of medieval origin.

7.4.14 Discrete pit remains of demonstrably medieval date were recorded in trenches 18, 19, 21, 28 and 33. Seemingly recut and burnt pit [33/017] is conjectured to have functioned as a kiln/hearth, but alternatively could have been associated with an activity such as crop processing.

- 7.15. The excavation of the medieval features has produced artefactual assemblages that, in addition to pottery, comprise oyster shell, animal bone, fired clay and occasional iron objects. It is probable that these reflect an aspect of domestic occupation within this enclosed landscape, perhaps focussed upon a farmstead which preceded that of the post-medieval period. Plant macrofossil remains recovered from selected sampled contexts of Medieval date indicate arable cultivation.

Post-medieval

- 7.4.16 The majority of post-medieval remains recorded within the trenches relate to field boundaries and ponds associated with Johnson's Farm that are shown on historic mapping from 1880 onwards.
- 7.4.17 Some of the recorded post-medieval features are not shown on historic mapping. Substantive feature [43/005 / 44/005], presumably an infilled quarry similar to that mapped in the northeast of the site (i.e. in the vicinity of trenches 20 and 66) was seemingly infilled in the 19th-20th centuries; however, it appears to have been crossed by the access track to Johnson's Farm. A similar, though smaller, quarry-like feature was recorded in Trench 54. Notably, these were the only archaeological features observed to have been cut through the subsoil deposit, which would seem to confirm their relatively recent date.

Undated

- 7.4.18 Undated ditches, gullies, pits and possible postholes occur within trenches across the site area. Although lacking diagnostic artefactual content or clear association with dated remains in their vicinities, it is perhaps likely that most of them are of Medieval or Post-medieval date; those in trench 23 likely form part of the concentration of medieval remains to the west of the Johnson's Farm complex.
- 7.4.19 Eastern trenches contain the majority of undated ditches. Of note is a series of apparently parallel and roughly equally-spaced linears recorded in trenches 46, 47, 48 and 55. These may constitute the remains of medieval or early post-medieval land drainage.

7.5 Consideration of research aims

- 7.5.1 The evaluation has been successful in generally determining the presence/absence, location, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the site. The results of the geophysical survey and its accuracy of interpretation of detected anomalies has also been assessed. It has been demonstrated that these are indicative of the below-ground archaeological content of the site, however remains not detected by the geophysical survey were also present.
- 7.5.2 A low incidence of poorly-dated Prehistoric and Roman period remains has been demonstrated. These appear to be concentrated in the southwest of the site, the latter remains possibly focused upon a ditched enclosure. The recovered artefacts offer little insight into the nature of land use activity, though plant macrofossil evidence for food crop cultivation has been retrieved from some prehistoric features. No archaeological remains relating to Saxon activity have been identified by the evaluation.

- 7.5.3 Later land use activity is evidenced from the 11th century onwards. Medieval remains, corresponding with the majority of geophysical anomalies interpreted to be of probable archaeological origin, have been found across the central-western parts of the site. The recorded ditch and pit remains contain a relatively high incidence and wide diversity of cultural debris and probably constitute the remains of a medieval rural settlement, probably a farm, which possibly continued into the 16th century before being superseded by the post-medieval Johnson's Farm. Additionally, plant macrofossil assemblages have been recovered from selected Medieval features that provide insights into the contemporary environment and agricultural regime being practiced. The focus of this medieval farm, the farmstead with its house and ancillary buildings, has not been identified amongst the recorded remains.
- 7.5.4 Features relating to Post-medieval activity are widespread and mostly comprise field boundary ditches, ponds and quarry pits associated with Johnson's Farm. The dating evidence for these features reflects their infilling and redundancy and the foundation date of the post-medieval farm is not established. The remains confirm the general layout of the agricultural landscape as shown on historic mapping from 1880 onwards; as such, these are reasonably well understood. A quantity of features have been found that are not depicted on historic mapping, but these seem to be infilled at an equally late date.

7.6 Updated Research Agenda

- 7.6.1 The retrieved dataset has the potential to facilitate further study of the recorded remains, particularly should further fieldwork be undertaken here or in its vicinity. The following research questions are identified:
- Do the prehistoric and Roman features in the southwest corner of the site constitute the remains of settlement? If so, what is its nature and date? Is the Roman activity focussed upon an enclosure as is suggested by the geophysical survey results?
 - What are the form, nature and extents of the Medieval land use activity? Do these remains define a farmstead and its surrounding fields? Can agricultural activities and regimes be discerned from the retrieval structural and environmental remains? Is there multi-development of the farmstead and its landscape through the medieval period and does its occupation endure into the 16th century?
 - What is the relationship between the Medieval and Post-medieval farmsteads and their landscapes? Is one a direct successor/replacement of the other?
- 7.6.2 In particular, Medieval rural settlement is identified in the regional research agenda as requiring further study; including farmstead form/layout, the nature of their buildings and configuration/operation of their field systems (Medlycott 2011, 70).

7.7 Conclusions

- 7.7.1 The results of the archaeological evaluation demonstrate the presence of a moderate density and low complexity of multi-period archaeological remains within the site. These remains, predominantly linear ditches, gullies and pits, are spread across most parts of the site, apart from its northern end and southeast corner.
- 7.7.2 A low density and low complexity of poorly-dated Prehistoric and Roman period remains have been identified to be present across the southern part of the site. These are possibly concentrated in the southwest, the Roman remains perhaps focused upon a ditched enclosure that is further defined by the geophysical survey results.
- 7.7.3 More extensive Medieval period remains of moderate density and complexity are present across the central-western part of the site. The majority of the geophysical anomalies interpreted as being of probable archaeological origin relate to these remains. Together they define parts of an enclosed landscape containing pits. It is probable that these constitute the remains of a farm. The medieval farmstead complex itself has not been identified by the evaluation.
- 7.7.4 Post-medieval remains are widespread across the site. These comprise field boundary ditches, ponds and quarries associated with the former Johnson's Farm, the demolished remains of which are located north of the centre of the site. The majority appear to become infilled during the course of the 20th century and are shown on historic mapping from the 1880s onwards.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank CgMs for commissioning the work on behalf of their client and for their assistance throughout the project. Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service is also thanked for her guidance and monitoring on behalf of the LPA. The excavation was supervised by Rob Cullum. The author would like to thank Angus Forshaw, Kieron Head, Marek Kamysz, Craig Carvey, Samara King and Jasmine Vieri who undertook the fieldwork. Andrew Lewsey and Nathalie Gonzalez produced the figures for this report. Andy Leonard project managed the excavations and Mark Atkinson managed the post-excavation process.

HER Summary

HER event no.	ESF25249				
Site code	LSC221				
Project code	161056				
Planning reference	DC/16/1961/OUT				
Site address	Johnson's Farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston, Suffolk				
District/Borough	East Suffolk District Council				
NGR (12 figures)	TM 43352 62875				
Geology					
Fieldwork type	Eval	Excav	WB	HBR	Survey Other
Date of fieldwork	09 - 31 January 2017				
Sponsor/client	CgMs Consulting				
Project manager	Andy Leonard				
Project supervisor	Rob Cullum				
Period summary	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic?	Bronze Age?	Iron Age
	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Other
Project summary (100 word max)	<p>A preceding geophysical survey detected anomalies of potential archaeological origin within the area of the site.</p> <p>Sixty-nine trenches were excavated across the 8.65ha site, of which forty-three were identified to contain multi-period archaeological features. These remains, predominantly linear ditches, gullies and pits, were spread across most parts of the site, apart from its northern end and southeast corner.</p> <p>A low density of poorly-dated Prehistoric and Roman period remains have been identified to be present across the southern part of the site. These features are possibly concentrated in the southwest, the Roman remains perhaps focused upon a ditched enclosure that is further defined by the geophysical survey results.</p> <p>More numerous Medieval period remains are present across the central-western part of the site. The majority of the geophysical anomalies interpreted as being of probable archaeological origin relate to these remains. Together they define parts of an enclosed landscape containing pits. It is probable that these constitute the remains of a farm potentially dating from the late 11th to mid/late 14th centuries with activity continuing perhaps as late as the mid 16th century. The medieval farmstead complex itself has not been identified by the evaluation.</p> <p>A low to modest density of Post-medieval remains are widespread across the site. These comprise field boundary ditches, ponds and quarries associated with the former Johnson's Farm, the demolished remains of which are located north of the centre of the site. The majority appear to have been infilled during the course of the 20th century and are shown on historic mapping from the 1880s onwards.</p>				

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-272252	
Project details	
Project name	Land at Johnson's Farm, Leiston
Short description of the project	Archaeological Evaluation by trenching of c. 8.5ha area prior to development. Prehistoric, Roman and medieval features were recorded, the latter relating to a postulated mid11th-mid/late 14th century farmstead that preceded the Post-medieval Farm demolished by the 1970s.
Project dates	Start: 09-01-2017 End: 31-01-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Associated project reference codes	161056 - Contracting Unit No. ESF25249 - HER event no. LCS221 - Sitecode
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 Post Medieval DITCH Modern DITCH Post Medieval DITCH Late Prehistoric DITCH Roman DITCH Medieval PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval POTTERY Late Prehistoric POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL LEISTON Johnson's Farm
Postcode	IP16 4TW
Study area	8.6 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 4335 6287 52.209618479645 1.562355343839 52 12 34 N 001 33 44 E Point
Project creators	
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Rob Cullum
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","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation: Johnson's Farm, Leiston, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Rob Cullum
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No: 2017049
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Witham
Description	90 page report including tables, figures and appendices.
Entered by	Mark Atkinson (mark.atkinson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	2 March 2017

Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches

Trench	Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth m	Height m AOD
1	[1/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.30m	22.50-22.61
1	[1/002]	Layer	Natural	N/A	22.21-22.26
2	[2/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.30m	22.54-22.50
2	[2/002]	Layer	Natural	N/A	22.25-22.13
3	[3/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.30m	22.47-22.35
3	[3/002]	Layer	Natural	0.05-0.10m	22.17-22.03
6	[6/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.30-0.35m	22.50-22.57
6	[6/002]	Layer	Natural	N/A	22.29-22.30
7	[7/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.30m	22.62-22.59
7	[7/002]	Layer	Natural	0.05m	22.34-22.29
8	[8/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.30m	22.65-22.49
8	[8/002]	Layer	Natural	N/A	22.40-22.17
9	[9/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.35m	22.45-22.48
9	[9/002]	Layer	Natural	0.04-0.05m	22.09-22.23
10	[10/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.30-0.40m	22.40-22.43
10	[10/002]	Layer	Natural	0.10m	22.09-22.39
11	[11/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.30-0.35m	22.50-22.56
11	[11/002]	Layer	Natural	N/A	22.22-22.23
12	[12/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.30-0.35m	22.54-22.55
12	[12/002]	Layer	Natural	N/A	22.22-22.27
14	[14/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.30-0.35m	22.20-22.39
14	[14/002]	Layer	Natural	0.03-0.10m	22.12-22.94
15	[15/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.25-0.30m	22.27-21.89
15	[15/002]	Layer	Natural	N/A	21.74-22.05
17	[17/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.35m	22.43-22.56
17	[17/002]	Layer	Natural	0.10m	22.19-22.27
30	[30/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.30m	22.75-22.78
30	[30/002]	Layer	Subsoil	0.10m	
30	[30/003]	Layer	Natural	N/A	22.37-22.4
37	[37/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.30m	22.76-22.89
37	[37/002]	Layer	Subsoil	0.20-0.30m	
37	[37/003]	Layer	Natural	N/A	22.38-22.40
50	[50/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.30-0.35m	22.42-22.52
50	[50/002]	Layer	Subsoil	0.40-0.45m	
50	[50/003]	Layer	Natural	N/A	21.72-21.86
51	[51/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.30-0.50m	22.51-22.56
51	[51/002]	Layer	Subsoil	0.30-0.35m	
51	[51/003]	Layer	Natural	N/A	21.81-21.99
57	[57/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.25-0.35m	22.52-22.55
57	[57/002]	Layer	Subsoil	0.10-0.45m	
57	[57/003]	Layer	Natural	N/A	21.17-21.26
58	[58/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.25-0.30m	22.34-22.50
58	[58/002]	Layer	Subsoil	0.35-0.40m	
58	[58/003]	Layer	Natural	0.03-0.05m	21.76-21.81
59	[59/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.30-0.35m	22.33-22.34
59	[59/002]	Layer	Subsoil	0.25-0.40m	
59	[59/003]	Layer	Natural	N/A	21.80-21.93
61	[61/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.30-0.35m	21.89-22.10
61	[61/002]	Layer	Subsoil	0.20-0.25m	
61	[61/003]	Layer	Natural	N/A	21.29-21.65
63	[63/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.35-0.40m	21.45-21.55
63	[63/002]	Layer	Subsoil	0.05-0.06m	

Trench	Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth m	Height m AOD
63	[63/003]	Layer	Natural	N/A	21.00-21.09
64	[64/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.25-0.30m	21.26-21.40
64	[64/002]	Layer	Subsoil	0.10-0.22m	
64	[64/003]	Layer	Natural	N/A	20.83-21.05
65	[65/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.35m	21.15-21.27
65	[65/002]	Layer	Subsoil	0.10-0.30m	
65	[65/003]	Layer	Natural	N/A	20.68-20.81
66	[66/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.35-0.40m	21.24-22.29
66	[66/002]	Layer	Natural	0.05-0.10m	20.68-22.01
69	[69/001]	Layer	Topsoil	0.25-0.30m	22.67-22.76
69	[69/002]	Layer	Subsoil	0.10-0.15m	
69	[69/003]	Layer	Natural	N/A	22.21-22.30

Table 50: Archaeologically negative trenches; list of recorded contexts

Appendix 2: Quantification of bulk finds

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
us	1	28																						
4/005																	4	22	1	1				
4/006	2	16															1	4						
12/001																			8	64				
18/004			1	4																			21	410
18/006																							2	40
18/010			10	208					1	18											3	1476		
19/004			1	6															8	70				
20/003			1	6					2	604											1	42		
21/001			1	18																				
21/003	1	32	1	14																				
21/005			3	58	3	13			2	42			1	6										
21/007			13	76	1	11			1	10									1	1				
21/010			1	20	1	1							11	76					3	5				
22/001					1	46																		
22/006			2	16																				
22/008			74	870	2	1	2	796					4	68									13	244
22/009			3	42															1	10				
22/011			8	24															1	4				
25/003			18	1286	17	1155							4	92			1	2	2	131			2	18
25/005			1	2	1	1			1	68					1	2			1	6				
28/004			15	92					3	6														
29/002			4	12															1	2				
29/004					1	222							1	236										
29/008			1	4																				
33/008			11	130																			1	32
34/005			5	102	1	47																		
34/009			5	86																				
34/014			4	40																				
36/005			1	36																				
41/004	2	16																						
43/004			2	42	2	60																		
44/004			1	18					1	6					1	4								
46/002											1	12												
46/004	1	10																						
46/006			3	10																				
47/001			2	24																				
47/004			2	8																				
48/001									4	242														

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	
49/005	1	2	6	64	2	15							1	<2					1	2					
49/008			2	2																					
49/010			2	12	1	7																			
49/012	2	12	3	16																					
54/004	2	26																							
54/006	2	12																							
54/008	2	4							1	8															
55/001									2	90															
55/012			1	<2																					
56/001									2	104															
58/002			1	6																					
60/004			3	6																					
62/001									1	72															
62/004			4	8																					
62/006			1	2																					
67/002	1	<2																							
67/004			4	6																					
67/007	2	28	15	68			2	560																	
68/004	3	222	3	14																					
Total	22	408	242	3458	34	1580	5	1578	21	1270	1	12	22	478	2	6	6	28	28	296	4	1518	39	744	

Table 52: Finds quantification

Appendix 3: Environmental Residue Quantification

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Other Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and Microfauna	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, flint etc.) (presence/ weight)
1	47/004	Pit	20	***	5	**	1	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (5) [PDS:2] <i>Acer campestre</i> (2) <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (1) Indet. (1) [D:1, RP:1]															FCF (*2g) Flint (*8g) Pot (*3g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**<1g)
2	67/007	Ditch	40	**	2	**	<1																FCF (***/239g) Flint (*60g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***/<1g)
3	28/004	Pit	40	*	<1	**	<1																FCF (*24g) Pot (*6g) Flint (*1g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***/<1g)
4	16/004	Pit	10	**	2	**	<1																FCF (*5g)
5	22/008	Ditch	40	***	7	**	<1	<i>Acer campestre</i> (5) [RW:3] <i>Quercus</i> sp. (2) <i>Corylus/ Alnus</i> (1) Maloideae (1) [RW:1]	**	<1	**	1	*	1	**	3	**	<1	**	<1	*	<1	Pot (**/62g) FCF (*23g) Mag.Mat >2mm (***/12g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***/50g) F.Clay (*3g) Flint

Appendix 4: Environmental Flot Quantification

Sample Number	Context	Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells	Notes	
1	47/004	2	5	5	80	15		*	*	**												
2	67/007	10	20	20	65	30			*	***	*	<i>Cerealia</i> indet. 1	+	*	<i>Chenopodium</i> <i>album</i>	++						<i>Ceciloides</i> **
3	28/004	7	25	25	70	25	Cereal culm node		*	**	*	<i>Cerealia</i> indet. 1	+	*	<i>Silene</i> sp. <i>Chenopodium</i> <i>album</i>	++	*	Fabaceae (large)	++	*	<i>Ceciloides</i> **	
4	16/004	3	10	10	20	10	Chenopodiaceae	**	***	****											*	<i>Ceciloides</i> **
5	22/008	48	150	100	20	20		*	***	****	****	<i>Triticum</i> sp. <i>Hordeum</i> <i>vulgare</i> FTW <i>Avena</i> sp. <i>Cerealia</i> indet.	++	***	<i>Raphanus</i> <i>raphanistrum</i> <i>Galium</i> sp. <i>Anthemis cotula</i> <i>Lapsana</i> <i>communis</i> Poaceae (large) <i>Rumex</i> sp.	++	***	<i>Vicia</i> / <i>Lathyrus</i> / <i>Pisum</i> Fabaceae (large) <i>Pisum</i> <i>sativum</i>	++	***	<i>Ceciloides</i> ***	
6	33/016	7	50	50	40	50			**	***	**	<i>Triticum</i> sp. FTW cf. <i>Avena</i> sp. <i>Cerealia</i> indet.	++	**	<i>Anthemis cotula</i> <i>Chenopodium</i> <i>album</i>	++				*	<i>Ceciloides</i> *	

7	22/009	15	40	40	50	20	Cereal culm node				***	FTW <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> <i>Cerealia</i> indet. cf. <i>Avena</i> sp. <i>Cerealia</i> indet. cf. <i>Secale cereale</i>	++	**	<i>Silene</i> sp. Poaceae (small) Fabaceae (small) <i>Anthemis cotula</i>	++	*	Fabaceae (large) <i>Rubus</i> sp.	++	*	<i>Ceciloides</i> **
8	49/005	4	10	10	50	10		**	***	***		<i>Secale cereale</i> <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled) <i>Triticum</i> sp. (hulled)	+++	*	<i>Rumex</i> sp. Poaceae (large) Chenopodiaceae Apiaceae	++				***	<i>Ceciloides</i> **
9	49/012	24	90	90	5	10	Chenopodiaceae				*	FTW (1)	++							**	<i>Ceciloides</i> **

Table 54: Environmental sample flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) Preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good).

Appendix 5: Written Scheme of Investigation

**Johnson's Farm,
Saxmundham Road,
Leiston,
Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation
For Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching**

NGR: TM 43352 62875

East Suffolk District Council

Planning Application Number: DC/16/1961/OUT

ASE Project no. 161056

**HER Parish (Site) Code: LCS 221
Event Number: ESF 25249**

December 2016

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Written Scheme of Investigation
For Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching
At
Johnson's Farm,
Saxmundham Road,
Leiston,
Suffolk

NGR: TM 43352 62875

HER Parish (Site) Code: LCS 221
Event Number: ESF 25249

ASE Project no: 161056

December 2016

Prepared by:	Sarah Ritchie	Acting Project Manager	
Reviewed and approved by:	Paul Mason	Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	19/12/2016		
Revision 1:	3 rd January 2017 by Andy Leonard		

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, have been commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake a phase of archaeological evaluation trenching at Johnson's Farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston, Suffolk. The Site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 643352 262875 (TM 43352 62875) and its location is shown in Figure 1.
- 1.2 The site comprises of a roughly rectangular shaped field 8.64ha in total currently under arable cultivation, bounded to the south by Saxmundham Road, to the east by St Margaret's Crescent and a small cemetery, to the north by railway tracks and to the west by House Farm and fields. The site falls within East Suffolk District Council jurisdiction.
- 1.3 An outline planning application has been made (Ref: DC/16/1961/OUT) to East Suffolk District Council for the construction of 187 dwellings with associated infrastructure and access.
- 1.4 As the Local Planning Authority (LPA) had been advised that the location of the proposed development could affect important archaeological deposits, an archaeological field evaluation is required prior to the determination of the planning application. This is in order for the LPA to be able to take into account the particular nature and the significance of any below-ground heritage assets at this location and allow mitigation strategies to be developed. A *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation* was issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team's (SCCAS/CT) in May 2016, detailing the requirements of these works.
- 1.5 This is the *Written Scheme of Investigation* for the archaeological trenched evaluation, prepared by ASE, and will be submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval prior to commencement of the work. All work will be carried out in accordance with this document and with the SCCAS/CT *Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation* and *Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation* (2012, Version 1.3), as well as with the appropriate *Standards and Guidance* documents of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2015).
- 1.6 In the event that a phase of mitigation work is required this would be subject to a separate Written Scheme of Investigation; any decisions regarding the requirement for further work will be made by the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service based on the results of the archaeological evaluation.

2.0 Geology and Topography

- 2.1 The solid geology of the area comprises Crag Group – sand, a sedimentary bedrock. Superficial deposits are recorded as Lowestoft Formation. The site is located on the western side of the village of Leiston, directly north of Saxmundham Road, the B1119. In general terms, the site is on level ground with a mean elevation of 21m AOD. The site contains a small pond surrounded by trees.

3.0 Archaeological Background

- 3.1 A desk-based assessment of the site was written in 2016 (Archaeology Collective 2016) and subsequently geophysical survey (Pre-Construct Geophysics Ltd 2016) was carried out on the site. The brief summary below is based on these documents, full copies of which will be available on site for the duration of the evaluation.
- 3.2 No evidence for early Prehistoric activity has been recorded within 1.5km of the site. An isolated, unstratified Bronze Age socketed and looped chisel is recorded on the HER 1.2km southeast of the site (MSF8082). No Iron Age activity has been recorded within 1.5km of the site.
- 3.3 The site of a possible Roman villa is recorded 1.2km southwest of the site. Pottery, roof tile, tesserae and a fragment of puddingstone quern were found on the surface of a ploughed field (MSF2326). An isolated, unstratified Roman coin of uncertain date was found 1km northeast (MSF11528).
- 3.4 There are no records relating to Saxon/early medieval activity recorded within 1.5km of the site. Prior to the Norman Conquest, Domesday records Leiston (in the Hundred of Blyth) as having 27 villagers, 27 small holders, 7 slaves and 56 freemen. The Lord was Edric (of Laxfield) who had 56 freemen. In 1086 the Lords are recorded as Fulcred; Gilbert; Robert Malet, the tenant in chief was Robert Malet and the total population is large: 117 households with a total tax assessment of 21.9 geld units. There were 27 villagers. 27 smallholders. 7 slaves. 56 free men, 11 Lord's plough teams, 10.5 mens plough teams, 6 acres of meadow, woodland, 5 cobs, 7 cattle, 272 pigs, 1 mill and 3 churches.
- 3.5 The mainly 14th century remains of Leiston Abbey lie 1.6km north-east of the site. The grade II* listed church of St. Margaret lies 650m east of the application site (DSF11148). The original church was pulled down in 1853 except for a 15th century tower which was preserved. The church of St Lawrence lies 1.3km south-west of the application site (MSF13992). The church may have been recorded in Domesday and consists of a chancel, nave, vestry and tower. Fragments of Norman stonework are present in the northern walls and doorway. The chancel was rebuilt in 1320AD. The tower is 15th century in date.

- 3.6 The site of a windmill, suggested by the name 'Mill Mound' on the tithe map, is recorded 1km east of the site (MSF26865).
- 3.7 Leiston's main street was formerly a turnpike road, one of three roads controlled by the Aldeburgh Turnpike Trust (1792), connecting that coastal town to the main road from London to Great Yarmouth (now the A12). In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, most of Leiston's trade was conducted via Slaughden Quay at Aldeburgh, coastal shipping being faster, safer, and more convenient than road transportation by horse and cart. Later the town was also served by a branch of the Ipswich to Lowestoft railway line, formerly the East Suffolk Railway which first opened in 1859. The branch line ran from the station at Saxmundham, through Leiston, where a privately owned spur led into Garrett's Works. The branch line carried onwards to Thorpeness and Aldeburgh. Today it remains as a 'goods only' line servicing the nuclear power station at Sizewell.
- 3.8 The 1840 Tithe Map of Leiston records the site of a farm within the site. The landowner is recorded as Lord Joshua Huntingfield and the tenant as Thomas Johnson. A 'house, barn, yard & c' are recorded within plot 577, the remaining plots within the application site were a mixture of arable and pasture land. The farm buildings were spread out with a large building to the south, a long, rectangular building to the east and a smaller, square building to the north. A large oval pond was also present.
- 3.9 The 1881 OS Map records the site of 'Johnson's Farm' within the site. The farm consisted of a rectangular building with an L-shaped wing attached to its northern side. To the north of the farm lay two oval ponds. A semi-circular quarry or clay pit is recorded to the east. A trackway giving access to the farm ran northwards from Saxmundham Road (Appendix 3.2). Thomas Johnson is listed in the 1865 Leiston Post Office Directory as 'a farmer' and it may be assumed that this was his farm.
- 3.10 Johnson's Farm is recorded on the 1905, 1925-26 and 1958 OS Maps. There appears to be little change in its layout between 1905 and 1958, although the eastern most of the two ponds is not recorded on any of these maps.
- 3.11 By 1970 the farm had been demolished and it is not recorded on the 1970 OS Map, but the ponds are still extant.
- 3.12 The geophysical survey of the site identified evidence of potential archaeological remains, predominately situated in the northern and south-western regions. The greatest concentration of these lies on land to the west of the former Johnson's Farm, with relatively strong responses potential indicators of material subject to intense heat. Further remains were registered to the east of the farm, and to the west of an existing pond (Pre-Construct Geophysics Ltd 2016).

4.0 Research Aims and Objectives

4.1 The general aims of this phase of archaeological investigation are:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
- To determine the extent, condition, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To determine the extent of any previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To “ground truth” the results of the geophysical survey
- To enable the Senior Archaeological Officer at SCCAS/CT to make an informed decision regarding any possible requirements for further work.
- To make the results of the investigation publicly accessible through submission of a report to the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record and of the project archive to the local museum.

4.2 Specific research aims, taking into account the *Research and Archaeology Framework for the Eastern Counties (Parts 1 and 2)* and the *Revised Framework for the East of England*, are to:

- Determine the presence/absence and significance of any evidence of prehistoric, Roman and Saxon activity within this location
- Determine the presence/absence and significance of any later activity on the site

5.0 Methodology

5.1 Sixty-nine trenches 30m long by 2m wide will be opened in the locations shown (Figures 2 & 3) comprising a 4.5% sample of the site. A Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared prior to commencement of the work.

5.2 ASE have obtained Event and Parish codes from the Suffolk HER Officer. The Parish Code will be used to mark all primary records, both physical and paper and the Event Code will be denoted on all reports relating to the project.

- 5.3 The trenches will be accurately located using offsets from known positions or a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS).
- 5.4 Spoil will be bunded around the edges of the trenches to provide a physical and visible barrier.
- 5.5 All trenches will be scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner. Removal of topsoil (and subsoil if present and devoid of archaeological features) will be undertaken using a tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket at least 1.8m wide, under the direct supervision of an ASE archaeologist. Deposits will be removed in spits no greater than 250mm in thickness and all deposits will be examined for finds. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately and replaced in sequence.
- 5.6 Machine excavation will be carried down on to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of natural deposits, whichever is uppermost. Care will be taken not to machine off seemingly homogenous layers that may include the upper parts of archaeological features. The resultant surfaces will be cleaned as necessary to expose any archaeological remains.
- 5.7 A metal detector will be used throughout the programme of work. The person allocated to undertaking the metal detecting based on work commencing on 9th January 2017 will be Angus Forshaw who has extensive experience of metal detecting, most recently at Warren Farm, Red Lodge. Specific requirements for the metal detecting will be (as a minimum):
- Prior to the excavation of trenches
 - Throughout the excavation of trenches
 - Trench bases and spoil heaps will be scanned
 - Feature fills will be scanned
- 5.8 Any features identified will be hand-excavated and planned using GPS by an ASE Surveyor. The Surveyor will plot excavated features and record levels in close consultation with the site Supervisor and/or the excavators. Where it is deemed necessary (for example in the event of detailed structural features or burials), features will be hand planned at a scale of 1:20 and then digitised.
- 5.9 All features will be excavated sufficiently to understand their character, but demonstrably modern disturbances will only be excavated as necessary in order to properly define and evaluate any features that they may cut. Slots across linear features will be at least 1m in width, if achievable and discrete features will be half-sectioned wherever possible. Hand excavation of features will be carefully undertaken and will follow the stratigraphy of any encountered archaeological layers,

features and/or deposits. In certain circumstances hand excavation by pick and/or mattock and shovel may be undertaken but will only be utilised in respect of homogenous low-grade deposits. Such techniques will not be used in situations where careful hand excavation is required such as burials.

- 5.10 Should any human burials or remains be encountered, CgMs, SCCAS/CT and the Coroner's Office will be immediately informed and excavation will cease until the relevant Ministry of Justice licence has been obtained. Should approval be granted for excavation of the human remains, it will be carried out in accordance with ClfA Professional Practice Paper 7: *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Brickley and McKinley 2004) and ClfA Technical Paper 13: *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains* (McKinley & Roberts 1993).
- 5.11 The provisions of the *Treasure Act* of 1996, amended 2003, will be observed. Should finds of precious metals such as gold and silver and other finds as defined under the Act be made, they will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer who will in turn inform the local Coroner. Should the removal of such objects be unable to be made during the same working day, suitable and appropriate security arrangement will be made to deposit them with the local Coroner's Office.
- 5.12 The site work will be directed by a member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) with experience of prehistoric landscapes.
- 5.13 CgMs shall be informed at the earliest opportunity of any archaeological features or deposits worthy of preservation. CgMs will liaise directly with SCCAS/CT to arrange visits to review fieldwork. No trenches will be backfilled without prior authorisation.
- 5.14 An OASIS online record will be compiled for the project.

6.0 Recording Methodology

- 6.1 All work will be carried out in line with Suffolk County Council's *Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2012, Version 1.3) and in line with relevant ClfA guidance documents (CIfA 2014).
- 6.2 All exposed features will be recorded according to current professional standards using the standard context record sheets and masonry sheets used by ASE employing a single context recording system.
- 6.3 All structural and other relationships will be recorded and a structural matrix created.

- 6.4 A full photographic record will be made of all significant archaeological features comprising colour digital images. In addition working shots and elements of interest (individual features and group shots) will be taken. All photographs will include a board that will detail: the site code, date, context number, section number, a scale and a north arrow. All photographs will be fully indexed and cross-referenced on ASE context sheets and photographic registers. The photographic register will include: film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and a brief description of the subject photographed.
- 6.5 Detailed elevation and/or section drawings will be hand-drawn at 1:10 on plastic draughting film (permatrace).
- 6.6 If deposits suitable for environmental sampling are encountered (such as dated excavated contexts of buried soils, well-sealed slowly silting features, sealed hearths, sealed features containing evident carbonised remains, peats, water-logged or cess deposits), bulk soil samples (40 litres or 100% of smaller features) will be taken for environmental analysis. Bulk samples will be processed using tank flotation unless considered detrimental to the samples or recovery rate (such as for waterlogged samples). Bulk samples will target recovery of plant remains (charcoal and macrobotanicals), fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone, and small artefacts. Waterlogged samples will be wet sieved through nested sieves and stored in wet, cool conditions or dried if considered an appropriate form of conservation for the remains. Specialist samples may also be taken from dry or waterlogged contexts. Such samples will target recovery of pollen (using monolith tins), molluscs, foraminifera, parasites and insects. Larger samples (80-100 litres) will be extracted wholesale from deposits rich in marine molluscs and large mammal bones. As a general rule waterlogged wood specimens will be recorded in detail in their original location. If removed they will be cleaned, photographed and a thin section sample will be taken for identification. Specimens will either be stored in wet cool conditions or dried if considered appropriate for the material. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material shall be avoided.
- 6.7 The exact level and detail of recording will meet the standards defined above, but will remain flexible and will be reviewed regularly on site with CgMs and SCCAS/CT.

7.0 Post-Excavation Methodology and Reporting

- 7.1 All finds will be cleaned, labelled, sorted and analysed in accordance with the practices and standards outlined in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2: Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). Most ceramic and other building material and burnt flint will be identified, counted, weighed and discarded. Samples will be

- retained as appropriate. Finds will be bagged in polythene bags according to type and context.
- 7.2 Suitable arrangements will be made for the conservation of artefacts where appropriate in consultation and with the agreement of the Archaeological Service. All finds in an unstable condition will be stabilised using passive conservation techniques where appropriate before being deposited with the Archaeological Service.
- 7.3 The majority of finds will be identified by in-house specialists within Archaeology South-East (see Appendix 1). Any external specialists utilised work regularly with ASE and are regional specialists in their field. All material will be examined with particular attention to datable artefacts, such as lithics, pottery, building material, coins and other metalwork.
- 7.4 Upon completion of the fieldwork, the site archive will be assembled, and will contain all the data collected during the excavation including records, finds and environmental samples. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent.
- 7.5 An evaluation report including plans, digital photographs and drawings will be prepared within four weeks of completion of the site work, subject to the production of any necessary specialist reports. It will include a record of all materials recovered and all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It will also contain a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data. **The report will include the results of an updated SHER search (the SHER Invoice Search Reference will be quoted in the report).**
- 7.6 The report will be in line with guidelines set out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015).
- 7.7 An Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> following the completion of the Assessment report and included as an appendix.
- 7.8 A draft copy of the report will be sent to both CgMs and SCCAS/CT, for their comments and approval. Once the report has been accepted further copies and one electronic copy in PDF format will be sent to the local planning authorities and the client as appropriate. A hard copy of the approved report will also be submitted to the HER.
- 7.9 A copy of the report will be supplied to the SHER on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time not exceeding six months.

- 7.10 Agreement shall be reached with CgMs and SCCAS/CT regarding the format and destination of any subsequent publication(s) arising from the investigations. Proposals for publication, if appropriate, will be detailed in the post-excavation assessment report and timescales and costs for a publication programme will be agreed at that stage. As a minimum, provision will be made for a summary of the evaluation results in the annual PSIAH round-up.
- 7.11 Upon completion of the final report for publication, the archive will be prepared for deposition in accordance with the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1990) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1994) and the SCCAS Archive Guidelines (SCCAS 2014).
- 7.12 Finds from the fieldwork will be kept with the archival material and permission will be sought from the landowner to deposit the finds and paper archive with the SCCAS.

8.0 Health and Safety

- 8.1 A Risk Assessment will be produced and agreed with CgMs prior to the commencement of the work. All relevant main contractor health and safety regulations will be adhered to.

9.0 Staffing and Equipment

- 9.1 The lead Archaeologist assigned to 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 (Andrew Leonard) and the post-excavation project manager (Mark Atkinson). The fieldwork is expected to be completed within four working weeks and is likely to commence in the last week of August (subject to harvesting). On-site assistance will be provided by a Surveyor and Archaeological Assistants.
- 9.2 SCCAS/CT will be informed of the identity of the lead Archaeologist before the commencement of fieldwork and also will be notified should any subsequent change of personnel occur. CVs of all key staff are available on request.
- 9.3 Specialists who may be consulted are listed in Appendix 1.
- 9.4 Other specialists may be consulted if necessary. These will be made known to the monitoring officer for approval prior to consultation. Similarly, any changes in the specialist list will be made known to the monitoring officer for approval prior to consultation.

10.0 Insurance

10.1 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: public and products liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one event for all claims in the aggregate during any one period of insurance; employers' liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one event inclusive of costs; professional indemnity to the value of £15,000,000 any one claim / aggregate any one period of insurance.

11.0 Monitoring

11.1 Provision will be made at all stages of the project for CgMs and SCCAS/CT to monitor progress and standards. Provision will be made by CgMs (in liaison with ASE) for SCCAS/CT to make site monitoring visits at agreed and specified times.

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- ClfA 2014b *Code of Conduct (revised). Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*
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- SCCAS. 2012 *Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation Version 1.3*
- SCCAS. 2014 *Archive Guidelines*

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 (Essex)	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	Hayley Forsyth (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	Dr Matt Pope (ASE)
Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments)	Kristina Krawiec (ASE)
Macro-plant remains	Dr Lucy Allott & Karine Le Hégarat (ASE)
Charcoal & Waterlogged wood	Dr Lucy Allott (ASE)



© Archaeology South-East		Johnson's Farm, Saxonmundham Road, Leiston	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 161056	Jan 2017	Site location	
Report No: WSI	Drawn by: APL		



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© Archaeology South-East		Johnson's farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 161056	Jan 2017	Proposed trench locations		
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL			

- █ >Predominately modern (rubble, metal objects/fencing etc)
- █ Predominately natural, although archaeological remains typically produce weak magnetic anomalies within this range (e.g. ditches/pits). Exceptions include fired material (e.g. tile/pottery, kilns, hearths and other sites - subject to intense heat).
- █ < Predominately modern (rubble, metal objects/fencing etc)
- █ Potential archaeology
- █ Recent (historic O.S)
- █ Land drain
- █ Cultivation
- █ Service



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0 20m

© Archaeology South-East		Johnson's farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston		Fig. 3
Project Ref: 161056	Jan 2017	Proposed trench locations with geophysical survey interpretation		
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL			

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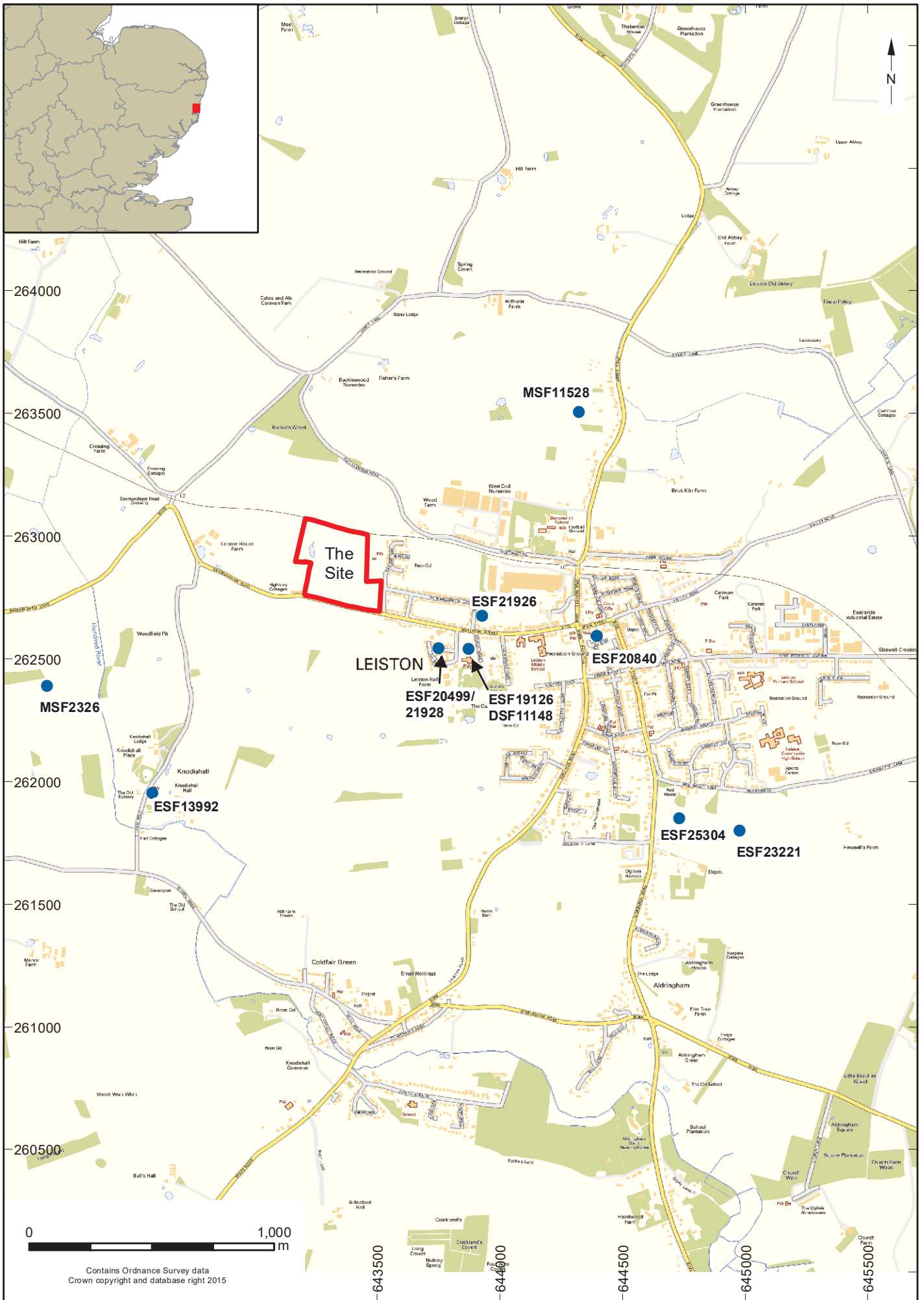
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web: www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse

London Office

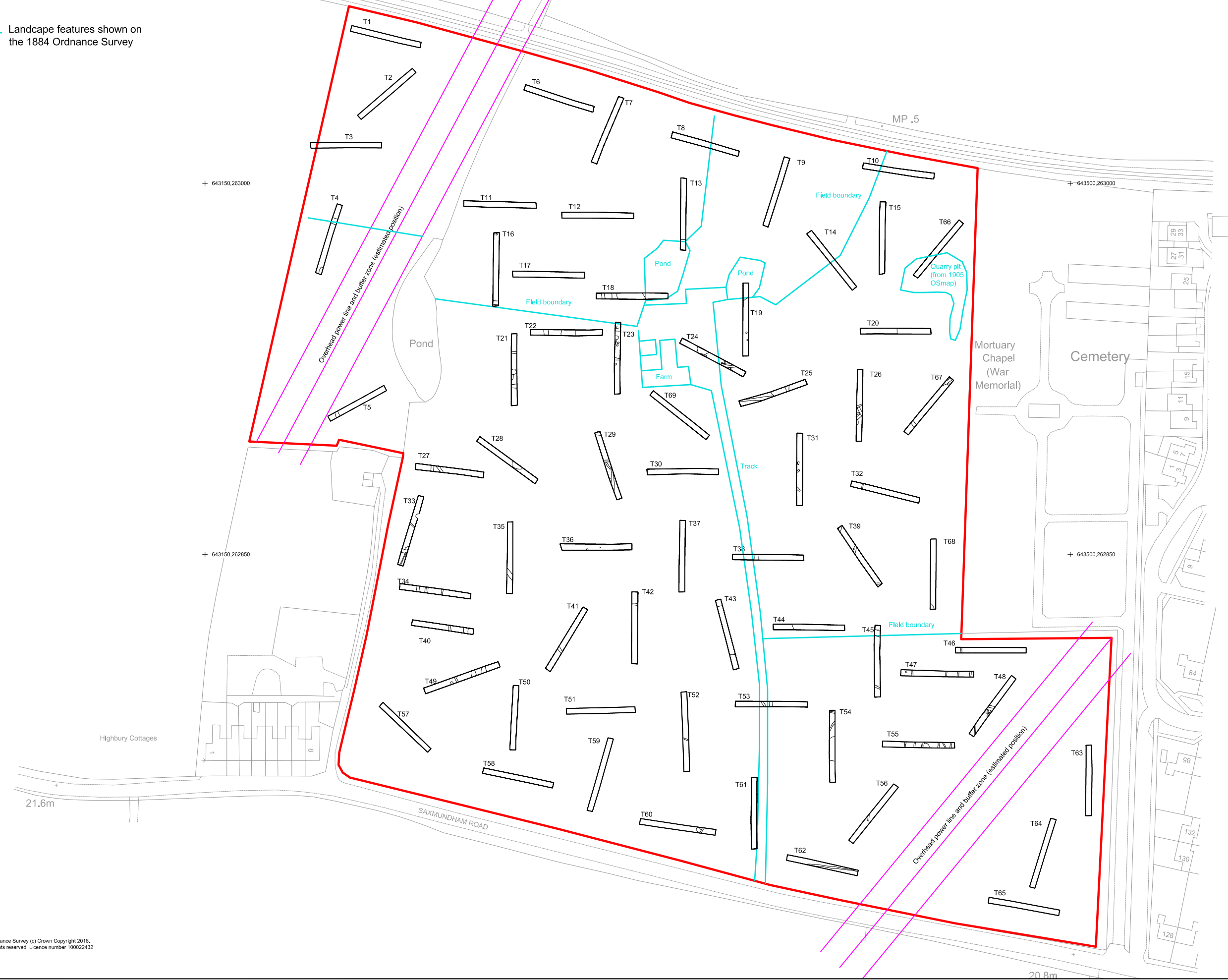
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web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa





© Archaeology South-East		Johnson's Farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Location of site and selected HER references	
Report No: 2017049	Drawn by: APL		

— Landscape features shown on the 1884 Ordnance Survey



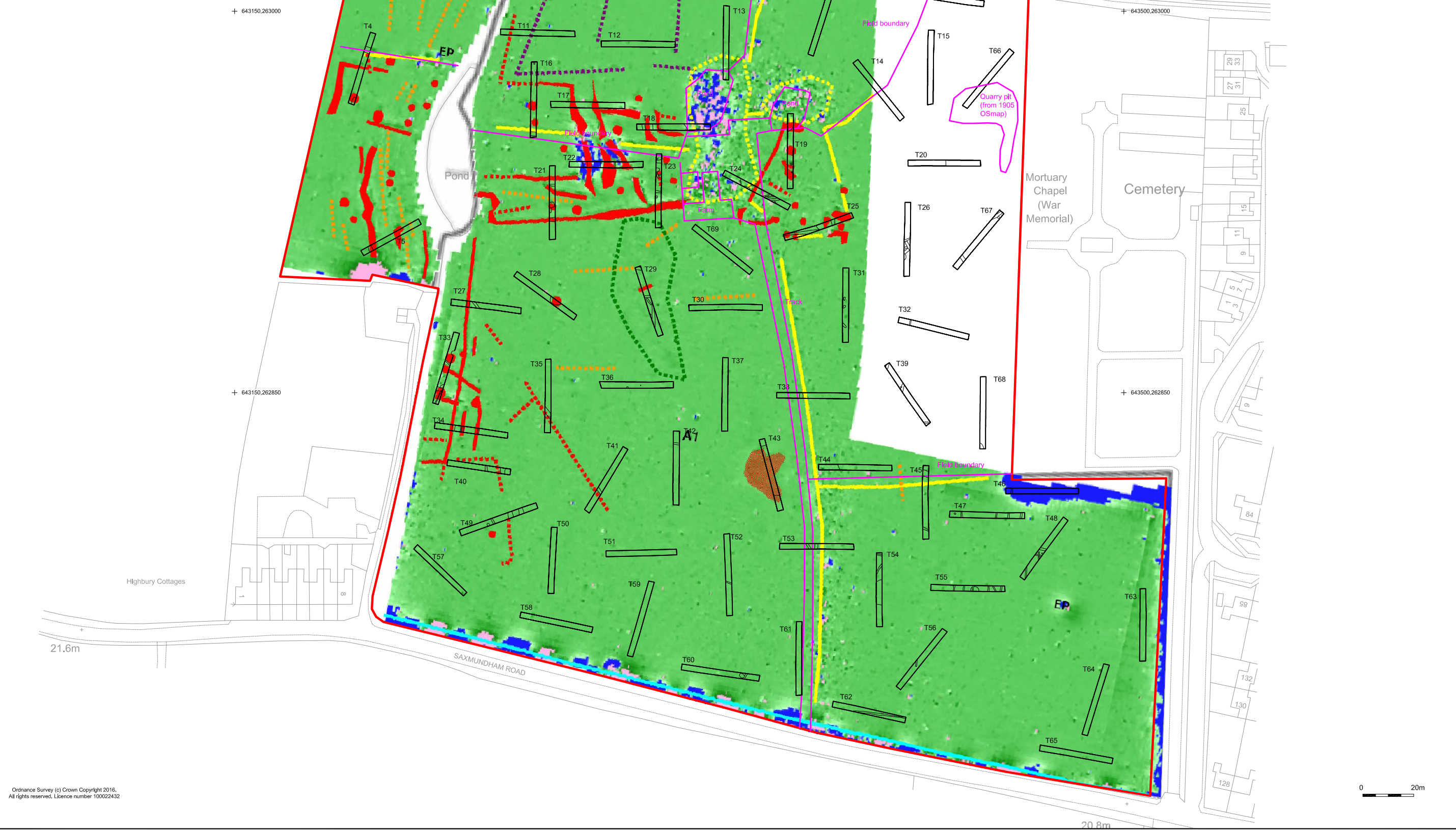
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0 20m

© Archaeology South-East		Johnson's Farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Trench locations with landscape features shown	
Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL	on the 1884 Ordnance Survey	

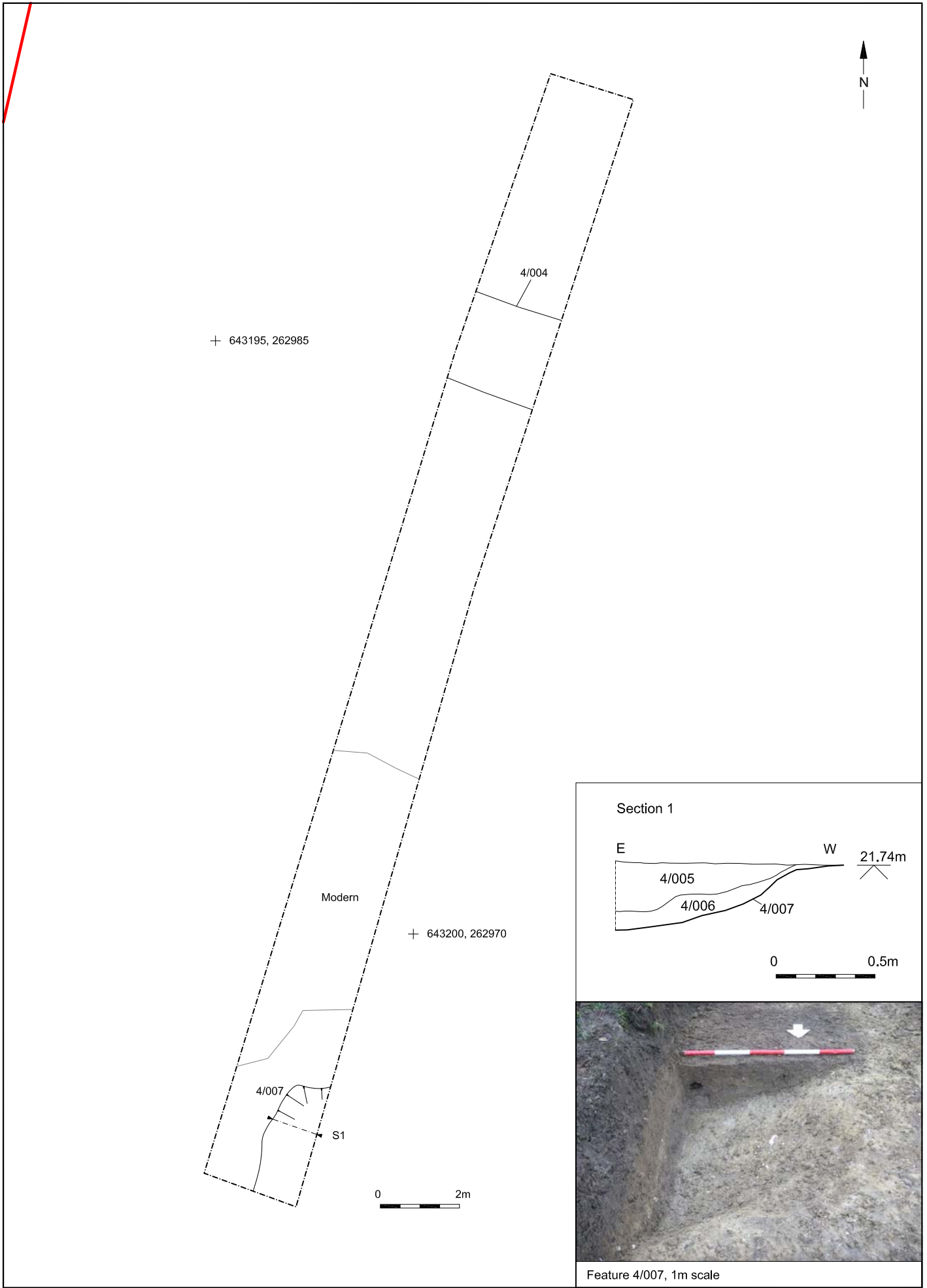
- █ >Predominately modern (rubble, metal objects/fencing etc)
- █ Predominately natural, although archaeological remains typically produce weak magnetic anomalies within this range (e.g. ditches/pits). Exceptions include fired material (e.g. tile/pottery, kilns, hearths and other sites - subject to intense heat).
- █ < Predominately modern (rubble, metal objects/fencing etc)
- █ Potential archaeology
- █ Recent (historic O.S)
- █ Land drain
- █ Cultivation
- █ Service

— Landscape features shown on the 1884 Ordnance Survey

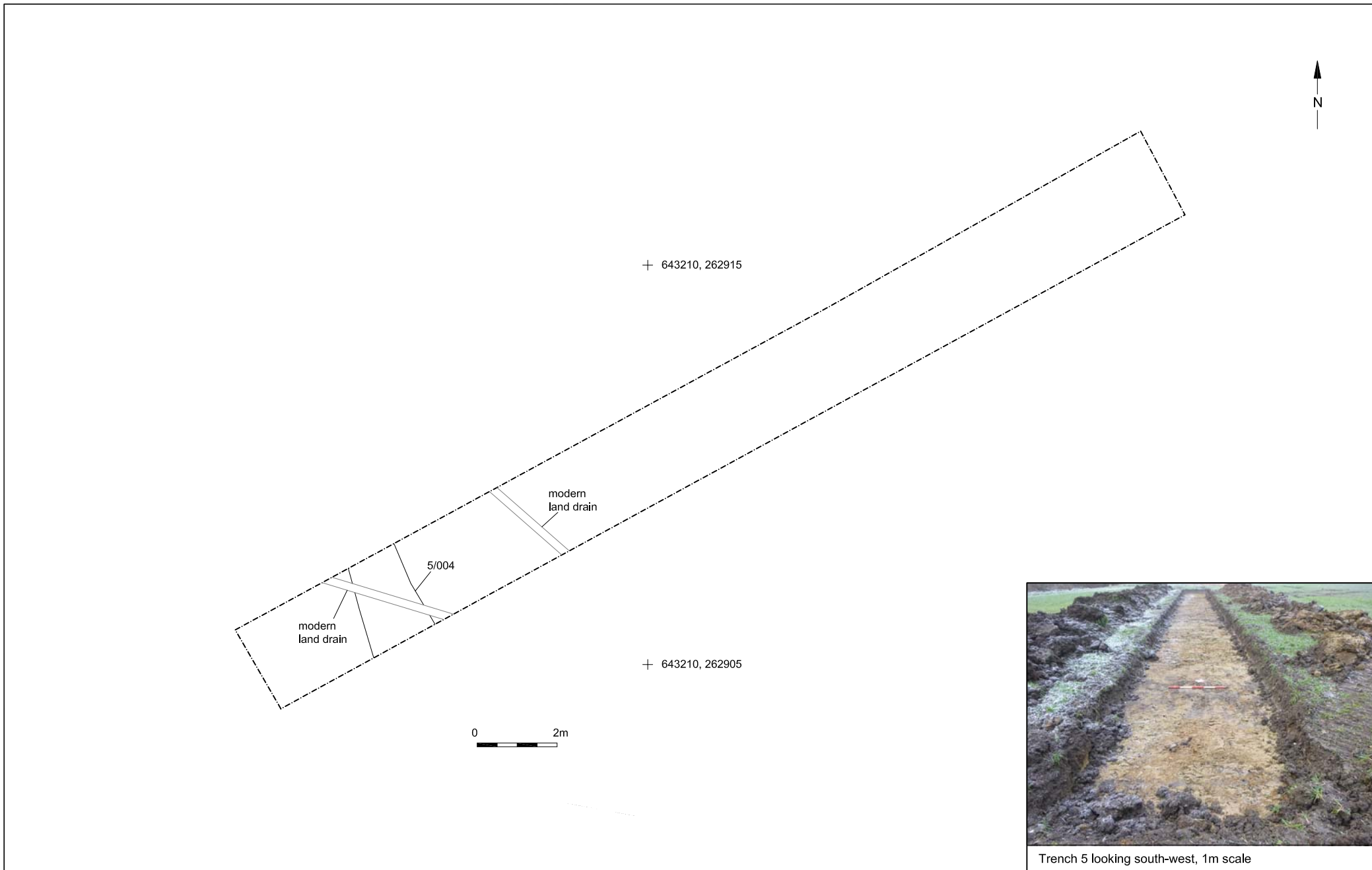


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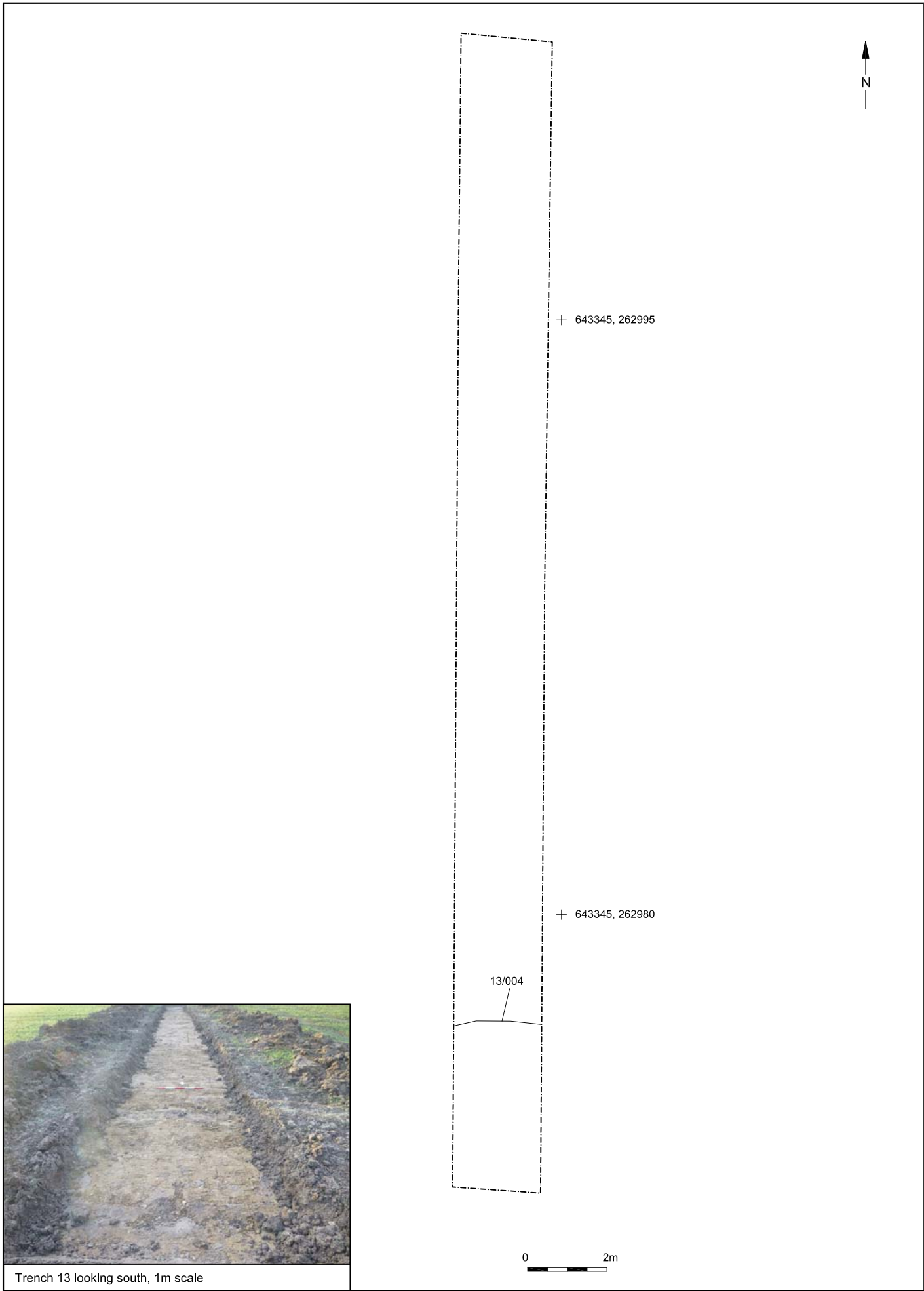
© Archaeology South-East		Johnson's Farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston		Fig. 3
Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Trench locations with landscape features shown on the		
Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL	1884 Ordnance Survey and geophysical survey interpretation		



© Archaeology South-East		Johnson's Farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Trench 4 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Johnson's Farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Trench 5 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL		



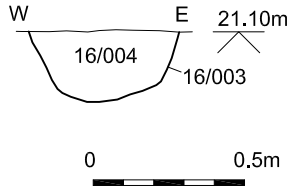
Trench 13 looking south, 1m scale

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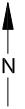


Post-hole 16/003, 0.4m scale

Section 2



S2
16/003

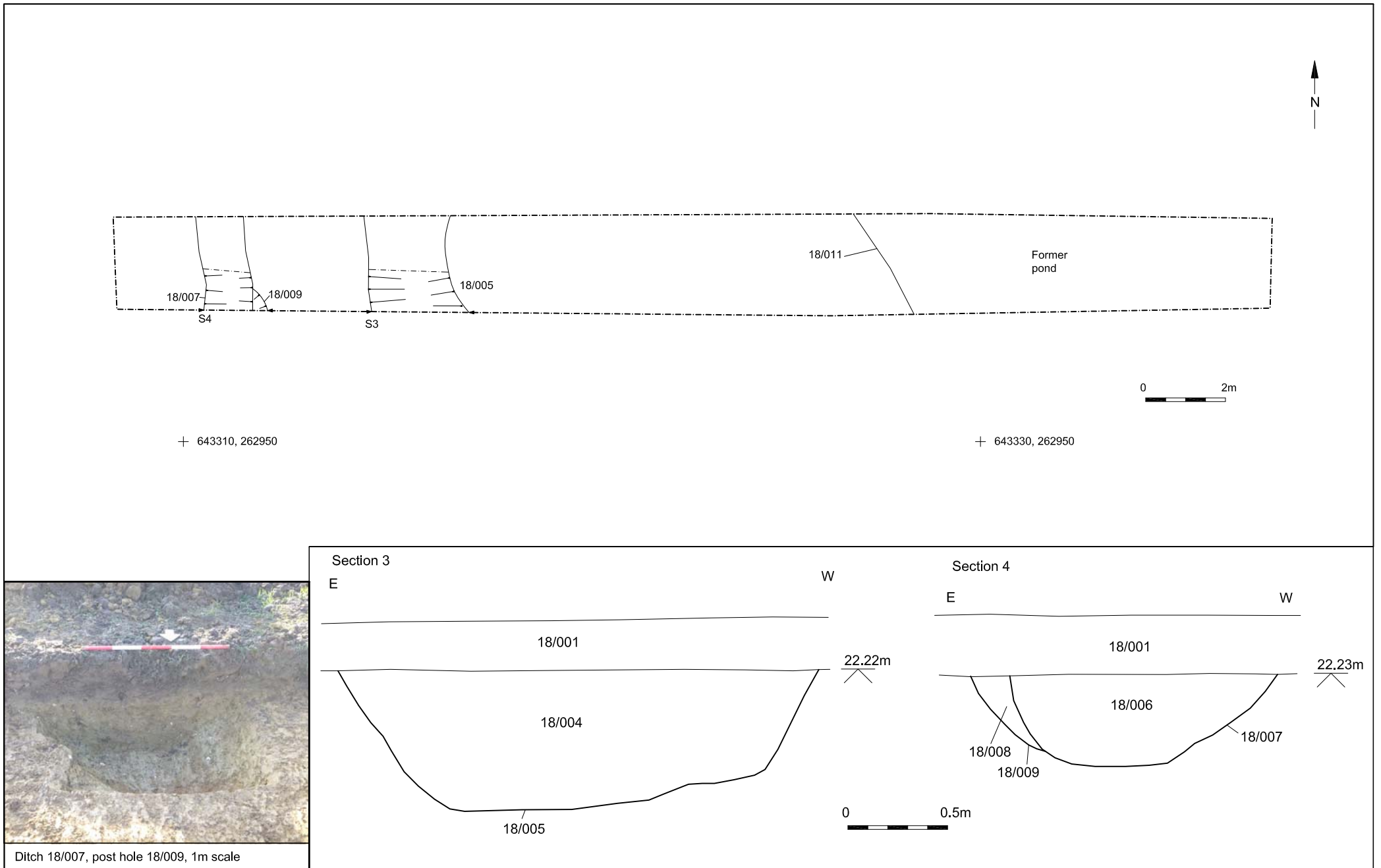


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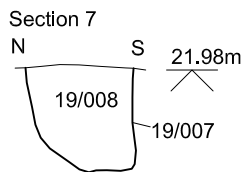
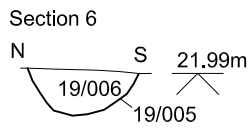
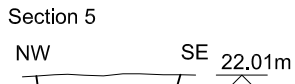
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16/006

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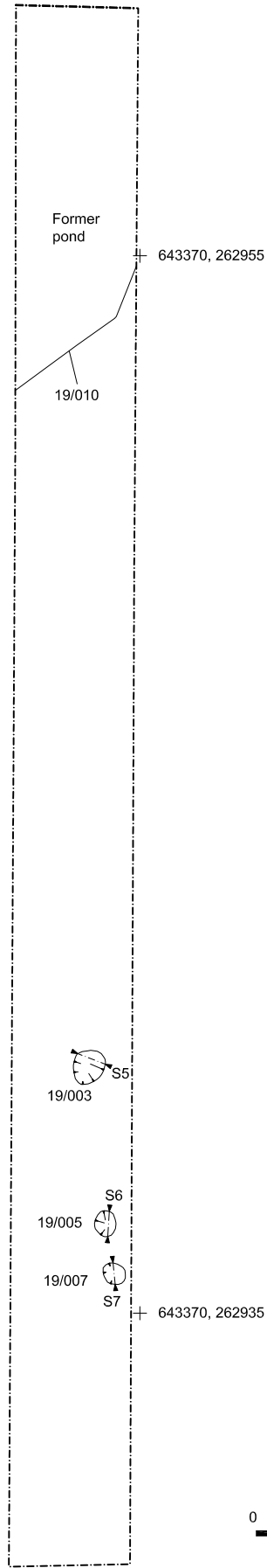
© Archaeology South-East		Johnson's Farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Trench 18 plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL		

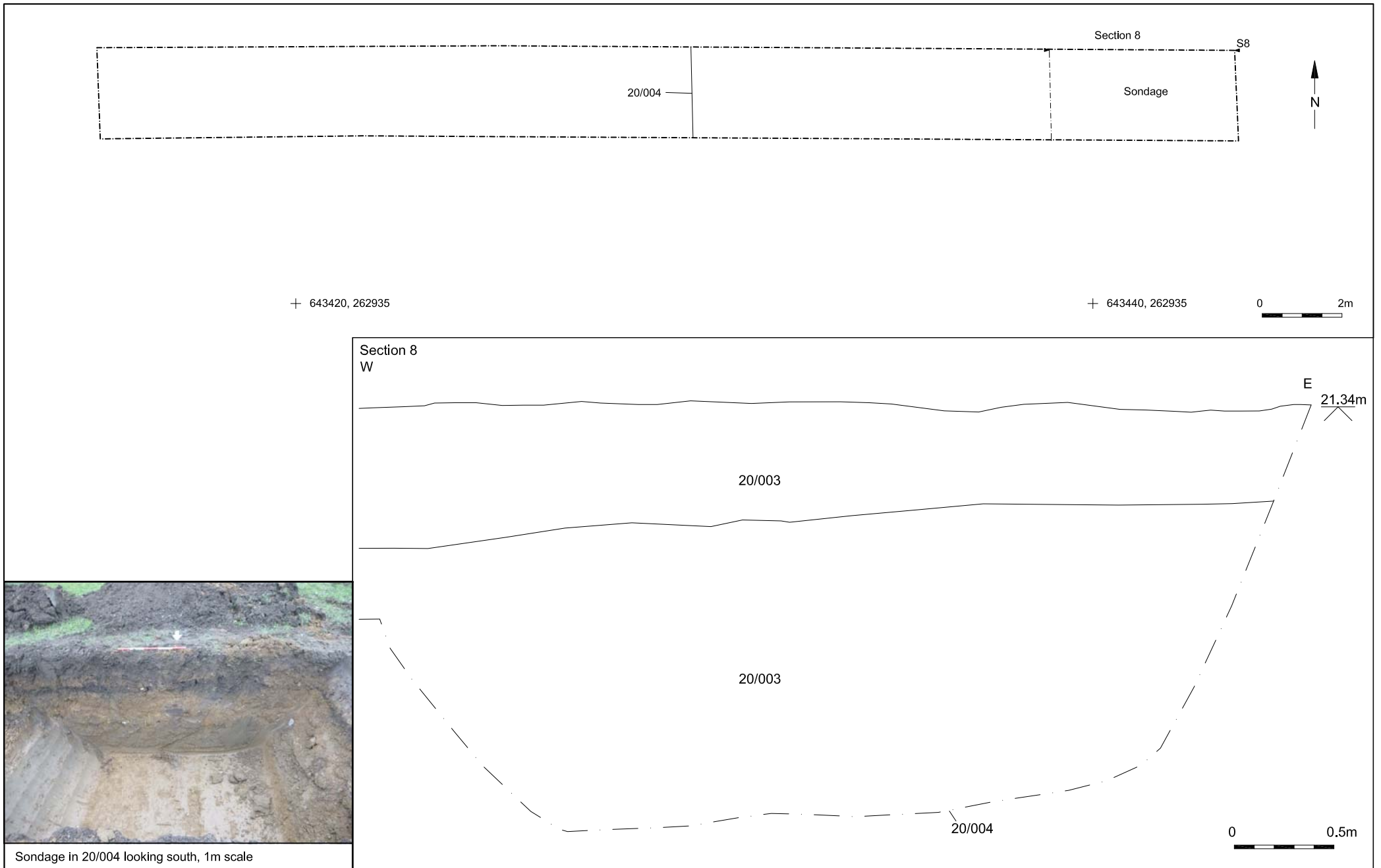


Post-hole 19/003, 0.4m scale

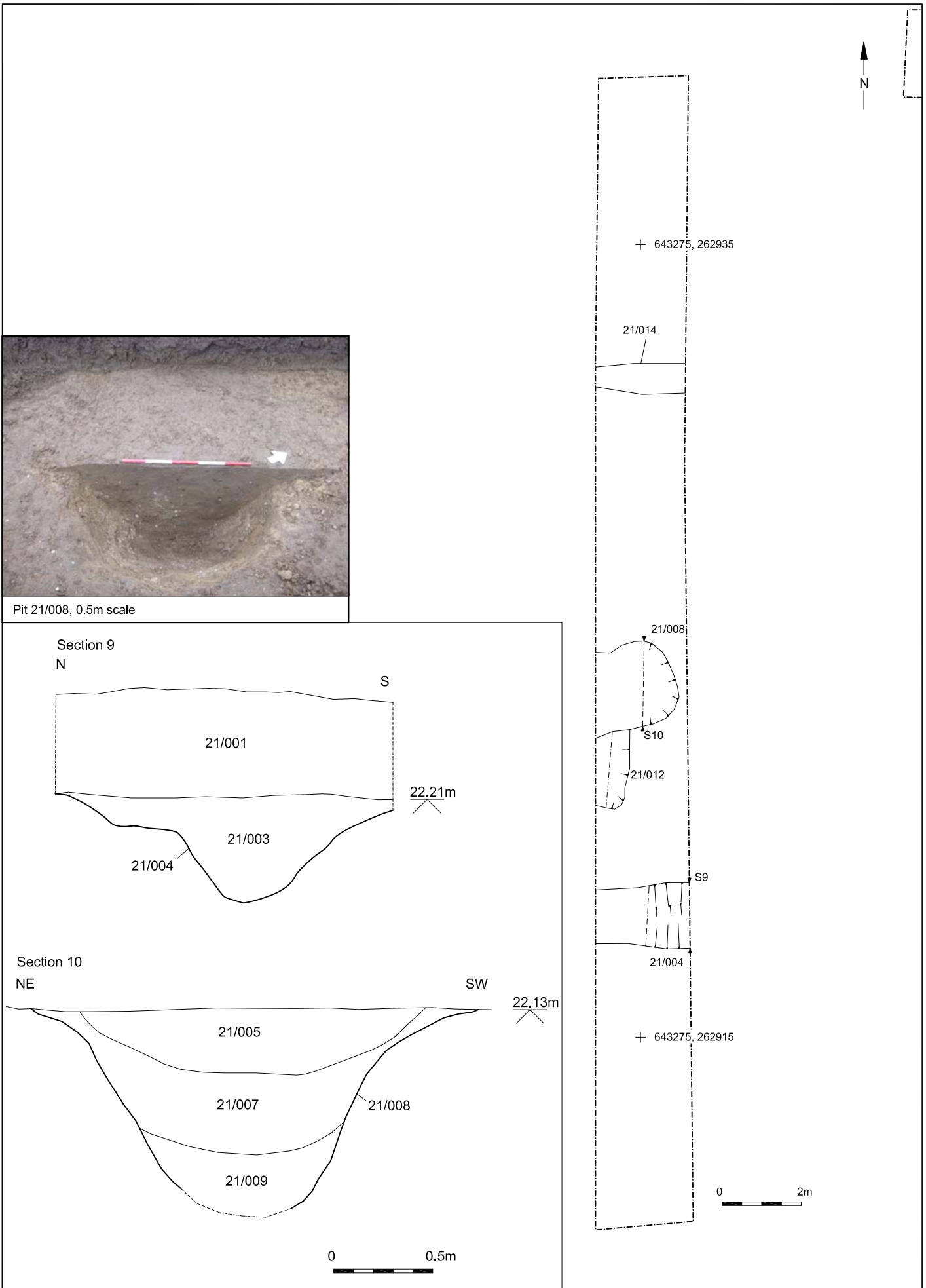


Post-holes 19/005 and 19/007, 0.5m scale

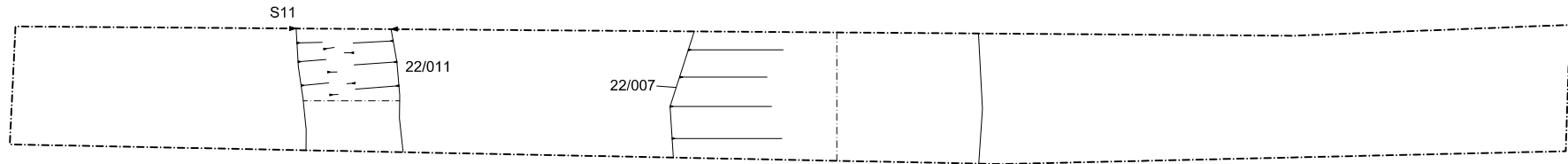
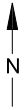




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Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Trench 20 plan, section and photograph	
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Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Trench 21 plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL		



+ 643285, 262935

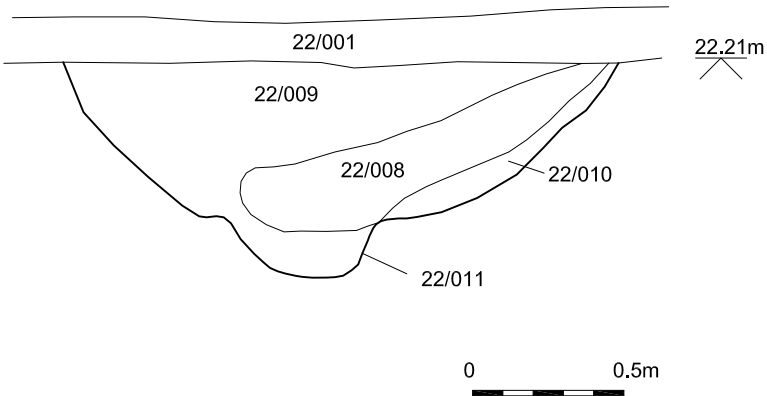
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Section 11

W

E



Ditch 22/011, looking north 1m scale

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Johnson's farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston

Project Ref: 161056

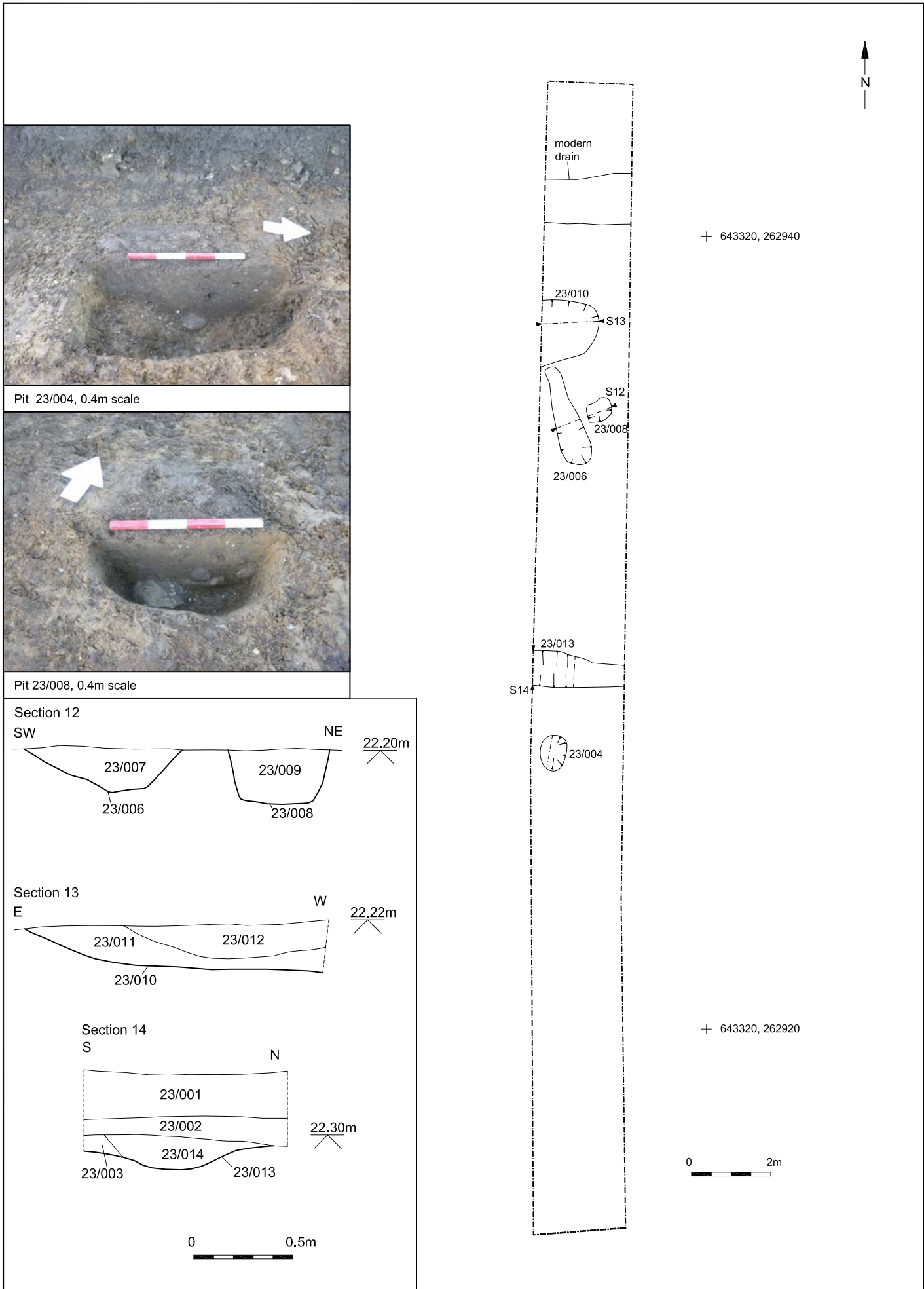
Feb 2017

Report Ref: 2017049

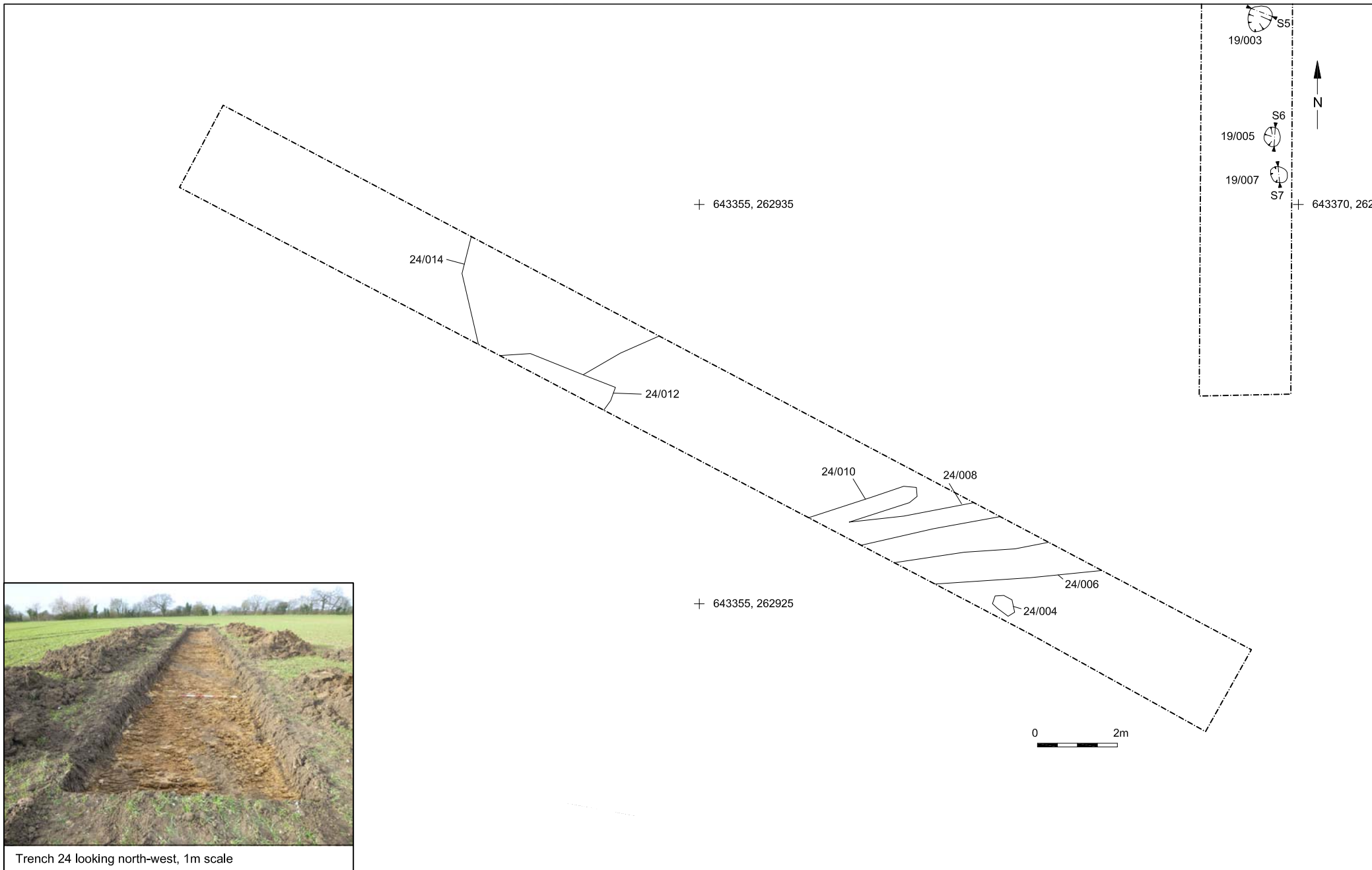
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Trench 22 plan, sections and photograph

Fig. 12

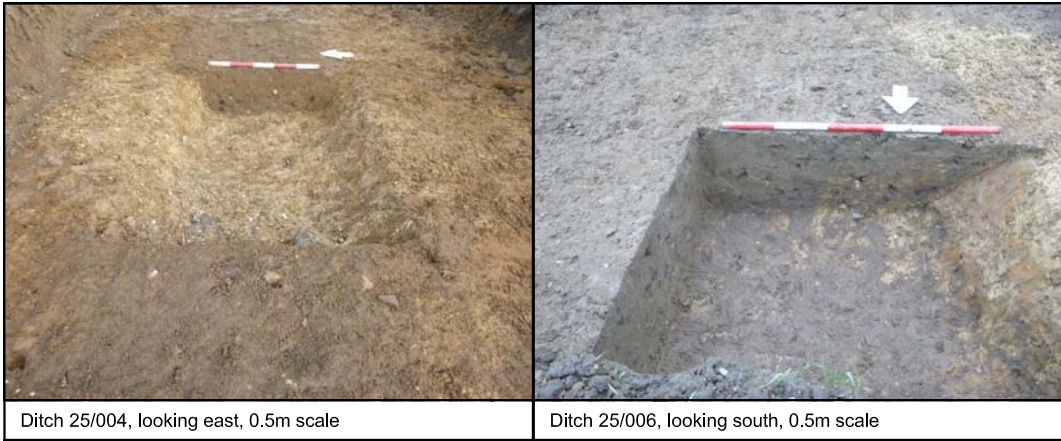


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Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Trench 23 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL		



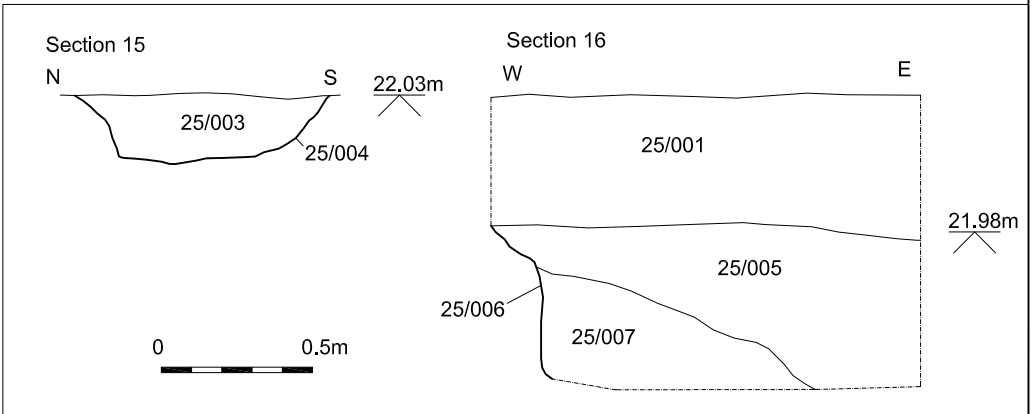
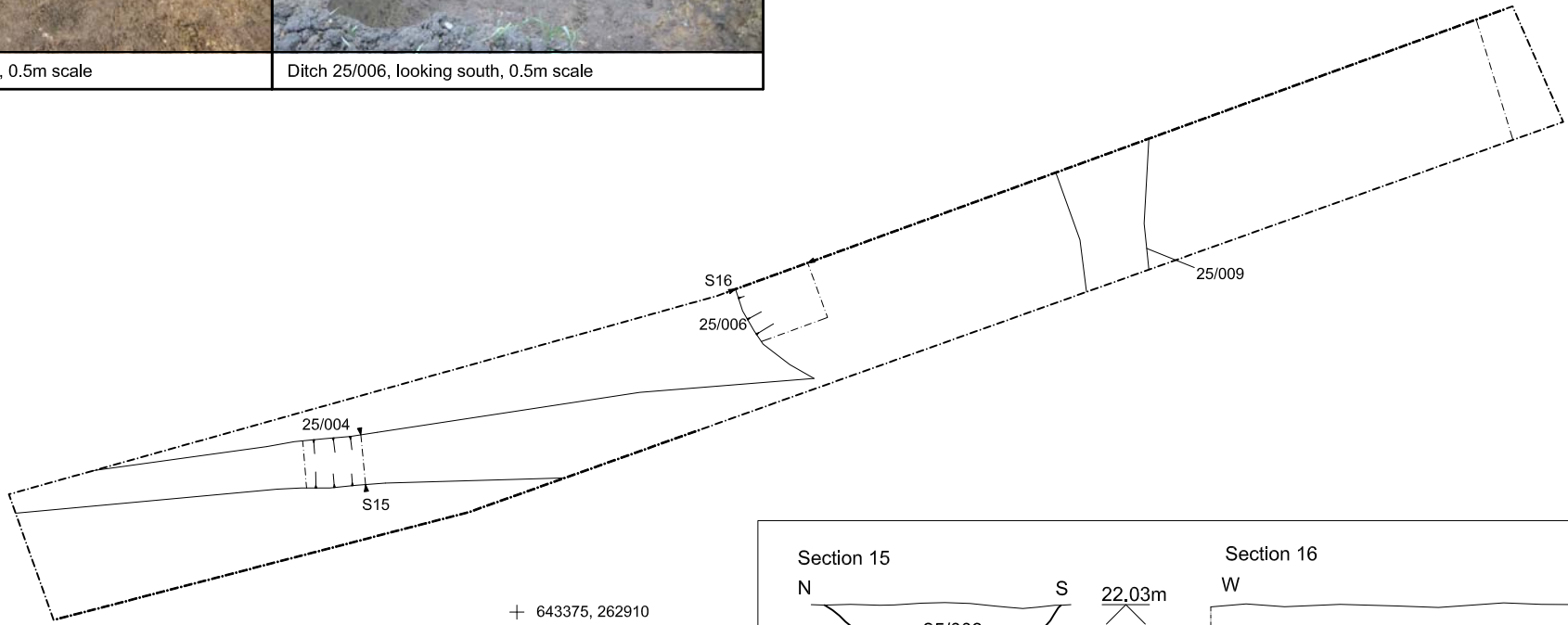
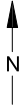
Trench 24 looking north-west, 1m scale

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Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Trench 24 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL		



Ditch 25/004, looking east, 0.5m scale

Ditch 25/006, looking south, 0.5m scale

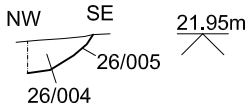


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Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL		

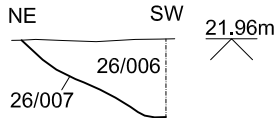


Ditches 26/009 and 26/011 looking south, 0.4m scale

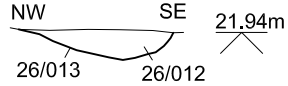
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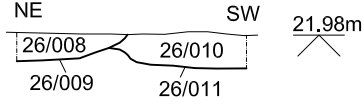
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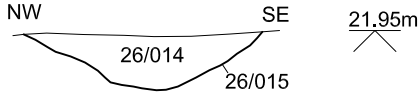
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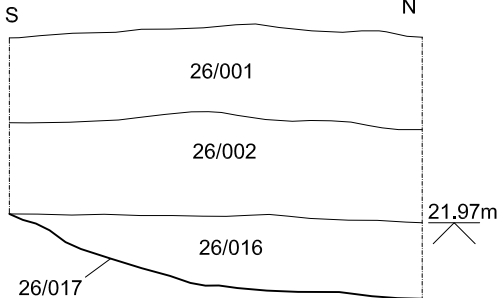
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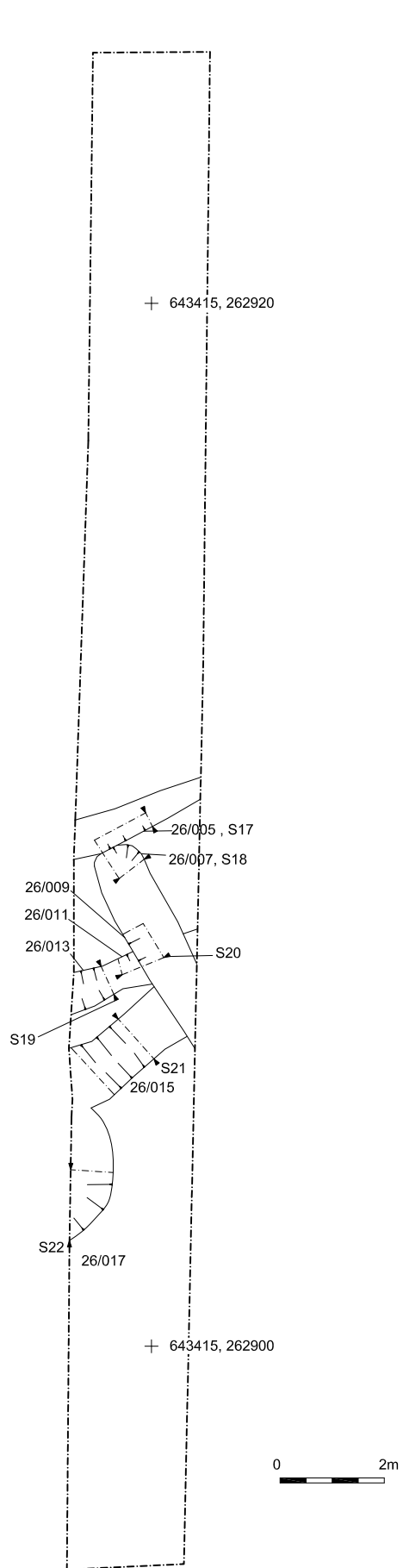
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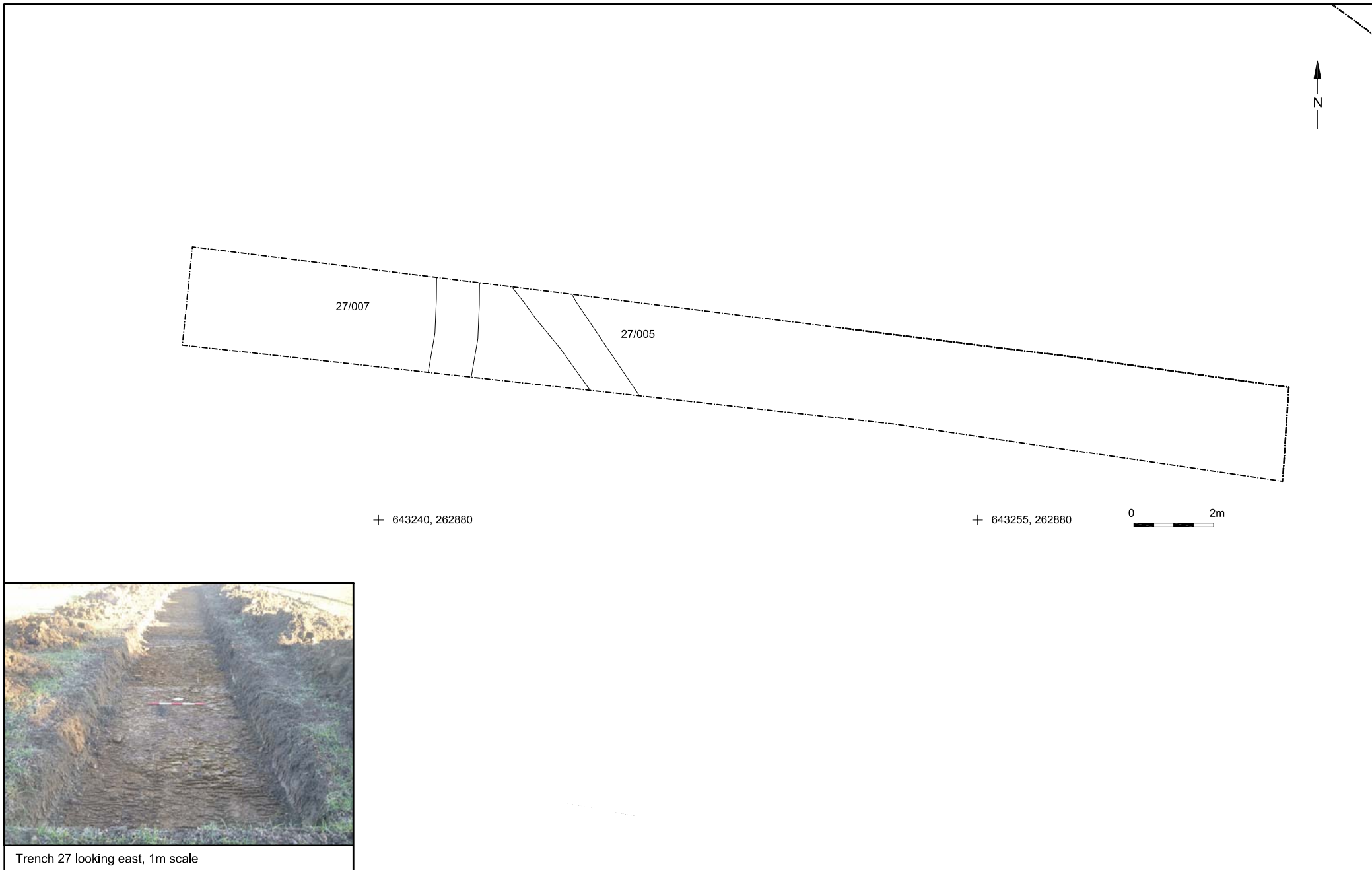


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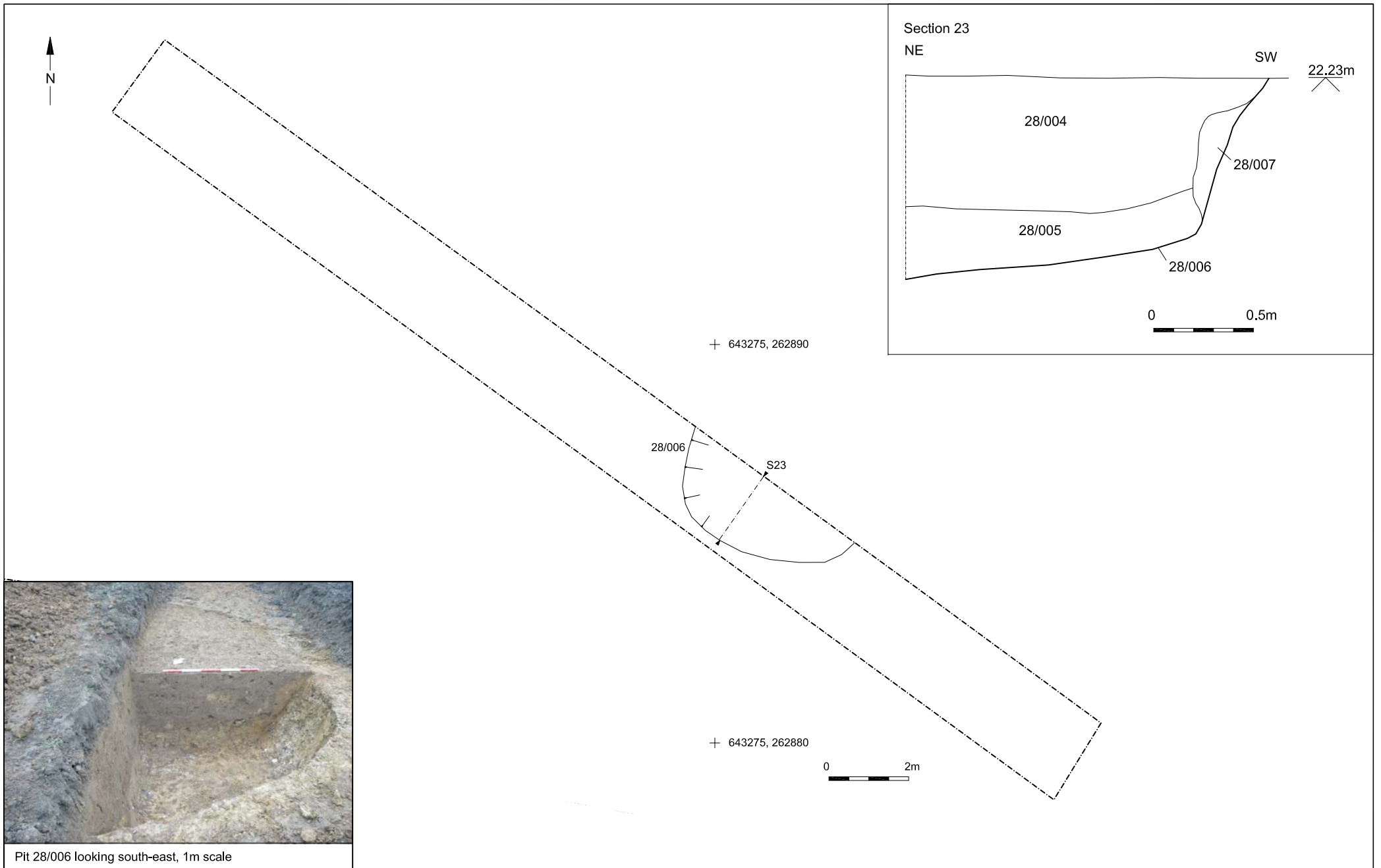
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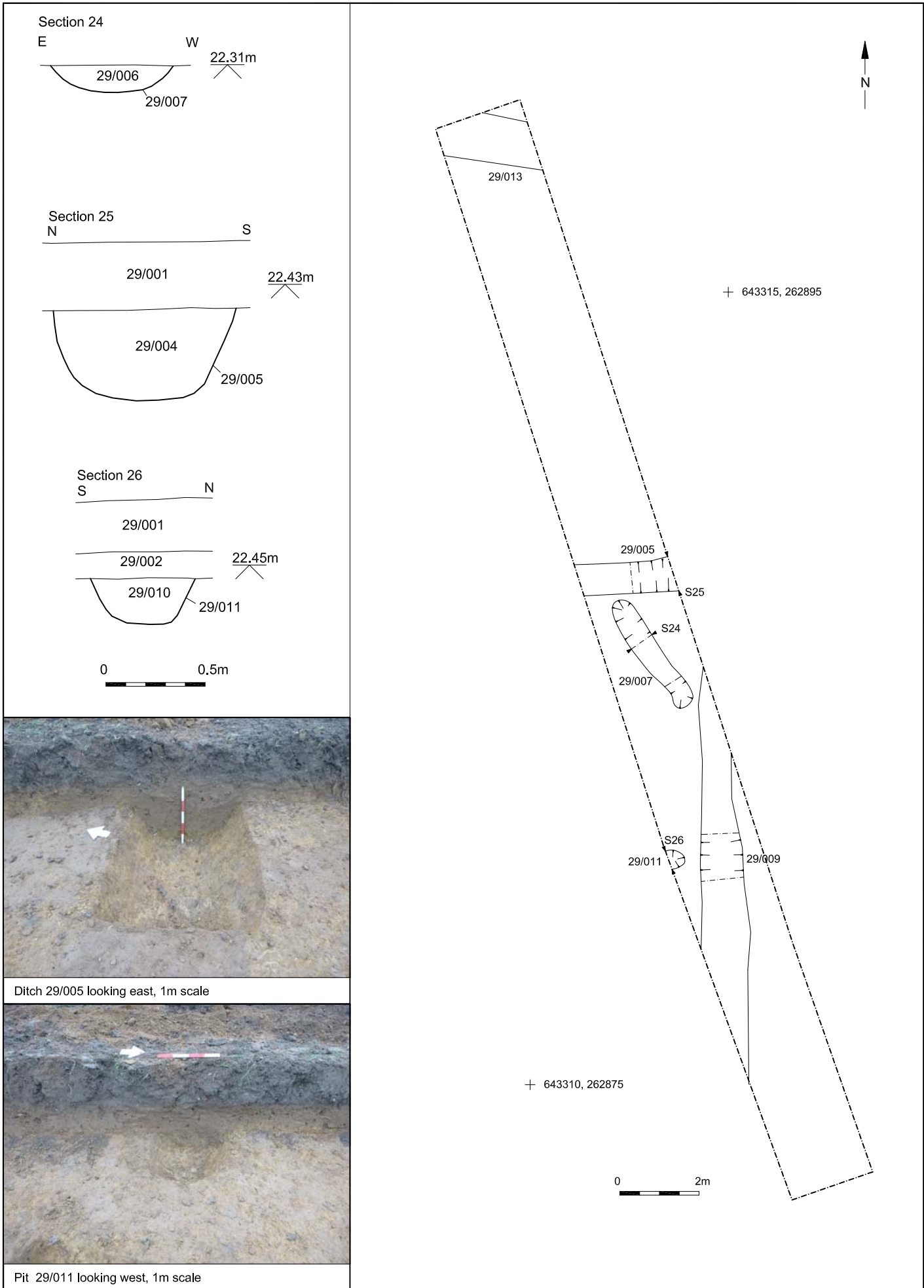


Trench 27 looking east, 1m scale

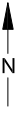
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Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL		



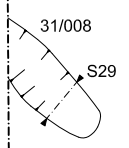
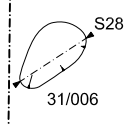
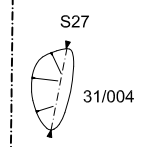
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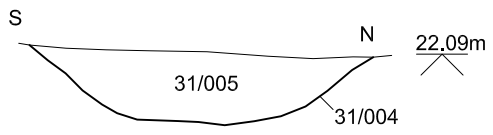
+ 643390, 262895



+ 643390, 262875



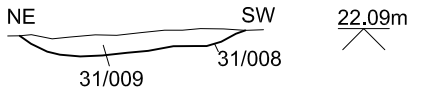
Section 27



Section 28

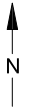
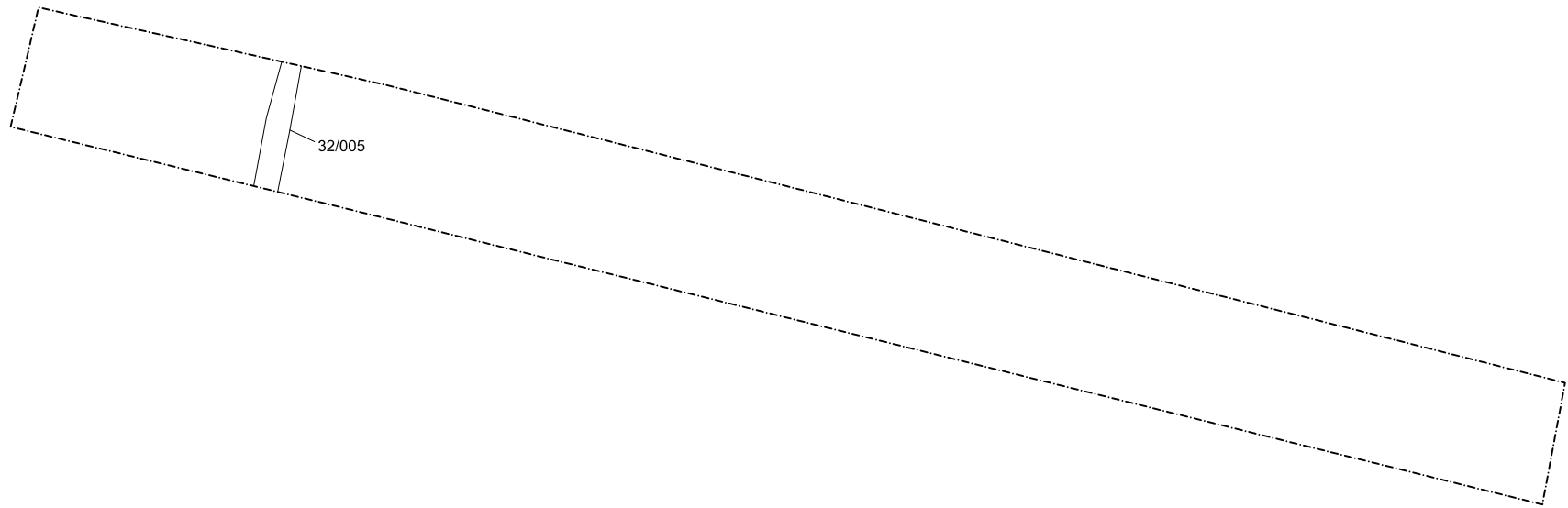


Section 29



Pit 31/004, 0.4m scale

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Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Trench 31 plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL		



+ 643415, 262870

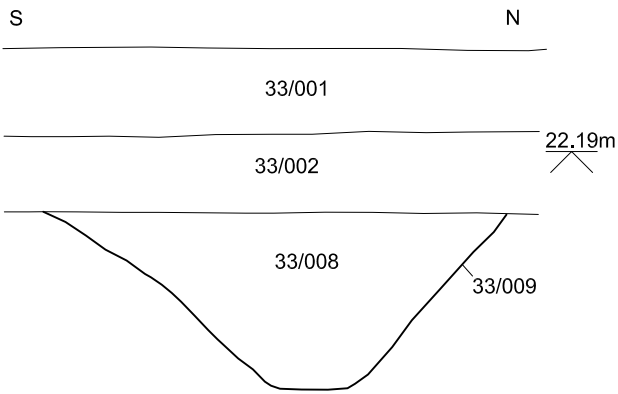
+ 643430, 262870



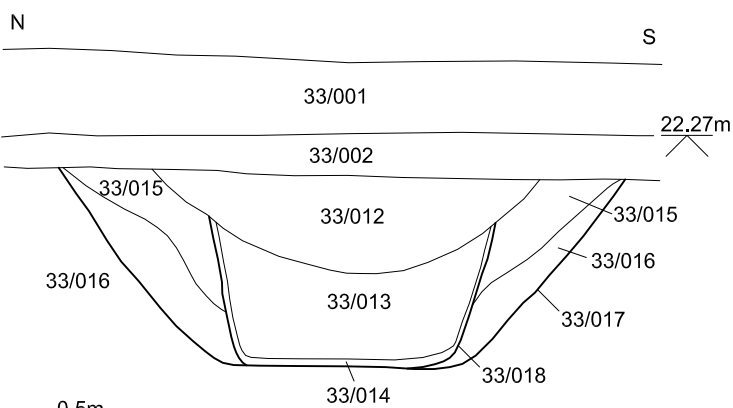
Trench 32 looking south-east, 1m scale

© Archaeology South-East		Johnson's Farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston	Fig. 21
Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Trench 32 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL		

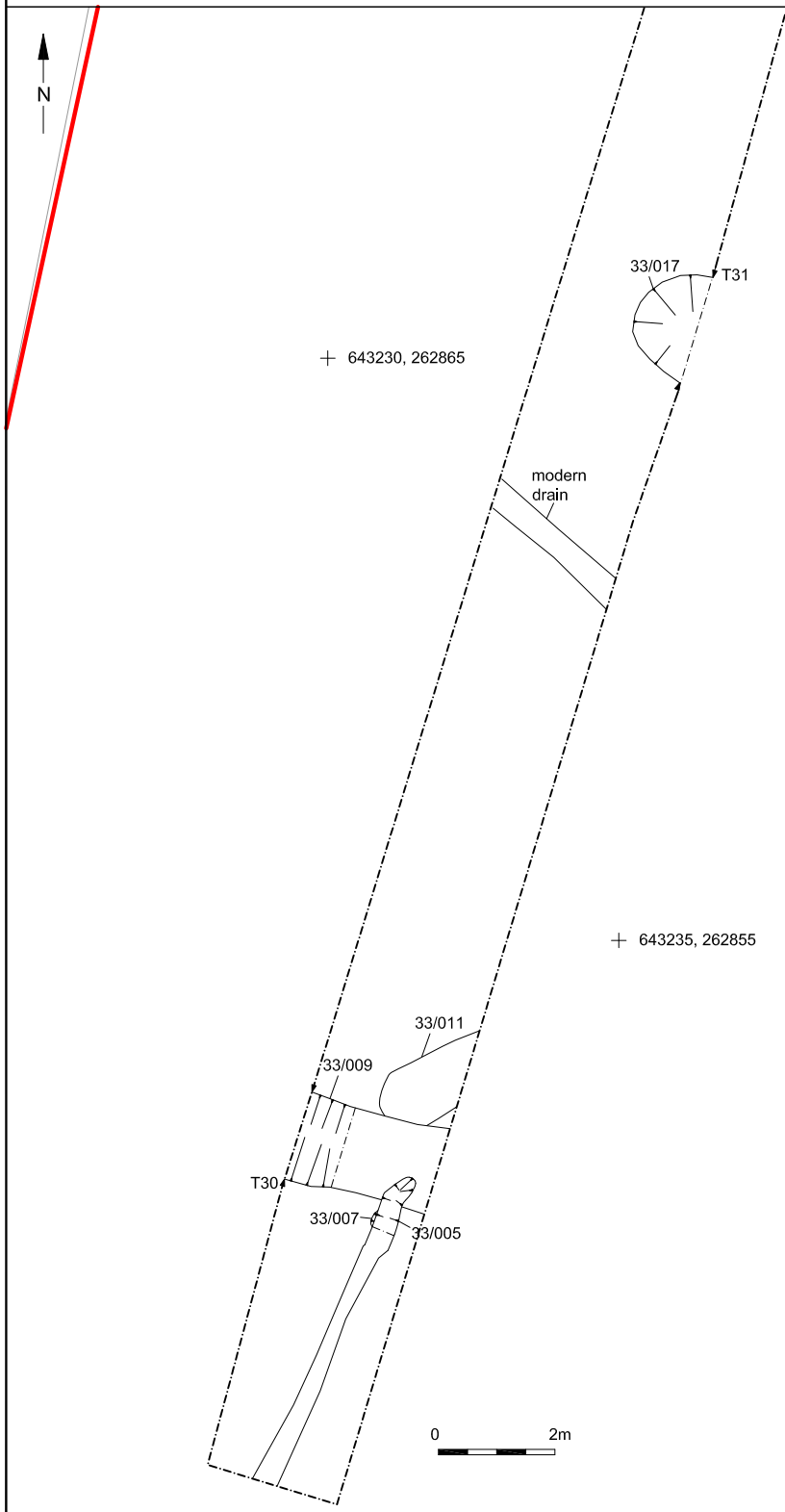
Section 30



Section 31



0 0.5m



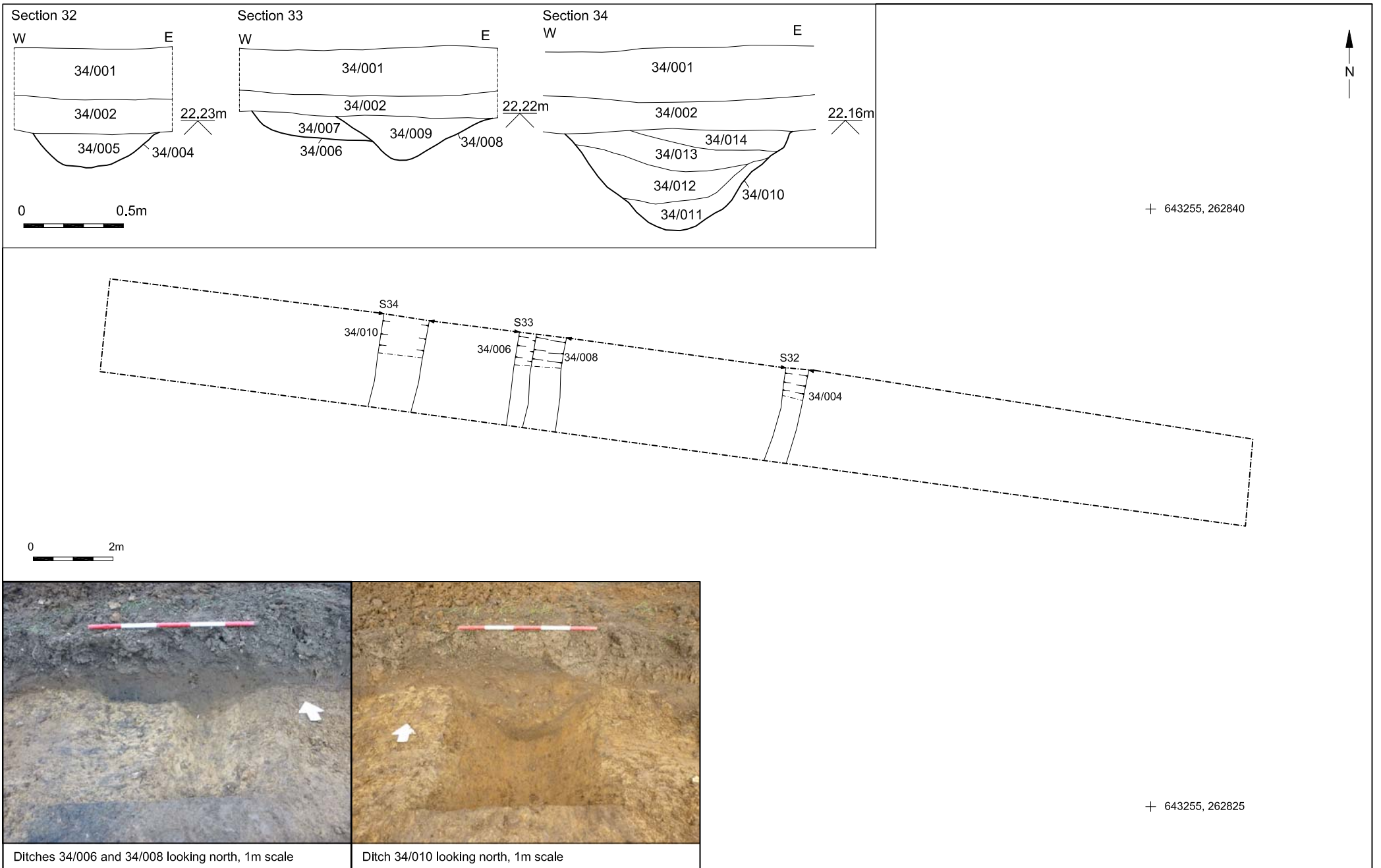
Features 33/005 and 33/007, 0.4m scale



Ditch 33/009, 1m scale



Pit 33/017, 1m scale



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Feb 2017

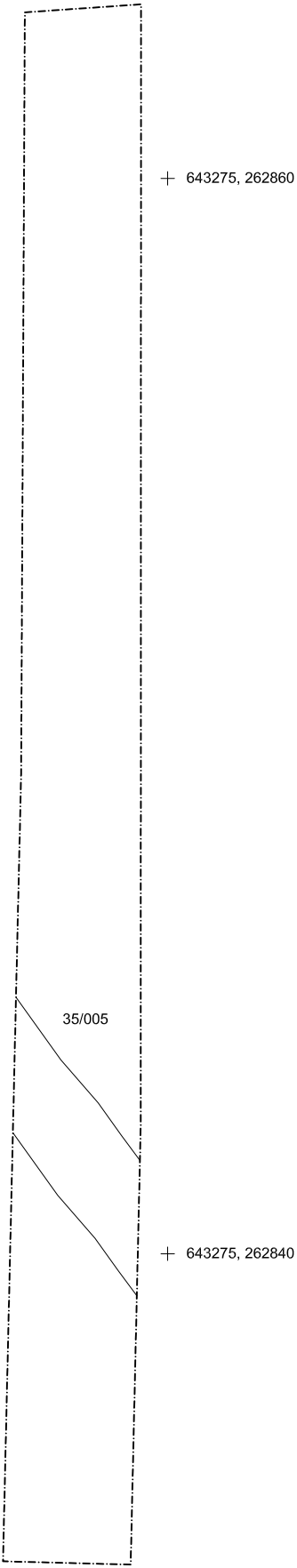
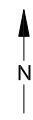
Report Ref: 2017049

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Johnson's Farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston

Trench 34 plan, sections and photographs

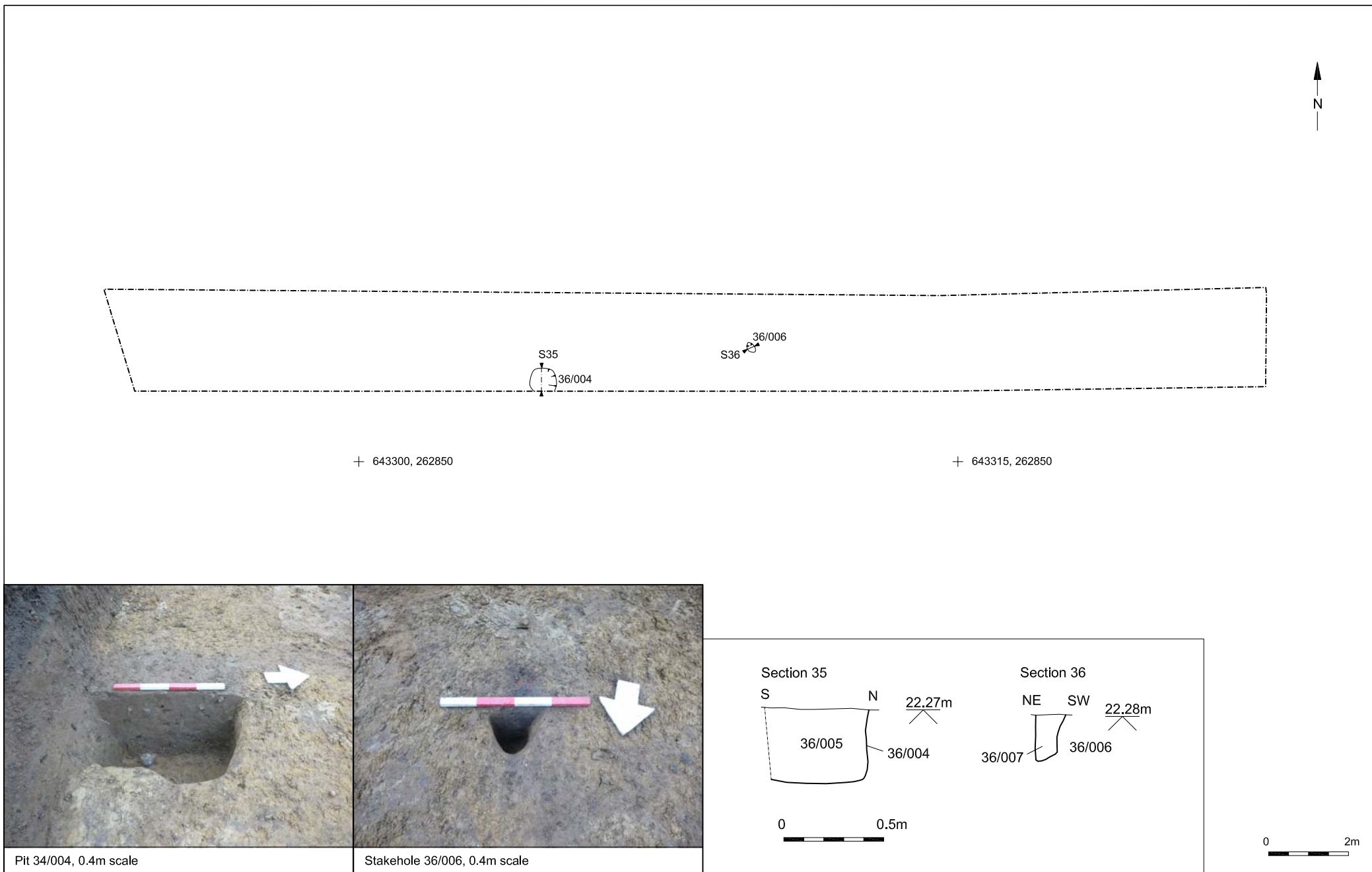
Fig. 23



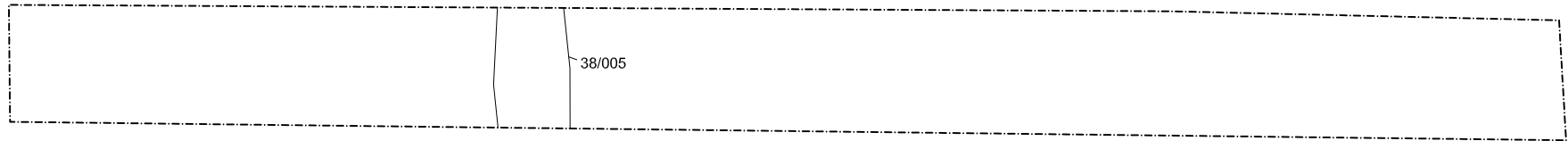
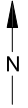
Trench 35 looking south, 1m scale



© Archaeology South-East		Johnson's Farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston	Fig. 24
Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Trench 35 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Johnson's Farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston	Fig. 25
Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Trench 36 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL		



+ 643365, 262845

+ 643385, 262845



Trench 38 looking east, 1m scale

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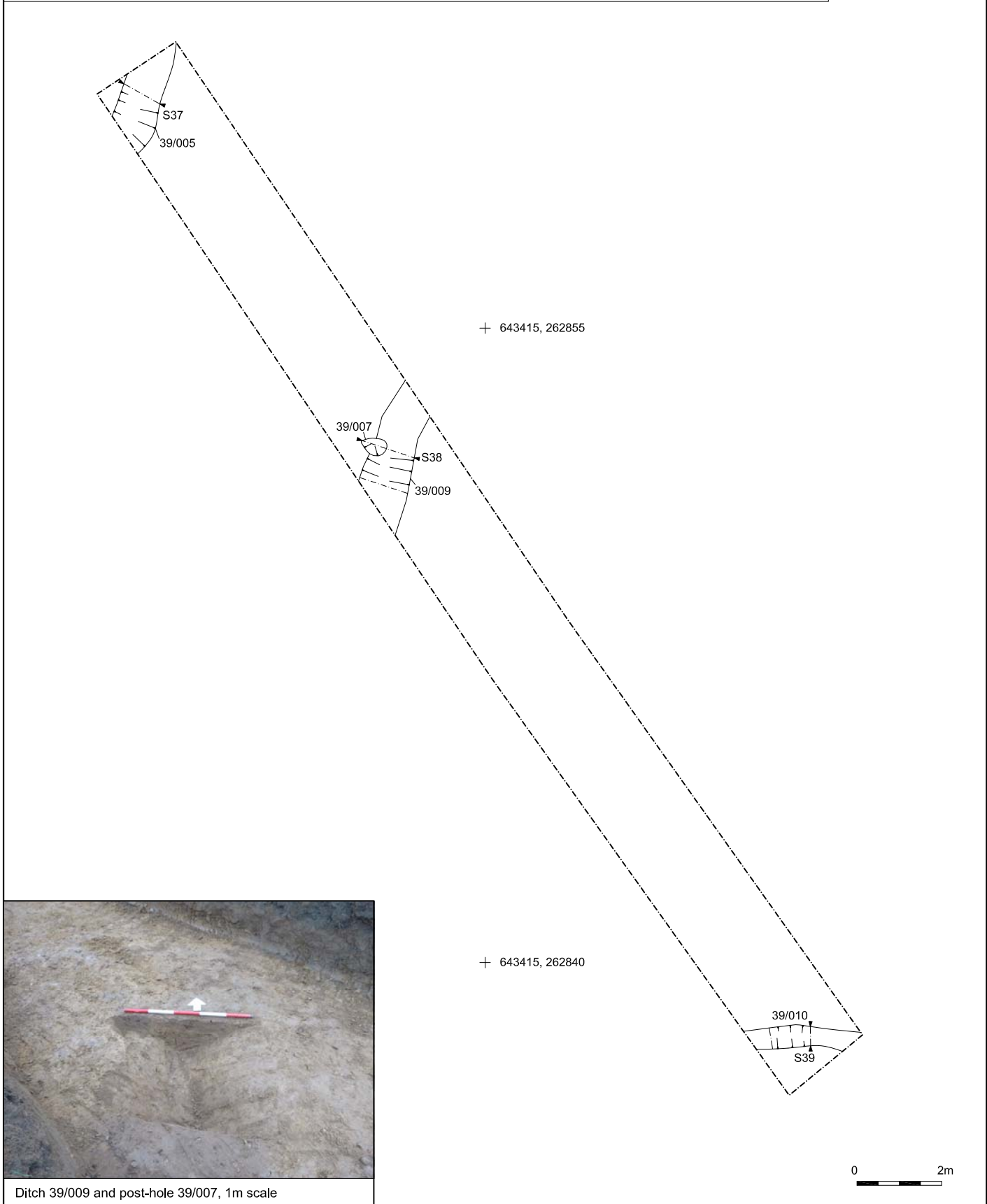
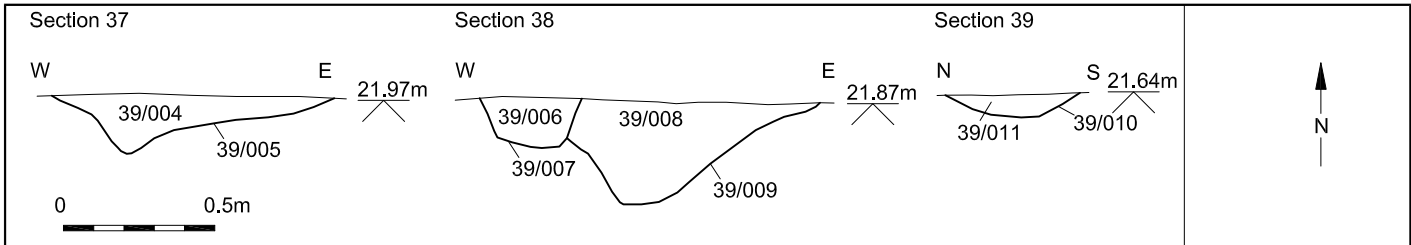
Feb 2017

Report Ref: 2017049

Drawn by: APL

Trench 38 plan, sections and photograph

Fig. 26

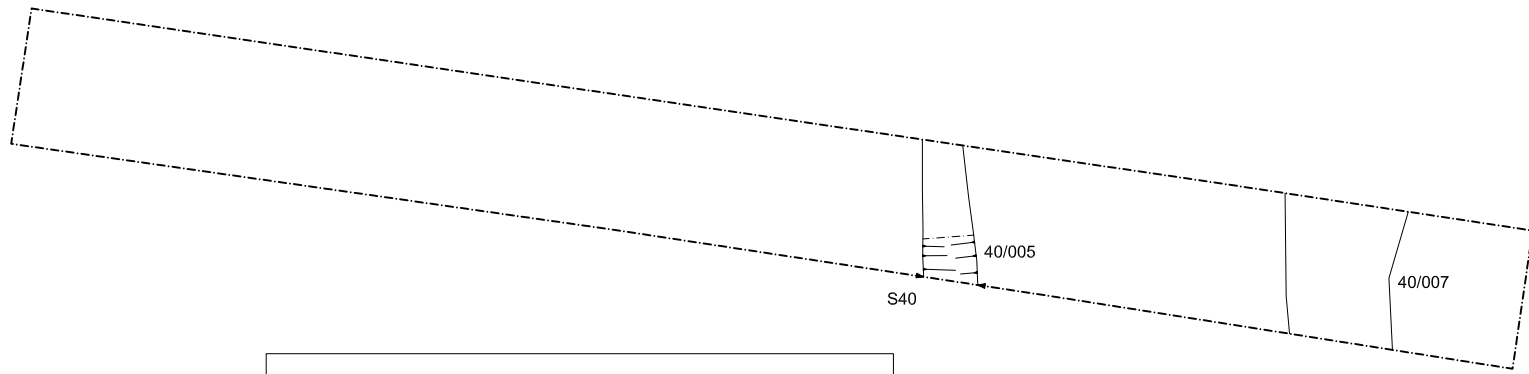


© Archaeology South-East		Johnson's Farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston	Fig. 27
Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Trench 39 plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL		

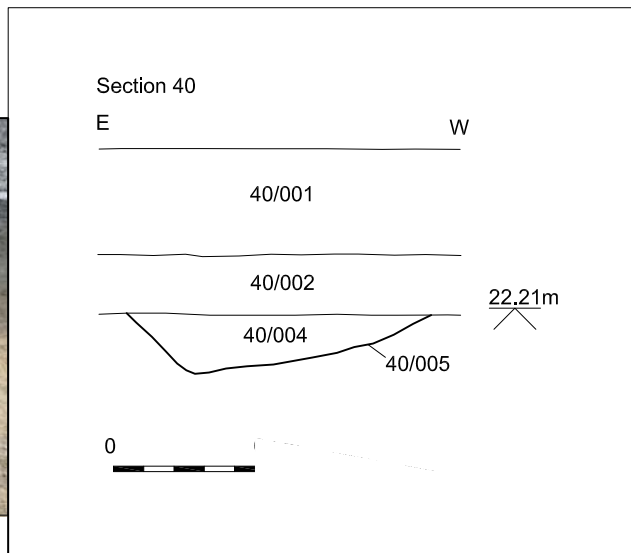


+ 643240, 262825

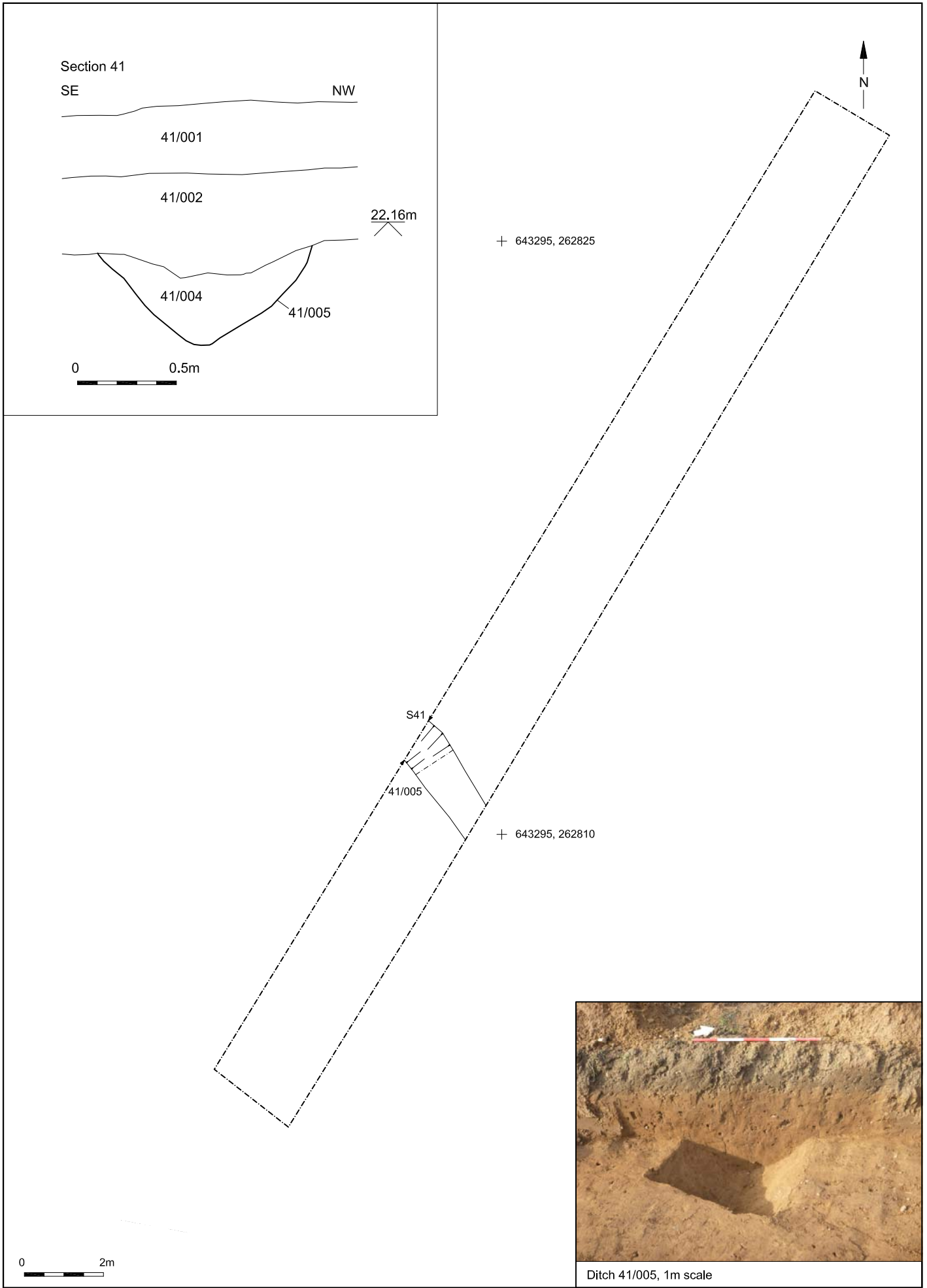
+ 643255, 262825



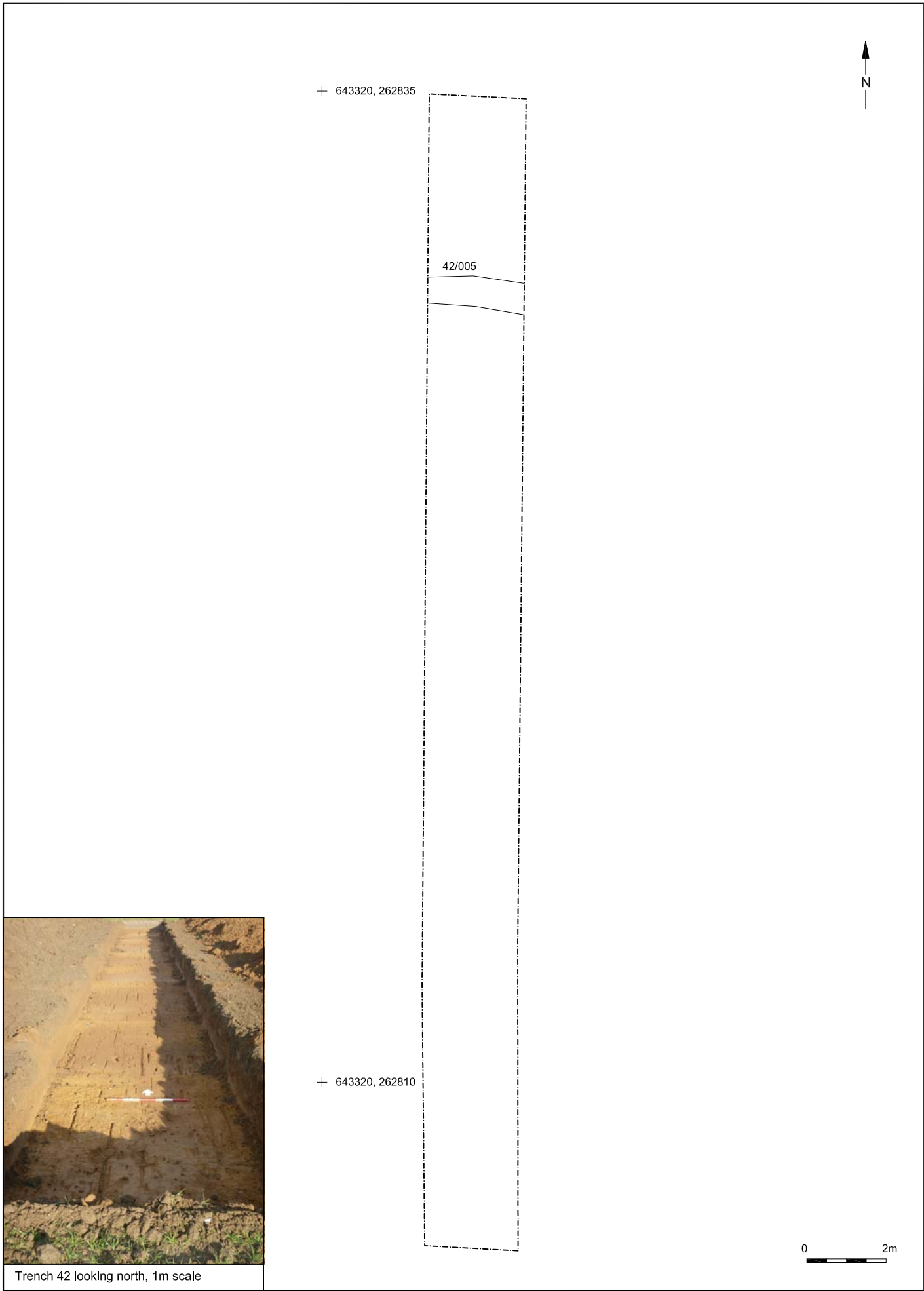
Ditch 40/005 looking south, 1m scale



© Archaeology South-East		Johnson's Farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston	Fig. 28
Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Trench 40 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL		

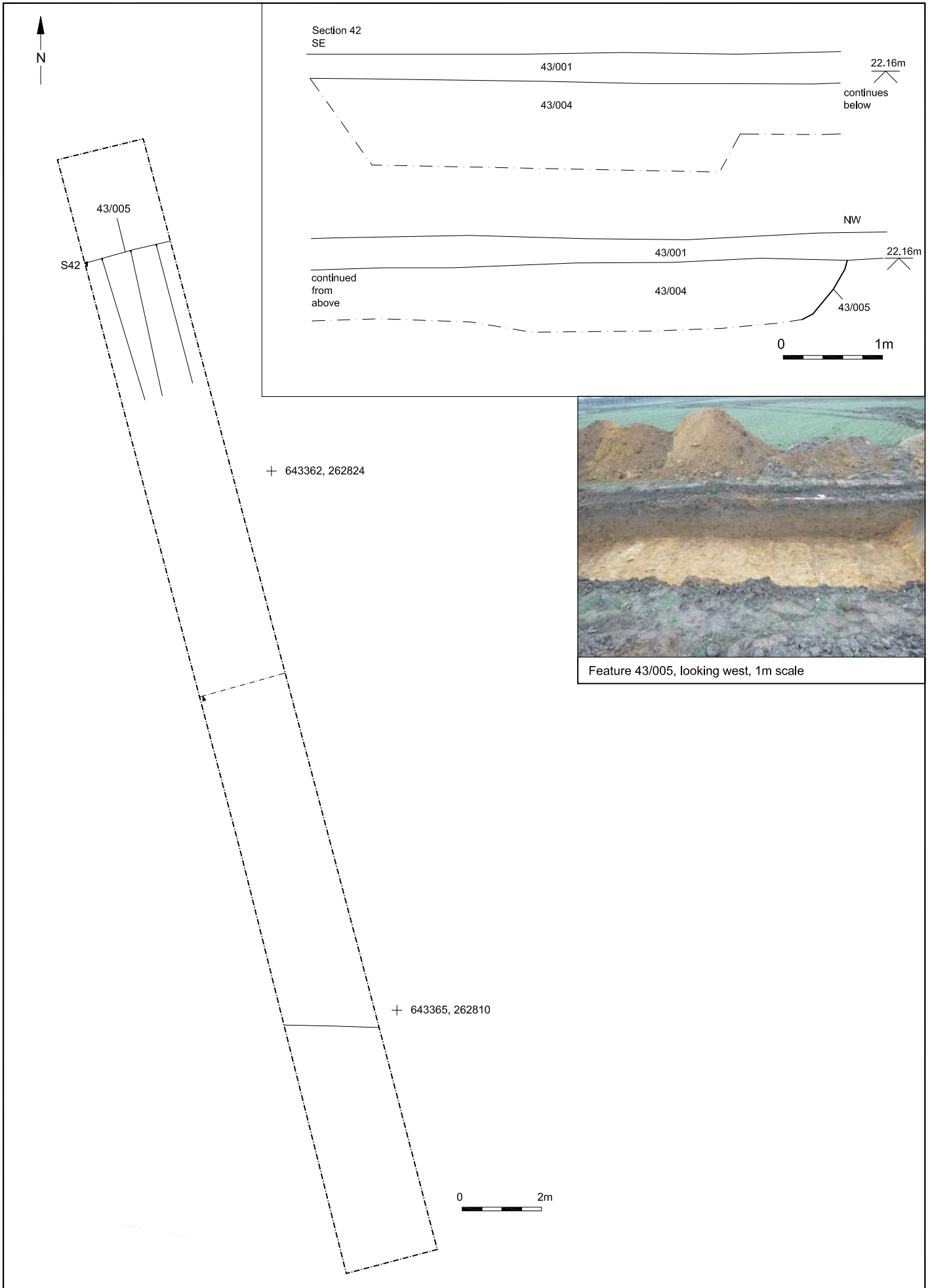


© Archaeology South-East		Johnson's Farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston	Fig. 29
Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Trench 41 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL		

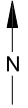


Trench 42 looking north, 1m scale

© Archaeology South-East		Johnson's Farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston	Fig. 30
Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Trench 42 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL		

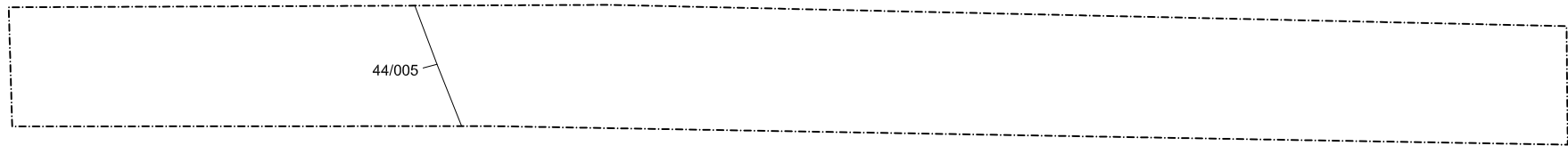


© Archaeology South-East		Johnson's farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston	Fig. 31
Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Trench 43 plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL		



+ 643385, 262825

+ 643405, 262825



Trench 44, looking east, 1m scale

0 2m

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Johnson's Farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston

Project Ref: 161056

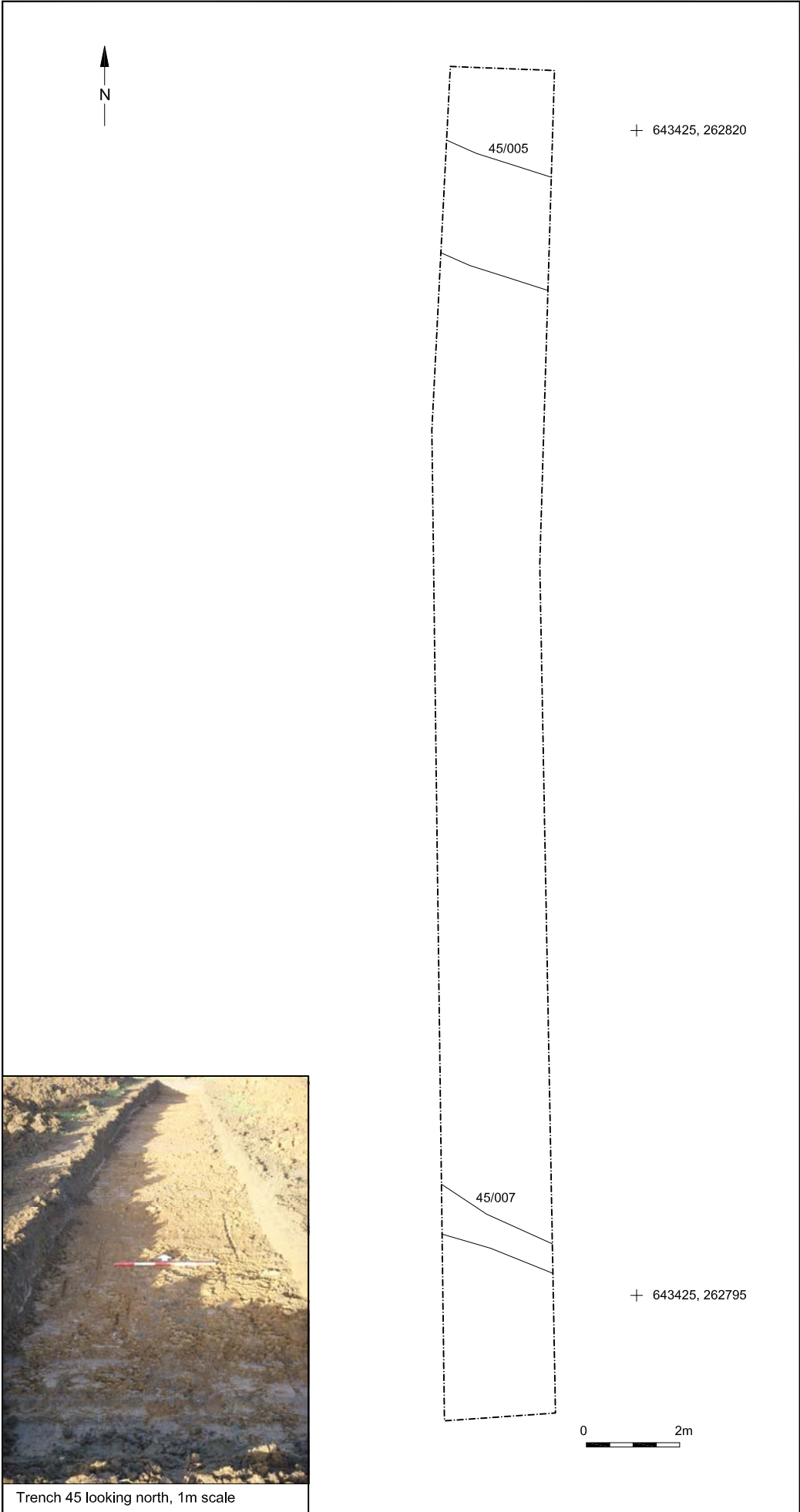
Feb 2017

Report Ref: 2017049

Drawn by: APL

Trench 44 plan, section and photograph

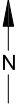
Fig. 32



© Archaeology South-East		Johnson's Farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston	Fig. 33
Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Trench 45 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL		

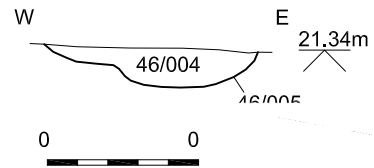
+ 643455, 262815

+ 643480, 262815



Ditch 46/005 looking north, 0.4m scale

Section 43



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Johnson's Farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston

Project Ref: 161056

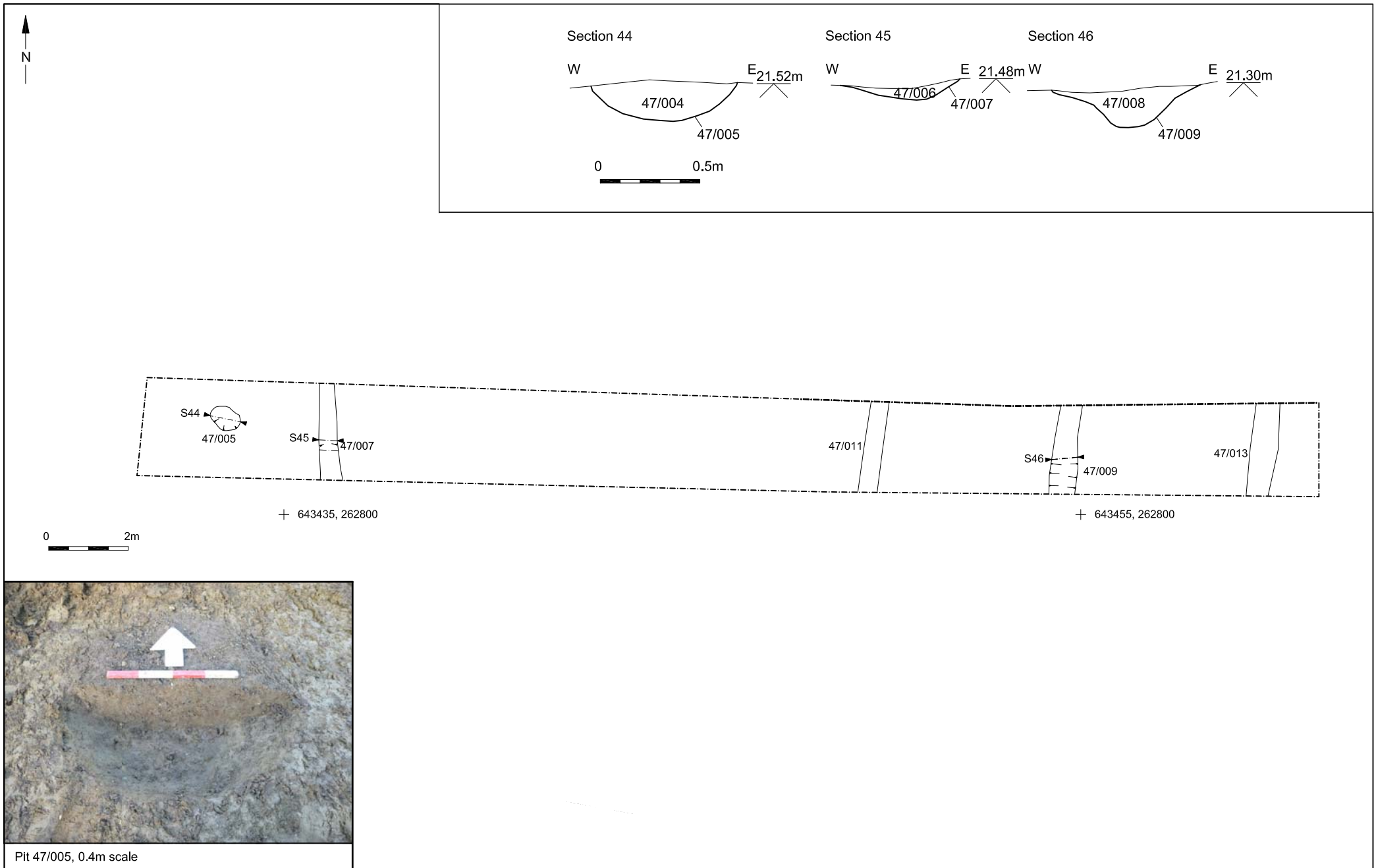
Feb 2017

Report Ref: 2017049

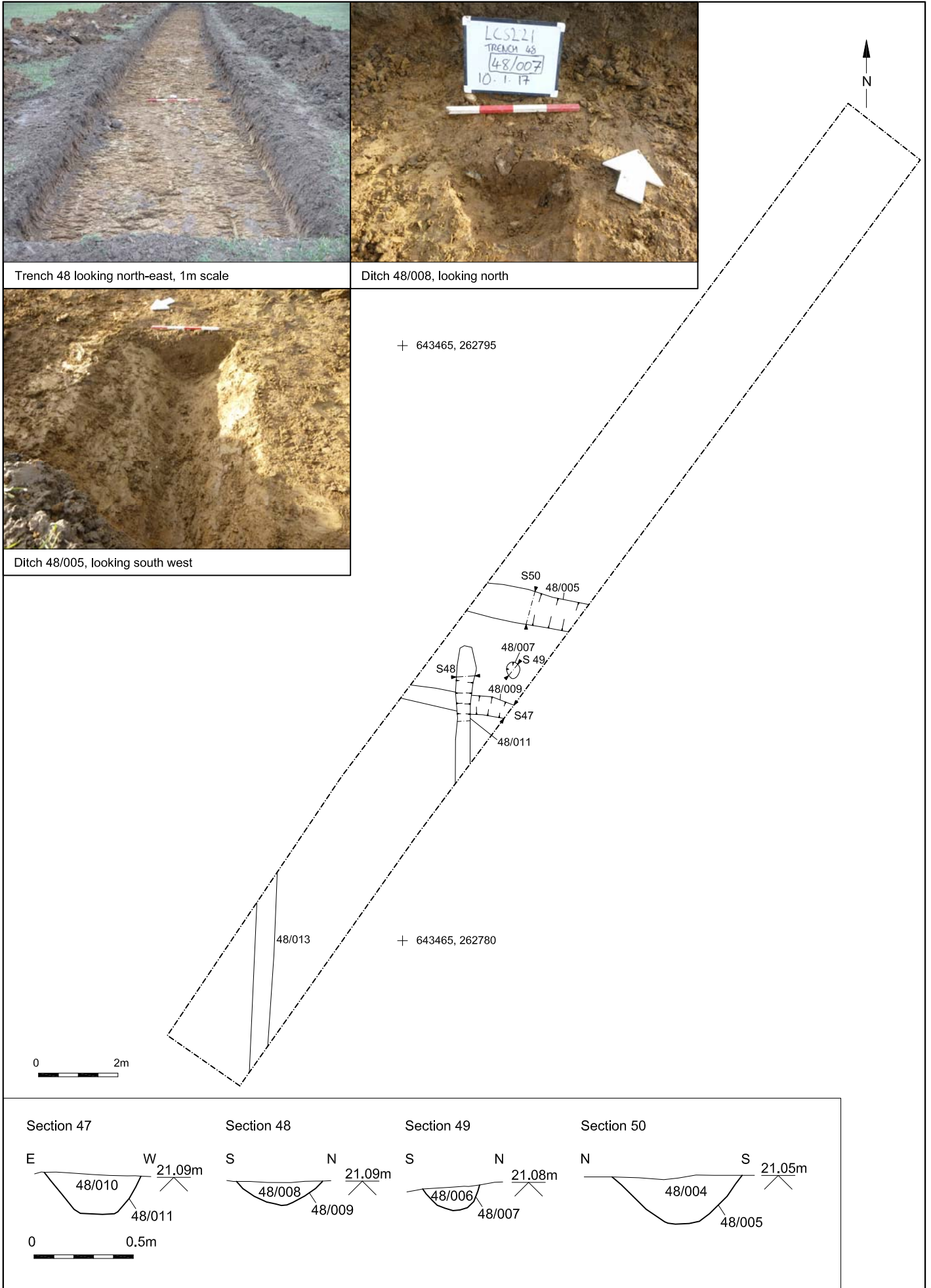
Drawn by: APL

Trench 46 plan, section and photograph

Fig. 34



© Archaeology South-East		Johnson's Farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston	Fig. 35
Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Trench 47 plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL		



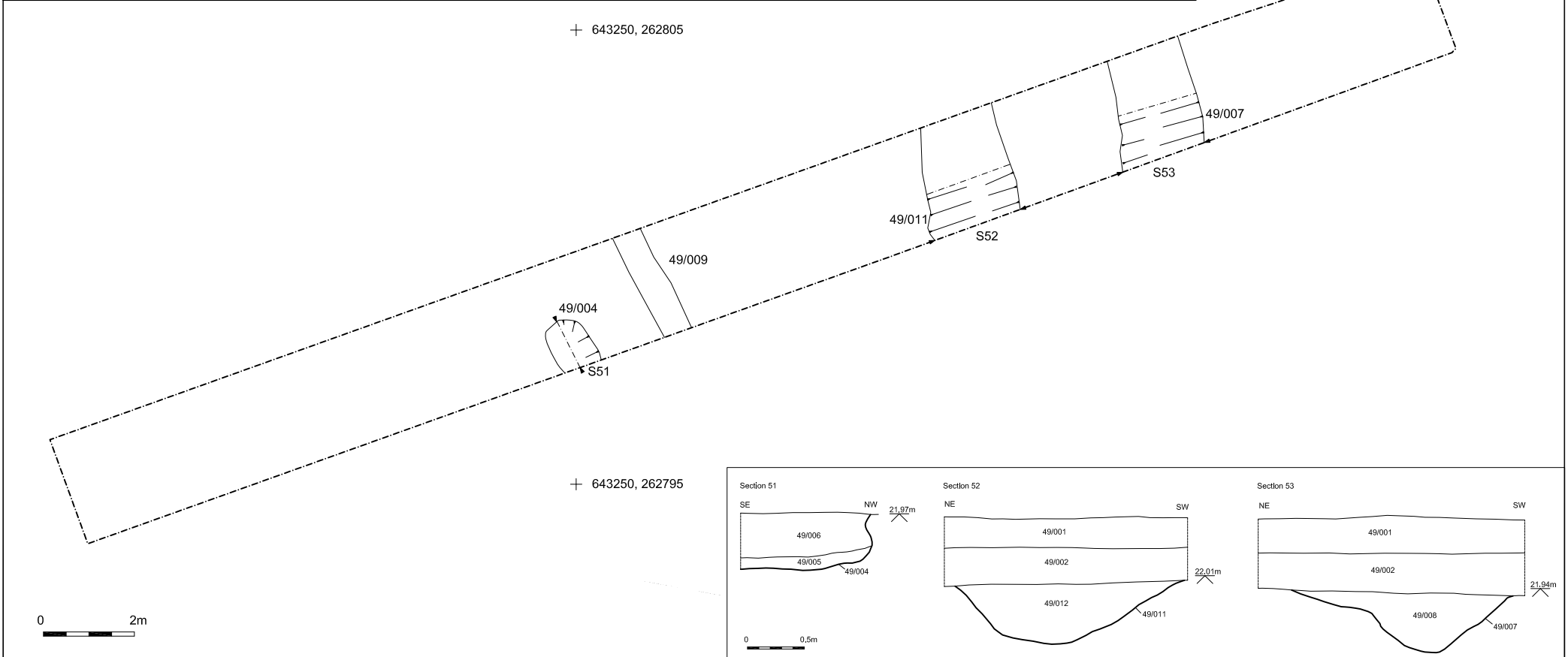
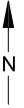
© Archaeology South-East		Johnson's Farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston	Fig. 36
Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Trench 48 plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL		



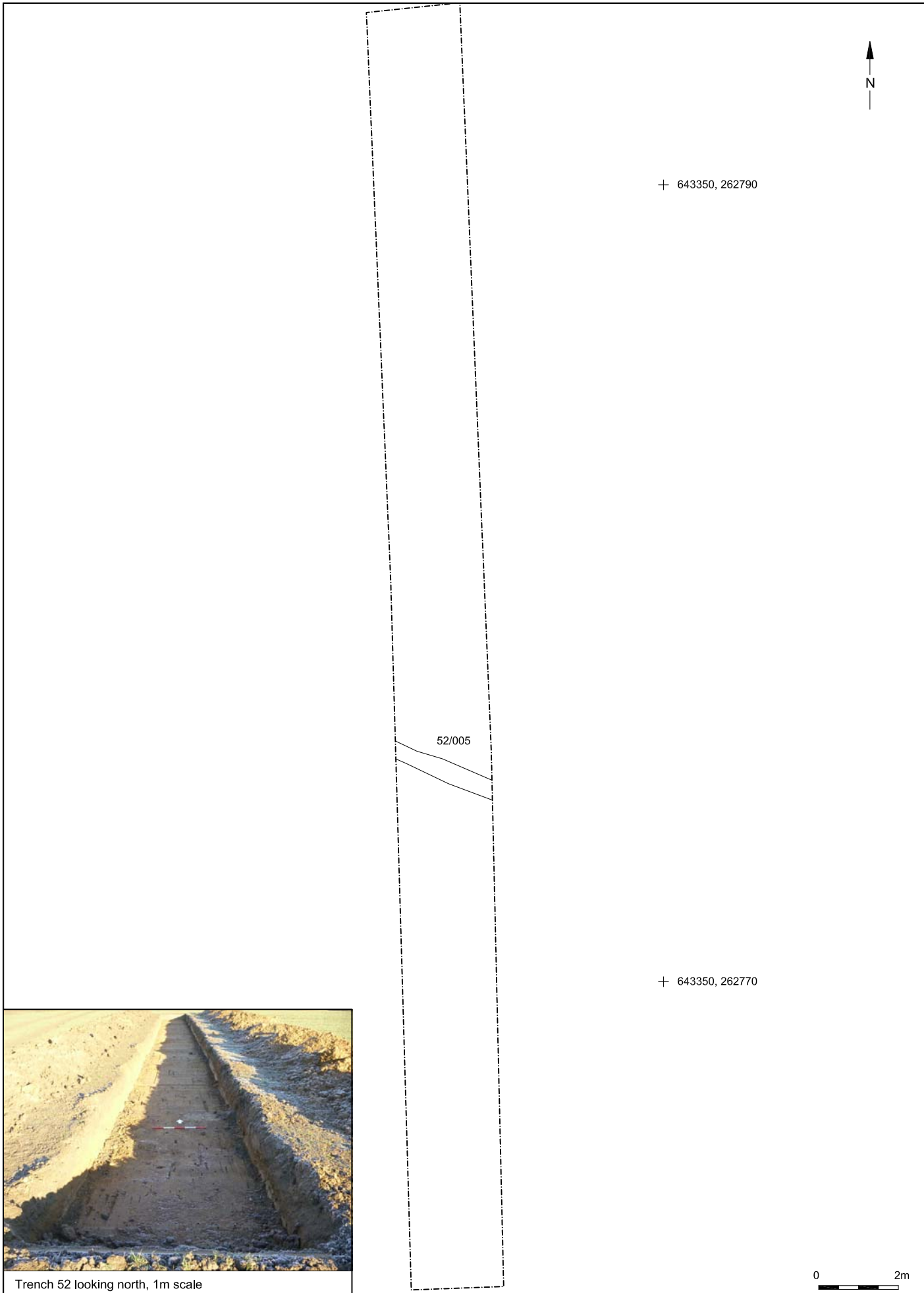
Plt 49/004, 1m scale

Ditch 49/007, 1m scale

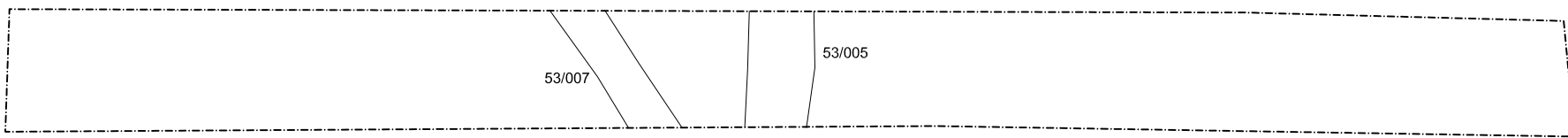
Ditch 49/011, 1m scale



© Archaeology South-East		Johnson's Farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston	Fig. 37
Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Trench 49 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL		



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Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Trench 52 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL		



+ 643370, 262785

+ 643390, 262785



Trench 53 looking east, 1m scale



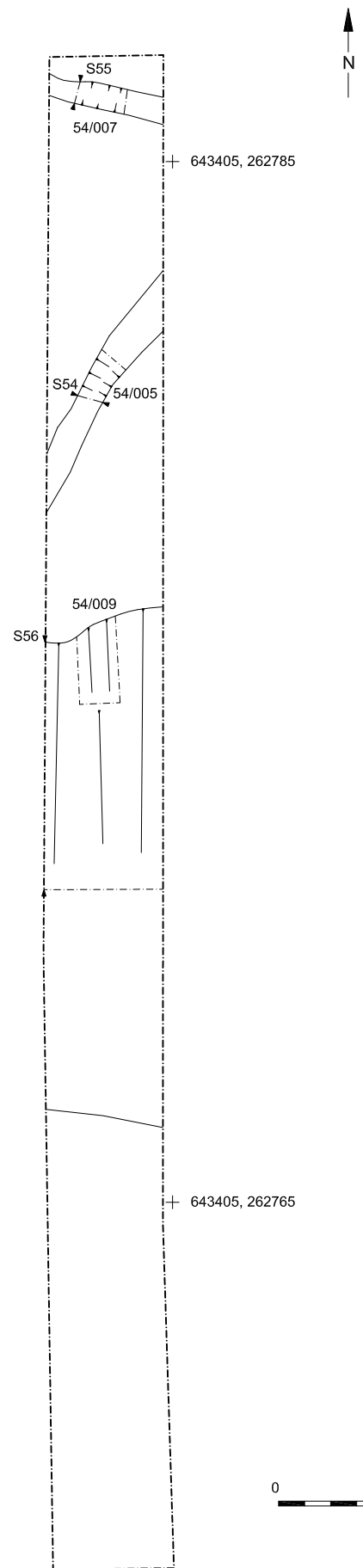
© Archaeology South-East		Johnson's Farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston	Fig. 39
Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Trench 53 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL		



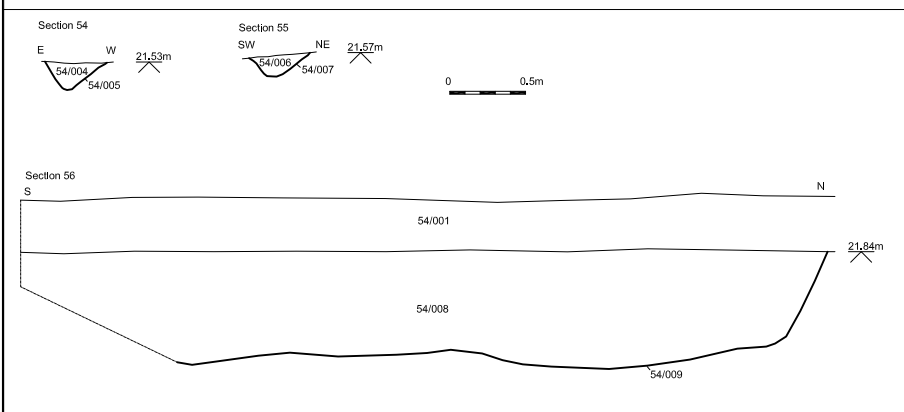
Ditch 54/005, 0.4m scale



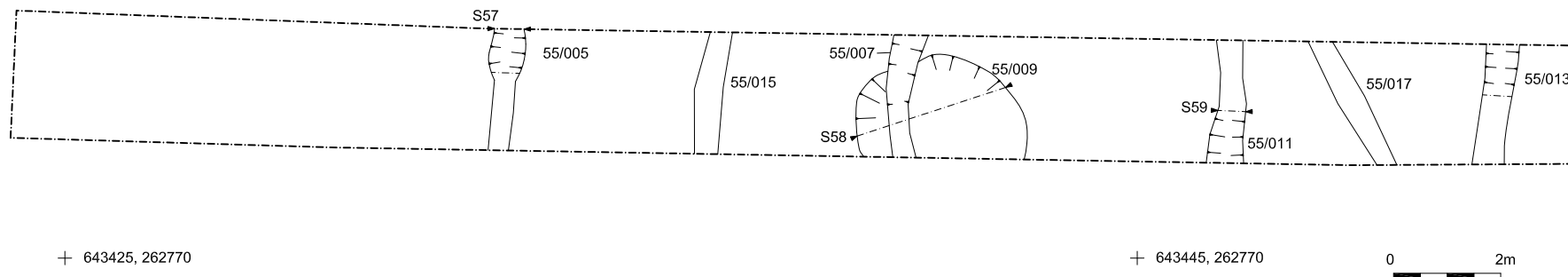
Feature 54/009 looking west, 1m scale



0 2m

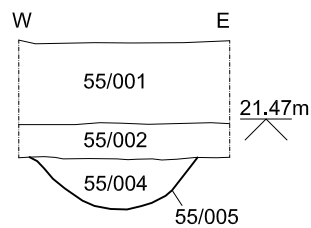


© Archaeology South-East		Johnson's Farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston	Fig. 40
Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Trench 54 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL		

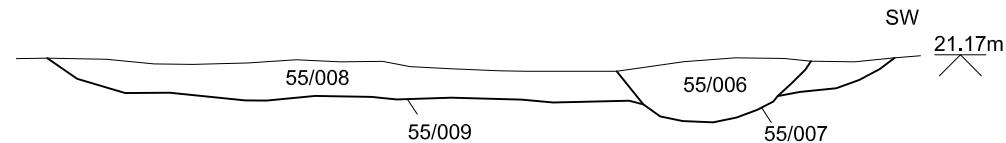


Ditch 55/007 and pit 55/009 looking south, 1m scale

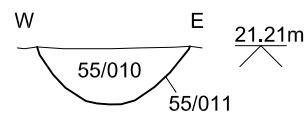
Section 57



Section 58
NE



Section 59



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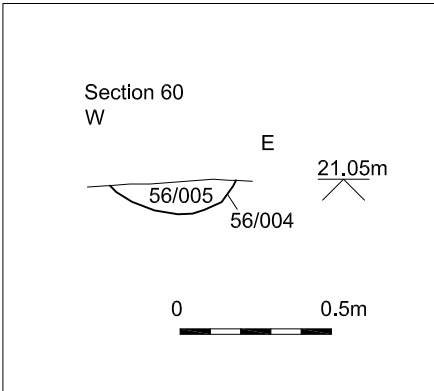
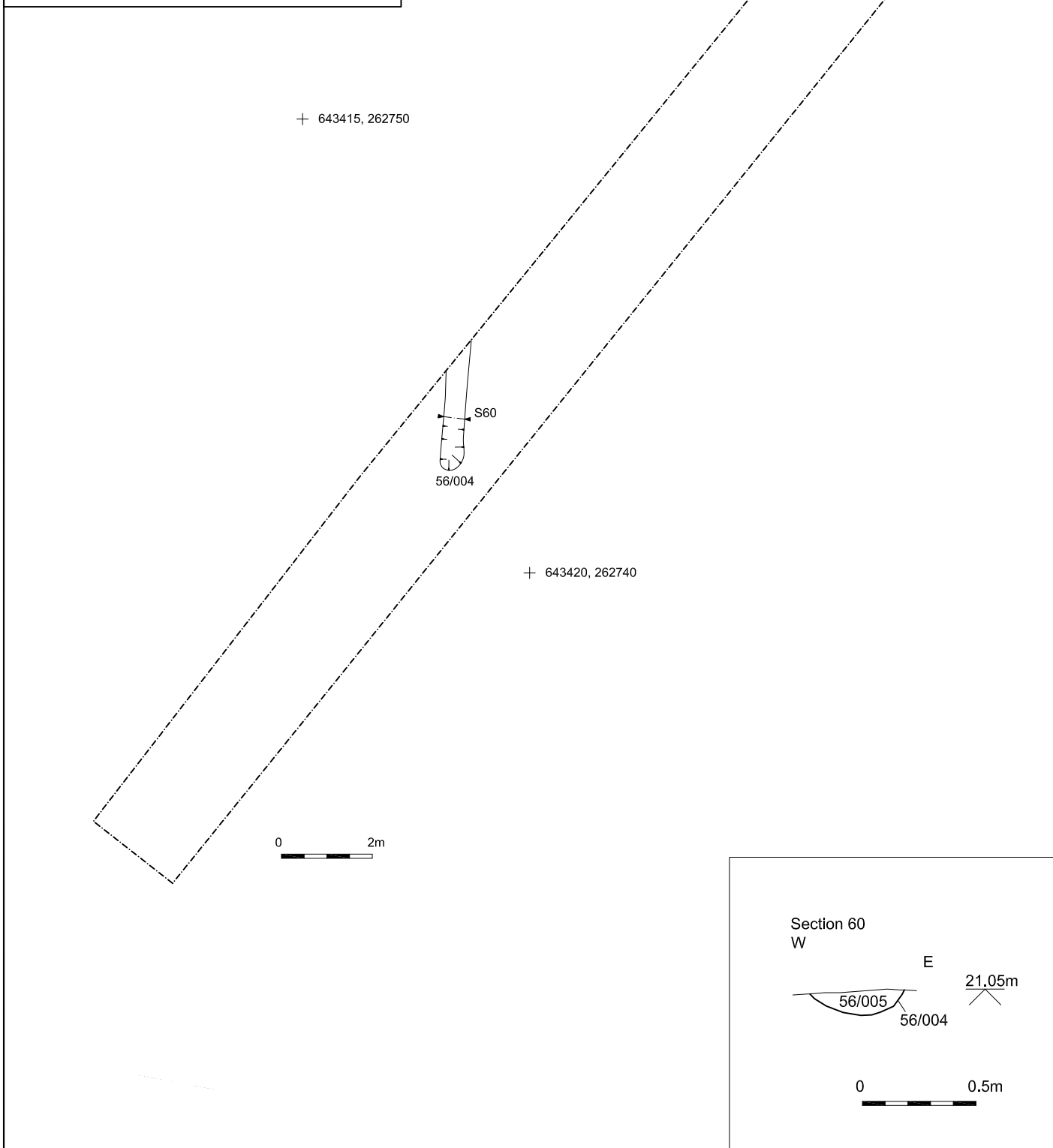
Drawn by: APL

Trench 55 plan, sections and photograph

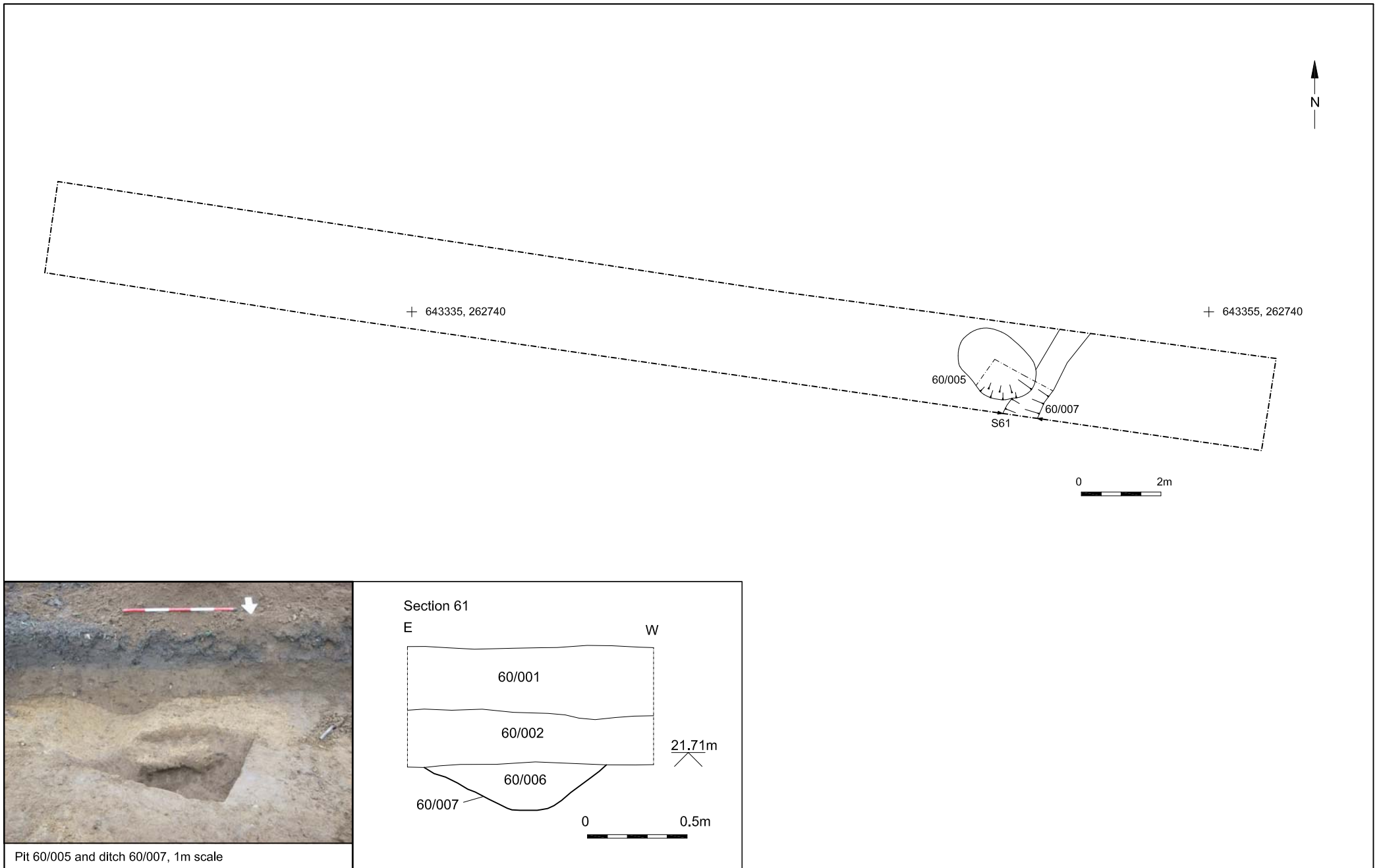
Fig. 41



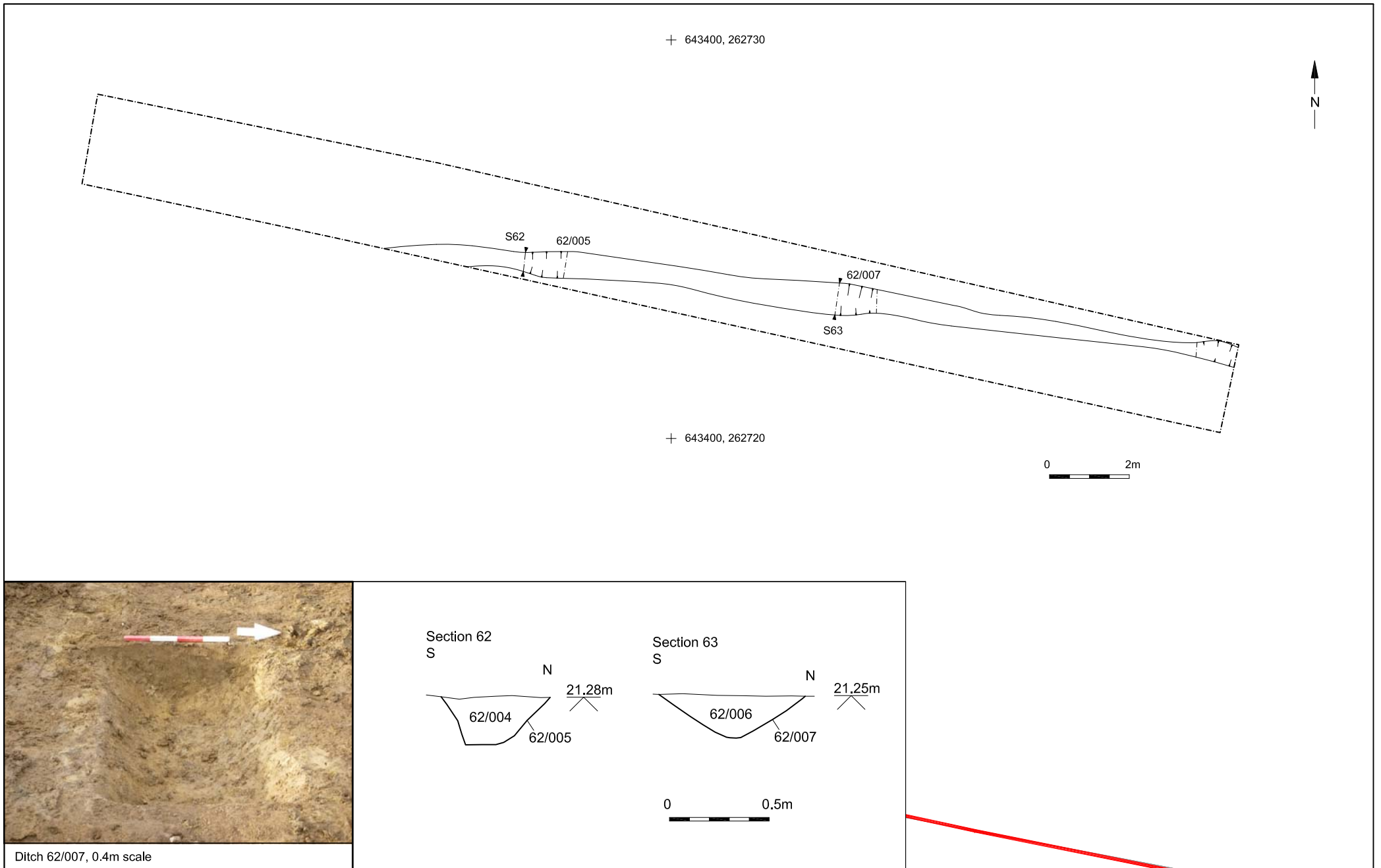
Trench 56 looking south-west, 1m scale



© Archaeology South-East		Johnson's Farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston	Fig. 42
Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Trench 56 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL		



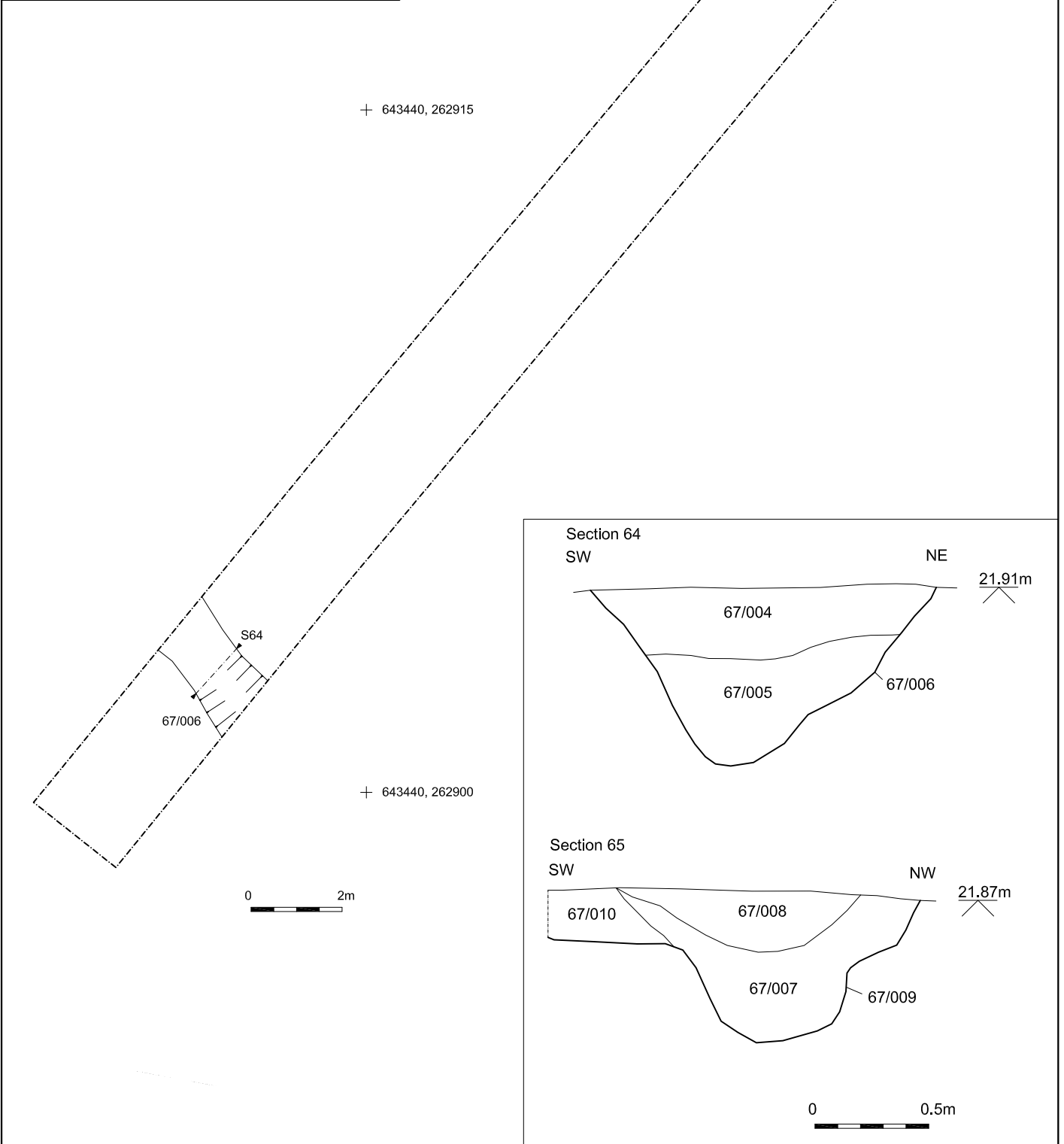
© Archaeology South-East		Johnson's Farm, Saxmundham Road, Leiston	Fig. 43
Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Trench 60 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL		



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Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Trench 62 plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL		



Ditches 67/009 and 67/011, looking south-west, 1m scale

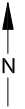


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Project Ref: 161056	Feb 2017	Trench 67 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017049	Drawn by: APL		

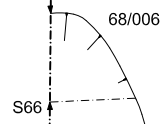


Pit 68/006 looking west, 1m scale

+ 643440, 262850

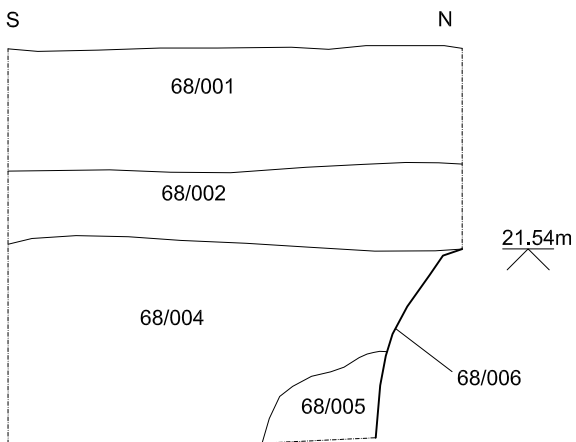


+ 643440, 262830



0 2m

Section 66



0 0.5m

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