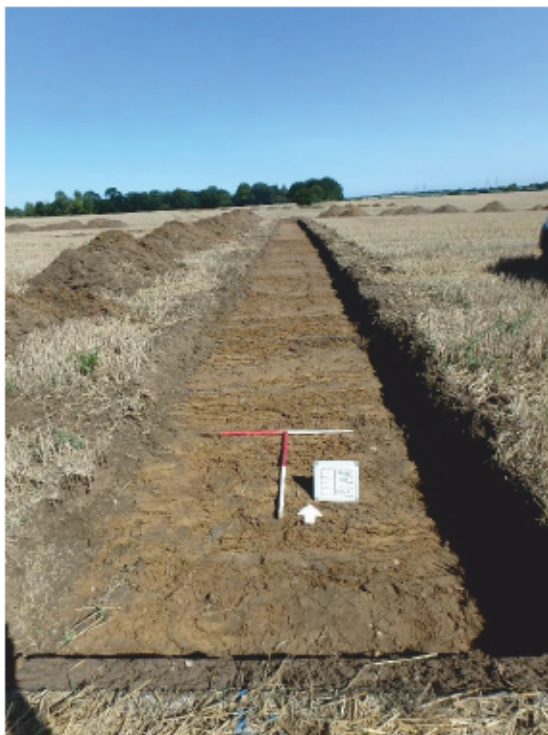


## **Phase 2 Archaeological Evaluation**

**Phase 1 Development  
Henley Gate,  
Ipswich  
Suffolk**

**ASE Project No: 170207  
Site Code: IPS 881**

**ASE Report No: 2017433**



**October 2017**

## Phase 2 Archaeological Evaluation

Phase 1 Development  
Henley Gate,  
Ipswich, Suffolk, IP6 9AU

NGR: TM 16394 47447

Planning Ref: 16/00608/OUT and  
DC/16/2592/OUT

ASE Project No: 170207  
Site Code: IPS 881

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## **Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to conduct an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at Henley Gate, Ipswich. The evaluation was carried out in relation to a proposed housing-led development.*

*This second phase of trial trench evaluation was preceded by desk-based assessment, fieldwalking, geophysical survey, and an initial phase of 90-trench evaluation.*

*Fifty-five additional evaluation trenches were excavated, covering an area of approximately 23.77ha. These either supplemented the previous trenching or else explored previously un-investigated parts of the site within its Phase 1 Development area. Archaeological features were recorded in thirty of these trenches, comprising ditches, gullies, pits, and quarries. The remains were mostly concentrated in the west and northwest parts of the Phase 1 Development area, predominantly just east of Henley Road. The northeast of the Phase 1 Development area was noticeably devoid of features, with a few exceptions.*

*The evaluation results demonstrated a low-level of correspondence with the preceding geophysical survey. Most of the below-ground archaeological remains found were not previously detected as either cropmarks or geophysical survey anomalies.*

*A low density of scattered remains of prehistoric material were recovered across the site, mostly as residual artefacts in later features. A single pit containing a substantial quantity of burnt flint, of possible Bronze Age date, was located in the north of the Phase 1 Development area.*

*A number of field boundary ditches and pits of both Early/Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Early Roman date were recorded in the west part of the Phase 1 Development area. Identified in both phases of evaluation undertaken in this part of the site, these remains probably constitute settlement and agricultural land use activities.*

*Middle Saxon and Medieval period features, perhaps denoting small rural settlements or processing areas, were found in two separate trenches during the first phase of site evaluation only. These are outside the Phase 1 Development area.*

*Post-medieval field boundary ditches and a quarry pit demonstrate later use of the site for agricultural and extraction activities.*

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL), carried out the second phase of an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at Henley Gate, Ipswich, Suffolk.
- 1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was conducted in advance of planning permission for a large-scale housing-led development and was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client Crest Strategic Planning Ltd.
- 1.1.3 Trial trenches were located within the Phase 1 development area, either supplementing the previous phase of evaluation in its western part or else exploring its previously un-investigated northern parts (Figure 2).

### 1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1 The development site as a whole is centred at TM 16394 47447 and has a total area of approximately 76 hectares (Figure 1).
- 1.2.2 The overall site is irregular in outline. It is bounded to the north by Lower Road, to the east by Westerfield Road, to the south by the East Suffolk railway line and to the west by Henley Road. It is to the north of the built-up area of Ipswich, to the west of the village of Westerfield, and falls within the administrative areas of both Ipswich Borough Council and Suffolk Coastal District Council.
- 1.2.3 Within this, the Phase 1 Development area was c.23.77ha in extent (Figure 2).
- 1.2.4 The site is located on agricultural land consisting of several fields separated by ditches and mature hedgerows. Recent cropping included wheat, beans and oil-seed rape.
- 1.2.5 The site is on undulating land with a general slope from c. 46m OD in the west-southwest (along Henley Road and at the north end of Trench 128), to 28m OD in the north-east (north of Trench 108).
- 1.2.6 The solid geology of the site is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2017) as Thames Group silty clay (formerly 'London Clay'), which is overlaid in the eastern part of the site by Thanet Sand Formation and Lambeth Group clay, silt and sand. In the western part of the site, the Thames Group deposits are capped by a localised deposit of Red Crag Formation sand.
- 1.2.7 The solid geology is covered by superficial deposits of glacial till of the Lowestoft Formation (Diamicton), with localised areas of Lowestoft Formation Sand and Gravel. Along the northern edge of the site (beyond the evaluated area) are Glaciolacustrine Deposits (clay and silt).

### 1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Planning applications supported by an Environmental Statement (Barton Willmore 2016) have been made to both Ipswich Borough Council and Suffolk Coastal District Council for Outline Planning Permission for:

*Mixed use development comprising up to 1,100 residential dwellings (C3); a local centre inc. up to 250 sq m (net) of convenience floor space (A1), up to 300 sq m of comparison floor space (A1), up to 250 sq m in use classes A1-A5; and up to 500 sq m community centre (D1); provision of land for a primary school (D1); provision of sports facilities, Country Park (including visitor centre D1) and open space (including amenity space/childrens play areas and allotments) and sustainable urban drainage systems; associated landscaping, infrastructure and engineering/earthworks; and the creation of 2No. new vehicular accesses from Henley Road, 1No. vehicular access from Westerfield Road (to serve Country Park only), pedestrian/cycle bridge over railway and vehicular bridge over railway (access only).*

- 1.3.2 The Environmental Statement included as Appendices reports on an archaeological desk-based assessment (CgMs 2014), field-walking (PCA 2016) and geophysical survey (GSB 2016). In paragraph 8.91 of the Environmental Statement it is stated that:

*Following consultation with Ipswich Borough Council's archaeological advisor at Suffolk County Council a programme of archaeological trial trenching will be undertaken to determine the date, character and significance of any archaeological anomalies identified within the Development footprint. In addition a small number of targeted trenches will be undertaken to determine the date, character and significance of those anomalies identified during the geophysical survey that lie within the proposed Country Park area. Due to on-site crop constraints the trenching has been unavoidable delayed until post-harvest. On completion of the trial trenching, the results will be submitted prior to the determination of the planning application and an ES Addendum prepared if necessary.*

- 1.3.3 An initial phase of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching and monitoring of geotechnical investigations was conducted in 2016, comprising the excavation of 90 trenches that covered 2% of the site (ASE 2016b). This work was undertaken in accordance with a Brief of Works issued by the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS 2016) and with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by ASE (ASE 2016a) and approved by SCCAS.
- 1.3.4 This second phase of trial trenching evaluation, of the Phase 1 Development area only, was similarly undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by CgMs (CgMs 2017) and approved by SCCAS.

### 1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report presents the results of a second phase of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at Henley Gate, Ipswich, Suffolk. The fieldwork was carried out from 29 August to 29 September 2017.

- 1.4.2 The report describes and interprets the results of the fieldwork and assesses the potential for the survival of archaeological remains on the site. The significance of the results is discussed and the potential impact of the proposed development on the heritage assets of the site is considered.
- 1.4.3 The results of the preceding evaluation of the overall site (ASE 2016b) are integrated into the discussion and conclusions sections of this report.



## 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 General background

- 2.1.1 A desk-based assessment (DBA) of the site was written in 2014 (CgMs 2014) and subsequently field-walking (PCA 2016), geophysical survey (GSB 2016), and pre-application trial trenching (ASE 2016) were carried out on the site. The account below is based on those documents and uses references from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER). The SHER sites are located on Figure 1.
- 2.1.2 No records of Palaeolithic activity have been recovered from the site, although implements have been recovered at depth from excavations associated with mineral extraction for brick-making (MSF17532, MSF4921, MSF4737) elsewhere in the vicinity. No records of Mesolithic activity have been found.
- 2.1.3 The evidence for the Neolithic is similar in its distribution to that from the Palaeolithic, but the scatter of artefacts was not found at depth. Archaeological excavation at the Bolton and Pipes Brickfield in Dales Road (700m south-west of the site) recovered flint flakes, an axe and pottery sherds (SHER MSF4727, MSF4739, MSF4920). It is probable that in the Neolithic period the site was located within a managed landscape, with woodland clearance followed by more settled, agrarian activity, but there is no evidence for activity on the site itself.
- 2.1.4 Later prehistoric activity in the south-western part of the site is represented by cropmarks suggestive of funerary or agricultural usage (ASE 2016b, fig. 2). Further cropmarks of rectangular enclosures have been recorded both north and south of the railway line and the recovery of an Iron Age coin from the same area (MSF15193) may indicate the date of the cropmarks. Further afield, two Bronze Age beakers were found 1km south of the site (MSF4728) and large amounts of late Bronze Age pottery, worked flint and fragments of burnt bone were recovered from 1 km to the south of the site (MSF14085). These records, combined with a large Iron Age enclosure recorded at Thurleston High School (1100m west of the site, MSF24169), Early Iron Age pottery from Dales Road (1km south-west of the site, MSF4729) and Iron Age agricultural activity at Westerfield Road (500m south of the railway line, MSF25121), produce a picture of a later prehistoric (Bronze Age and Iron Age) developed landscape with elements of dispersed settlement and associated agricultural and ritual activity. This landscape extends onto the site.
- 2.1.5 No previous evidence has been recovered for activity on the site in the Roman period. However, the presence of a villa at Castle Hill, 1200m south-west of the site, and scatters of Roman pottery 200m south of the site (MSF25122) indicate settlement and land management in the immediate area. Work at Dales Road (not far from the villa) has recovered Roman pottery and a cemetery including inhumations and cremations (MSF4730, MSF4736). Metal-detecting has recovered Roman objects within 500m of the site, with a concentration on land at Mill Farm to the south (MSF11208). A greyware pottery urn with impressed decoration was found just east of the site where the railway crosses Westerfield Road (MSF4754).

- 2.1.6 Ipswich was an important Anglo-Saxon town (*Gipeswic*) and the site probably formed part of its agricultural hinterland. A scatter of objects have been recovered through metal detecting in the vicinity of the site (MSF4874, MSF11209 and MSF22518) and a ditch containing Thetford Ware was observed 600m to the east (MSF4915). Also, Ipswich ware sherds have been recovered from the Bolton and Pipes Brickfield, 650m south-west of the site (MSF4731).
- 2.1.7 In the medieval period the site lay between the settlements of Thurleston Cum Whitton and Westerfield and to the north of Ipswich. St Mary's Church, Whitton lies 1km west of the site and was built in the 13th century (MSF4900), whilst St Mary Magdalene, Westerfield is later, being built in the 14th century about 500m north-east of the site (MSF4917). The site of St Botolph, Thurleston (demolished in the 19th century) is 650m north-west of the site (MSF4740) and the possible site of a chapel of St Thomas is 400m west of the site (MSF26719). Associated medieval settlements do not intrude onto the site and it is likely to have continued as agricultural land. Metal detecting has recovered a scatter of medieval artefacts in the vicinity of the site, and the site of a fair has been postulated 500m to the south (MSF4876).
- 2.1.8 Mill Farmhouse is located to the east of the site and was built in the late 16th or early 17th century and altered in the 18th and 19th centuries. Sparrowe's Farmhouse was constructed to the north-west of the site in the late 18th or early 19th century. The first detailed maps for the site are tithe maps. The parish of Westerfield covered the north-eastern part of the site and their tithe map dates to 1839, whilst the western part of the site fell within Thurleston Cum Whitton parish (1840 tithe map). Field name evidence on these maps (Sandpit Field, Gravel Pit Field) can be combined with the evidence of aerial photographs and later maps to demonstrate that parts of the site were subject to mineral abstraction for the local brick industry which was supplying an expanding Ipswich.
- 2.1.9 The tithe maps show the remainder of the site to be arable land or meadow, with a windmill at the eponymous Mill Farm, in the south-eastern part of the site. This mill survived as an earthwork until at least the 1960s, just to the east of evaluation Trench 87. The 1881 Ordnance Survey map shows that the extraction pits recorded on earlier tithe maps were still present, although no longer active. Apart from the backfilling of a former sand pit in the western part of the site (see Figure 2) at some time between 1958 and 1972, the site has remained agricultural ever since with some consolidation of fields into larger plots (the present layout has existed since at least 1984).

## **2.2. Previous investigation of the site**

- 2.2.1 The majority of the site was the subject of a magnetometer survey by GSB Prospection Ltd in December 2015 and January 2016, which detected a number of trends and anomalies of possible archaeological interest (GSB 2016). The interpretative plan of the geophysics results is reproduced on Figure 2, and the results were described in the WSI (ASE 2016a) as follows:
- 2.2.2 A possible rectilinear enclosure and other anomalies in the south-eastern corner of the site may be associated with the former mill and/or gardens, and there are further possible enclosures further north (in the vicinity of Trench 86).

Parallel positive linear anomalies can be seen running east/west at the western edge of the site and they may continue as part of a trackway/s in the centre of the site (vicinity of Trenches 28 and 64). Evidence of more recent farming activity was detected in the form of ploughing and trackways, together with former field boundaries which correlated with former field divisions shown on Ordnance Survey mapping. Other anomalies are less definitive and are identified as of uncertain origin.

2.2.3 A field-walking survey, supported by a non-ferrous metal detector survey, was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) on the site in December 2015. Variable vegetation cover affected results, but most items recovered were post-medieval and modern pottery sherds, building material and metalwork. Small assemblages of non-diagnostic prehistoric struck flints and c. 811g of burnt flint were recovered, but there was no obvious patterning apart from a broad focus of burnt flint concentrations to the south-west (PCA 2016).

2.2.4 Ninety trenches were excavated and ten geotechnical test pits and boreholes observed by ASE across the site in August/September 2016. Some of the trenches were positioned to investigate the plotted locations of cropmark and geophysical survey anomalies. A range of archaeological remains of varying date was recorded, including a probable Late Bronze Age un-urned cremation, an Early/Middle Iron Age ditched enclosure, Late Iron Age/Early Roman ditches and pits, a Middle Saxon pit/ditch, a medieval quarry pit and cobbled surface, and a number of post-medieval/modern boundary ditches (ASE 2016b).

### **2.3 Aims and objectives of the project**

2.3.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as described in the WSI (CgMs 2017), were as follows:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the previously unevaluated section of the site.
- To determine the extent, condition, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions; thereby, assessing the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.
- To enable the Senior Archaeological Officer at SSCAS/CT to make an informed decision regarding an archaeological mitigation strategy.

2.3.2 Project-specific research objectives were also set out in the WSI, as follows:

- Identify the extent of later prehistoric and Roman activity
- Identify the extent of Saxon and Early Medieval activity

### 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2017) and Method Statement (ASE 2017).
- 3.1.2 Fifty-five evaluation trenches (Figure 2) were excavated under direct archaeological supervision using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 2.0m wide toothless ditching bucket. All trenches were 50m long with the exception of Trench 129, which was excavated in two parts (13m and 34m) due to a public right-of-way bisecting the trench.
- 3.1.3 The 55 trenches covered an area of c. 23.77ha. They were positioned to avoid services and buffer zones associated with hedgerows as well as a 19th century backfilled quarry pit in the western part of the site.
- 3.1.4 Mechanical excavation was generally undertaken to the surface of archaeological deposits or to the top of the geological stratum, which consistently occurred at the same level.
- 3.1.5 All archaeological features were excavated by hand with smaller pits and posthole-sized features being half-sectioned (as a minimum), while larger pits and ditches were investigated by means of 1m wide hand-dug segments. Two larger potential features in Trenches 92 and 95 were further investigated with careful machining.
- 3.1.6 Archaeological features, soil horizons, and the natural strata were recorded using a unique sequence of context numbers for each trench and are shown in this report thus: [91/001], whereby the first number is the trench reference and the second number is the context. Trenches numbered 91-145, continuing on from the first phase of evaluation. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 on archival standard drawing film. Written records (trench and context descriptions) were made on *pro forma* trench recording sheets and context sheets. All exposed remains and services were planned and levelled from the site survey using a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS).
- 3.1.7 A photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution digital (JPEG) images.
- 3.1.8 All finds were collected, bagged by context, and labelled with the site code and context number.
- 3.1.9 Selected deposits were sampled for environmental analysis.
- 3.1.10 Metal detecting was carried out on all excavated ploughsoil and along the base of each trench.
- 3.1.11 The site code IPS 881 allocated by SCCAS/CT to the first phase of trial-trench evaluation, was also used for this second phase of work.

### 3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 Guidelines contained in the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2014) and SCCAS/CT *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (2017) will be followed for the preparation of the archive for deposition.
- 3.2.2 Finds from the archaeological fieldwork will be kept with the archival material.
- 3.2.3 The fieldwork archive is currently held at the Witham office of ASE and will be deposited with Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Archive Depository in due course.
- 3.2.4 The contents of the site archive are summarised in Tables 1 and 2.

Description	Quantity
Context sheets	154
Section sheets	9
Plans sheets	0
Environmental sample register	1
Bulk sample sheets	6
Digital photos	237
Photograph register	6
Context register	0
Drawing register	2
Trench Record forms	55

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Description	Quantity
Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box )	1 box
Registered finds (number of)	3
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	12
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The locations of the 55 Phase 2 evaluation trenches, in relation to both the previous phase of trenching and the extents of the Phase 1 Development area, are shown on Figure 2.
- 4.1.2 The evaluation revealed a straightforward sequence of modern ploughsoil over natural strata, with the exception of five trenches (116, 137-140, 145) that displayed a thin interface layer between the topsoil and natural, recorded as subsoil, and a possible colluvial deposit located in a portion of Trench 92.
- 4.1.3 Archaeological deposits and features were recorded in 30 evaluation trenches (see 4.3 to 4.32). These were encountered immediately below the ploughsoil, cutting the natural strata.
- 4.1.4 Feature visibility was generally good, although the variability of some of the natural strata and the presence of geological linear anomalies meant that some natural features were initially mistaken for ditches and/or pits.
- 4.1.5 Modern land drainage was observed across the site and is shown on the individual trench plans where visible.
- 4.1.6 The results from the archaeologically negative trenches are summarised in section 4.33, with further details tabulated in Appendix 1.

### 4.2 General soil descriptions

- 4.2.1 The superficial geology varied across the site in broad concurrence with data published by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2017).
- 4.2.2 Yellowish brown or greyish brown silty clay with varying amounts of chalk and flint inclusions, interpreted as Lowestoft Formation Diamicton (glacial till), was recorded across most of the site.
- 4.2.3 In some areas the till was overlaid by fairly ephemeral deposits of glacial sand and gravel, sometimes filling hollows and sinuous erosion gullies in the underlying stratum.
- 4.2.4 Modern ploughsoil deposits varied according to the underlying geology but generally comprised mid brownish grey sandy/clay silt, between 0.30-0.40m thick.

### 4.3 Trench 91 (Figure 3)

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.34m deep*  
*Ground level: 29.19m OD (NNE), 30.98m OD (SSW)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
91/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
91/002	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.26-0.34m	Trench-wide
91/003	Fill	Single fill of ditch [91/004]	0.26-0.39m	NE end of trench
91/004	Cut	Ditch	0.26-0.39m	NE end of trench

91/005	Fill	Single fill of ditch [91/006]	0.30-0.57m	NE end of trench
91/006	Cut	Ditch	0.30-0.57m	NE end of trench
91/007	Fill	Single fill of ditch [91/008]	0.34-0.48m	Centre of trench
91/008	Cut	Ditch	0.34-0.48m	Centre of trench

Table 3: Trench 91 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 Ditch [91/004] was orientated ENE-WSW at the NE end of the trench. It measured 0.67m wide x 0.13m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill [91/003] comprised firm, light orange brown sandy silt with occasional small flint stones, but contained no finds.
- 4.3.2 Immediately southwest, a NE-SW orientated ditch [91/006] crossed the trench, presumably intersecting with [91/004] further to the east. It had moderately steep, slightly stepped sides with a concave base. It measured 0.54m in width and 0.17m deep. Its fill [91/005] was firm, light brown sandy silt with occasional flint stones, but no finds.
- 4.3.3 Near the centre of the trench, ditch [91/008] ran roughly NE-SW along the trench edge before seeming to turn at the southern end and extend eastwards beyond the limit of excavation. Similar to ditch [91/004], it had gently sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.51m wide and 0.14m deep. It contained a single fill [91/007] consisting of firm, light greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint stones, but no finds.
- 4.3.4 None of the linear features in Trench 91 were identified as anomalies by the geophysical survey (GSB 2016; Figure 2).

#### 4.4 Trench 92 (Figure 4)

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.79m deep*

*Ground level: 28.82m OD (NNW), 30.40m OD (SSE)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
92/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
92/002	Deposit	Natural (colluvium)	0.36m	NNW end of trench
92/003	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.27-0.79m	Trench-wide
92/004	Fill	Single fill of ditch [92/005]	0.29-0.47m	Centre of trench
92/005	Cut	Ditch	0.29-0.47m	Centre of trench
92/006	Fill	Single fill of drain [92/007]	0.36-0.47m	NNW end of trench
92/007	Cut	Post-medieval drain	0.36-0.47m	NNW end of trench

Table 4: Trench 92 list of recorded contexts

- 4.4.1 Deposit [92/002] was underlay the ploughsoil at the NNW end of the trench, extending c.17.4m along it. It was initially investigated by hand and then by machine sondage at the end of the trench. This demonstrated it to be a sterile layer of compact, light greyish yellow clay silt with occasional pebbles. As this trench is located at the base of a north-facing hill, it is likely that this layer is naturally accumulated colluvium. No finds were retrieved from it.
- 4.4.2 Ditch [92/005] crossed the near-centre of the trench and was orientated NE-SW. It measured 0.65m wide x 0.18m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill [92/004] comprised of firm, light orange grey silty clay with rare charcoal flecks and occasional pebbles, but no finds.

- 4.4.3 A narrow, steep-sided gully [92/007] was cut into the colluvial layer at the NNW end of the trench. It measured 0.42m wide and 0.21m deep, with a concave base. Its fill [92/006] comprised redeposited natural with CBM flecks and mottled with ploughsoil. This feature is likely a post-medieval field drain.
- 4.4.4 Metal-detecting in and around the trench recovered a piece of lead waste of uncertain date from the ploughsoil [92/001].
- 4.4.5 None of the features in Trench 92 were identified as anomalies by the geophysical survey (GSB 2016; Figure 2).

#### 4.5 Trench 94 (Figure 5)

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.35m deep*  
*Ground level: 32.16m OD (W), 31.92m OD (E)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
94/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
94/002	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.27-0.35m	Trench-wide
94/003	Fill	Single fill of ditch [94/004]	0.27-0.41m	W end of trench
94/004	Cut	Ditch	0.27-0.41m	W end of trench
94/005	Fill	Single fill of ditch terminus [94/006]	0.30-0.52m	Centre of trench
94/006	Cut	Ditch terminus	0.30-0.52m	Centre of trench
94/007	Fill	Single fill of pit [94/008]	0.35-0.49m	Centre of trench
94/008	Cut	Pit	0.35-0.49m	Centre of trench
94/009	Fill	Fill of channel [94/010]	0.29-0.39m	E end of trench
94/010	Cut	Palaeochannel?	0.29-0.39m	E end of trench
94/011	Deposit	Natural (compact clay silt)	0.29m	E end of trench

Table 5: Trench 94 list of recorded contexts

- 4.5.1 Ditch [94/004] was located at the west end of the trench and orientated NE-SW. It measured 0.62m wide x 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill [94/003] consisted of firm, dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional small stones, but no finds.
- 4.5.2 A NNE-SSW aligned ditch terminus [94/006] was uncovered near the centre of the trench, measuring 0.73m in width and 0.22m deep. It had moderately steep sides with a slightly concave base and contained a firm, greyish brown silty/sandy clay fill [94/005] with no finds.
- 4.5.3 A small, oval-shaped pit [94/008] was located near the centre of the trench, against the south edge. It measured 0.54m+ x 0.56m x 0.14m deep and extended south beyond the limit of excavation. Its single fill [94/007] was compact, light yellowish grey silty clay with occasional chalk pieces, very similar to the natural strata. It had no finds.
- 4.5.4 A N-S aligned linear feature [94/010] was investigated in the east end of the trench and appeared to possibly be the remnants of a naturally formed palaeochannel. It had straight sides and a flattish base with sterile, compact light orange yellow silty sand fill [94/009] interrupting the predominant natural till.
- 4.5.5 Another area of secondary natural deposits [94/011] was noted at the



southeast corner of the trench. This comprised compact orange brown clay silt. It was not further investigated.

4.5.6 None of the features in Trench 94 were identified as anomalies by the geophysical survey (GSB 2016; Figure 2).

#### 4.6 Trench 95 (Figure 6)

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.35m deep*

*Ground level: 32.76m OD (NW), 34.05m OD (SE)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
95/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
95/002	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.32-0.35m	Trench-wide
95/003	Fill	Single fill of ditch [95/004]	0.32-0.53m	Centre of trench
95/004	Cut	Ditch	0.35-0.53m	Centre of trench
95/005	Fill	Single fill of ditch [95/006]	0.35-0.66m	SE end of trench
95/006	Cut	Ditch	0.35-0.66m	SE end of trench
95/007	Deposit	Natural (compact silt clay)	0.33-0.68m	NW end of trench

Table 6: Trench 95 list of recorded contexts

4.6.1 A NW-SE ditch ran along the trench from the centre towards the SE end where it appeared to either turn or form a T-junction with a linear feature orientated NE-SW. Two segments were excavated, one near the centre of the trench [95/004] and at the corner [95/006]. The ditch had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured between 0.72m and 0.75m in width with an average depth of 0.25m. Its single fill [95/003] and [95/005] consisted of firm, light yellowish grey sandy silt with occasional small stones. An end scraper was recovered from fill [95/003], which is likely residual in this context.

4.6.2 The natural strata of glacial till was interrupted by a 7m-wide linear-like patch [95/007] at the NW end of the trench. This possible feature was hand and machine investigated and determined to be a secondary natural deposit consisting of sterile, compact light yellowish grey silty clay.

4.6.3 Neither the ditch or geological deposit in Trench 95 were identified as an anomaly by the geophysical survey (GSB 2016; Figure 2).

#### 4.7 Trench 96 (Figure 7)

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.30m deep*

*Ground level: 32.09m OD (NNE), 34.28m OD (SSW)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
96/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
96/002	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.22-0.30m	Trench-wide
96/003	Fill	Single fill of ditch [96/004]	0.30-0.41m	Centre of trench
96/004	Cut	Ditch	0.30-0.41m	Centre of trench

Table 7: Trench 96 list of recorded contexts

4.7.1 A NE-SW aligned ditch [96/004] crossed the centre of the trench. It measured 0.50m wide and 0.11m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill [96/003] consisted of compact, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional medium pieces of flint. No finds were recovered.

4.7.2 The archaeological feature in Trench 96 was not identified as an anomaly by the geophysical survey (GSB 2016; Figure 2).

#### 4.8 Trench 102 (Figure 8)

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.27m deep*  
*Ground level: 30.73m OD (N), 31.40m OD (S)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
102/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
102/002	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.24-0.27m	Trench-wide
102/003	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [102/006]	0.24-0.43m	S end of trench
102/004	Fill	Intermediary fill of ditch [102/006]	0.43-0.56m	S end of trench
102/005	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [102/006]	0.56-1.19+m	S end of trench
102/004	Cut	Post-medieval ditch	0.24-1.19+m	S end of trench

Table 8: Trench 102 list of recorded contexts

4.8.1 WNW-ESE orientated ditch [102/004] crossed the south end of the trench. It had steep, stepped sides, measured 2.2m wide, but was not fully excavated due to safety constraints. As excavated, the ditch contained three fills: the upper fill [102/003] comprised firm, light brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal and chalk flecks; the intermediary fill [102/004] was firm, dark blackish grey silty clay with dense charcoal and wood pieces; and the lower fill [102/005] consisted of firm, dark grey silty clay with occasional manganese, chalk and charcoal flecks. It is likely that the lower fill was the result of natural accumulation during the ditch's use and the upper two were intentional backfill events. This ditch appears on the 19th century ordnance survey maps as a field boundary up until the 1980s, when it was likely backfilled as the fields were enlarged. A single piece of iron strap hinge (RF <1>) was recovered from fill [102/005], broadly dating from the 13th to the 19th centuries. A bulk sample (<6>) was initially taken of the charcoal-rich middle fill; however, it was discarded as its origin was from a modern deposit.

4.8.2 No archaeological anomalies were detected in Trench 102 during the geophysical survey (GSB 2016: Figure 2).

#### 4.9 Trench 103 [Figure 9]

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.27m deep*  
*Ground level: 32.35m OD (WNW), 30.84m OD (ESE)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
103/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
103/002	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.24-0.27m	Trench-wide
103/003	Fill	Single fill of pit [103/004]	0.26-0.62m	ESE end of trench
103/004	Cut	Pit	0.26-0.62m	ESE end of trench

Table 9: Trench 103 list of recorded contexts

4.9.1 A small, sub-circular pit [103/004] was located at the ESE end of the trench. It had steep, irregular sides and a concave base. It measured 0.82m x 0.62m and 0.36m deep and was 100% excavated. The pit contained a single fill [103/003] comprising loose to firm, dark blackish grey silty sand with occasional stones and frequent small charcoal pieces. A moderate amount of fire-cracked flint was recovered (825g), which could indicate a prehistoric date for the

feature. A bulk environmental sample was taken (<5>), which yielded additional pieces of fire-cracked flint and charcoal, but no further information regarding dating or environmental conditions.

4.9.2 The archaeological feature in Trench 103 was not identified as an anomaly by the geophysical survey (GSB 2016; Figure 2).

#### 4.10 Trench 115 (Figure 10)

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.32m deep*  
*Ground level: 37.58m OD (N), 36.88m OD (S)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
115/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
115/002	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.21-0.32m	Trench-wide
115/003	Fill	Single fill of ditch [115/004]	0.22-0.56m	S end of trench
115/004	Cut	Ditch	0.22-0.56m	S end of trench
115/005	Fill	Single fill of ditch [115/006]	0.22-0.79m	S half of trench
115/006	Cut	Ditch	0.22-0.79m	S half of trench
115/007	Fill	Single fill of gully [115/008]	0.29-0.50m	S half of trench
115/008	Cut	Gully	0.29-0.50m	S half of trench

Table 10: Trench 115 list of recorded contexts

4.10.1 Ditch [115/004] was uncovered at the south end of the trench, running WNW-ESE and measuring 0.81m wide and 0.35m deep. It had steep, varied sides and a concave base with a single fill [115/003] comprising compact, mid orange brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from the feature.

4.10.2 A broadly similarly orientated ditch [115/006] was located c.4m north of the south ditch. It measured 1.65m wide and 0.57m deep with a steep, straight NNE edge and a steep, stepped SSW edge and a concave base. Its single fill [115/005] consisted of firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones and rare charcoal flecks, which likely represents natural accumulation during its use. No finds were recovered.

4.10.3 Narrow gully [115/008] largely underlay, and was truncated by, ditch [115/006] on its SSW side. The gully had fairly steep, convex sides and a concave base, measuring 0.41m wide and 0.21m deep. It contained a single fill [115/007] comprising firm, mid brownish yellow silty clay with occasional chalk flecks throughout, likely the result of natural accumulation. No dateable material was recovered. It is possible that ditch was a direct re-cut replacement of this feature.

4.10.4 None of the features in Trench 115 were identified as anomalies by the geophysical survey (GSB 2016; Figure 2). Nor were continuations of these linear features found in trenches to the east or west.

#### 4.11 Trench 116 (Figure 11)

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.45m deep*  
*Ground level: 40.51m OD (WNW), 38.74m OD (ESE)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
116/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
116/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.16m	ESE end of trench

116/003	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.35-0.45m	Trench-wide
116/004	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [116/006]	0.40-0.67m	ESE half of trench
116/005	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [116/006]	0.67-0.85m	ESE half of trench
116/006	Cut	Ditch	0.40-0.85m	ESE half of trench

Table 11: Trench 116 list of recorded contexts

- 4.11.1 A thin layer [116/002], recorded as subsoil, was observed in the ESE end of the trench only. It consisted of light greyish brown silty sand with frequent gravels and measured 0.16m thick. This likely represents an interface layer between the modern ploughsoil and the natural deposit as a result of agricultural cultivation.
- 4.11.2 Ditch [116/006] was located in the ESE half of the trench, below the ploughsoil and orientated NNE-SSW. It measured 1.35m wide and 0.45m deep with fairly steep sides, a step on the WNW edge, and a concave base. Its upper fill [116/004] consisted of firm, dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small to medium stones and flecks of charcoal, potentially constituting an intentional backfill. Five small, abraded pottery sherds and two pieces of worked flint, indicating a likely Early to Middle Iron Age date (c. 500-300 BC) were retrieved from it. The lower fill [116/005] comprised firm, light greyish brown silty sand with occasional stones, likely the result of natural accumulation during the ditch's use. One piece of similarly dated pottery and a piece of worked flint were recovered. The ditch was not traced further north into Trench 70 or south through Trench 69.
- 4.11.3 The ditch in Trench 116 was not recorded as an anomaly during the geophysical survey (GSB 2016; Figure 2).

#### 4.12 Trench 117 (Figure 12)

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.37m deep  
Ground level: 40.85m OD (N), 39.99m OD (S)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
117/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
117/002	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.33-0.37m	Trench-wide
117/003	Fill	Single fill of ditch [117/004]	0.35-0.58m	S end of trench
117/004	Cut	Ditch	0.35-0.58m	S end of trench

Table 12: Trench 117 list of recorded contexts

- 4.12.1 A single ditch [117/004] was uncovered near the south end of the trench, running generally east-west and measuring 0.96m wide x 0.23m deep. It had gradually sloping sides and a concave base with a single fill [117/003] consisting of firm, mid brown silty clay with occasional small flint and chalk pieces, likely the result of natural accumulation and slumping. No diagnostic finds were recovered; however, mortar was found on a collected stone which suggests a date of Roman period or later. The ditch was not traced further east or west.
- 4.12.2 The ditch in Trench 117 was not detected as an anomaly by the geophysical survey (GSB 2016; Figure 2).

#### 4.13 Trench 118 (Figure 13)

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.34m deep*  
*Ground level: 42.73m OD (W), 41.61m OD (E)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
118/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
118/002	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.32-0.34m	Trench-wide
118/003	Fill	Single fill of ditch [118/004]	0.32-0.43m	Centre of trench
118/004	Cut	Ditch	0.32-0.43m	Centre of trench
118/005	Fill	Single fill of ditch [118/006]	0.33-0.49m	E end of trench
118/006	Cut	Ditch	0.33-0.49m	E end of trench

Table 13: Trench 118 list of recorded contexts

- 4.13.1 Ditch [118/004] was located in the centre of the trench and orientated WNW-ESE. It measured 0.63m in width and 0.11m deep, with gradually sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill [118/003] was composed of firm, light greyish brown silty clay with occasional small pieces of flint and no finds, which is likely the result of natural accumulation during the ditch's use.
- 4.13.2 A similarly orientated ditch [118/006] was located c.14m further east in the trench. It measured 0.52m wide and 0.16m deep with the same profile as ditch [118/004]. The single, likely naturally accumulated fill [118/005] consisted of firm, light greyish yellow silty clay with rare small flints and charcoal flecks. One small, Early Roman (c. 50-70/100 AD) pottery sherd was recovered.
- 4.13.3 Neither ditch was traced further WNW or ESE, in Trenches 68 or 72, nor were they identified as anomalies during the geophysical survey (GSB 2016; Figure 2).

#### 4.14 Trench 123 (Figure 14)

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.34m deep*  
*Ground level: 45.29m OD (W), 45.60m OD (E)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
123/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
123/002	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.34m	Trench-wide
123/003	Fill	Single fill of ditch [123/004]	0.34-0.65m	W half of trench
123/004	Cut	Ditch	0.34-0.65m	W half of trench
123/005	Fill	Single fill of pit [123/006]	0.34-0.42m	Centre of trench
123/006	Cut	Pit	0.34-0.42m	Centre of trench
123/007	Fill	Single fill of pit [123/008]	0.34-0.55m	E half of trench
123/008	Cut	Pit	0.34-0.55m	E half of trench

Table 14: Trench 123 list of recorded contexts

- 4.14.1 Ditch [123/004] crossed the west half of the trench, running generally north-south. It measured 1.84m in width and 0.31m deep, with gradually sloping, concave sides and a concave base. Its single fill [123/003] consisted of firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small chalk pieces. It was likely accumulated during the ditch's use and contained no finds. A similarly-profiled ditch was present in Trench 61 [61/006] to its south; however, it was orientated slightly more NNE-SSW, so may not be part of the same feature.
- 4.14.2 Two small oval pits were located in the centre and towards the east end of the

trench. Pit [123/006] had gently sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 0.50m x 0.80m x 0.08m deep. Pit [123/008] displayed steeper, convex sides with a concave base. It measured 0.62m x 0.75m x 0.21m deep. Both pits contained similar fills, consisting of firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with few inclusions that are the result of natural disuse accumulation. No finds were recovered from either feature.

4.14.3 None of the features in Trench 123 were identified as anomalies during the geophysical survey (GSB 2016; Figure 2).

#### 4.15 Trench 124 (Figure 15)

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.37m deep  
Ground level: 45.34m OD (N), 45.51m OD (S)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
124/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
124/002	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.27-0.37m	Trench-wide
124/003	Cut	Ditch	0.30-0.60m	S half of trench
124/004	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [124/003]	0.31-0.58m	S half of trench
124/005	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [124/003]	0.30-0.60m	S half of trench
124/006	Cut	Pit	0.31-0.44m	S end of trench
124/007	Fill	Single fill of pit [124/006]	0.31-0.44m	S end of trench
124/008	Cut	Pit	0.41-0.60m	S end of trench
124/009	Fill	Single fill of pit [124/008]	0.41-0.60m	S end of trench
124/010	Cut	Hollow/spread	0.27-0.48m	N end of trench
124/011	Fill	Single fill of hollow [124/010]	0.27-0.48m	N end of trench

Table 15: Trench 124 list of recorded contexts

4.15.1 Ditch [124/003] crossed the south half of the trench, orientated east-west. Measuring 2.10m wide and 0.30m deep, it had moderately steep, slightly convex sides and a flattish base. The ditch contained two fills: the lower fill [124/004] comprised compact, light yellowish brown silty clay with few inclusions, likely the result of natural slumping; and the upper fill [124/005] was moderately compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flints and charcoal flecks, also likely the result of natural accumulation during the ditch's use. Three small, abraded Early/Middle Iron Age pottery sherds, two pieces of worked flint, and some animal bone were retrieved from the upper fill. The ditch was not traced further east or west into adjacent trenches.

4.15.2 Two pits were located in the south end of the trench. Pit [124/006] appeared to be an elongated oval in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base, though its west side extended beyond the trench limit. As exposed, it measured 2.71m N-S and in excess of 0.84m E-W. It was only 0.13m deep with a single fill [124/007] consisting of moderately compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional stones and charcoal flecks. Three small, abraded Early/Middle Iron Age pottery sherds and one flint flake were recovered.

4.15.3 A second pit was encountered at the base of pit [124/006], at its north end. Pit [124/008] was circular in shape with steep, straight sides and a slightly concave base. It measured 0.45m x 0.48m x 0.19m deep. It contained a single fill [124/009] consisting of moderately compact, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions. Two small, abraded pottery sherds

dating to the Early/Middle Iron Age period were retrieved from it. The relationship between the two pits was not clear in the field, it is possible that they were more-or-less contemporary.

- 4.15.4 A large cut feature [124/010] was present at the north end of the trench. Parts of its north and south sides were recorded, demonstrating it to be c. 10.5m wide and extending east and west beyond the limits of excavation. A 1.6m x 1.0m segment was excavated at the north edge of the feature, revealing a gently sloping, concave side and a flat base at a depth of 0.21m. Its single fill [124/011] comprised moderately compact, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. Five small Early/Middle Iron Age and one Early Roman abraded pottery sherds and one piece of worked flint were recovered from it. The function of the feature is unclear as its full extent was not determined; it is loosely interpreted as a possible hollow with naturally accumulated fill.
- 4.15.5 Ditch [124/003] roughly corresponds to a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey and interpreted as being of possible archaeological origin (GSB 2016; Figure 2); though it is noted that the south-westward continuation of this plotted anomaly was not found in Trenches 64 and 127. The other features in this trench were previously unidentified.

**4.16 Trench 125** (Figure 16)

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.41m deep*  
*Ground level: 45.78m OD (N), 45.94m OD (S)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
125/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
125/002	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.33-0.41m	Trench-wide
125/003	Fill	Single fill of ditch [125/004]	0.35-0.46m	S end of trench
125/004	Cut	Ditch	0.35-0.46m	S end of trench
125/005	Fill	Fill of ditch [125/006]	Unexcavated	S end of trench
125/006	Cut	Ditch	Unexcavated	S end of trench
125/007	Fill	Single fill of ditch [125/008]	0.34-0.52m	S half of trench
125/008	Cut	Ditch	0.34-0.52m	S half of trench
125/009	Fill	Fill of ditch [125/010]	Unexcavated	S half of trench
125/010	Cut	Ditch	Unexcavated	S half of trench
125/011	Fill	Single fill of pit [125/012]	0.33-0.42m	S half of trench
125/012	Cut	Pit	0.33-0.42m	S half of trench
125/013	Fill	Single fill of ditch [125/014]	0.33-0.52m	Centre of trench
125/014	Cut	Ditch	0.33-0.52m	Centre of trench
125/015	Fill	Fill of ditch [125/016]	Unexcavated	Centre of trench
125/016	Cut	Ditch	Unexcavated	Centre of trench
125/017	Fill	Single fill of ditch [125/018]	0.38-0.58m	N half of trench
125/018	Cut	Ditch	0.38-0.58m	N half of trench
125/019	Fill	Single fill of [125/020]	0.38-1.00	N end of trench
125/020	Cut	Possible quarry?	0.38-1.00	N end of trench

Table 16: Trench 125 list of recorded contexts

- 4.16.1 Seven parallel ditches spread across the trench are assumed to have been broadly contemporary, perhaps as part of a system of agriculture. They were orientated generally east-west and were mostly evenly spaced at 3.5-4m intervals, although none of them were traced further east or west into adjacent trenches. None of the ditches are securely dated; one fill [125/013] produced

three sherds of abraded Early/Middle Iron Age pottery.

4.16.2 The ditches and their fills are described from south to north as follows:

[125/004]: 0.56m wide x 0.21m deep with steep, concave sides and a flattish base. Single fill [125/003] was firm, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones, but no finds.

[125/006]: located c.3.9m north of [125/004] and measuring approximately 0.88m wide, this ditch was unexcavated during the evaluation. Its fill [125/005] was similar in appearance to [125/003].

[125/008]: 0.60m wide x 0.18m deep with fairly steep, concave sides and a flattish base. Single fill [125/007] was a firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones, but no finds.

[125/010]: located c.3.7m north of [125/008] and measuring approximately 0.85m wide, this ditch was unexcavated during the evaluation. Its fill [125/009] was similar in appearance to [125/007].

[125/014]: 0.83m wide x 0.19m deep with moderately steep straight/stepped sides with a flattish base. Single fill [125/013] was firm, light greyish brown silty clay with occasional gravel, chalk pieces, and three pieces of prehistoric pottery (probably residual).

[125/016]: located c.4m north of [125/014] and measuring approximately 0.70m wide, this ditch was unexcavated during the evaluation. Its fill [125/015] was similar in appearance to [125/007].

[125/018]: 0.65m wide x 0.20m deep with moderately steep, straight/steeped sides with a flat base. Single fill [125/017] consisted of firm, light greyish brown silty clay with occasional small pieces of flint and manganese, but no finds.

4.16.3 A small oval pit [125/012] was located between ditches [125/010] and [125/014], near the centre of the trench. It measured 0.96m x 0.68m and 0.09m deep, with gradual, concave sides and a flat base. Its single fill [125/011] comprised firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones that appears to have been accumulated naturally, but no finds. Its function is not clear and it may have been a natural hollow rather than an archaeological feature.

4.16.4 Feature [125/020] was machine tested at the north end of the trench. Of unknown shape and extent, its fill [125/019] consisted of loose to compact redeposited natural, sand and gravels, similar to modern quarry remains located in Trench 126.

4.16.5 None of the features in Trench 125 were identified as anomalies by the geophysical survey (GSB 2016; Figure 2).



#### 4.17 Trench 126 (Figure: 17)

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.38m deep*

*Ground level: 46.14m OD (W)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
126/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
126/002	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.33-0.38m	Trench-wide
126/003	Fill	Upper fill of quarry pit [126/004]	0.33-0.63+m	W half of trench
126/004	Cut	Modern quarry pit	0.33-0.63+m	W half of trench

Table 17: Trench 126 list of recorded contexts

- 4.17.1 Over half of the trench was covered by a modern quarry pit [126/004], c.30m wide, which contained an upper fill [126/003] of redeposited brown clay natural and orange sand with frequent gravels. Hand excavation of the feature was halted after several pieces of modern slag and CBM were found across its surface.
- 4.17.2 Various linear and discrete anomalies interpreted by the geophysical survey to be either of natural or uncertain were potted in the vicinity of Trench 26 (GSB 2016; Figure 2). None of these equated with the recorded archaeological remains.

#### 4.18 Trench 128 (Figure 18)

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.36m deep*

*Ground level: 45.92m OD (N), 45.78m OD (S)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
128/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
128/002	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.33-0.36m	Trench-wide
128/003	Fill	Single fill of ditch [128/004]	0.36-0.48m	S end of trench
128/004	Cut	Ditch	0.36-0.48m	S end of trench
128/005	Fill	Single fill of ditch [128/006]	0.35-0.44m	S half of trench
128/006	Cut	Ditch	0.35-0.44m	S half of trench
128/007	Fill	Single fill of ditch [128/008]	0.34-0.55m	Centre of trench
128/008	Cut	Ditch	0.34-0.55m	Centre of trench
128/009	Fill	Fill of ditch [128/010]	Unexcavated	S half of trench
128/010	Cut	Ditch	Unexcavated	S half of trench
128/011	Fill	Fill of ditch [128/012]	Unexcavated	Centre of trench
128/012	Cut	Ditch	Unexcavated	Centre of trench

Table 18: Trench 128 list of recorded contexts

- 4.18.1 Five linear features were uncovered in the trench, orientated east-west, and irregularly spaced – similar to those recorded in Trench 125. These are assumed to be broadly contemporary, although no dateable material was recovered from any of the ditches. It is also possible that several of the linear features, especially [128/004] and [128/006], could have been modern disturbance from agricultural machine tracks, as they were very shallow and appeared to have compressed topsoil within their fills.
- 4.18.2 The ditches and their fills are described from south to north, as follows:

[128/004]: 0.92m wide x 0.12m deep with gently sloping, concave sides and a flat base. Single fill [128/003] was compact, dark orange brown silty clay with

no inclusions or finds. This ditch appears to continue east in Trench 130.

[128/010]: located c.9.6m north of ditch [128/004] and measuring approximately 0.90m wide, this feature was not excavated during the evaluation. Its fill [128/009] was very similar in appearance to [128/007]. This feature was not traced further east in other trenches.

[128/008]: 0.75m wide x 0.21m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill [128/007] consisted of firm, dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones, chalk and charcoal flecks, and frequent manganese. No finds were recovered. This linear feature did not appear to extend further east.

[128/012]: located c.9.4m north of ditch [128/008] and measuring approximately 1.0m wide, this feature was not excavated during the evaluation. Its fill [128/011] was similar in appearance to [128/005]. This feature was not traced further east in other trenches.

[128/006]: 0.93m wide x 0.09m deep with gently sloping, concave sides and a flat base. Single fill [128/005] was moderately firm, mid-light greyish brown sandy/clay silt with occasional pebbles and CBM flecks. No finds were recovered. This ditch was not traced further east.

4.18.3 An area of magnetic disturbance or ferrous content was not identified in the trench (GSB 2016; Figure 2). However, a possible ploughmark anomaly plotted at the south end of the trench may roughly correspond with ditch [128/004] (c.1.5m to its south). None of the other archaeological features in Trench 128 were identified as geophysical anomalies.

#### 4.19 Trench 130 (Figure 19)

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.36m deep*

*Ground level: 44.21m OD (N), 44.25m OD (S)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
130/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
130/002	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.31-0.36m	Trench-wide
130/003	Fill	Single fill of ditch [130/004]	0.31-0.54m	S end of trench
130/004	Cut	Ditch	0.31-0.54m	S end of trench
130/005	Fill	Single fill of pit [130/006]	0.31-0.55m	S end of trench
130/006	Cut	Pit	0.31-0.55m	S end of trench
130/007	Fill	Single fill of pit [130/008]	0.31-0.51m	S end of trench
130/008	Cut	Pit	0.31-0.51m	S end of trench
130/009	Fill	Single fill of ditch [130/010]	0.34-0.74m	N half of trench
130/010	Cut	Ditch	0.34-0.74m	N half of trench

Table 19: Trench 130 list of recorded contexts

4.19.1 Ditch [130/004] was located at the south end of the trench and appears to be the eastward continuation of ditch [128/004]. It was orientated east-west and measured 0.91m wide and 0.23m deep, with moderately steep, straight sides and a flat base. Its single fill [130/003] appeared to have accumulated naturally and was a firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones. No finds were recovered from it. The ditch did not appear to extend further east into Trench 59.

- 4.19.2 Two oval pits were located immediately north of ditch [130/004], both of them extending east beyond the edge of the excavation. Small elongated pit [130/006] measured 0.80m+ x 0.42m x 0.24m deep with fairly steep, convex sides and a flat base. Its single fill [130/005] comprised firm, mid brownish orange silty sand with no inclusions or finds; it appeared to have accumulated naturally.
- 4.19.3 Pit [130/008] measured 1.11m+ x 1.08m x 0.20m deep with gradually sloping, concave sides and a curved base. Single fill [130/007] was compact, mid brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles, but no finds. Neither pit had a clear function and may have been areas of varied natural rather than actual features.
- 4.19.4 Ditch [130/010] crossed the northern part of the trench, running east-west, but was not traced further in either direction. It measured 0.58m in width and 0.40m deep with steep, straight sides and a slightly concave base. It contained a single fill [130/009] that appeared to have accumulated naturally during the ditch's use. It comprised firm, dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones, flints, and small pieces of chalk, but no finds.
- 4.19.5 None of the features in Trench 130 were identified as anomalies by the geophysical survey (GSB 2016; Figure 2).

#### 4.20 Trench 131 (Figure 20)

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.36m deep  
Ground level: 43.77m OD (W), 42.26m OD (E)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
131/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
131/002	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.32-0.36m	Trench-wide
131/003	Fill	Single fill of ditch [131/004]	0.34-0.49m	Centre of trench
131/004	Cut	Ditch	0.34-0.49m	Centre of trench
131/005	Fill	Single fill of ditch [131/006]	0.32-0.50m	E half of trench
131/006	Cut	Ditch	0.32-0.50m	E half of trench
131/007	Fill	Single fill of ditch [131/008]	0.32-0.53m	E end of trench
131/008	Cut	Ditch	0.32-0.53m	E end of trench

Table 20: Trench 131 list of recorded contexts

- 4.20.1 Two parallel ENE-WSW orientated ditches crossed Trench 131. Ditch [131/004] crossed the centre of the trench and measured 0.56m wide and 0.15m deep. It had gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Single fill [130/003] was firm, light greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones, but no finds. It appeared to have accumulated naturally.
- 4.20.2 Ditch [131/008] was located at the east end of the trench, measuring 0.51m wide x 0.21m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill [131/007] consisted of firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small flints, but not finds. It is likely that both features are broadly contemporary and are part of the same field system; however, the continuation of neither ditch was identified in adjacent trenches.
- 4.20.3 A third ditch [131/006], located immediately west of ditch [131/008] crossed the trench on a north-south alignment. It measured 1.02m wide x 0.18m deep, with

gently sloping, stepped sides and a concave base. Single fill [131/005] comprised firm, dark brown silty clay with occasional small flints. Nineteen Early/Middle Iron Age (c.500-300 BC) pot sherds were recovered from the ditch, most appearing to derive from a single vessel.

4.20.4 None of the features in Trench 131 were identified as anomalies during the geophysical survey (GSB 2016; Figure 2).

#### 4.21 Trench 132 (Figure 21)

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.31m deep*  
*Ground level: 45.92m OD (W), 45.70m OD (E)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
132/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
132/002	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.28-0.31m	Trench-wide
132/003	Cut	Ditch	0.31-0.66m	Centre of trench
132/004	Fill	Single fill of ditch [132/003]	0.31-0.66m	Centre of trench
132/005	Cut	Ditch	0.31-0.45m	Centre of trench
132/006	Fill	Single fill of ditch [132/005]	0.31-0.45m	Centre of trench
132/007	Fill	Single fill of ditch [132/008]	0.29-0.61m	W end of trench
132/008	Cut	Ditch	0.29-0.61m	W end of trench
132/009	Fill	Single fill of ditch [132/010]	0.29-0.42m	W end of trench
132/010	Cut	Ditch	0.29-0.42m	W end of trench

Table 21: Trench 132 list of recorded contexts

4.21.1 Narrow ENE-WSW ditch [132/003] was located toward the centre of Trench 132. It measured 0.33m wide and 0.35m deep with steep, straight sides and a concave base. It contained a single, naturally accumulated fill [132/004] of soft, mid brownish grey clay sand with occasional small flints, but no finds.

4.21.2 Ditch [132/005] was truncated down its NNW edge by ditch [132/003], the former perhaps constituting the original boundary which was later re-cut/re-established by the latter. It had a gradually sloping SSE side with a concave base, measuring 0.45m wide and 0.14m deep. Its single fill [132/006] comprised soft, light orange grey clay sand with rare flecks of charcoal, but no finds.

4.21.3 A further ENE-WSW ditch [132/008] was located at the west end of the trench, possibly terminating with a square end just before the northern trench edge. It measured 1.30m wide and 0.32m deep, with moderately steep, straight sides and a flattish base. Its a single fill [132/007] was a moderately firm, light grey silty clay with occasional pebbles and rare charcoal flecks. One fragment of possibly medieval to early post-medieval CBM was recovered from the feature. The ditch appeared to truncate infilled ditch [132/010]; however, it did not extend further east and so may have been broadly contemporary.

4.21.4 Ditch [132/010] was orientated NNW-SSE, measuring 1.26m wide x 0.18m deep with a gradually sloping WSW side and flat base. Its single, naturally accumulated fill [132/009] was firm, mid-light greyish brown silty clay with occasional small chalk pieces and pebbles, but no finds. Apparently cut by ditch [132/008], it may originally have formed a T-junction with it.

4.21.5 Two anomalies of uncertain origin were plotted by the geophysical survey at

the west end of the trench (GSB 2016; Figure 2). These correspond with the below-ground remains of ditch [132/010]. The other linear features recorded in this trench were not previously identified as geophysical anomalies.

#### 4.22 Trench 133 (Figure 22)

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.34m deep*  
*Ground level: 43.94m OD (W), 42.09m OD (E)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
133/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
133/002	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.28-0.34m	Trench-wide
133/003	Fill	Single fill of ditch [133/004]	0.32-0.55m	E half of trench
133/004	Cut	Ditch	0.32-0.55m	E half of trench
133/005	Fill	Single fill of ditch [133/006]	0.33-0.50m	Centre of trench
133/006	Cut	Ditch	0.33-0.50m	Centre of trench
133/007	Fill	Single fill of ditch terminus [133/008]	0.33-0.61m	W half of trench
133/008	Cut	Ditch terminus	0.33-0.61m	W half of trench
133/009	Fill	Fill of ditch [133/010]	Unexcavated	Centre of trench
133/010	Cut	Ditch	Unexcavated	Centre of trench

Table 22: Trench 133 list of recorded contexts

- 4.22.1 Ditch [133/004] was located in the east half of the trench and orientated ENE-WSW. It measured 1.33m wide and 0.23m deep, with a moderately steep, concave SSE side, a gradual, stepped NNW edge, and a slightly concave base. Single fill [133/003] was a firm, dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small to medium stones, but no finds. The continuation of this ditch was not traced further ENE in Trench 59.
- 4.22.2 A NNE-SSW aligned ditch [133/006] was recorded c.1.3m west of ditch [133/004]. It had a gradually sloping profile with flattish base, measuring 0.48m wide and 0.17m deep. The ditch contained a single, naturally accumulated fill [133/005] of firm, dark grey silty clay with occasional small stones. Two small, abraded Early/Middle Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered from the fill. It does not appear to have extended NNE as far as Trench 131; however, it may correspond to ditch [138/011] to the SSW.
- 4.22.3 The sub-square western terminus of ENE-WSW ditch [133/008] was recorded in the west of the trench. It measured 0.60m wide and 0.28m deep with steep, straight sides and a concave base. Single fill [133/007] was soft, mid greyish brown clay sand with small to medium flint stones, but no finds. The ditch was not traced further ENE.
- 4.22.4 North-south aligned linear feature [133/010] was located c.3.5m east of terminus [133/008], but was not excavated during the evaluation. It measured c.1.3m wide and contained fill [133/009], which appeared similar to fill [133/005].
- 4.22.5 None of the features in Trench 133 were identified as anomalies by the geophysical survey (GSB 2016; Figure 2).

#### 4.23 Trench 135 (Figure 23)

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.33m deep*

*Ground level: 45.74m OD (N), 45.68m OD (S)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
135/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
135/002	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.32-0.33m	Trench-wide
135/003	Fill	Single fill of ditch [135/004]	0.32-0.58m	N end of trench
135/004	Cut	Ditch	0.32-0.58m	N end of trench
135/005	Cut	Ditch	0.32-0.63m	N half of trench
135/006	Fill	Single fill of ditch [135/005]	0.32-0.63m	N half of trench
135/007	Cut	Ditch	Unexcavated	N half of trench
135/008	Fill	Fill of ditch [135/007]	Unexcavated	N half of trench
135/009	Cut	Ditch	Unexcavated	N half of trench
135/010	Fill	Fill of ditch [135/009]	Unexcavated	N half of trench

Table 23: Trench 135 list of recorded contexts

4.23.1 Four parallel ditches spread across the ditch are assumed to have been broadly contemporary, perhaps as part of a system of agriculture along with those in Trenches 125 and 128. They were orientated generally east-west and were evenly spaced at c.4.5m intervals, although none of them were traced further east into the site. None of the ditches are securely dated; one fill, [135/003], produced two small sherds of abraded Early/Middle Iron Age pottery.

4.23.2 The ditches and their fills are described from north to south, as follows:

[135/004]: 0.75m wide x 0.26m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Single fill [135/003] was soft, light greyish brown silty clay with occasional small to medium rounded flints. Two small pieces of abraded Early/Middle Iron Age pottery sherds and two pieces of fired clay were recovered from the naturally accumulated fill.

[135/007]: measuring c. 0.90m wide, this ditch was not excavated during the evaluation. Its single fill [135/008] was similar in appearance to [135/003] and [135/006].

[135/005]: 0.90m wide x 0.31m deep with gradually sloping, slightly convex sides and a concave base. Its single fill [135/006] consisted of soft, light greyish brown silty clay with occasional small rounded flints, but no finds.

[135/009]: measuring c. 0.80m wide, this ditch was not excavated during the evaluation. Single fill [135/010] resembled the other three ditch fills within the trench.

4.23.3 The geophysical survey (GSB 2016, Figure 2) identified linear anomalies interpreted as ploughmarks in the immediate vicinity of this trench. One of these corresponds with linear feature [135/004].

#### 4.24 Trench 136 (Figure 24)

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.34m deep*  
*Ground level: 45.67m OD (W), 45.01m OD (E)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
136/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
136/002	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.28-0.34m	Trench-wide
136/003	Cut	Pit	0.34-1.20m	E end of trench
136/004	Fill	Lower fill of pit [136/003]	0.80-1.20m	E end of trench
136/005	Fill	Intermediary fill of pit [136/003]	0.56-0.80m	E end of trench
136/006	Fill	Upper fill of pit [136/003]	0.28-0.56m	E end of trench

Table 24: Trench 136 list of recorded contexts

- 4.24.1 The edge of a large, possibly sub-oval, pit [136/003] was located at the east end of the trench. Only a small portion of its west side was exposed in plan, measuring in excess of 1.1m wide and 0.90m deep with a steep, stepped profile and concave base. It contained three fills: lower fill [136/004] was very compact, dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional flints, chalk and charcoal flecks; intermediary fill [136/005] comprised very compact, mottled light grey/orange brown silty clay with occasional angular flints and charcoal flecks; and upper fill [136/006] consisting of moderately compact, dark greyish brown silty clay with rare small flints and charcoal flecks. Moderate assemblages of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery and worked flint were recovered from both the lower and upper fills, with the addition of animal bone from the lower fill. It is likely that this pit functioned as quarry pit, which could have been filled in with a combination of intentional backfilling and natural accumulation.
- 4.24.2 The pit was not identified by the geophysical survey. A linear anomaly interpreted as a ploughmark at this location was not recognised in the field as a below-ground archaeological feature in this trench (GSB 2016; Figure 2).

#### 4.25 Trench 137 (Figure 25)

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.47m deep*  
*Ground level: 45.02m OD (N), 44.83m OD (S)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
137/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
137/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.27-0.36m	Trench-wide
137/003	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.34-0.47m	Trench-wide
137/004	Fill	Single fill of pit [137/005]	0.42-0.60m	S end of trench
137/005	Cut	Pit	0.42-0.60m	S end of trench
137/006	Fill	Single fill of ditch [137/007]	0.34-0.56m	Centre of trench
137/007	Cut	Ditch	0.34-0.56m	Centre of trench
137/008	Fill	Upper fill of pit [137/011]	0.47-0.62m	N end of trench
137/009	Fill	Mid fill of pit [137/011]	0.62-0.74m	N end of trench
137/010	Fill	Lower fill of pit [137/011]	0.62-0.77m	N end of trench
137/011	Cut	Pit	0.47-0.77m	N end of trench
137/012	Fill	Single fill of ditch [137/013]	0.47-0.95m	N end of trench
137/013	Cut	Ditch	0.47-0.95m	N end of trench
137/014	Fill	Upper fill of gully [137/016]	0.47-0.52m	N end of trench
137/015	Fill	Lower fill of gully [137/016]	0.52-0.64m	N end of trench
137/016	Cut	Gully	0.47-0.64m	N end of trench

Table 25: Trench 137 list of recorded contexts

- 4.25.1 A thin layer [137/002], recorded as subsoil, was observed along the entire trench. It consisted of light greyish brown silty sand with frequent gravels and measured 0.06-0.18m thick. This likely represents an interface layer between the modern ploughsoil and the natural deposit as a result of agricultural cultivation. All features were found underneath both overburden layers.
- 4.25.2 An oval pit [137/005], located at the south end of the trench, measured 1.40m x 0.94m x 0.18m deep. It had gradual, straight sides and a slightly curved base. Its single fill [137/004] was firm, dark grey silty clay with occasional chalk and manganese flecks, but no finds. The pit had no clear function and appeared to have filled through natural silting.
- 4.25.3 Ditch [137/007] crossed the middle of the trench on a generally east-west alignment. It measured 0.88m wide and 0.22m deep, and had gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Its single, naturally accumulated fill [137/006] was a compact mid greyish brown silty clay. Two small pieces of possibly medieval to early post-medieval CBM were recovered. The continuation of this ditch was not identified further east in adjacent trenches.
- 4.25.4 At the north end of the trench, three intercutting features were uncovered. Pit [137/011] was a large oval cut, measuring 1.68m N/S x 2.0m+ E/W and 0.30m deep. The ends of the feature extended beyond the east and west limits of excavation. It contained three fills: the upper [137/008] was soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small to large stones and fired clay flecks; the intermediate [137/009] consisted of firm, mid brownish yellow silty clay with frequent small chalk inclusions – similar to the natural deposit; and the lower [137/010] was friable to soft, mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small pebbles. Nine small, abraded Early/Middle Iron Age pottery sherds and one piece of animal bone were recovered from the lower fill. It had no clear function and appeared to have been partially backfilled and partially naturally infilled.
- 4.25.5 The pit truncated the north side of ditch [137/013], which crossed the trench on an east-west alignment. Its southern edge was moderately steep and straight with a concave base. The feature measured over 0.41m wide and 0.48m deep. Single fill [137/012] appeared to have accumulated naturally and consisted of soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small pebbles and chalk flecks, but no finds.
- 4.25.6 The ditch in turn truncated the northern end of a north-south orientated gully [137/016]. The gully did not continue past pit [137/011] and appeared to terminate shortly south of the intervention. The gully had gradually sloping, concave sides and a flat base, measuring 0.72m wide and 0.16m deep. The upper fill [137/014] was soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with rare small pebbles, likely the result of natural silting. The lower fill [137/015] comprised firm, mid orange brown silty clay with rare pebbles and sand patches, probably due to natural slumping of the sides. No finds were recovered from either fill.
- 4.25.7 Metal-detecting in and around the trench recovered the remains of an iron padlock (RF <2>), dating broadly to the 17th-late 19th centuries, from the ploughsoil [137/001].



4.25.8 The geophysical survey (GSB 2016; Figure 2) identified a ploughmark anomaly in the same location as ditch [137/013]. A NW-SE linear anomaly of uncertain origin plotted to cross the middle of the trench did not correspond with any below-ground archaeological remains. The other excavated linear features and pit were not identified by the geophysical survey.

#### 4.26 Trench 138 (Figure 26)

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.48m deep*  
*Ground level: 44.68m OD (W), 43.41m OD (E)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
138/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
138/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.28-0.37m	Trench-wide
138/003	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.34-0.48m	Trench-wide
138/004	Fill	Single fill of pit [138/005]	0.43-0.58m	W end of trench
138/005	Cut	Pit	0.43-0.58m	W end of trench
138/006	Fill	Single fill of ditch [138/007]	0.34-0.47m	E end of trench
138/007	Cut	Ditch	0.34-0.47m	E end of trench
138/008	Fill	Single fill of ditch [138/009]	0.34-0.46m	E end of trench
138/009	Cut	Ditch	0.34-0.46m	E end of trench
138/010	Fill	Single fill of gully [138/011]	0.48-0.59m	Centre of trench
138/011	Cut	Gully	0.48-0.59m	Centre of trench
138/012	Fill	Single fill of pit [138/013]	0.46-0.72m	Centre of trench
138/013	Cut	Pit	0.46-0.72m	Centre of trench

Table 26: Trench 138 list of recorded contexts

4.26.1 A thin layer [138/002], recorded as subsoil, was observed along the entire trench. It consisted of light greyish brown silty sand with frequent gravels and measured 0.06-0.16m thick. This likely represents an interface layer between the modern ploughsoil and the natural deposit as a result of agricultural cultivation. All features were located below both overburden layers.

4.26.2 At the west end of the trench, pit [138/005] appeared sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.94m x 0.72m x 0.15m deep. It had moderately steep sides with an irregular base and a single fill [138/004] of loose, mid orange brown silty clay, but no finds. This feature was somewhat irregular and quite shallow, suggesting it may be a natural feature rather than archaeological remains.

4.26.3 At the east end, ditch [138/007] ran NNE-SSW across the trench. It had gradually sloping sides and a slightly concave base, measuring 0.58m wide and 0.13m deep. Its single, naturally accumulated fill [138/006] was a soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional medium to large stones. Nine sherds of Early Roman (c.50-80/100 AD) pottery and three pieces of slag were recovered from the fill. The ditch did not extend into adjacent trenches to the NNE or SSW.

4.26.4 WNW-ESE aligned ditch [138/009] was truncated by [138/007] at its WNW end and did not appear to extend into other trenches on site. It had gradually sloping, concave sides and a slightly curved base, measuring 0.99m wide and 0.12m deep. Its single fill [138/008] was soft, light greyish brown silty clay with occasional small to large pebbles and contained four sherds of Early Roman pottery. The fill appeared to have accumulated naturally during the ditch's use.

4.26.5 Gully [138/011] was located in the centre of the trench, on a NNE-SSW orientation. Measuring 0.57m wide and 0.11m deep, it had gently sloping, concave sides and a flat base. Single fill [138/0110] was a firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with no finds. It was not traced further SSW, but it may have continued to the NNE, as ditch [133/006].

4.26.6 Pit [138/013] was partially uncovered in the centre of the trench, extending beyond the northern limit of excavation. It had fairly steep, straight sides and a flat base, measuring 0.87m in width x 0.48m+ in length and 0.26m deep. Its single fill [138/012] consisted of firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with rare small pebbles. Three sherds of Early Roman pottery and an unidentified flat, circular iron object were recovered. No obvious function for this pit was apparent and its fill appeared to have accumulated through natural silting.

4.26.7 None of the features in Trench 138 were identified as anomalies by the geophysical survey. Neither the magnetic disturbance nor linear anomaly of uncertain origin plotted to cross this trench location (GSB 2016: Figure 2) were found as a corresponding archaeological feature.

#### 4.27 Trench 139 (Figure 27)

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.36m deep*

*Ground level: 43.07m OD (N), 43.09m OD (S)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
139/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
139/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.25-0.30m	Trench-wide
139/003	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.30-0.36m	Trench-wide
139/004	Fill	Upper fill of pit [139/007]	0.32-0.36m	Centre of trench
139/005	Fill	Intermediary fill of pit [139/007]	0.32-0.40m	Centre of trench
139/006	Fill	Lower fill of pit [139/007]	0.33-0.42m	Centre of trench
139/007	Cut	Pit	0.32-0.42m	Centre of trench
139/008	Fill	Single fill of ditch [139/009]	0.36-0.79m	Centre of trench
139/009	Cut	Ditch	0.36-0.79m	Centre of trench
139/010	Fill	Single fill of pit [139/011]	0.30-0.47m	Centre of trench
139/011	Cut	Pit	0.30-0.47m	Centre of trench

Table 27: Trench 139 list of recorded contexts

4.27.1 A thin layer [139/002], recorded as subsoil, was observed along the entire trench. It consisted of mid orange brown silty sand with frequent gravels and measured 0.05-0.06m thick. This likely represents an interface layer between the modern ploughsoil and the natural deposit as a result of agricultural cultivation. All features were located below both overburden layers.

4.27.2 A small, circular pit [139/007] was located near the centre of the trench, measuring 0.53m x 0.50m x 0.10m deep. It had gradually sloping sides, a flattish base, and contained three fills. Upper fill [139/004] was friable, dark blueish grey silty clay with abundant charcoal, but no finds. It was bulk sampled (<1>), yielding 13g of fire-cracked flint. Intermediary fill [139/005] consisted of moderately firm, light blueish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Two small sherds of Early Roman pottery was recovered from its bulk soil sample <2>. Lower fill [139/006] was a firm, dark brownish red silty clay that yielded no finds. Bulk sample <3> collected from it produced 18g of fire-

cracked flint. All of the soil samples produced small amounts of charcoal, but no charred plant macrofossils. The pit appeared to be the remains of a possible Roman period hearth, with scorched clay at the base and charcoal and ash in the upper fills.

- 4.27.3 East-west aligned ditch [139/009] crossed the centre of the trench. It measured 1.10m wide x 0.42m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill [139/008] was a compact, mid greyish brown sandy silt, likely accumulated through the ditch's use. Three sherds of Early Roman pottery, slag, and fired clay were recovered from the ditch. The feature was not traced further east or west in adjacent trenches.
- 4.27.4 Pit [139/011] was located at the west edge of the trench, truncated on its south side by ditch [139/009]. Its surviving and exposed extent measured 0.80m N/S x 0.60m+ E/W x 0.15m deep, with a moderately steep, concave north side and a flat base. Its single fill [139/010] consisted of compact, mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional pebbles and frequent charcoal flecks, which may have indicated purposeful backfilling. One sherd of Early Roman pottery and a flint flake were retrieved from the pit; however, its function is unknown.
- 4.27.5 None of the features in Trench 139 were identified as anomalies by the geophysical survey (GSB 2016; Figure 2).

#### 4.28 Trench 140 (Figure 28)

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.38m deep  
Ground level: 42.87m OD (W), 41.31m OD (E)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
140/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
140/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.26-0.31m	Trench-wide
140/003	Deposit	Natural (glacial till)	0.32-0.38m	Trench-wide
140/004	Fill	Single fill of ditch [140/005]	0.35-0.62m	E half of trench
140/005	Fill	Ditch	0.35-0.62m	E half of trench

Table 28: Trench 140 list of recorded contexts

- 4.28.1 A thin layer [140/002], recorded as subsoil, was observed along the entire trench. It consisted of mid orange brown silty sand with frequent gravels and measured 0.05-0.08m thick. This likely represents an interface layer between the modern ploughsoil and the natural deposit as a result of agricultural cultivation. The ditch present in this trench was located below both overburden layers.
- 4.28.2 Ditch [140/005] was located in the east half of the trench, orientated NNE-SSW. It measured 0.83m wide and 0.27m deep, with moderately steep, straight sides and a curved base. Single fill [140/004] was a firm, light greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stones, likely the result of accumulation during the ditch's use. One sherd of Early Roman pottery was recovered from the fill. The continuation of the ditch could not be traced in surrounding Trenches 58, 139, or 143.
- 4.28.3 The ditch in Trench 140 was not identified as an anomaly by the geophysical survey (GSB 2016; Figure 2). The vaguely oval natural anomaly detected by the survey in this location was not observed as a physical difference within the

trench.

#### 4.29 Trench 142 (Figure 29)

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.34m deep*

*Ground level: 44.29m OD (N), 44.26m OD (S)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
142/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
142/002	Deposit	Natural (orange brown clay)	0.28-0.34m	Trench-wide
142/003	Fill	Single fill of ditch [142/004]	0.29-0.48m	N half of trench
142/004	Cut	Ditch	0.29-0.48m	N half of trench
142/005	Fill	Single fill of ditch [142/006]	0.30-0.46m	N half of trench
142/006	Cut	Ditch	0.30-0.46m	N half of trench

Table 29: Trench 142 list of recorded contexts

4.29.1 Two ENE-WSW orientated ditches were located within the north half of the trench. Ditch [142/004] measured 0.73m wide and 0.19m deep, while ditch [142/006] was 0.54m wide x 0.16m deep. Both features had moderately steep, straight sides and slightly concave bases, with single fills ([142/003], [142/005] respectively) consisting of firm, mid orange brown clay with occasional small stones. One piece of undated fired clay was recovered from fill [142/003]. Neither ditch was traced further eastwards in Trenches 57 and/or 139.

4.29.2 Metal-detecting recovered a piece of modern lead pistol shot from the ploughsoil [142/001].

4.29.3 Neither ditch was identified as an anomaly by the geophysical survey (GSB 2016; Figure 2).

#### 4.30 Trench 143 (Figure 30)

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.35m deep*

*Ground level: 43.87m OD (W), 42.80m OD (E)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
143/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
143/002	Deposit	Natural (orange brown clay)	0.28-0.35m	Trench-wide
143/003	Fill	Single fill of ditch [143/004]	0.28-0.40m	W end of trench
143/004	Cut	Ditch	0.28-0.40m	W end of trench

Table 30: Trench 143 list of recorded contexts

4.30.1 A single ditch [143/004] was uncovered at the west end of the trench, orientated ENE-WSW. Measuring 0.56m wide and 0.12m deep, it had gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Single fill [143/003] was a compact, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional large pieces of flint, likely the result of natural accumulation. No finds were recovered from the ditch.

4.30.2 The ditch was not identified as an archaeological anomaly during the geophysical survey (GSB 2016; Figure 2). A linear natural anomaly plotted to cross the trench was not encountered as a physical change.

#### 4.31 Trench 144 (Figure: 31)

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.37m deep*  
*Ground level: 42.64m OD (W), 40.99m OD (E)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
144/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
144/002	Deposit	Natural (orange brown clay)	0.3-0.37m	Trench-wide
144/003	Fill	Single fill of pit [144/004]	0.33-0.41m	W end of trench
144/004	Cut	Pit/hollow	0.33-0.41m	W end of trench

Table 31: Trench 144 list of recorded contexts

4.31.1 A shallow, pit-like feature [144/004] was identified at the west end of the trench, extending beyond the south limit of excavation. It measured 1.64m E/W x 0.53m+ N/S and 0.11m deep, with an irregular oval plan shape and gently sloping sides and an irregular base. Its single fill [144/003] was a compact, dark greyish brown silty clay with rare flecks of charcoal. One small sherd of Early Roman pottery was recovered. Due to its irregularity and the similar nature of its fill to the overburden, it is possible that this feature was instead a natural depression or hollow with compressed ploughsoil in it.

4.31.2 The geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies within Trench 144 (GSB 2016; Figure 2).

#### 4.32 Trench 145 (Figure 32)

*Dimensions: 50.00m x 2.00m x 0.59m deep*  
*Ground level: 40.35m OD (N), 40.64m OD (S)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth BGL	Location
145/001	Layer	Modern ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
145/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.33-0.48m	Trench-wide
145/003	Deposit	Natural (orange brown clay)	0.44-0.59m	Trench-wide
145/004	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [145/005]	0.49-0.79m	E half of trench
145/005	Cut	Ditch	0.49-1.17+m	E half of trench
145/006	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [145/005]	0.79-1.17+m	E half of trench
145/007	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [145/008]	0.45-0.68+m	E half of trench
145/008	Cut	Ditch	0.45-0.68m+	E half of trench
145/009	Fill	Single fill of drain [145/010]	0.45m	N half of trench
145/010	Cut	Drain	0.45m	N half of trench

Table 32: Trench 145 list of recorded contexts

4.32.1 A thin layer [145/002], recorded as subsoil, was observed along the entire trench. It consisted of light greyish brown silty clay with frequent gravels and measured 0.11-0.15m thick. This likely represents an interface layer between the modern ploughsoil and the natural deposit as a result of agricultural cultivation. All features were located below both overburden layers.

4.32.2 A north-south orientated ditch ran down the entire east side of the trench, its east side being located beyond the trench edge. Two interventions were excavated along its length. Segment [145/005] was in excess of 1.25m wide and 1.17m deep. It contained two fills: the upper [145/004] was 0.31m thick and comprised firm, light greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and CBM flecks and frequent small stones; the lower fill [145/006] was a firm, dark brownish grey clay with occasional pieces of wood, at least 0.38m thick. The

second segment [145/008] measured in excess of 1.3m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.68m, revealing the same upper fill [145/007]. The ditch cut had a steep, stepped west side, but the base was not uncovered during the evaluation. This feature was clearly modern, as a piece of late post-medieval plough blade and white glazed ceramics were recovered from the fills. It was not traced further north, but was possibly recorded in Trenches 6 and 8 to the south where it was thought likely that it corresponded with a field boundary shown on the 1840 Whitton cum Thurleston tithe map (CgMs 2014, fig. 4).

- 4.32.3 A flint pebble filled field drain [145/010] was observed in the north half of the trench, running east-west across the trench, which appeared to be quite modern.
- 4.32.4 Metal-detecting of the trench yielded various metal objects of uncertain date, including an iron nail, a lead tube, two lead offcuts, and a modern metal cap, all from topsoil [145/001].
- 4.32.5 Various discrete (pit-like?) anomalies of uncertain origin were identified by the geophysical survey in the immediate vicinity of this trench (GSB 2016; Figure 2). One such anomaly was plotted to coincide with the trench position; however, no corresponding archaeological feature was uncovered. Ditch [145/005 and 008] was not detected as a geophysical anomaly.

### **4.33 Archaeologically Negative Trenches**

- 4.33.1 Twenty-five of the Phase 2 evaluation trenches, primarily within the northeast northern parts of the site (i.e. Trenches 97-101 and 104-112), encountered no archaeological features. The limited results from these trenches (modern ploughsoil over natural strata) are summarised in Appendix 1.
- 4.33.2 Metal-detecting conducted on the negative trenches produced a medieval copper buckle (RF <3>) compressed into the natural [109/002] in Trench 109, two pieces of lead of uncertain date from Trench 119 ([119/001]), an iron ring of uncertain date from ploughsoil [134/001] in Trench 134, and an undated sheet of lead from ploughsoil [141/001] in Trench 141.
- 4.33.3 Several of the negative trenches were targeted on the plotted positions of geophysical anomalies (GSB 2016; Figure 2). Some of these anomalies were interpreted to be plough marks/features (Trench 122), increased response (Trenches 107 and 108) or magnetic disturbance (Trenches 111 and 128), but others (such as the linear features in Trenches 112, 127 and 134) were considered more likely to have an archaeological origin. However, in all cases, despite careful examination, corresponding below-ground archaeological remains were not present and the causes of these anomalies could not be identified.

## 5.0 THE FINDS

### 5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the Phase 2 evaluation on land at Henley Gate, Ipswich. 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. Hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Table 33, whilst a small quantity of material retrieved from the residues of environmental samples is quantified separately in Appendix 2. Three objects, detailed in section 5.11, were assigned unique registered finds numbers. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bulk metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	FCF	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)
92/001											1	4								
92/006					4	146														
95/003	1	24																		
95/005							1	14												
102/005											1	86								
103/003															27	284	1	10		
116/004	2	44	5	2																
116/005	1	2	1	6													3	24		
117/003							2	10											1	8
118/005			1	2																
119/001											2	34								
124/005	2	10	3	10									8	36						
124/007			3	16																
124/009			2	2																
124/010	1	8	6	12																
125/013			3	12																
131/005			19	104																
132/007					1	42														
133/005			2	28																
134/001											1	90								
135/003			2	4																
136/004	1	4	13	60									4	6					2	6
136/006	1	4	17	68													1	4		
137/006					2	34														
137/010			9	54									1	20						
137/us											4	200								
138/006			9	54	3	10			3	66										
138/008			4	10																
138/012			3	50							1	74								
139/008			3	26					19	566							17	160		
139/010	2	20	1	18																
140/004			1	4																

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bulk metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	FCF	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)
141/001											1	52								
142/003											1	4					1	16		
144/003			1	<2																
145/001											8	150								
145/004											1	1632								
145/006			1	18																
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2326</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>

Table 33: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

## 5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

- 5.2.1 The evaluation produced 11 pieces of struck flint weighing 117g. Ten were hand collected and one piece retrieved from bulk soil sample <4>. A small quantity (953g) of burnt unworked flint fragments were also recovered.
- 5.2.2 With the exception of an end scraper, the assemblage of worked flints consists entirely of unretouched pieces. It comprises one blade, eight flakes and a piece of irregular waste. The scraper, recovered from fill [95/003] of ditch [95/004], is made on a flake with thin flake scar removals on the dorsal face. It displays relatively fine retouch on the distal end that form a convex edge. It is likely to predate the Early Bronze Age. Based on technological and morphological traits, the pieces of débitage suggest activity focusing on the early prehistoric period (Mesolithic or Early Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age). No concentrations were found.
- 5.2.3 The largest quantity of burnt unworked flint (825g) came from the fill [103/003] of pit [103/004]. These fragments were hand collected and retrieved from sample <5> and are well calcined to a mid grey colour.

## 5.3 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

### *Introduction and methodology*

- 5.3.1 A small assemblage of Iron Age and early Roman pottery was recovered during the current phase of evaluation, totalling 108 hand-collected sherds, weighing 542g, with a small number of additional sherds retrieved from the residues of environmental samples <2> and <4>. Two distinct phases of activity appear to be represented, with pottery belonging to the transitional Early/Middle Iron Age and Early Roman periods.
- 5.3.2 At present, the pottery has been examined with a x20 binocular microscope for the purposes of spot-dating and characterisation. It has not been quantified in detail according to a fabric and form type-series. It is recommended that the assemblage should be retained and fully integrated into any future assessment/analysis programme in the event of further archaeological work at the site.



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*Early/Middle Iron Age*

- 5.3.3 The majority of the pottery from the site (84 hand-collected sherds, weighing 532g) is of Iron Age date. This material was found in contexts [116/004], [116/005], [124/005], [124/007], [124/009], [124/010] (alongside early Roman material), [125/013], [131/005], [133/005], [135/003], [136/004], [136/006] and [137/010]; two additional sherds were recovered from the environmental sample <2>, collected from context [139/005]. No diagnostic sherds are present and no individual group contained more than 20 sherds, making precise dating difficult on a context-by-context basis. Furthermore, the assemblage is generally composed of small abraded sherds, suggesting material that may have been redeposited.
- 5.3.4 Although there is some variability in the size and frequency of inclusions, the fabrics can be divided into two main groups: sandy wares with flint-temper and purely sandy fabrics lacking other added inclusions. A few examples of the flint-tempered wares also contained some glauconite. Looking at the assemblage as a whole, the fact that sandy flint-tempered and purely sandy fabrics occur in roughly equal proportions is probably indicative of a transitional Early/Middle Iron Age date (c.500-300BC). In this respect, the assemblage is similar to pottery recovered from a previous phase of evaluation at the site (ASE 2016b). As a rule, the use of flint-tempering declined over the course of the Early/Middle Iron Age transition and pottery assemblages dating to after c.300BC tend to be almost exclusively made up by sandy fabrics. With this in mind, it is perhaps worth noting that two of the slightly larger groups of pottery, from fills [136/004] and [136/006] of pit [136/003], both have high proportions of sandy fabrics. In terms of fabric composition, these are comparable to two other well-dated ceramic groups from Moreland Road, Ipswich, containing carbonised residues on pottery radiocarbon dated to 380-200 cal BC and 400-200 cal BC respectively (Brudenell and Hogan 2014, Table 4, SUERC-40149, SUERC-40150).

*Early Roman*

- 5.3.5 Early Roman pottery from the site comprises a smaller assemblage (24 hand-collected sherds, weighing 169g), but the fragments are larger and less abraded than the prehistoric material. Roman pottery was also more concentrated at the southern end of the current evaluation area (contexts [118/005], [124/010], [138/006], [138/008], [138/012], [139/008], [139/010], [140/004] and [144/003]).
- 5.3.6 All of the Roman material is associated with similar sandy black-surfaced fabrics (or oxidised equivalents), occasionally containing sparse grog inclusions. Although individual sherds in black-surfaced wares could belong to a wide date range, assemblages dominated by these fabrics tend to be of very early Roman date (pre c.AD70), after which a wider range of regionally traded wares tends to appear.
- 5.3.7 In terms of diagnostic sherds, fill [138/006], of ditch [138/007], produced a necked, cordoned jar comparable to Cam 221/G19 (Hawkes and Hull 1947; Going 1987), while fill [139/008] of ditch [139/009] and fill [139/010] of pit [139/011] both produced plain lids. It is worth noting that all of the sherds recovered from context [139/010] (both hand-collected and from bulk soil

sample <4>) appear severely warped/burnt, probably suggesting that they are kiln wasters. Whilst the amount of material is not large enough to necessarily suggest a kiln within the site itself, it does indicate pottery production somewhere in the wider vicinity. Only one Roman kiln, of mid Roman date, has previously been recorded in the Ipswich area (Boulter 2005).

#### 5.4 The Post-Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.4.1 A single sherd of 19th-20th century undecorated porcelain (weighing 18g) was recovered from context [145/006], the lower fill of ditch [145/005].

#### 5.5 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.5.1 Eight pieces of ceramic building material weighing 228g were collected from four evaluation contexts: [92/006], [103/003], [132/007], and [137/006]. Pieces of flat roof tile, all formed from the same fabric T1 (see Table 34, below, for fabric descriptions) were collected from [92/006], [132/007], and [137/006]. Although peg tile is difficult to date with any precision, the thickness of the tile and the quartz-rich fabric suggest a late medieval date, although this sort of fabric is fairly typical for Suffolk and later-dating CBM is often found in similarly gritty, quartz-rich fabrics. However, in this instance a medieval or early post-medieval date of the late 15th-16th century is suggested for the tile.

5.5.2 Further pieces of non-tile CBM in a similar fabric were also collected from [92/006]. Due to the size of the most substantial piece of this CBM (accompanied by two smaller irregular fragments) it is assumed to be a piece of broken, abraded brick; one surviving surface was clearly sanded. No firm date can be provided although the level of firing and quality of the fabric would again support a late medieval or early post-medieval date for these items too.

5.5.3 Another undiagnostic piece of possible CBM was also recovered from pit fill [103/003]. However, this fragment was thoroughly burnt, and could either be a fragment of burnt CBM or a piece of burnt fired clay. It cannot be dated.

Fabric	Description
T1	Gritty-looking fabric with common medium quartz and sparse very coarse quartz; moderate amounts of shell fragments and black ferrous speckle.
?B1	Similar to T1 with common medium and coarse quartz, ferrous speckle and shell pieces; also sparse coarse mica.

Table 34: Fabric descriptions for ceramic building material

#### 5.6 The Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

5.6.1 A small assemblage of fired clay was recovered from five separate contexts weighing a total of 214g. The assemblage consists almost entirely of undiagnostic fragments in a similar sandy fabric, which are not indicative of form or function. The fragments from ditch fill [116/005] appear unfired and may be pieces of clay-rich hardened soil.

#### 5.7 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.7.1 The second phase of evaluation at this site recovered two pieces of stone,

weighing 24g, from two individually numbered contexts. Ditch fill [95/005] produced a 14g worn fragment of non-calcareous ferruginous sandstone while ditch fill [117/003] contained a 10g worn fragment of non-calcareous grey micaceous fine sandstone. Neither piece is worked and both probably originated in the glacial till deposits of the region. The stone is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

## 5.8 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.8.1 The current phase of evaluation recovered a small assemblage (1142g) of slag from the site. The material was derived from both hand collection and the bulk soil sample residues. Only the larger pieces of slag were quantified by count as well as weight – the material in the magnetic fraction being only weighed due to its miniscule size. The material is fully listed in Table 35.

5.8.2 A range of slag types is represented though most, in isolation, are not diagnostic of what high temperature event produced them. This is certainly true of the hearth lining and fuel ash slag fragments. However, these are associated with iron working waste, some of which is definitely from smithing. In the absence of anything that is diagnostic of iron smelting it would appear the entire assemblage can be fairly safely ascribed to smithing. Quantities are generally low, suggesting a background scatter, though quantities of hammerscale take a sharp increase in context [139/010] suggesting the working area may not be that far away.

Context	Sample	Fraction	Type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
102/004	6	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	-	1	Ferruginous stone granules incl some ooliths
102/004	6	Magnetic	Undiagnostic iron	-	1	Granules
102/004	6	Magnetic	Hammerscale	-	1	Flakes (to 3mm) <10, spheres < 10
103/003	5	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	-	1	
103/003	5	Magnetic	Undiagnostic iron	-	1	Granules
103/003	5	Magnetic	Hammerscale	-	1	Flakes (to 2mm) <10, spheres <10
138/006			Iron smithing	2	66	Grey/brown, aerated but dense
139/004	1	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	-	1	
139/004	1	Magnetic	Undiagnostic iron	-	1	Granules
139/004	1	Magnetic	Hammerscale	-	1	Flakes (to 2mm) <10, spheres <10
139/005	2	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	-	1	includes ferruginous ooliths
139/005	2	Magnetic	Undiagnostic iron	-	1	
139/005	2	Magnetic	Hammerscale	-	1	Flakes (to 2mm) <10, spheres <10
139/006	3	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	-	1	includes ferruginous ooliths
139/006	3	Magnetic	Hammerscale	-	1	Flakes (to 2mm) x2
139/008			Fuel ash slag	9	136	Lightweight, aerated, vitrified and bubbled

139/008			Hearth lining	2	98	Grey to red fine sandy clay with fuel ash slag adhering
139/008			Undiagnostic iron	8	330	Brown/grey, aerated. Probably smithing
139/010	4		Fuel ash slag	36	286	as [139/008]
139/010	4		Hearth lining	5	64	as [139/008]
139/010	4		Undiagnostic iron	1	44	as [139/008]
139/010	4	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	-	50	
139/010	4	Magnetic	Hammerscale	-	54	Flakes (to 9mm) x500+

Table 35: The slag assemblage (1g was the minimum weight entered)

- 5.8.3 The magnetic fraction of the residues produced small quantities of well-rounded granules of ferruginous siltstone whose magnetic properties had been enhanced through heating. Some of these were very well polished, and some were distinctly spherical in form. However, a close examination showed this to be stone rather than hammerscale and undoubtedly derived from weathered oolitic limestones.
- 5.8.4 The current assemblage of slag has no potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for the current report and has been discarded. A larger, more useful, assemblage may be recovered from any further work at the site.

## 5.9 The Metalwork by Trista Clifford

- 5.9.1 A small assemblage of iron, lead and copper alloy objects weighing a total of 2326g were recovered by hand and with the aid of a metal detector. The iron objects are in poor condition with most objects displaying active corrosion. The assemblage has been recorded on pro forma sheets for the archive. The metal detected assemblage is summarised as Table 36.
- 5.9.2 Two stratified iron objects were recovered. Context [145/004] contained a late post medieval plough blade weighing 1640g. A flat, circular object measuring 67mm in diameter was recovered from [138/012]; the function of this object is uncertain; X- radiography may aid identification.
- 5.9.3 The metal detected finds are summarised below (Table 36). The only dateable objects are modern in date. All were retrieved from topsoil deposits.

Context	Object	Material	Date	Wt(g)
92/001	Waste	Lead	Uncertain	4
119/001	Folded sheet	Lead	Uncertain	16
119/001	Ingot fragment	Lead	Uncertain	20
134/001	Ring	Iron	Uncertain	93
141/001	Folded sheet	Lead	Uncertain	55
142/001	Pistol shot	Lead	Modern	4
145/001	Droplet	Copper alloy	Uncertain	2
145/001	Tack	Copper alloy	Modern	<1
145/001	Button	Copper alloy	Modern	1

145/001	Nail	Iron	Uncertain	24
145/001	Tube	Lead	Uncertain	108
145/001	Offcut	Lead	Uncertain	11
145/001	Offcut	Lead	Uncertain	5
145/001	?Cap	White metal	Modern	<1

Table 36: The metal detected finds

## 5.10 The Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

- 5.10.1 A small assemblage of animal bone containing 13 fragments, weighing 62g, was recovered from three contexts during this phase of evaluation. The assemblage was retrieved through hand-collection with the majority of the assemblage in a poor state of preservation with signs of surface erosion and weathering evident. The assemblage contains domestic fauna and no complete bones are present.
- 5.10.2 Context [124/005] produced eight large mammal rib fragments. Context [136/004] contained two medium mammal long bone fragments, a medium mammal skull fragment and a medium mammal femur fragment. Context [137/010] contained a maxillary cattle molar in wear.
- 5.10.3 The animal bone assemblage suggests that domestic refuse disposal was undertaken in this area. No evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits or pathology were observed.

## 5.11 The Registered Finds by Trista Clifford

- 5.11.1 Three finds were assigned registered finds numbers; one of copper alloy and two of iron.
- 5.11.2 Object RF<3> is a copper alloy buckle and with attached plate, recovered from [109/002]. The buckle is trapezoidal and is knopped at each corner and flanking the pin rest; the pin is in situ. The sheet copper alloy plate is rectangular and exhibits a large domed rivet at the centre. It is in poor condition and requires conservation. The buckle is medieval in date c.12th-15th century AD.
- 5.11.3 An iron strap hinge with plain rounded terminal, RF<1>, was recovered from [102/005]. This plain form is not indicative of date; it could date from the 13th-late 19th century.
- 5.11.4 A fragmentary shield-shaped padlock (RF<2>) was recovered from [137/001]. This form was introduced during the 17th century, but could date up to the late 19th -20th century.

## **6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES** by Mariangela Vitolo

### **6.1 Introduction**

6.1.1 Six bulk sediment samples were taken in order to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and Mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. The samples originated from the fills of possible hearths, pits and a modern ditch. Deposits ranged in date from the Iron Age to the Early Roman period. The following report summarises the contents of the samples and the contribution that the environmental remains can make to discussions of diet, agrarian economy and environment at the site.

### **6.2 Methodology**

6.2.1 The samples ranged from 10L to 40L in volume and were processed by flotation in their entirety. The flots and residues were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried. The dried residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 2). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 3).

### **6.3 Results**

6.3.1 The samples produced flots of variable size. All flots contained some uncharred rootlets, indicative of low level disturbance across the site. Charcoal was present in all flots, though the fragment size was generally small. Sample <6>, from modern ditch fill [102/006] produced a very large, charcoal dominated flot. However, its origin from a modern deposit did not warrant identification work.

6.3.2 The residues did not yield organic material other than charcoal. Finds included pottery, fired clay, fire-cracked flint and magnetic material.

### **6.4 Discussion**

6.4.1 The bulk soil samples from Henley Gate have produced no charred plant macrofossils. This could be due to circumstances of deposition. The presence of charcoal showed that the local deposits have a good potential for the preservation of charred material and any future field work should continue to be carried out, targeting well-sealed primary deposits.

## **7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence**

- 7.1.1 A simple deposit sequence of topsoil directly overlying the undisturbed natural deposit was recorded in the majority of the trenches. A thin layer of subsoil underlying topsoil was identified in Trenches 116, 137-140 and 145, and a possible colluvium deposit in Trench 92.
- 7.1.2 Archaeological features were encountered in 30 of the 55 evaluation trenches. These remains were all overlain by topsoil, or else by subsoil where this was present, and intruded into the natural deposit.
- 7.1.3 The range of feature types present comprised ditches, gullies, and pits of varying size. While some intercutting and re-cutting was recorded, both the density and complexity of remains was generally low across the evaluated area.
- 7.1.4 The recorded archaeological features were concentrated in trenches in the west and north parts of the site (Figure 33). The most notable area of concentration was in the trenches just east of Henley Road (Trenches 123-125, 128, 132, and 135). A lesser concentration of features, in the vicinity of a ditched enclosure identified by the preceding geophysical survey, was located in the south-east corner. The remainder of the features were spread sparsely across the west and northern areas of the site. The northeast of the site was noticeably devoid of archaeological remains, with the exception of Trenches 102 and 103.
- 7.1.5 The dated archaeological features span the later prehistoric to post-medieval/modern periods. The majority of these are of Early/Middle Iron Age and/or Late Iron Age/Early Roman date. A significant quantity of remains are undated. The recorded remains are further considered by period in in section 7.4.

### **7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts**

- 7.2.1 Archaeological features were recognised below the modern ploughsoil, and in some trenches (137-140, 145) also below subsoil, cutting into natural strata at an average depth of 0.30-0.40m below ground level.
- 7.2.2 All of the recorded archaeological features were truncated to some extent by ploughing. Other impacts included the installation of 19th and 20th century agricultural land drains, and 19th century quarrying the remains of which are noted in the western part of the site and also recorded in Trench 126 (see Figure 2).

### **7.3 Correspondence with cropmark and geophysical survey results**

- 7.3.1 Some of the trenches, particularly in the west part of the site, were targeted on the results of the preceding geophysical survey (GSB 2016; Figure 2). In a number of instances (e.g. Trenches 2, 7, 79, 87, 89, 90, 124 and 132) the evaluation identified buried linear features that corresponded with the plotted locations of geophysical anomalies. The majority of these appeared to relate

to post-medieval field boundaries. However, most of the trenches (notably Trenches 110, 127, 137) that were positioned upon the plotted locations of geophysical anomalies did not produce any corresponding archaeological features. Possibly, the anomalies corresponded to modern disturbance within the ploughsoil. Only in Trench 10 were geological deposits (a palaeochannel) found to match a geophysical anomaly that was also interpreted as being of geological origin.

- 7.3.2 Where investigated (Trenches 2, 3, 6, 7, 25), none of the plotted cropmarks (Figure 2) were found to coincide with below-ground archaeological features. However, evidently non-corresponding remains were found at some of these locations (e.g. Trench 2) and it may be the case that the form of at least some cropmark anomalies had been misinterpreted when originally plotted.

#### **7.4 Discussion of archaeological remains by period**

- 7.4.1 The recorded archaeological features have been dated on the basis of their artefactual content and, occasionally, by stratigraphic relationship with other dated remains. Together with the results of the first phase of evaluation, these are further discussed by broad period, below. The distribution of these features is shown on Figure 33.

##### *General prehistoric*

- 7.4.2 Prehistoric activity within the site is largely represented by small quantities of scattered, likely residual, Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age flint-working remains in small, otherwise undated, pits and one ditch (Trenches 63, 87, 95).
- 7.4.3 A simple unurned cremation burial in Trench 80 is conjectured to have been of possible later Bronze Age date. A pit in Trench 103 had a charcoal-rich fill that contained a large amount of heat-altered flint, and is perhaps of similar later prehistoric date.
- 7.4.4 Additionally, pieces of worked flint broadly dating from the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age were recovered from other features dated to later periods (Trenches 2, 76, 116, 124, 136, 139). Although the remains are scarce, they suggest that there was some degree of prehistoric land use activity within the vicinity of the site.

##### *Early/Middle Iron Age (c. 500-300 BC)*

- 7.4.5 The earliest tangible occupation within the site area is of Early/Middle Iron Age, as indicated by a small assemblage of pottery with a characteristic mixture of flint-tempered and sandy fabrics retrieved from pit and ditch fills in the western part of the site (Trenches 61, 76, 124, 125, 131, 133, 135-137) and an isolated ditch in Trench 116.
- 7.4.6 Most of these Iron Age features produced only very small quantities of abraded body sherds. It is possible that these sherds were in fact residual in later (possibly Late Iron Age/Early Roman?) features. However, one ditch in Trench 131 and a pit in Trench 136 each produced a significant number of sherds from a single vessel.



7.4.7 While some features possibly contained rubbish deposits, the shallow ditches/gullies in Trenches 124, 125, 133 and 135 produced smaller amounts of pottery, and perhaps constituted the remains of a ?rectilinear field system on a north-south/east-west orientation. This field system, perhaps extending east as far as Trench 29, could potentially be associated with the ditched enclosure anomaly present in the south-east corner of the site, the boundary ditch of which was encountered in Trenches 89 and 90. Only a small quantity of Iron Age pottery, possibly residual, was collected from it.

*Late Iron Age / Early Roman (probable 1st century AD)*

7.4.8 Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery was recovered from features in Trenches 87-90, including a relatively large amount seemingly from the subsoil deposit in Trench 89. This may suggest that the southeastern cropmark enclosure (see 7.4.7, above) is in fact of this later date, or at least continued to be occupied as late as the 1st century AD.

7.4.9 Elsewhere, evidence for Early Roman occupation is fairly sparse and exclusively located in the west and south-west of the site in the form of ditches and pits in Trenches 64, 118, 124 and 138-140.

7.4.10 The shallow ditches (in Trenches 118 and 138-140) were primarily on NNE-SSW/WNW-ESE alignments and may suggest remnants of a field system, though this is not readily traced across the trenches. Pits and a possible hearth in Trenches 138 and 139 could perhaps constitute a low level of occupation activity.

7.4.11 The proximity of these Late Iron Age/Early Roman remains to those of earlier Iron Age date may be significant, perhaps hinting at some degree of continuity of land use. There appears to be no significant Roman period use of the site after the 1st century AD.

7.4.12 Some features/deposits, pit [64/004] and spread [124/010], each yielded only a single sherd of Early Roman pottery. It is possible that this material could have been residual in later features.

*Saxon*

7.4.13 The only evidence for Saxon activity from the site was the large pit/ditch found in Trench 25, containing a small quantity of diagnostic Ipswich-ware pottery. The full extent and nature/function of this seemingly isolated feature was not established by the evaluation.

*Medieval*

7.4.14 Diagnostic medieval features appears to be restricted to Trench 2, in the south-west corner of the site, where a cobbled surface, an associated soil horizon, and nearby quarry pit were recorded. These may constitute remains of part of an occupation site, perhaps a farmstead.

7.4.15 The only other evidence found for possible medieval activity on site was two small fragments of CBM found in ditch [137/007] that are broadly dated to the medieval/early post-medieval period.

*Post-medieval/modern*

- 7.4.16 Post-medieval agricultural land use was represented by ditches recorded in Trenches 102, 132 and 145, which contained small pieces of CBM and metal fragments from agricultural implements. The boundary represented by ditch [102/006] is visible on the Ordnance Survey maps from the 1880s up until the 1980s, when it was presumably backfilled to enlarge the field.
- 7.4.17 The large feature in Trench 126 contained modern CBM and slag remnants and appeared to be the result of recent quarrying. It is likely associated with the known 19th century quarry pit located immediately south of the trench.

*Features of uncertain or unknown date*

- 7.4.18 The majority of features, mostly pits and ditches, were either undated or contained ambiguous dating evidence. While some were possibly further features of Iron Age, Roman or medieval date, most are likely to be post-medieval or modern – particularly the linear ditches that tend to follow the prevailing alignments of the extant field boundaries.
- 7.4.19 In the north of the site, a series of undated ditches and one pit were excavated within Trenches 91, 92 and 94-96, demonstrating multiple phases of land use in this area. The overall alignment (NE-SW/NW-SE) of most of these ditches seems to coincide with the current field boundaries and may suggest a post-medieval date; however, their extent were not traced beyond the individual trenches.
- 7.4.16 Undated ditch [123/004] is orientated parallel to the current western field boundary and may be associated with post-medieval agriculture; however, its continuation could not be traced any further. Two pits within Trench 123 were also undated and appear to have little significance.
- 7.4.17 Four east-west running ditches were uncovered in Trenches 115 and 117 that remain undated, but could perhaps be related to Iron Age ditch [116/006].
- 7.4.18 The series of undated parallel ditches located in Trenches 63, 125, 128 and 135 may have been parts of a single system of agriculture. Although there was some evidence for Iron Age and/or Early Roman land use in this vicinity, it was scarce and could be residual. Similar patterns of parallel ditches have been recorded elsewhere in Suffolk, such as in Barking parish (Heard 2014) and at Haverhill (Craven 2006), but no secure time period has been suggested for them.
- 7.4.19 The scatter of shallow and undated pits in Trenches 125, 130, 137, 138 and 144 have little apparent significance.
- 7.4.20 Similarly orientated (ENE-WSW/NNW-SSE) undated ditches were located within Trenches 131, 132, 133, 142 and 143, which could suggest that they were all part of the same field system. They do not correspond with any extant or known field boundaries, which suggests a pre-modern date. It is possible they are contemporary with the Early Roman ditches in Trenches 138 and 140, which are comparable in alignment.

7.4.21 Undated ditch [133/010] is similarly aligned to Iron Age ditch [133/006] and could therefore be broadly contemporary.

7.4.22 Undated ditch [137/013] and gully [137/016] were both truncated by Iron Age pit [137/011] and therefore both features were presumably of similar, or earlier date.

## 7.5 Consideration of research aims

7.5.1 This phase of fieldwork has fulfilled the general aims of the evaluation (2.2.1), to establish the condition, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains on site. Areas of disturbance and intrusions from modern agricultural practices, such as land drain installations and plough scars, have been recorded. In addition, two specific research objectives (2.2.2) have been at least partially addressed.

7.5.2 The research aims identified in the WSI (CgMs 2017) for the second phase evaluation are considered in relation to the results of both evaluation phases.

- *Identify the extent of later prehistoric/Roman activity on site.*

7.5.3 The small quantity of residual Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age flint-working remains found in various features across the site serves only to indicate a low level of land use activity in these periods. While the cremation burial in Trench 80 and pit in Trench 103 provide more tangible evidence of probable later Bronze Age presence in this landscape, that includes funerary activity, no focus is apparent. These prehistoric features and their artefact content are insufficient to provide meaningful insights into the nature and extents of land use activity at this time.

7.5.4 Early/Middle Iron Age land use, potentially comprising both settlement and agricultural activity is evidenced within the western and south-eastern parts of the site, and potentially across the whole of the southern half of the site.

7.5.5 Remains indicative of Late Iron Age/Early Roman land use are of lower incidence than those of the earlier Iron Age, but are notable for their coincidence with them. This suggests that the south-eastern cropmark enclosure and the posited western field system continued in use, or was reused, until at least the mid-1st century AD.

- *Identify the extent of Saxon and early medieval activity on site.*

7.5.6 Saxon activity within the site would appear to be limited. The single Middle Saxon dated feature identified in Trench 25 provides little insight into the nature of this land use. However, it is possible that it represents part of a small occupation site, possibly located within and perhaps reusing part of the preceding Iron Age/Roman remnant landscape.

7.5.7 Medieval activity, of probable 12th-13th century date, appears to be restricted to the vicinity of Trench 2. The geophysical anomalies plotted in this vicinity may at least define the northern limit of this activity.

## 7.6 Conclusions

- 7.6.1 The two phases of trial trench evaluation have established that below-ground archaeological remains are present that define at several locations across the site. These are generally overlain by a 0.3-0.4m thickness of agricultural soils.
- 7.6.2 A very low density scatter of prehistoric remains is present across the site.
- 7.6.3 Early/Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Early Roman remains are present in the west of the site, alongside Henley Road, and in the south-east where they coincide with ditched enclosures defined by geophysical survey. Collectively, these remains likely constitute both occupation and agricultural land use activity.
- 7.6.4 Middle Saxon and Medieval remains are confined to single trench locations (Trenches 25 and 2, respectively). These may constitute parts of small rural settlements or processing areas. Both are outside the Phase 1 Development area.
- 7.6.5 Remains of post-medieval activity are present across much of the site and are related mainly to enclosure and management of the agricultural landscape, and to quarrying activities within it.
- 7.6.6 The north-eastern part of the Phase 1 Development area is devoid of archaeological remains.

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**Appendix 1: Summary of archaeologically negative trenches**

Trench	Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth m	Height m AOD
93	93/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.29-0.35	30.81-30.92
93	93/002	Deposit	Natural		30.50-30.56
97	97/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26-0.35	27.94-28.63
97	97/002	Deposit	Natural		27.68-28.24
98	98/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.29-0.34	29.14-29.40
98	98/002	Deposit	Natural		28.85-29.09
99	99/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.30-0.31	28.52-29.00
99	99/002	Deposit	Natural		28.18-28.73
100	100/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.23-0.30	29.07-30.05
100	100/002	Deposit	Natural		28.75-29.73
101	101/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24-0.31	29.75-30.35
101	101/002	Deposit	Natural		29.48-30.02
104	104/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25-0.31	27.79-28.40
104	104/002	Deposit	Natural		27.54-28.09
105	105/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.30-0.39	28.34-28.64
105	105/002	Deposit	Natural		27.99-28.34
106	106/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.29-0.31	28.41-28.96
106	106/002	Deposit	Natural		28.15-28.54
107	107/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.28-0.32	28.79-28.86
107	107/002	Deposit	Natural		28.47-28.57
108	108/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.31-0.33	28.12-29.54
108	108/002	Deposit	Natural		27.77-29.19
109	109/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.33-0.40	28.59-29.16
109	109/002	Deposit	Natural		28.77-28.88
110	110/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.30-0.42	29.63-29.68
110	110/002	Deposit	Natural		29.27-29.38
111	111/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24-0.33	29.37-29.82
111	111/002	Deposit	Natural		29.02-29.39
112	112/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.23-0.36	29.57-30.13
112	112/002	Deposit	Natural		29.31-29.71
113	113/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26-0.32	31.31-31.48
113	113/002	Deposit	Natural		31.02-31.10
114	114/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.31-0.39	32.17-32.53
114	114/002	Deposit	Natural		31.81-32.16
119	119/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.31-0.33	44.84-45.11
119	119/002	Deposit	Natural		44.62-44.74
120	120/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.33-0.38	44.92-45.41
120	120/002	Deposit	Natural		44.70-44.98
121	121/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.28-0.32	44.99-45.12
121	121/002	Deposit	Natural		44.66-44.86
122	122/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22-0.34	44.62-44.66
122	122/002	Deposit	Natural		44.28-44.30
127	127/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.32-0.38	43.81-44.29
127	127/002	Deposit	Natural		43.52-43.95
129	129/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.32-0.34	44.99-45.00
129	129/002	Deposit	Natural		44.73-44.76
134	134/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.34-0.38	40.09-40.49
134	134/002	Deposit	Natural		39.78-40.07
141	141/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.34-0.42	40.76-40.94
141	141/002	Deposit	Natural		40.46-40.59

**Appendix 2: Environmental residue quantification**

(\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) with weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	139/004	Poss. Hearth	10	**	6	**	<1	FCF * 13g/ Fired Clay * 4g/ Mag Mat >2mm ** <1g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** <1g
2	139/005	Poss. Hearth	10	**	4	**	1	Pot * 6g/ Mag Mat >2mm * <1g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g
3	139/006	Poss. Hearth	10	*	<1	**	<1	FCF * 18g/ Mag Mat >2mm * <1g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** <1g
4	139/010	Pit	30	***	7	**	<1	Industrial *** 395g/ Flint * 34g/ FCF * 22g/ Fired Clay * 31g/ Pot * 33g/ Mag Mat >2mm **** 53g/ Mag Mat <2mm **** 53g
5	103/004	Pit	40	***	15	***	<1	FCF *** 541g/ Mag mat >2mm * <1g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** <1g
6	102/006	Modern Ditch	40	***	22	***	6	FCF * 75g/ Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g/ Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g



**Appendix 3: Environmental flot quantification**

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

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm
1	139/004	5.7	30	30	30	10			****
2	139/005	2.2	15	15	50	10	*	*	****
3	139/006	4	20	20	40	10			****
4	139/010	6.8	50	50	60	20			***
5	103/004	1.4	75	75	60	10			***
6	102/006	1000	3000	100	20	10	****	****	****

#### Appendix 4: HER summary

Site Code	IPS 881					
Identification Name and Address	Henley Gate, Ipswich, IP6 9AU					
County, District and/or Borough	Suffolk					
OS Grid Reference	TM 165 475					
Geology	Lowestoft Formation Diamicton, and Sand & Gravel					
ASE Project Number	170207					
Type of Fieldwork	Evaluation					
Type of Site	Greenfield					
Dates of Fieldwork	29/08/2017 - 29/09/2017					
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Samara King, Angus Forshaw, Kieron Heard, Robin Wroe-Brown					
Period Summary		MESO	NEO	BA	IA	RB
			PM			
<p>Summary</p> <p>This second phase of trial trench evaluation on land at Henley Gate was preceded by desk-based assessment, fieldwalking, geophysical survey, and an initial phase of 90-trench evaluation in 2016.</p> <p>Fifty-five additional evaluation trenches were excavated, covering an area of approximately 23.77ha. These either supplemented the previous trenching or else explored previously un-investigated parts of the site within its Phase 1 Development area. Archaeological features were recorded in thirty of these trenches, comprising ditches, gullies, pits, and quarries. The remains were mostly concentrated in the west and northwest parts of the Phase 1 Development area, predominantly just east of Henley Road. The northeast of the Phase 1 Development area was noticeably devoid of features, with a few exceptions.</p> <p>The evaluation results demonstrated a low-level of correspondence with the preceding geophysical survey. Most of the below-ground archaeological remains found were not previously detected as either cropmarks or geophysical survey anomalies.</p> <p>A low density of scattered remains of prehistoric material were recovered across the site, mostly as residual artefacts in later features. A single pit containing a substantial quantity of burnt flint, of possible Bronze Age date, was located in the north of the Phase 1 Development area.</p> <p>A number of field boundary ditches and pits of both Early/Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Early Roman date were recorded in the west part of the Phase 1 Development area. Identified in both phases of evaluation undertaken in this part of the site, these remains probably constitute settlement and agricultural land use activities.</p> <p>Middle Saxon and Medieval period features, perhaps denoting small rural settlements or processing areas, were found in two separate trenches during the first phase of site evaluation only. These are outside the Phase 1 Development area.</p> <p>Post-medieval field boundary ditches and a quarry pit demonstrate later use of the site for agricultural and extraction activities.</p>						

**Appendix 5: OASIS form**

<b>OASIS ID: archaeol6-298258</b>	
<b>Project details</b>	
Project name	Henley Gate, Ipswich, Suffolk
Short description of the project	<p>Fifty-five additional evaluation trenches were excavated, covering an area of approximately 23.77ha within the Phase 1 Development area of this site. Archaeological features were recorded in thirty of these trenches, comprising ditches, gullies, pits, and quarries. The remains were mostly concentrated in the west and northwest parts of the Phase 1 Development area, predominantly just east of Henley Road.</p> <p>A single pit containing a substantial quantity of burnt flint, of possible Bronze Age date, was located in the north of the Phase 1 Development area.</p> <p>A number of field boundary ditches and pits of both Early/Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Early Roman date were recorded in the west part of the Phase 1 Development area. These remains probably constitute settlement and agricultural land use activities.</p> <p>Post-medieval field boundary ditches and a quarry pit demonstrated later use of the site for agricultural and extraction activities.</p>
Project dates	Start: 29-08-2017 End: 29-09-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	IPS 881 – Sitecode 258590 - OASIS form ID
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 Iron Age DITCH Roman DITCH Post Medieval PIT Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Iron Age POTTERY Late Iron Age
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination
<b>Project location</b>	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH Henley Gate
Postcode	IP6 9AU
Study area	23.77 Hectares

Site coordinates	TM 165 475 52.082907958817 1.160199257817 52 04 58 N 001 09 36 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 27.77m Max: 45.78m
<b>Project creators</b>	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Samara King, Angus Forshaw, Kieron Heard, Robin Wroe-Brown
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
<b>Project archives</b>	
Archive recipient	Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics", "other"
Digital Media available	"GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets"
Paper Contents	"Environmental", "other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Unpublished Text"
<b>Project bibliography</b>	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation: Henley Gate, Ipswich, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	King, S.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2017433
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Witham, Essex
Description	A4 report of approximately 65 pages including figures and appendices.
URL	archaeologydataservice.ac.uk

## Appendix 6: Written Scheme of Investigation



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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF  
INVESTIGATION  
FOR AN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

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**LAND OFF HENLEY GATE  
IPSWICH  
SUFFOLK**

**AUGUST 2017**

**Local Planning Authority:  
Ipswich Borough Council  
and Suffolk Coastal**

**Site centred at:  
TM165475**

**Planning Reference:  
16/00608/OUT (Ipswich Borough) and  
DC/16/2592/OUT (Suffolk Coastal)**

**Author:  
Suzanne Gailey BA (Hons) MA  
MCIFA**

**Report Status:  
Final**

**Issue Date:  
August 2017**

**CgMs Ref:  
17911**

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- 2.0 Introduction
- 3.0 Geology and Topography
- 4.0 Archaeological Background
- 5.0 Aims and Objectives
- 6.0 Field Evaluation - Detailed Specification
- 7.0 Other Matters – Archaeological Contractor, Standards, Insurance and Health and Safety

Sources Consulted

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

- Fig. 1 Site Location
- Fig. 2 Proposed Development Plan
- Fig. 3 Trench Location Plan



**1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

- 1.1 It is proposed to excavate 119 trenches on land at Henley Gate, Ipswich, Suffolk. These trenches will determine the date, condition and significance of potential archaeological sub-surface remains.

## **2.0 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document has been prepared by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of their client Crest Strategic Projects, as a project design for archaeological trial trenching on land at Henley Gate, Ipswich, Suffolk.
- 2.2 The site is irregular in outline and generally bounded to the north by Lower Road, to the east by Westerfield Road, to the south by a railway line and to the west by Henley Road. It is to the north of the built up area of Ipswich, to the west of the village of Westerfield and falls within both Ipswich Borough Council and Suffolk Coastal District Council.
- 2.3 In 2014/2015 a desk based assessment of the site was undertaken (CgMs 2014/2015). The assessment report concluded that the site had a good potential for the later prehistoric periods and Roman period. Evidence of the remains of a former Post Medieval mill in the east of the site was also anticipated.
- 2.4 Subsequently a programme of fieldwalking, geophysical survey and pre-application trial trenching was undertaken to support the EIA (PCA 2016, GSB 2016, ASE 2016). Evidence of activity dating from the late prehistoric through to the Post Medieval periods were identified.
- 2.5 There is a resolution to grant planning permission on the site with full consent expected later on in the year. The archaeological interest on the site is to be secured by a planning condition, the wording of which is still in draft and so not included here.
- 2.6 This document forms the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological trial trenching as a first phase of staged works. It has been prepared in accordance with all relevant guidelines, including those set down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and Historic England (HE).
- 2.7 Due to logistical constraints with regards the future development of the site it is proposed to undertake the trial trenching in phases (Fig. 3). The first phase is addressed in detail in this WSI. All subsequent phases will be subject to separate project designs in accordance to the detail set out within this document.
- 2.8 The combined trial trenching results (both pre-application and post-application) within the Phase 1 area will inform what further archaeological work will be required in this area in order to satisfy the requirements of the planning Condition. The mitigation

strategy will be agreed between CgMs Consulting and the Suffolk County Council archaeological officer on completion of the Phase 1 trial trenching works and will be subject to a separate Written Scheme of Investigation.

- 2.9 Similarly on completion of the subsequent phases of trial trenching works the mitigation strategy will be agreed between CgMs Consulting and Suffolk County Council archaeological officer and any future works in these areas will be subject to a separate Written Scheme of Investigation.

### **3.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 3.1 The solid geology of the site is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2016) as Thames Group silty clay (formerly 'London Clay'), which is overlaid in the eastern part of the site by Thanet Sand Formation and Lambeth Group clay, silt and sand. In the western part of the site the Thames Group deposits are capped by a localised deposit of Red Crag Formation sand. The solid geology is covered by superficial deposits of glacial till of the Lowestoft Formation (Diamicton), with localised areas of Lowestoft Formation Sand and Gravel. One of the latter deposits forms the knoll in the eastern part of the site. Along the northern edge of the site are Glaciolacustrine Deposits (clay and silt).
- 3.2 The site is on undulating land with a general slope from c. 44m OD in the south-west to 27m OD in the north-east. There is a pronounced knoll of elevated ground in the eastern part of the site, with a maximum recorded height of 43.9m OD.

#### **4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 An archaeological desk based assessment (CgMs 2014/2015), geophysical survey (GSB 2016), fieldwalking (PCA 2016) and pre-application trial trenching (ASE 2016) has provided the detailed archaeological background to the site.
- 4.2 No records of Palaeolithic activity have been recovered from the site, although implements have been recovered at depth from excavations associated with mineral extraction for brick-making elsewhere in the vicinity. No records of Mesolithic activity have been found.
- 4.3 The evidence for the Neolithic is similar in its distribution to that from the Palaeolithic, but the scatter of artefacts was not found at depth. It is probable that in the Neolithic period the site was located within a managed landscape, with woodland clearance followed by more settled, agrarian activity.
- 4.4 Small assemblages of non-diagnostic prehistoric struck flints and c. 811g of burnt flint were recovered were recorded on the site during fieldwalking (PCA 2016). There was no obvious patterning apart from a broad focus of burnt flint concentrations in the south-west of the site. The recent trial trenching (ASE 2016) recorded a probable Later Bronze Age un-urned cremation found on relatively high ground overlooking a valley to the north of the site. Several foci of Early/Middle Iron Age occupation were also identified during the trial trenching. In particular a ditched enclosure (suggested by the preceding geophysical survey GSB 2016) on the knoll at the east end of the site was recorded. This has been dated provisionally to the Early/Middle Iron Age, with activity in this area continuing into the Late Iron Age and Roman period. During these periods the site lay in a developed landscape with elements of dispersed settlement and associated agricultural and ritual activity.
- 4.5 Ipswich was an important Anglo-Saxon town (Gipeswic) and the site probably formed part of its agricultural hinterland. The recent trial trenching (ASE 2016) identified a large pit or ditch which produced Ipswich ware pottery and associated refuse, suggesting Middle Saxon occupation in the immediate vicinity.
- 4.6 In the medieval period the site lay between the settlements of Thurleston Cum Whitton and Westerfield and to the north of Ipswich. St Mary's Church, Whitton lies 1km west of the site and was built in the 13th century, whilst St Mary Magdalene, Westerfield is later, being built in the 14th century about 500m north-east of the site. A medieval occupation site was found in the western part of the site during the recent trial

trenching (ASE 2016), close to modern Henley Road. Part of a cobbled surface (a floor, yard or track) and a possible beaten earth floor or external surface are dated by pottery to the 12th- or early 13th century. A small clay extraction pit nearby contained pottery of the same date. No evidence of later Medieval activity was identified.

- 4.7 The first detailed maps for the site are tithe maps. The parish of Westerfield covered the north-eastern part of the site and their tithe map dates to 1839, whilst the western part of the site fell within Thurleston Cum Whitton parish (1840 tithe map). Field name evidence on these maps (Sandpit Field, Gravel Pit Field) can be combined with the evidence of aerial photographs and later maps to demonstrate that parts of the site were subject to mineral abstraction for the local brick industry which was supplying an expanding Ipswich. The tithe maps show the remainder of the site to be arable land or meadow, with a windmill at the eponymous Mill Farm, in the south-eastern part of the. This mill survived as an earthwork until at least the 1960s. The recent archaeological trial trenching recorded a number of Post-Medieval field boundaries (ASE 2016) whilst fieldwalking recovered a number of Post Medieval and modern pottery sherds, building material and metalwork (PCA 2016).

## **5.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 5.1 The evaluation should aim to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period.
- 5.2 The evaluation should also seek to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.
- 5.3 Within these parameters, the evaluation of this site presents an opportunity to address the following objectives:
- 1) Identify the extent of later prehistoric activity
  - 2) Identify the extent of Roman activity
  - 3) Identify the extent of Saxon and Early Medieval activity
  - 4) Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy
- 5.4 Where physical preservation is likely to be considered as a mitigation option, the primary factors affecting the present state of preservation and the direct and indirect affect of the proposed development should also be considered.

## **5.5 Research Framework**

- 5.5.1 The field evaluation will be undertaken within the general parameters of the 'Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Framework for the East of England' (Medleycott 2011).

## **6.0 FIELD EVALUATION – DETAILED SPECIFICATION**

- 6.1 The overall objectives of this evaluation are set out in Section 5. This section details the on site methodologies, report format and other related details.
- 6.2 A total of 119x 50m trial trenches will be excavated to evaluate the site (see Fig. 3). The trenching will be undertaken in phases; Phase 1 to comprise 55x 50m trenches.
- 6.3 The results of each phase of trial trenching will provide the basis for considering mitigation measures.

### **Evaluation Techniques**

- 1) The trenches should be opened by mechanical excavator, with removal of all undifferentiated topsoil down to the first significant horizon. The machine should remove a level spit of no more than 0.25m depth moving along the length of the trench. Successive spits may be similarly removed until the first significant archaeological horizon is reached. That level should be cleaned in plan using a wide blade, ditching bucket or similar, with no teeth. If the machine has to re-enter the trench care should be taken to ensure that it does not damage underlying remains, particularly in soft conditions. *The machine must not be used to cut arbitrary trial trenches down to natural deposits, without regard to the archaeological stratification and leaving a section record only.* All machine work must be under archaeological supervision and should cease immediately if significant evidence is revealed.
- 2) The machine used should be powerful enough for a clean job of work and able to mound spoil neatly, a safe distance from trench edges. Mini garden excavators or bulldozers are not suitable.
- 3) Initially examination of all archaeological deposits should be by hand with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section. The objective is to define remains rather than totally remove them. Full excavation should be confined to the least significant remains (e.g. dumped layers) which may allow underlying stratigraphy and features to be exposed and recorded. Within significant levels partial excavation, half-sectioning, the recovery of dating evidence, sampling and the cleaning and recording of structures is preferable to full excavation. Depending on the stratigraphy revealed sieving and flotation of



fills (at the appropriate mesh level) should be undertaken to recover small flint flakes/metalwork (i.e. a control sample of artefacts).

- 4) Archaeological excavation may require work by pick and shovel or occasionally further use of the machine. *Such techniques are only appropriate for the removal of homogeneous or low-grade deposits which may give a 'window' into underlying levels. They must not be used on complex stratigraphy and the deposits to be removed must have been properly recorded first.* Casual "mattock testing" of features of uncertain archaeological value must not be undertaken without the prior approval of the Suffolk County Council archaeological officer. The depth and nature of all colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 5) Particular care should be taken not to damage any areas containing significant remains which might merit preservation in situ. Such evidence would normally include deep or complex stratification settlement evidence and structures. The County Archaeological Officer must be informed immediately if remains likely to be of national significance are encountered. Such areas should be protected and not left open to the weather, or other forms of deterioration whilst investigation will not be at the expense of any structures, features or finds which might reasonably be considered to merit preservation, it is important that a sufficient sample is studied.
- 6) Any human remains must also be left in situ, covered and protected. If removal is essential it can only take place under appropriate environmental health regulations together with those of the Department of Communities and Local Government, which replaced Home Office regulations. Such removal must be in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds Amendment Act 1981. Prior written notice is also to be given to the Local Planning Authority.
- 7) Metal detector searches should take place at all stages of the evaluation.
- 8) Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposits are to be kept separate during the evaluation to allow sequential backfilling.

### **Access and Safety**

- 9) Reasonable access to the site is to be arranged for representatives of the Local Planning Authority and County Archaeological Officer who may wish to make site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigations are progressing satisfactorily.
- 10) *All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed.* A general health and safety policy must be provided by the Archaeological Contractor and a detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this site prepared. In particular the machine should be kept away from unsupported trench edges and public access routes should be supervised and controlled. Barriers, hoardings and warning notices should be installed as appropriate. Safety helmets are to be used by all personnel as necessary. The Archaeological Contractor will provide appropriate toilet and washing facilities for site staff.
- 11) *No personnel are to work in deep unsupported excavations.* Trenches deeper than 1.2m will have to be stepped or battered back.
- 12) Where there is reason to believe from previous uses that the ground may be contaminated, the Archaeological Contractor must include arrangements for pollution sampling and testing before any site work takes place. A search for public utility or other services will also be undertaken by the Archaeological Contractor prior to commencement.
- 13) *The archaeological organisation must be satisfied that the applicant or developer has provided all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and the location of live services before any site work takes place.*
- 14) No archaeological trenches will be backfilled without consultation with SCC Archaeology following visits if needs be.

### **Recording Systems**

- 15) The recording system must be fully compatible with that most widely used elsewhere in the County. Context sheets should include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and for complex stratigraphy a separate matrix diagram should be employed. This matrix should be fully checked during the course of the

evaluation. If there is any doubt over recording techniques the guidance of the County Archaeological Officer will be sought.

- 16) The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with other archaeological archives produced in the County. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets. Sample recording sheets, sample registers, finds recording sheets, access catalogues, and photo record cards will also be used. This requirement for archival compatibility extends to the use of computerised database.
- 17) Site location plan required; general plan (e.g. OS 1:1250) showing investigation area and development site in relation to surrounding locality and street pattern.
- 18) This will be supplemented by trench plans at 1:500, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area, OS grid and site grid (if any). The locations of the OS bench marks used and site TBMs will also be identified.
- 19) Archaeological plans; some record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits must be made. All significant deposits that significantly affect the interpretation of the site and relate to the evaluation objectives should be formally planned in relation to the trench and OS grid and be at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Single context planning is required on deeply stratified sites.
- 20) Sections containing significant deposits, including half sections, should be drawn as appropriate. Upon completion of the trench at least one long section is to be drawn, including a profile of the top of natural deposits (extrapolated from cut features etc. if the test pit has not been fully excavated). In addition to the excavation of man made deposits some assessment of "naturally deposited" levels will be necessary, especially when these are organically preserved and laid down within archaeological timescales.
- 21) All archaeological plans and sections should be on drawing film at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 and should include context numbers and OD spot heights for all principal strata and features.

- 22) An adequate photographic record of any significant archaeological remains is required, in both plan and section, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. This will consist of black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm film) supported by standard digital photography. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. The transparencies will be mounted in suitable frames.
- 23) A Harris Matrix stratification diagram will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the excavations.

### **Finds and Samples**

- 24) A high priority should be given to dating any remains and so all artefacts and finds are to be retained. Consideration should also be given to the recovery of specialist samples for scientific analysis, particularly samples for absolute dating, structural materials and cultural/environmental evidence. Different sampling strategies may be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Minimum levels of data acquisition should be defined according to the "information recovery levels" summarised by Carver (1987). The default data acquisition level for all pre-modern assemblages is level D. Close attention will be given to sampling for date, structure and environment.
- 25) The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can include soils, timbers, animal bone and human burials) will be developed in consultation with the County Archaeological Officer and the Historic England Scientific Advisor. SCC Guidelines for Archaeological Excavation (2017) will be adhered to for the sampling strategy. Bulk samples will generally be 40l.
- 26) A high priority will be given to the sampling of river and other anaerobic deposits (such as peat) where organic materials may be preserved.
- 27) Organic samples will be subject to appropriate specialist analysis. There may be a requirement to submit timbers to dendrochronological analysis and to process some samples to provide C14 dating. Other forms of specialist analysis may also be appropriate.

- 28) The finds retrieval policies of the County Council will be adopted. All identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. No finds will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of the County Archaeological Officer.
- 29) All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to the standards of the UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines. They will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the UK Institute for Conservation "Conservation Guideline No 2". Appropriate guidelines set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions "Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1991)" will also be followed.
- 30) The pottery specialist employed by the archaeological contractor will be familiar with local pottery types and with a record of publications in the region.
- 31) The spot dating of pottery will be employed, where appropriate, to inform the onsite evaluation methodology.
- 32) Metal detecting will be undertaken at all stages by a suitably qualified/experienced metal detectorist.

## **Reports and Archives**

### Draft Report

- 33) A draft report on the results of the evaluation will be prepared, both in bound paper format with colour images, and also in electronic format on CD as a PDF with a minimum file size of 300dpi.
- 34) The summary report should include:
  - i. The archaeological contractors site/finds code
  - ii. Perceived archaeological potential of the site and vicinity from documentary sources – historic, cartographic, archaeological, SMR, geographical, topographic and environmental.
  - iii. The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.

- iv. Illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs as necessary: photographs should include images of work in progress together with any significant features revealed.
- v. The nature, extent, date, condition and significance of the archaeological finds with specialist opinions and parallels from other sites if required.
- vi. The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits across the site, as affected by its present state and recent past (e.g. extent of quarrying).
- vii. A hard copy and a digital copy of the draft evaluation report will be sent to CgMs consulting for onward submission to the County Archaeological Officer. Once approved a final copy will be submitted to the HER.
- viii. The HER will receive a CD containing an archive version of the final approved report and a selection of site photographs that can be used (if required) for public engagement by the HER.
- ix. Once the HER is in receipt of the final draft an approval letter will be issued by the County Archaeological Officer for onward submission to the local planning authority.

### **Archives and Published Reports**

- 35) The integrity of the site archive should be maintained. The archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles set out in the Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991), particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1.
- 36) The minimum acceptable standard for the archival report is defined in the "Management of Archaeological Projects" 5.4 and Appendix 3. It will include all materials recovered (or the comprehensive record of such materials) 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 matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.
- 37) United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (1990) will be followed. Arrangements

for the curation of the site archive will be agreed in writing with the recipient Museum who will issue a museum acquisition number before site work commences. Details of such arrangements will be copied to the County Archaeology Officer and the Local Planning Authority before site works commence.

- 38) In principal, the site archive is to be deposited with the appropriate museum within 3 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible. The contractor will need to hold discussions with the museum curator prior to archaeological work commencing regarding the collection and discard policy relevant to the site, and to observe such requirements. If the museum is unable to accept the archive an alternative solution regarding the storage of the archive will be found. The County Archaeologist will be advised once the relevant museum has been approached regarding this archive. It is likely that the archive will be directed to the SCC Archaeological Service store.
- 39) County Historic Environment Record Summary Sheets should be completed for the site, as per the County HER manual and appended to the final report.
- 40) In addition, at the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive). A copy of the OASIS summary sheet in digital form should be emailed to the Hon. Editor of the Essex Archaeology and History Journal ([paul.gilman@me.com](mailto:paul.gilman@me.com)) for inclusion in the annual roundup of projects.
- 41) A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the County Archaeological Officer.

## **7.0 OTHER MATTERS**

### **7.1 Archaeological Contractor**

- 7.1.1 The Archaeological Contractor will have a proven track record in undertaking field evaluation and investigations on large rural sites and the relevant geology.
- 7.1.2 The field team deployed by the Archaeological Contractor will include only full time professional archaeological staff.
- 7.1.3 The Archaeological Contractor should preferably be a body on the CIfA Register of Archaeological Organisations.

### **7.2 Standards**

- 7.2.1 CgMs Consulting endorses *the Code of Practise* and the *Code of Approved Practise for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- 7.2.2 All staff supplied by the archaeological contractor would be of a standard approved by CgMs Consulting and be employed in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Codes of Practise and be members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- 7.2.3 Provision would be made for monitoring of all stages of the project by the client and the local planning authority and their representatives.

### **7.3 Insurance and Health and Safety**

- 7.3.1 The archaeological contractor will maintain both public liability (£5,000,000) and professional indemnity insurance (£1,000,000). Full details of insurance cover can be supplied on request.
- 7.3.2 CgMs Consulting will ensure that all work is carried out to within the Health and Safety and Work etc Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1999.



## SOURCES CONSULTED

### Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Guidelines:

[http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/code\\_conduct.pdf](http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/code_conduct.pdf)

[http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa\\_code\\_practice.pdf](http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_code_practice.pdf)

### National Guidance:

Department of Communities and Local Government *National Planning Policy Framework* 2012

### Guidelines:

MAP2 Management of Archaeological Projects (Second Edition) 1991

Medleycott 2011 Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Framework for the East of England

MoRPHE Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide 2009

MoRPHE Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation January 2008

Museums and Galleries Commissions *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* 1991

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) *Conservation Guideline No 2* (n/d)

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) *guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* 1990

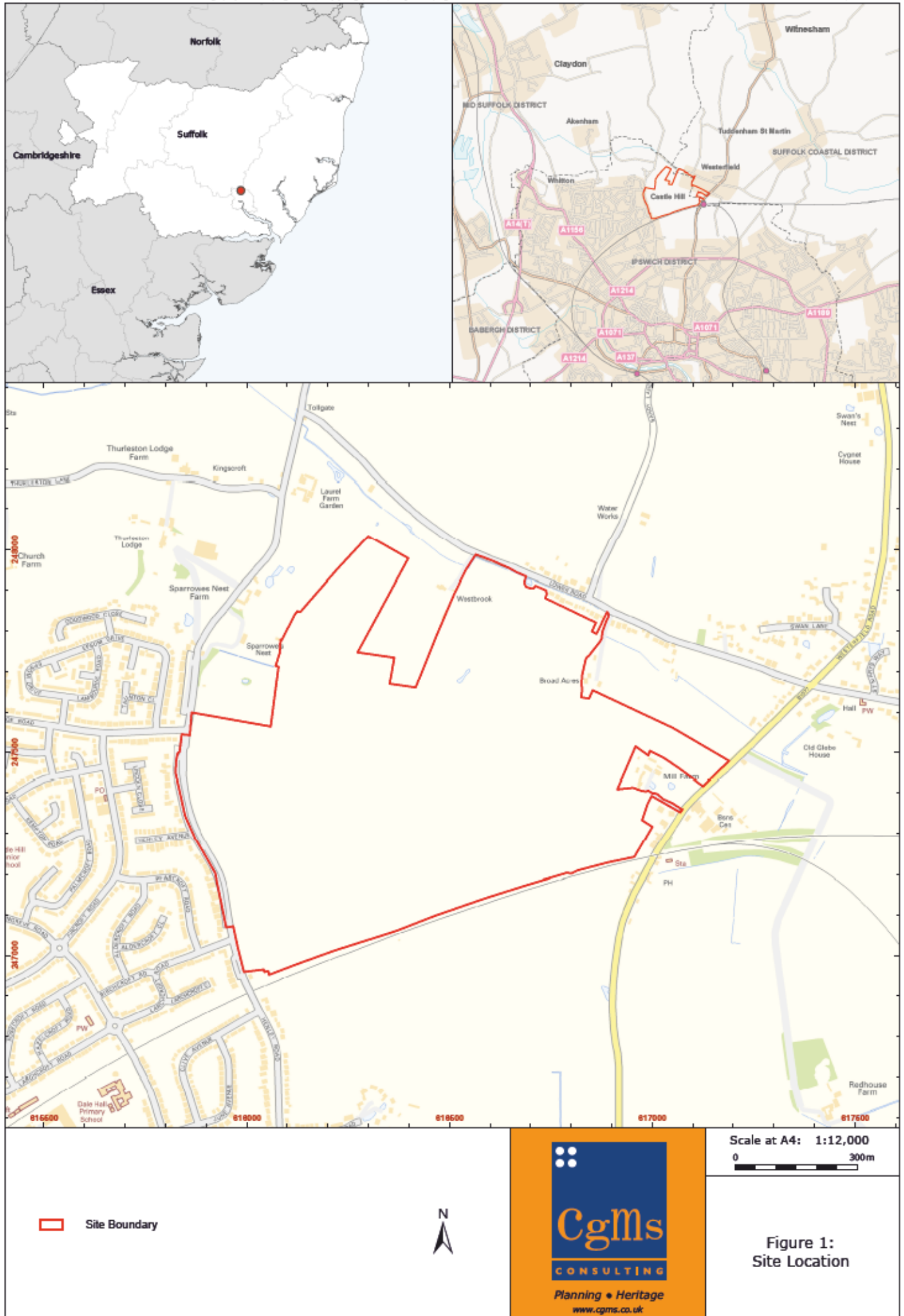
### Site Specific:

CgMs 2014/2015 *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment Land at Northern Fringe, Ipswich, Suffolk*

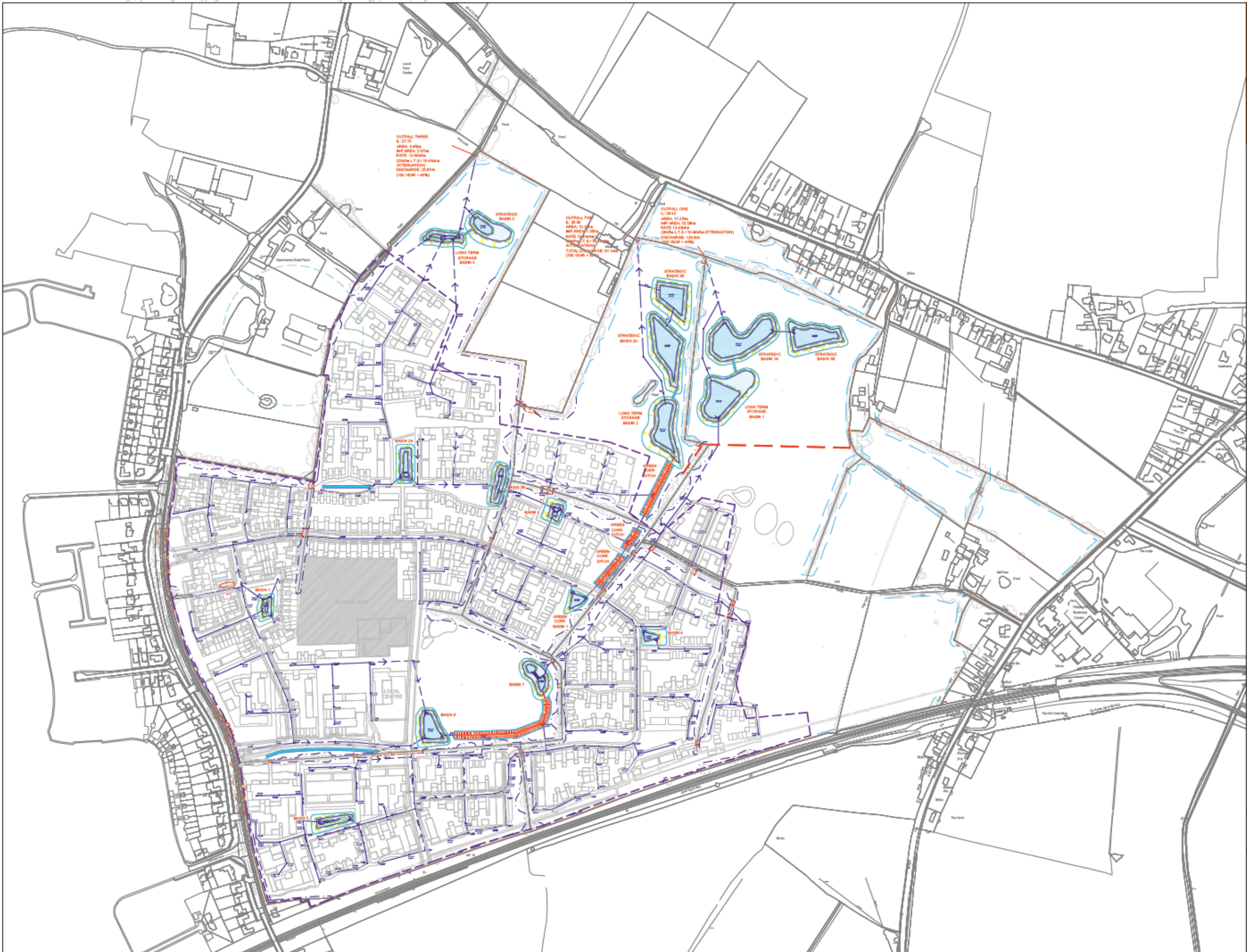
PCA 2016 *Land at Northern Fringe, Ipswich, Suffolk Archaeological Field Walking Survey*

GSB 2016 *Geophysical Survey Report Land at Northern Fringe, Ipswich*

ASE 2016 *Henley Gate, Ipswich Archaeological Evaluation Report*

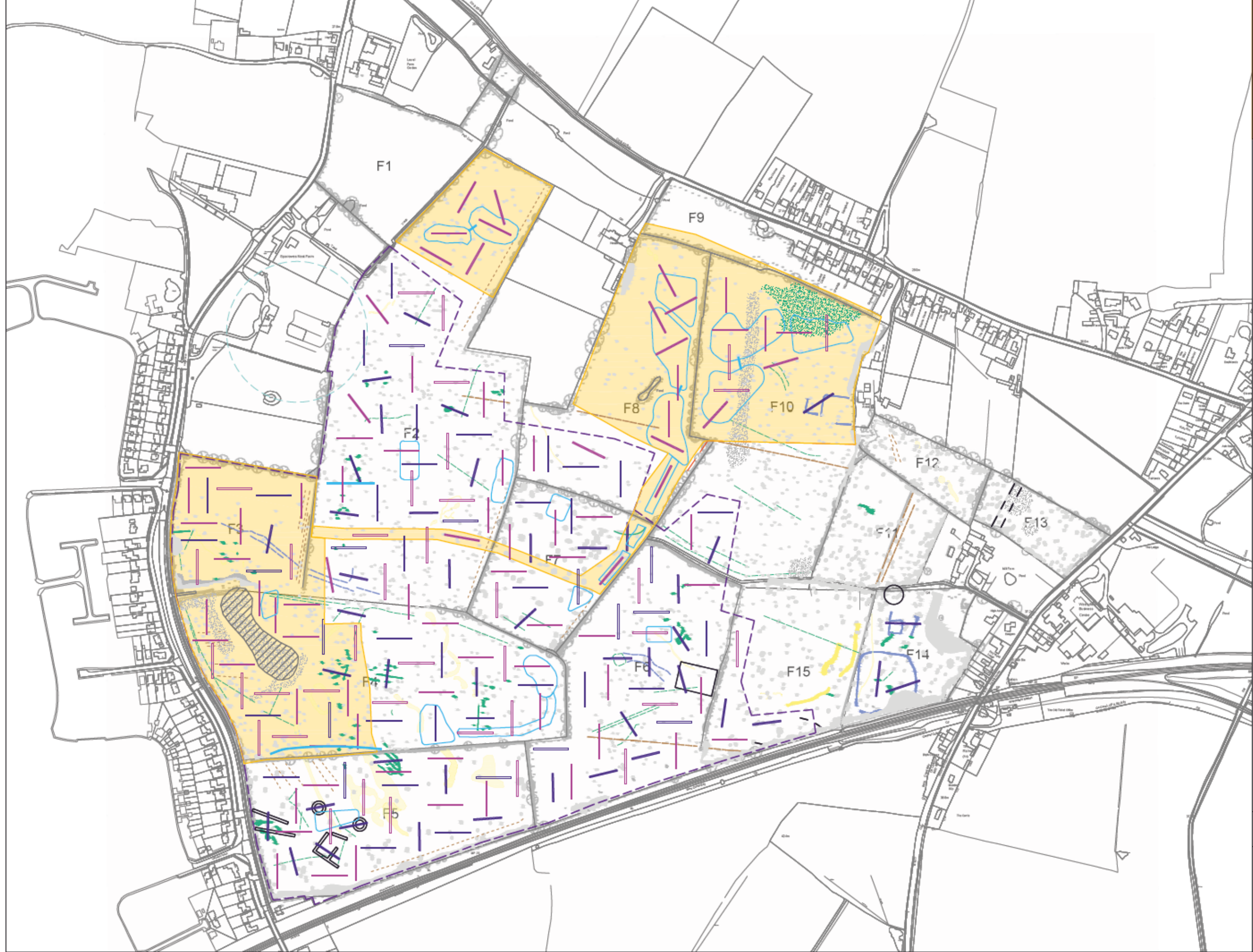


Site Boundary



Scale at A3: 1:5000  
0 100 m

Figure 2:  
Proposed Development and  
Drainage Strategy



- Site Boundary
- Built Development Area
- Attenuation Basins & Surface Water Drainage
- Phase 1 Area
- GCN Pond 100m Buffer
- Cropmarks
- Quarry Pit shown on Ordnance Survey Maps
- ?Archaeology / Trend
- Uncertain Origin / Trend
- Uncertain Origin - Increased Response
- Natural
- Old Field Boundary Trend
- Ploughing
- Pipe
- Area of Magnetic Disturbance / Ferrous
- Previous Trial Trenches
- Proposed Trench Locations 50m x 1.8m



Scale at A3: 1:5000  
 0 100 m

**Figure 3:**  
Proposed Trench Locations

**Sussex Office**

Units 1& 2  
2 Chapel Place  
Portslade  
East Sussex BN41 1DR  
tel: +44(0)1273 426830  
email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
web: [www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse)

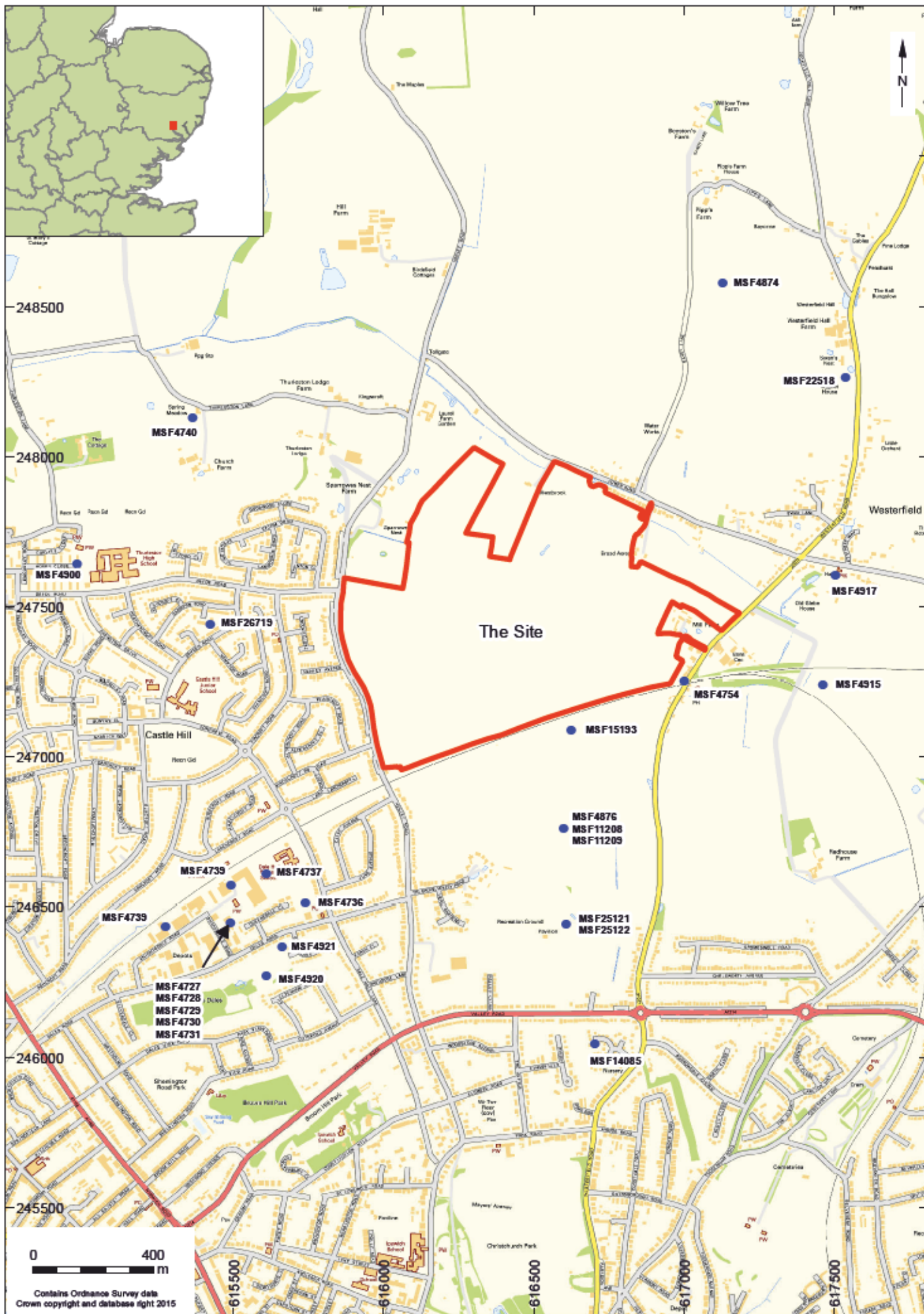
**Essex Office**

27 Eastways  
Witham  
Essex  
CM8 3YQ  
tel: +44(0)1376 331470  
email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
web: [www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse)

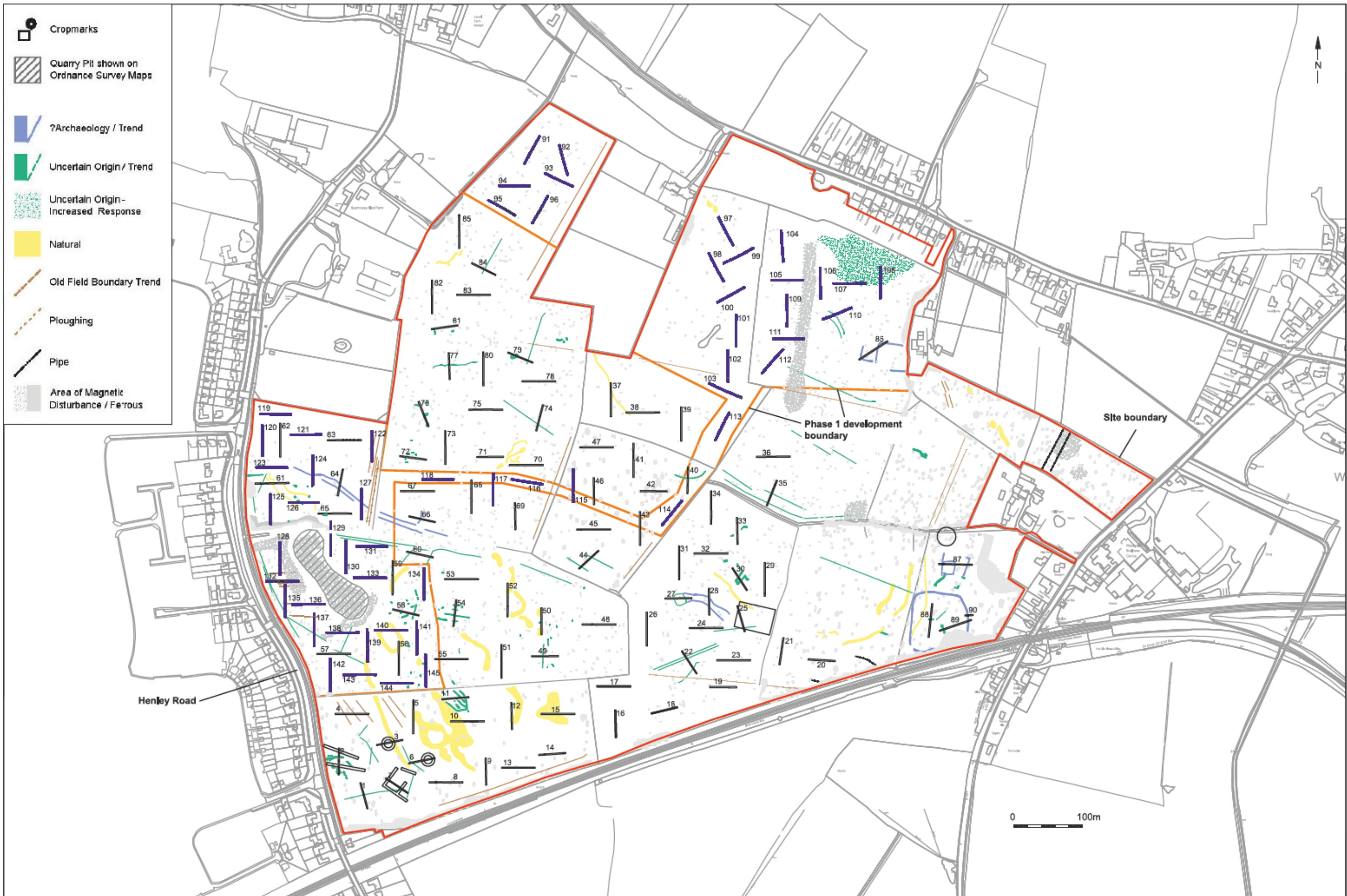
**London Office**

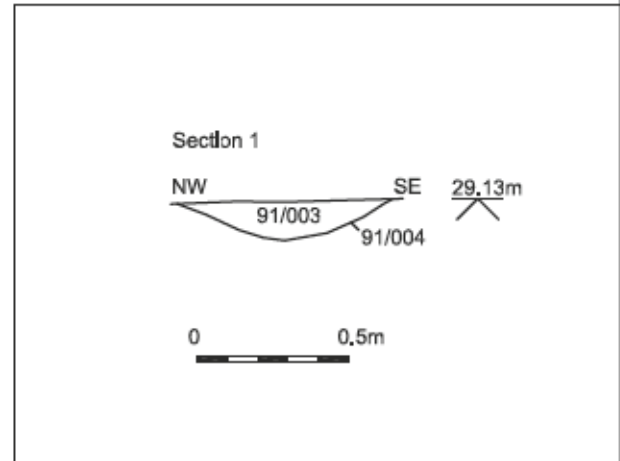
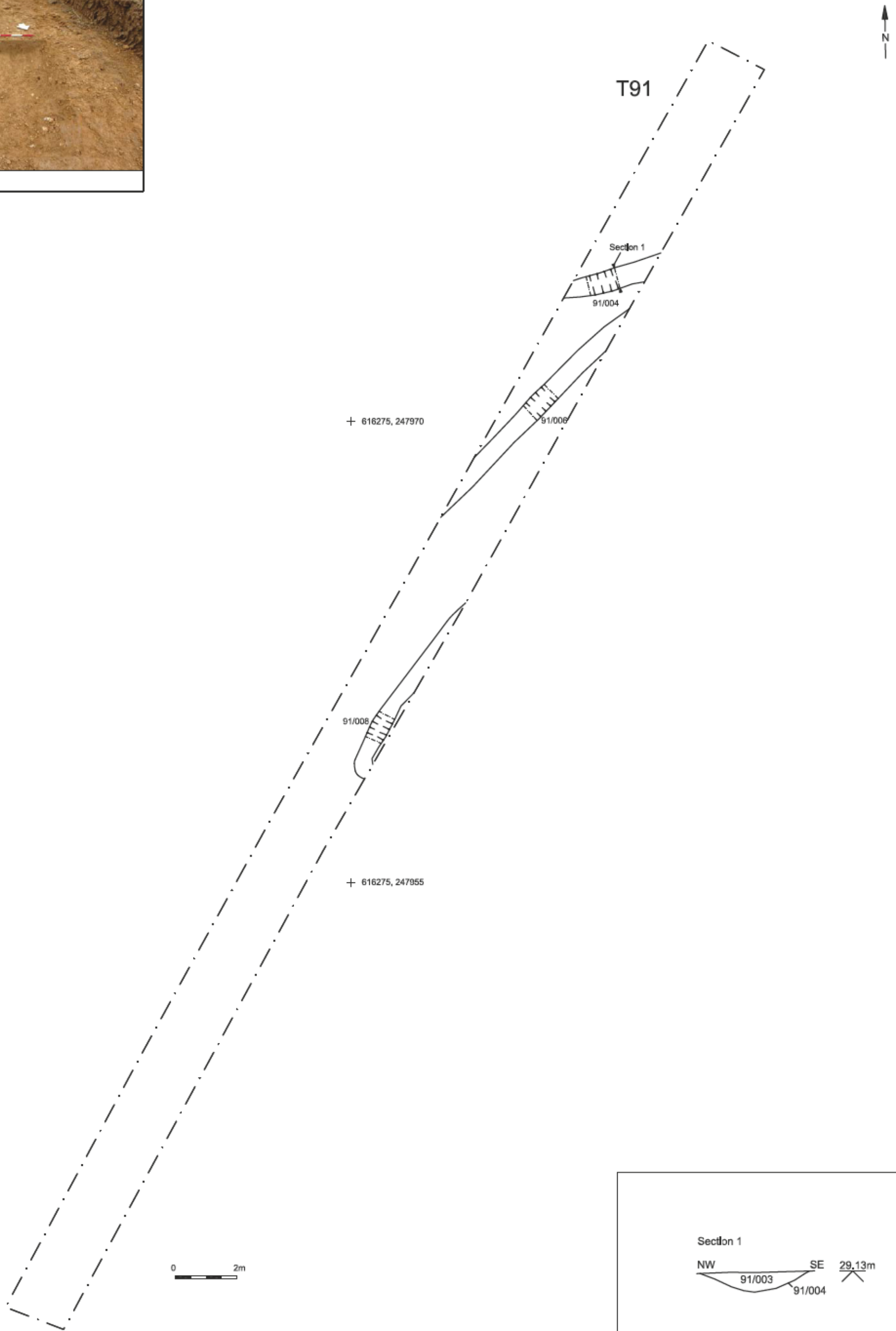
Centre for Applied Archaeology  
UCL Institute of Archaeology  
31-34 Gordon Square  
London WC1H 0PY  
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778  
email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
web: [www.ucl.ac.uk/caa](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/caa)



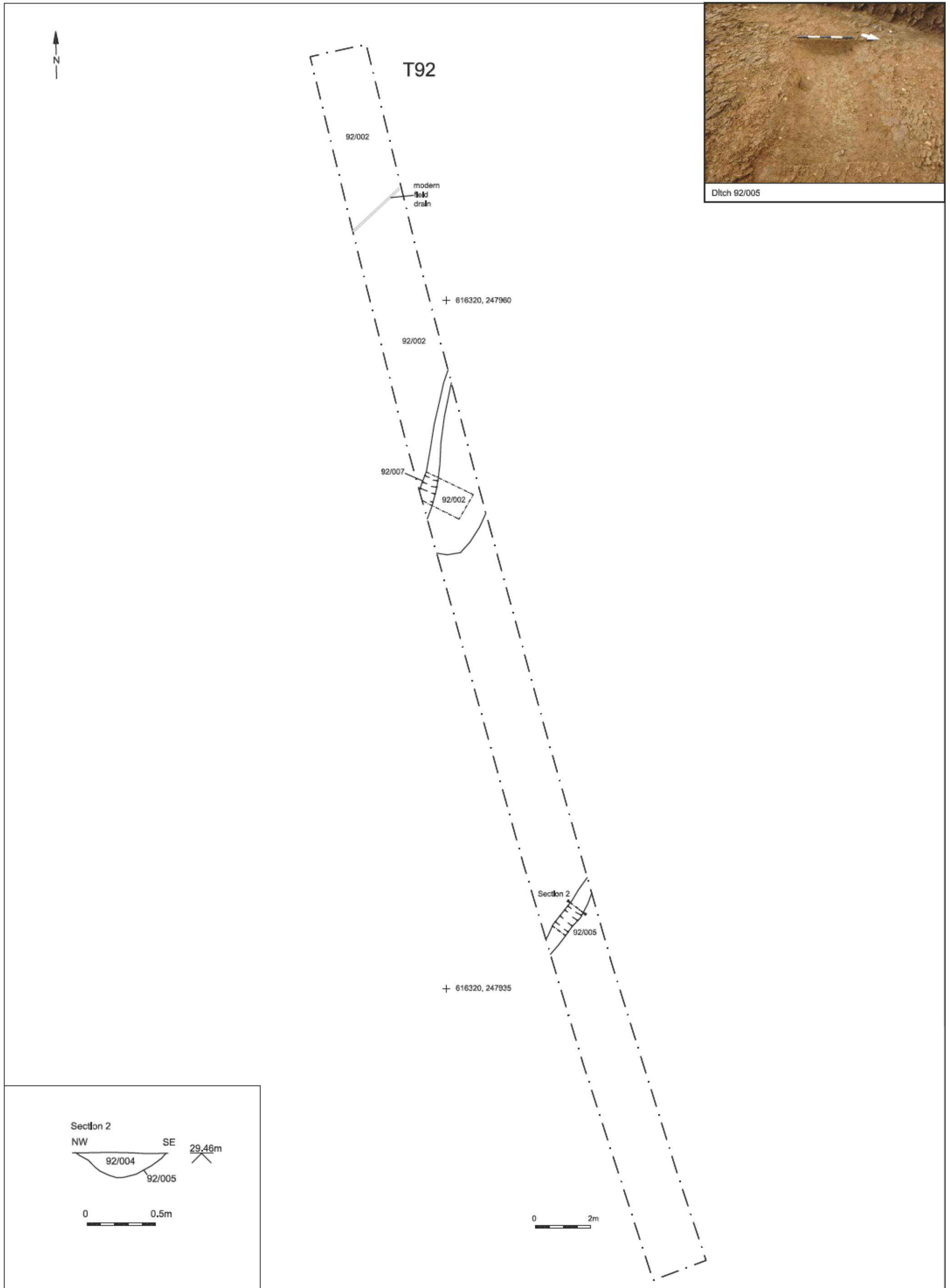


© Archaeology South-East		Henley Gate, Ipswich		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 170207	Oct 2017	Site location and selected SHER sites		
Report No: 2017433	Drawn by: APL			











T94

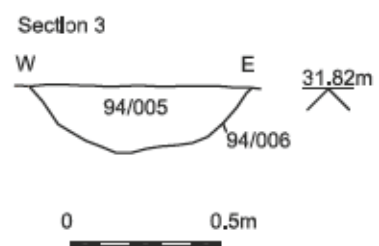


+ 616235, 247905

+ 616265, 247905



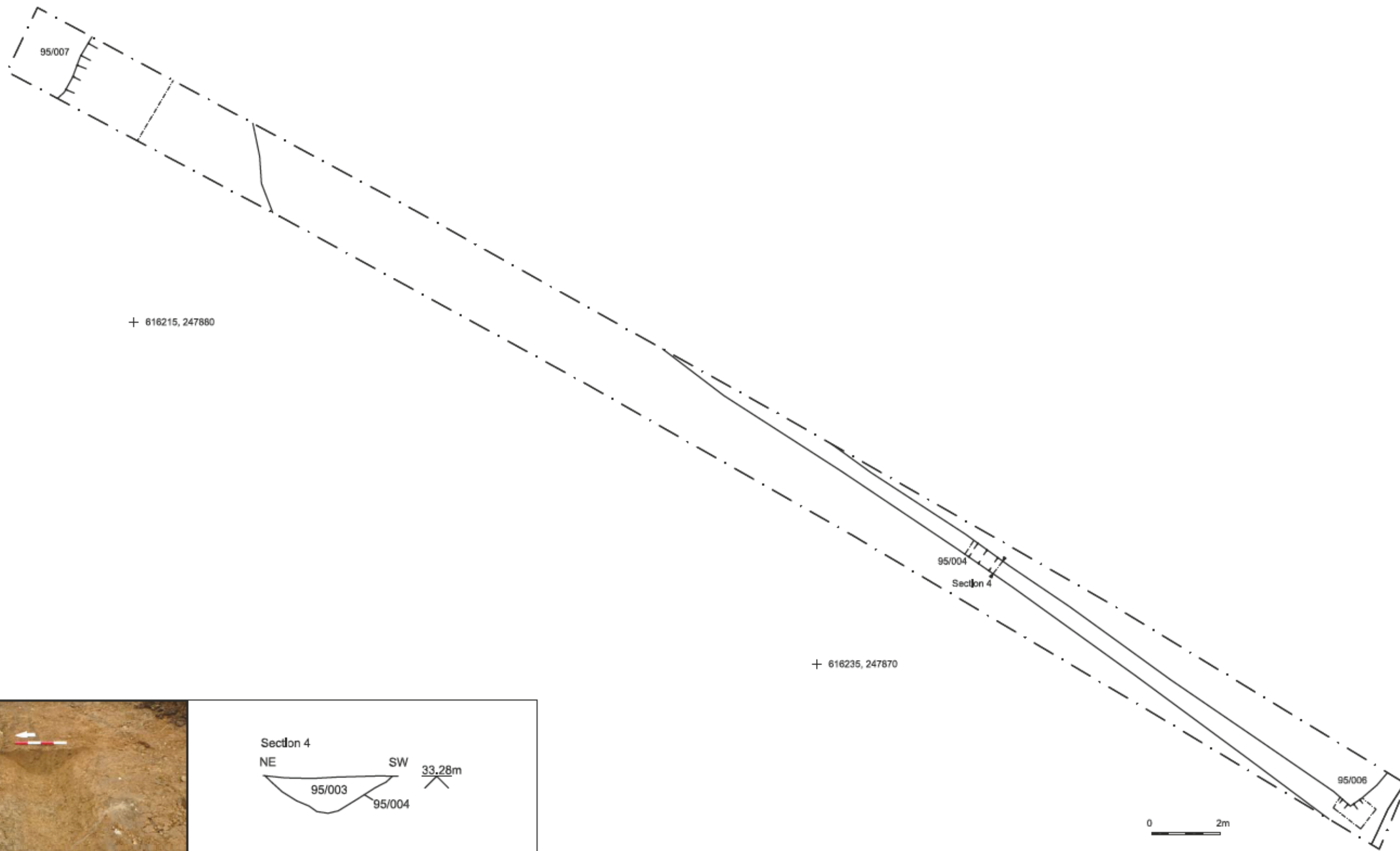
Ditch 94/004



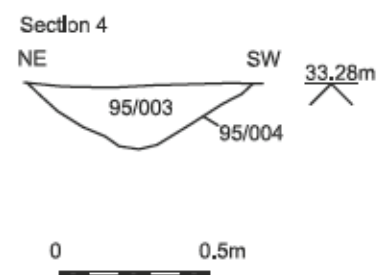
© Archaeology South-East		Henley Gate, Ipswich		Fig. 5
Project Ref: 170207	Oct 2017	Trench 94 plan, section and photograph		
Report Ref: 2017433	Drawn by: APL			



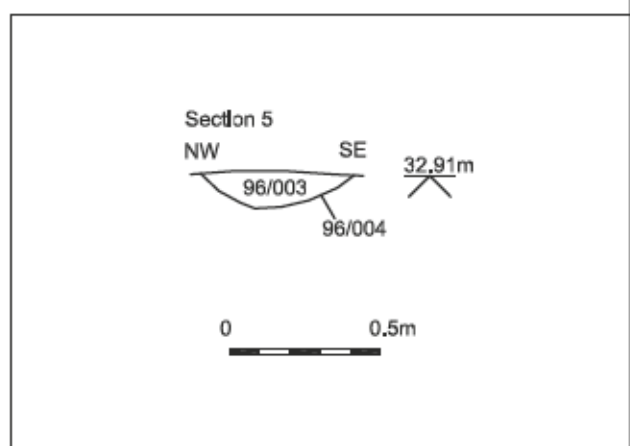
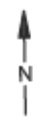
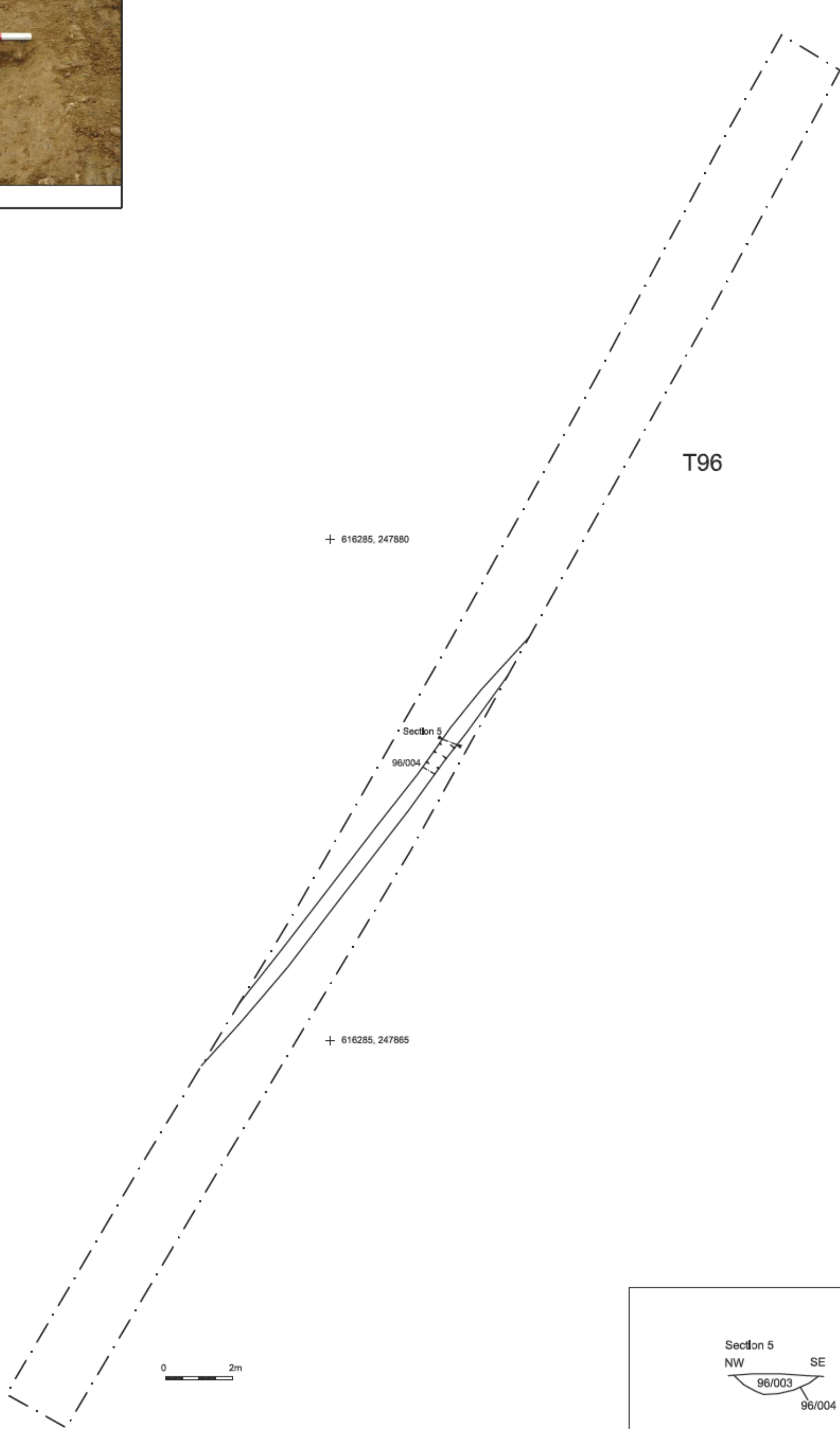
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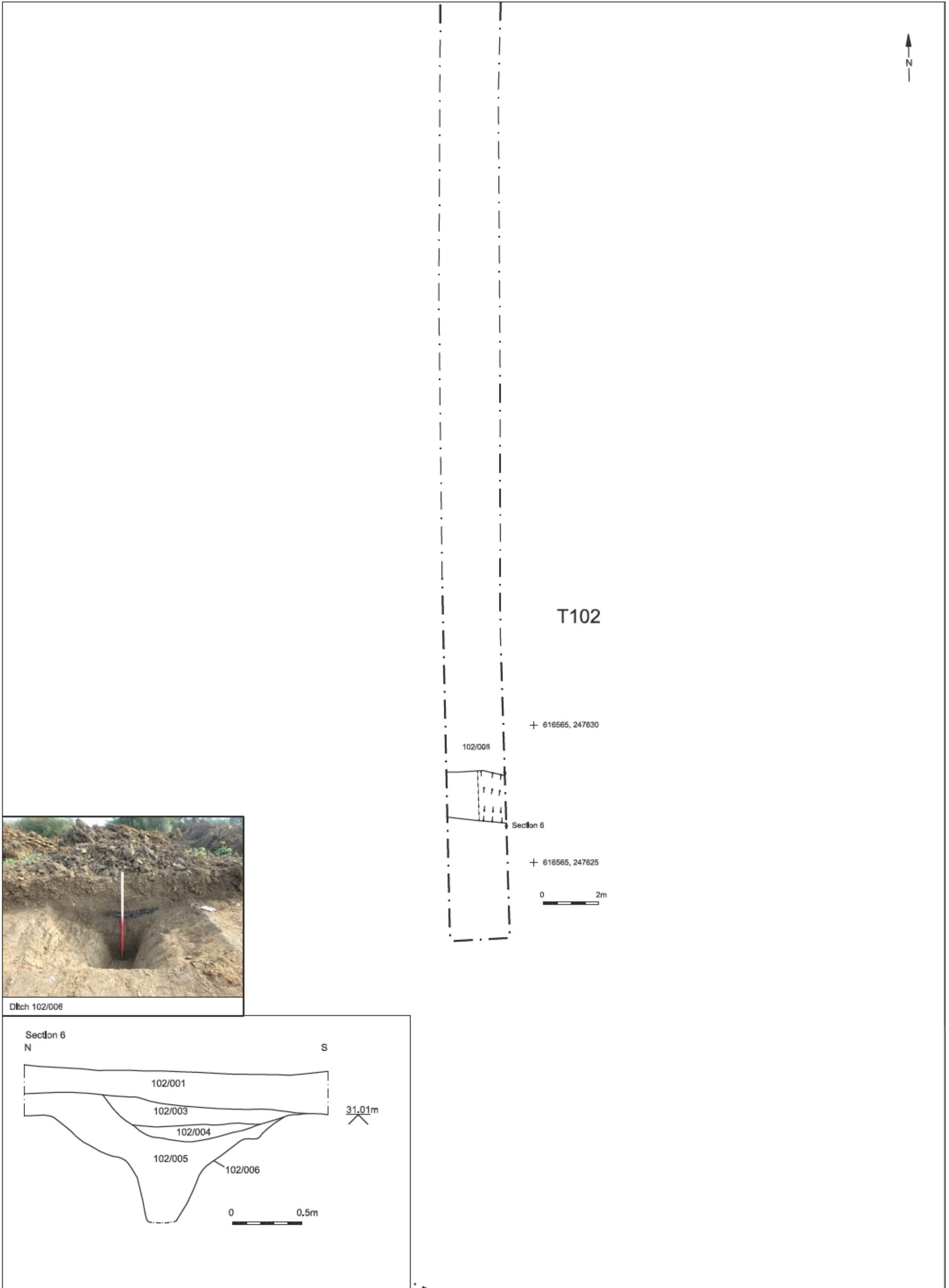


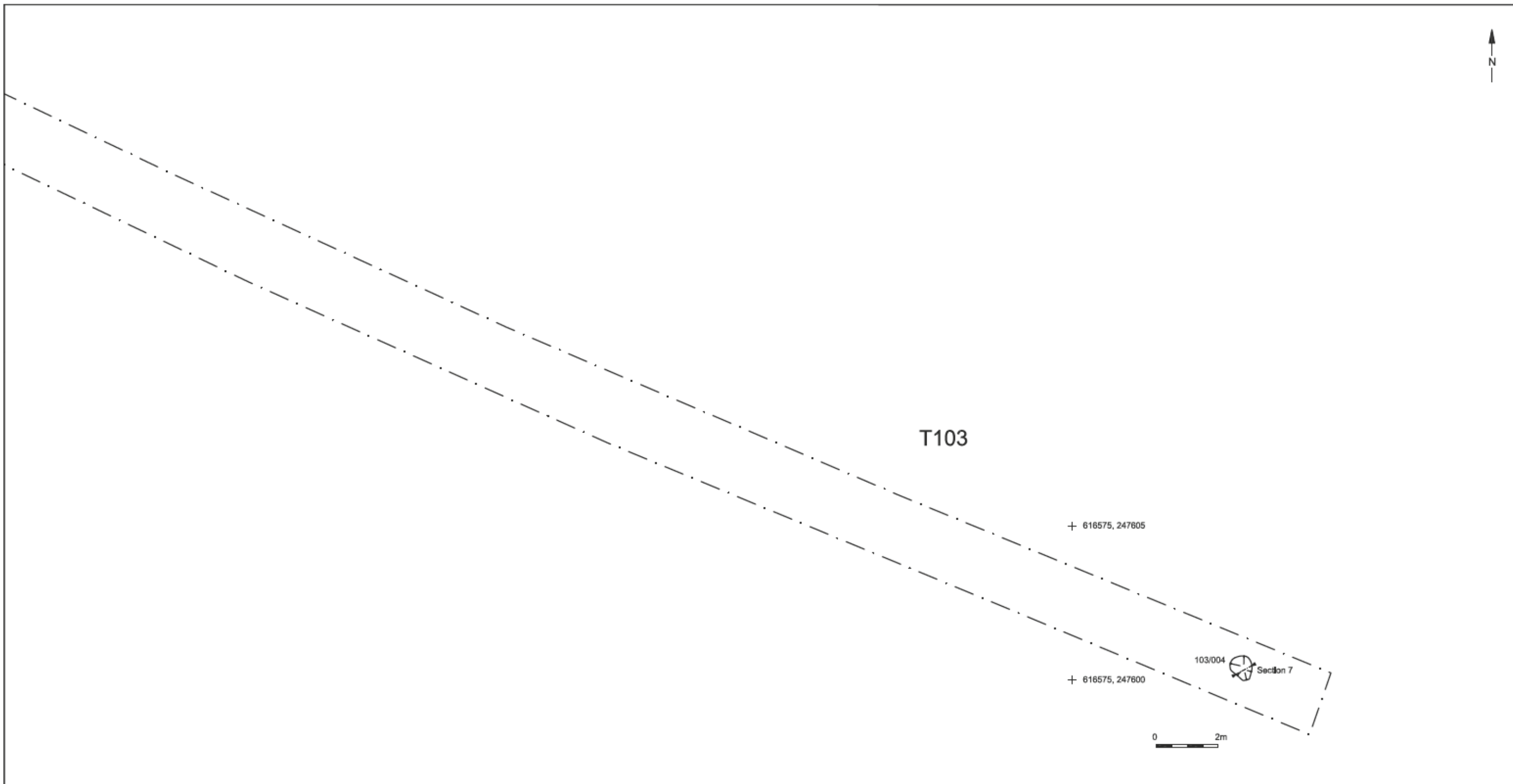
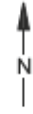
Ditch 95/004



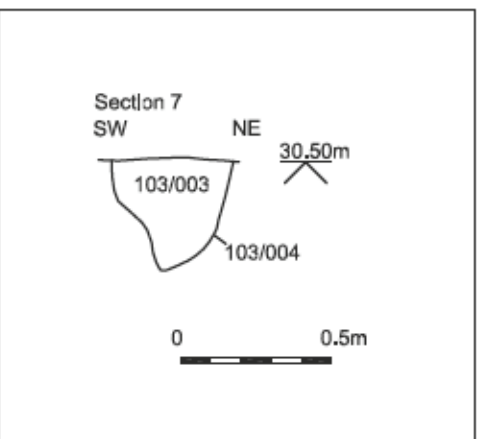
© Archaeology South-East		Henley Gate, Ipswich		Fig. 6
Project Ref: 170207	Oct 2017	Trench 95 plan, section and photograph		
Report Ref: 2017433	Drawn by: APL			

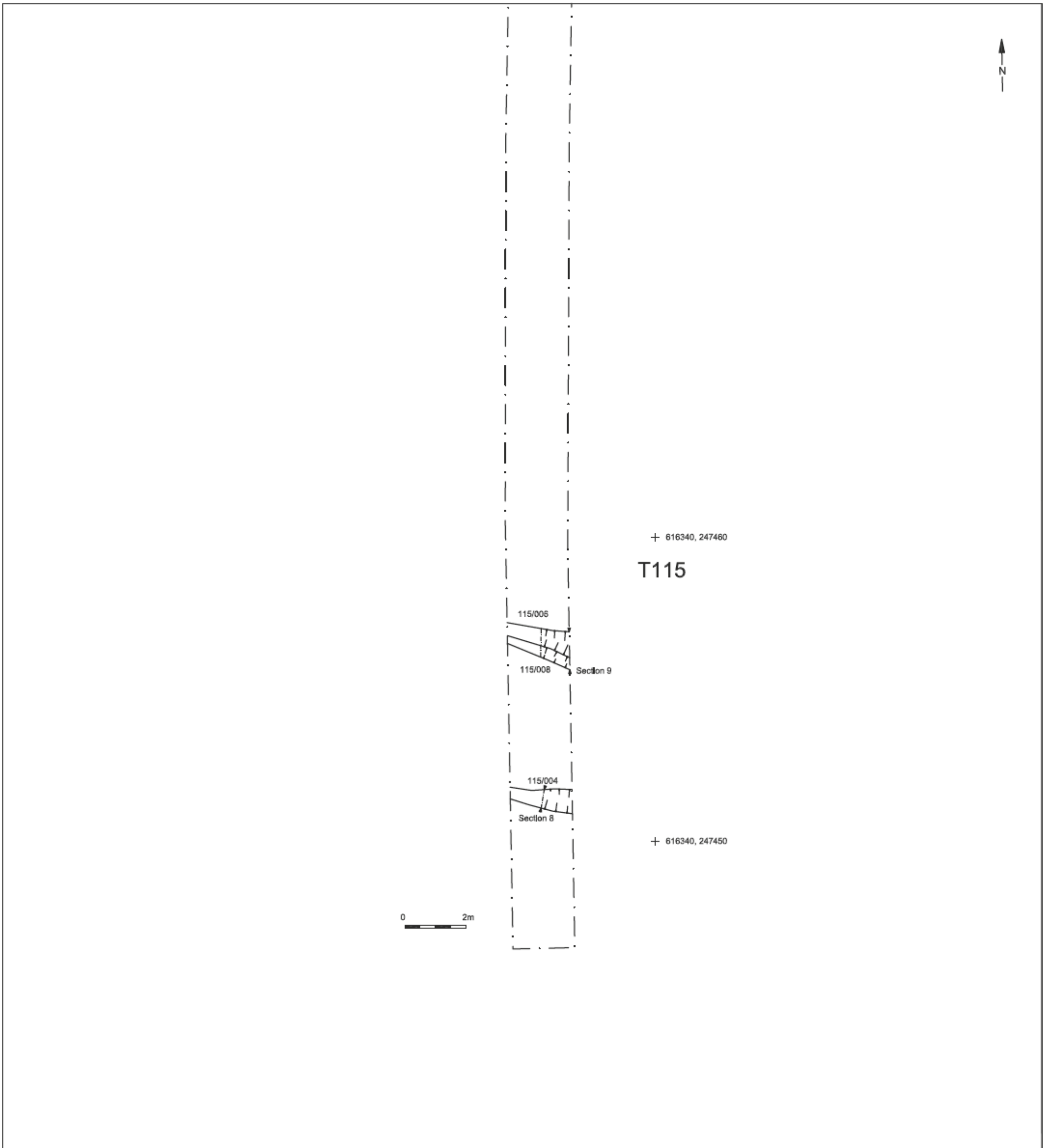




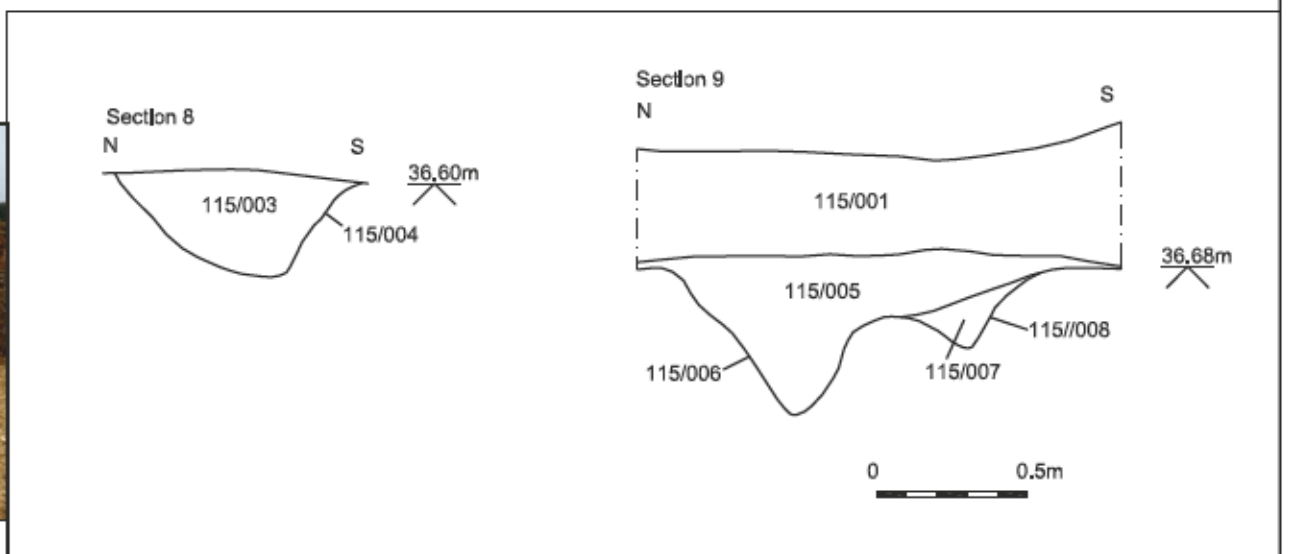


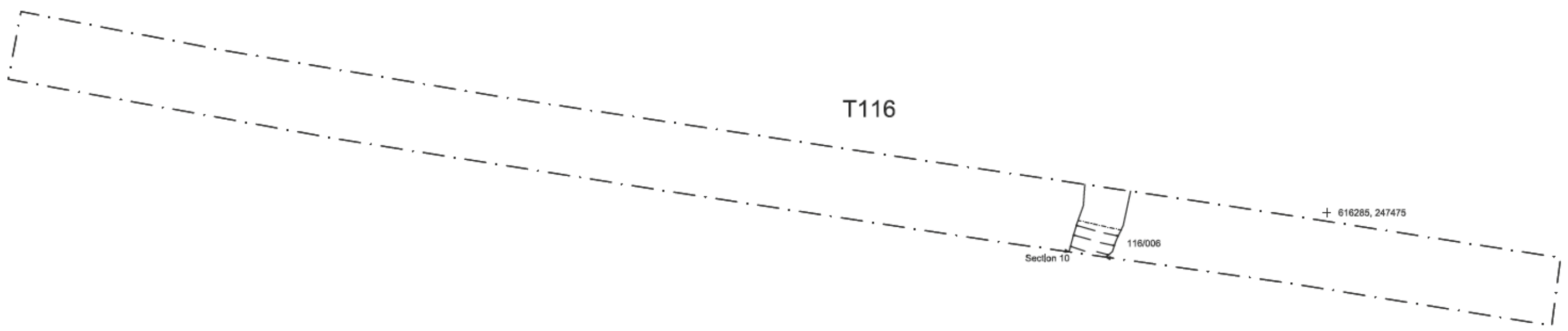
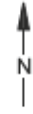
Pt 103/004



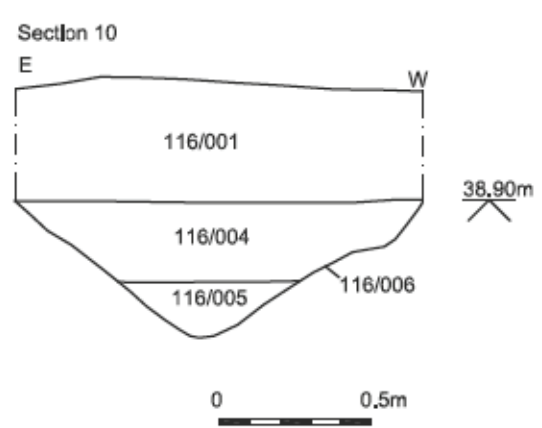


Ditch 115/006 and gully 115/008





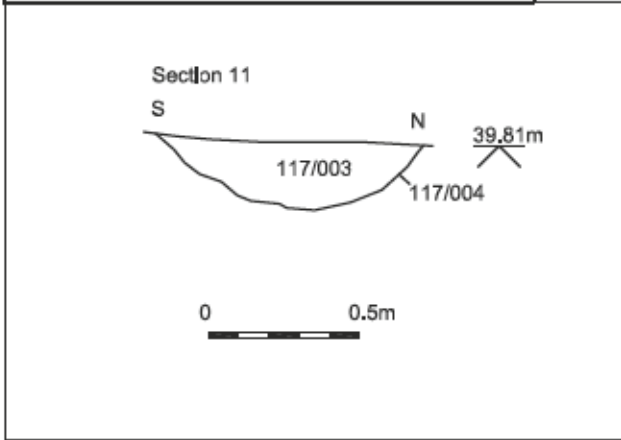
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Ditch 117/004



T117

+ 616215, 247455

+ 616215, 247445



0 2m



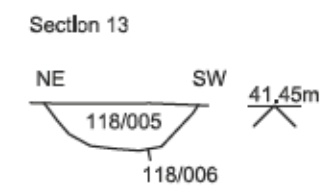
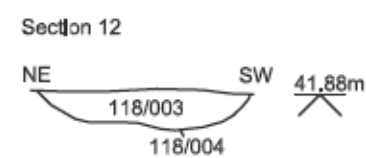
+ 616130, 247485

+ 616155, 247485

T118



Ditch 118/004



© Archaeology South-East		Henley Gate, Ipswich		Fig. 13
Project Ref: 170207	Oct 2017	Trench 118 plan, sections and photograph		
Report Ref: 2017433	Drawn by: APL			



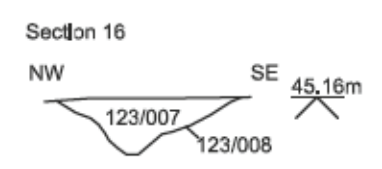
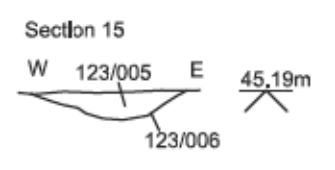
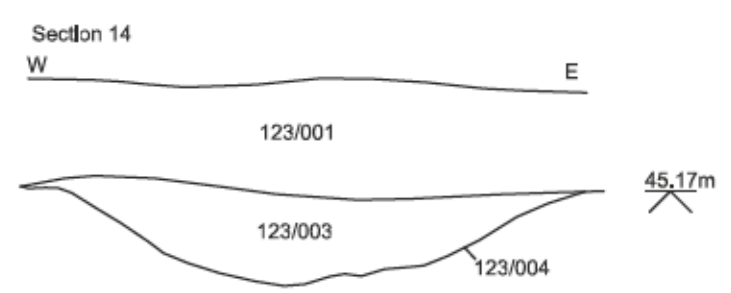
T123

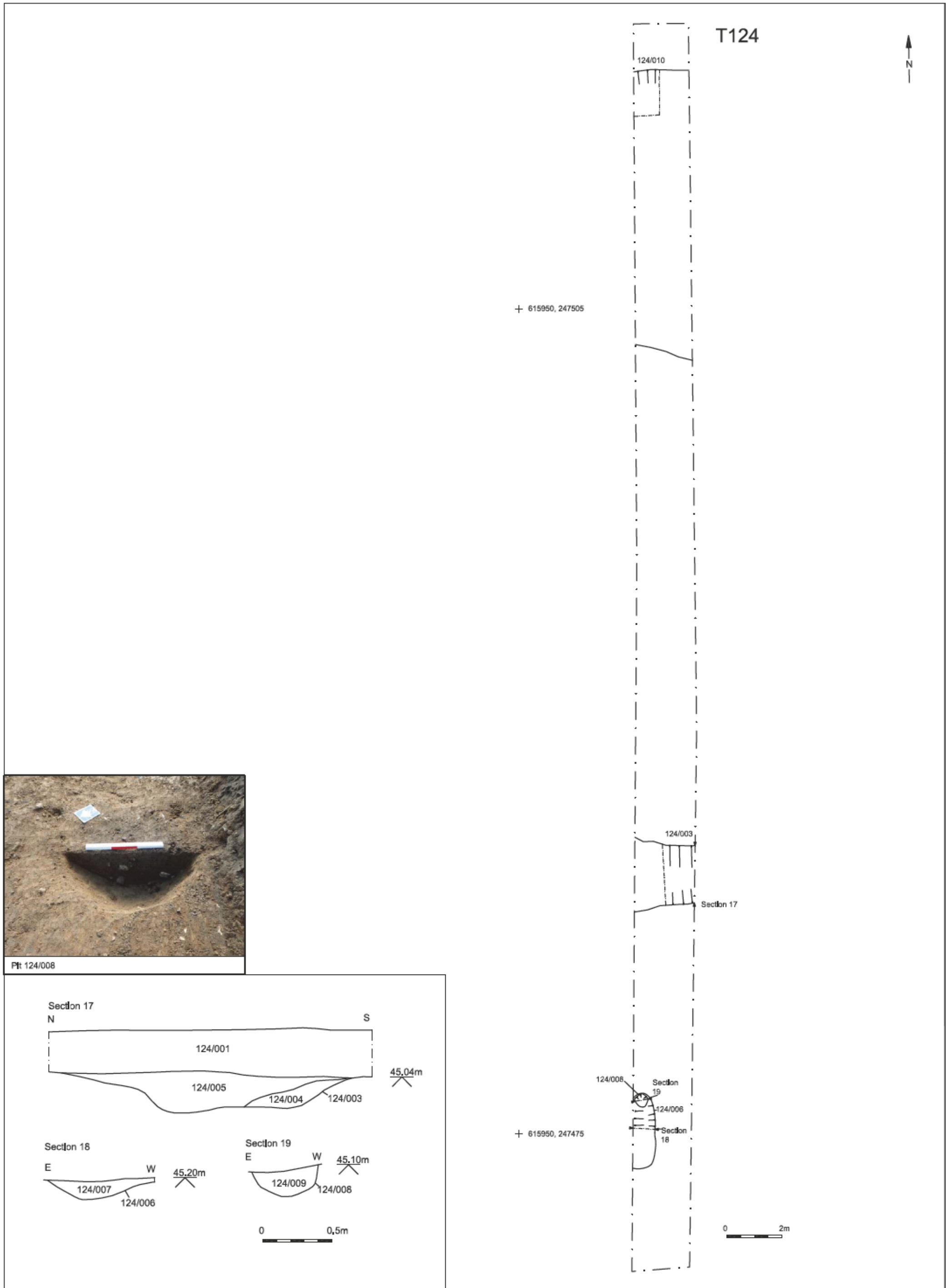
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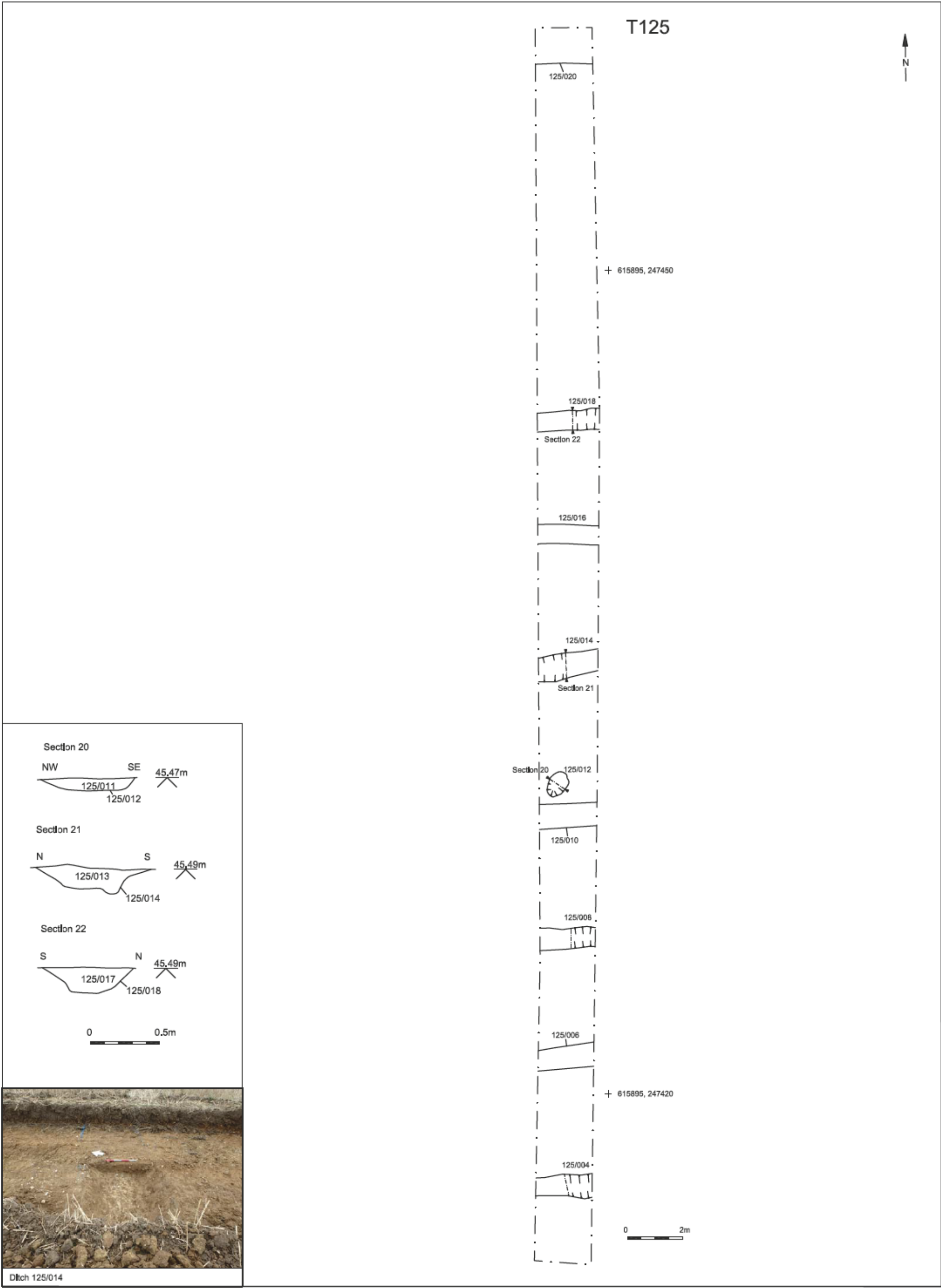
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Ditch 123/004









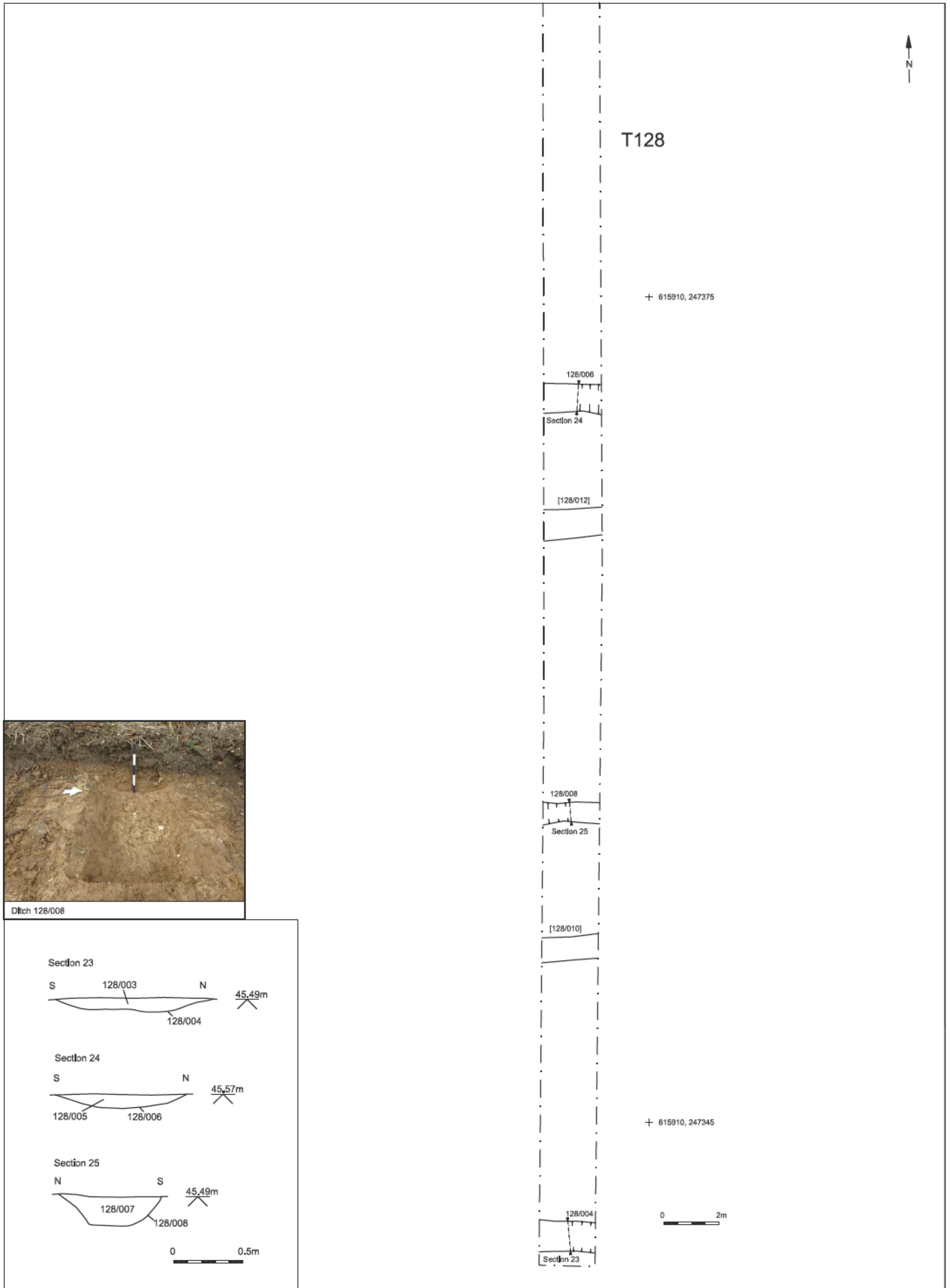
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+ 615945, 247450

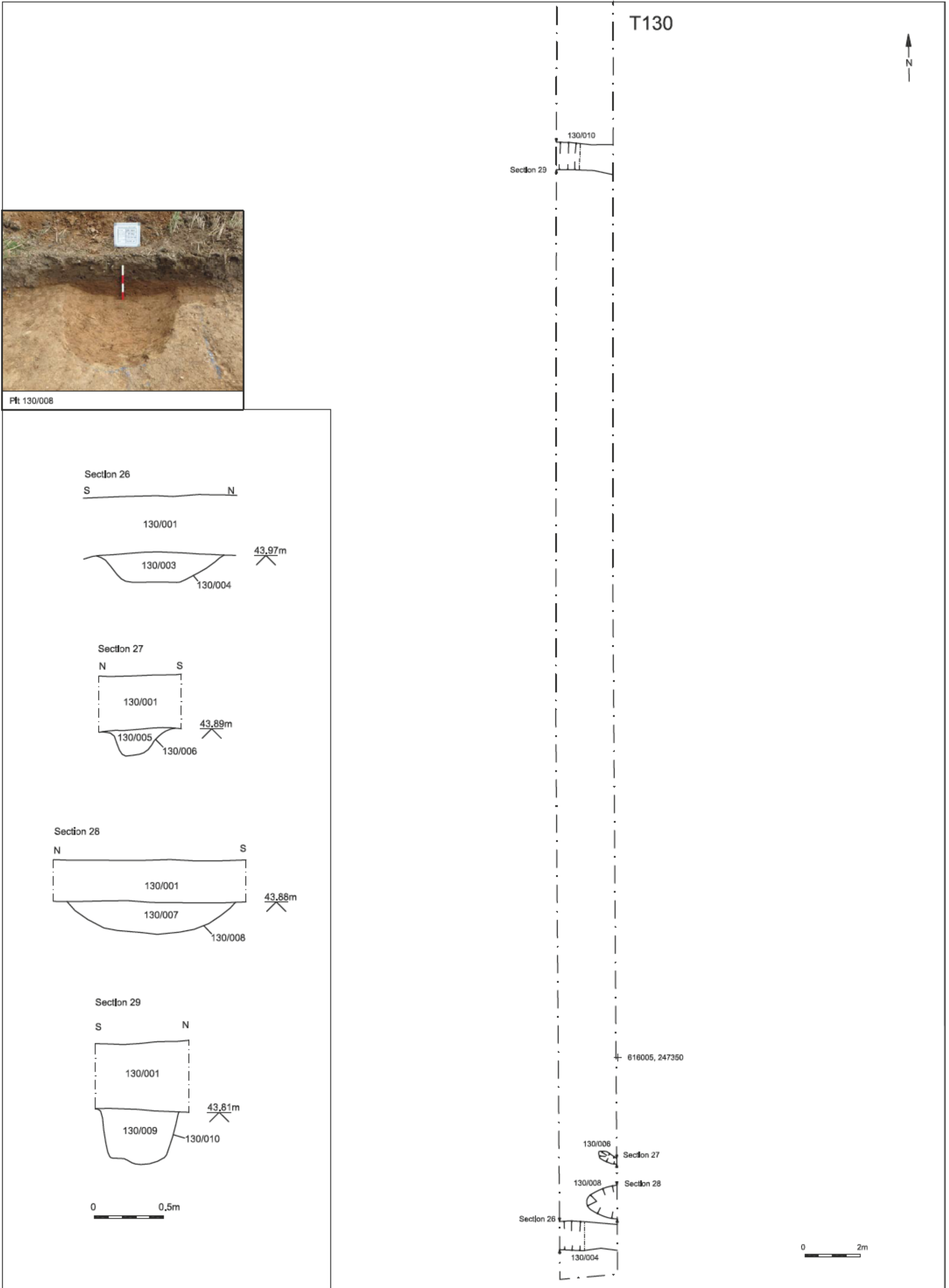
T126



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Project Ref: 170207	Oct 2017	Trench 126 plan	
Report Ref: 2017433	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Henley Gate, Ipswich	Fig. 18
Project Ref: 170207	Oct 2017	Trench 128 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017433	Drawn by: APL		



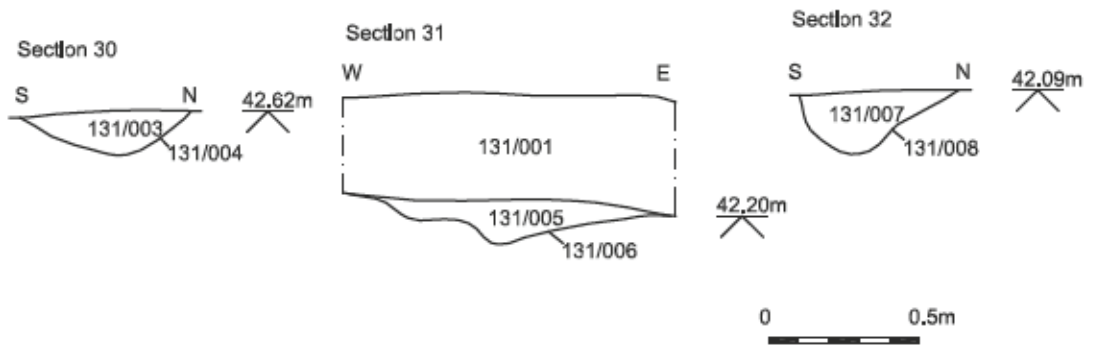
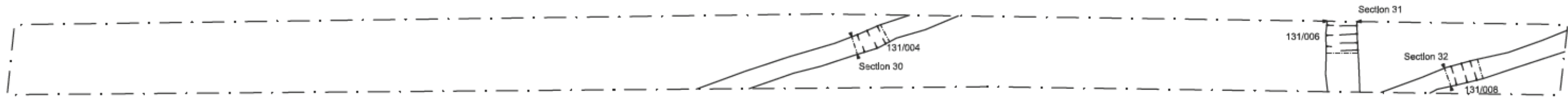


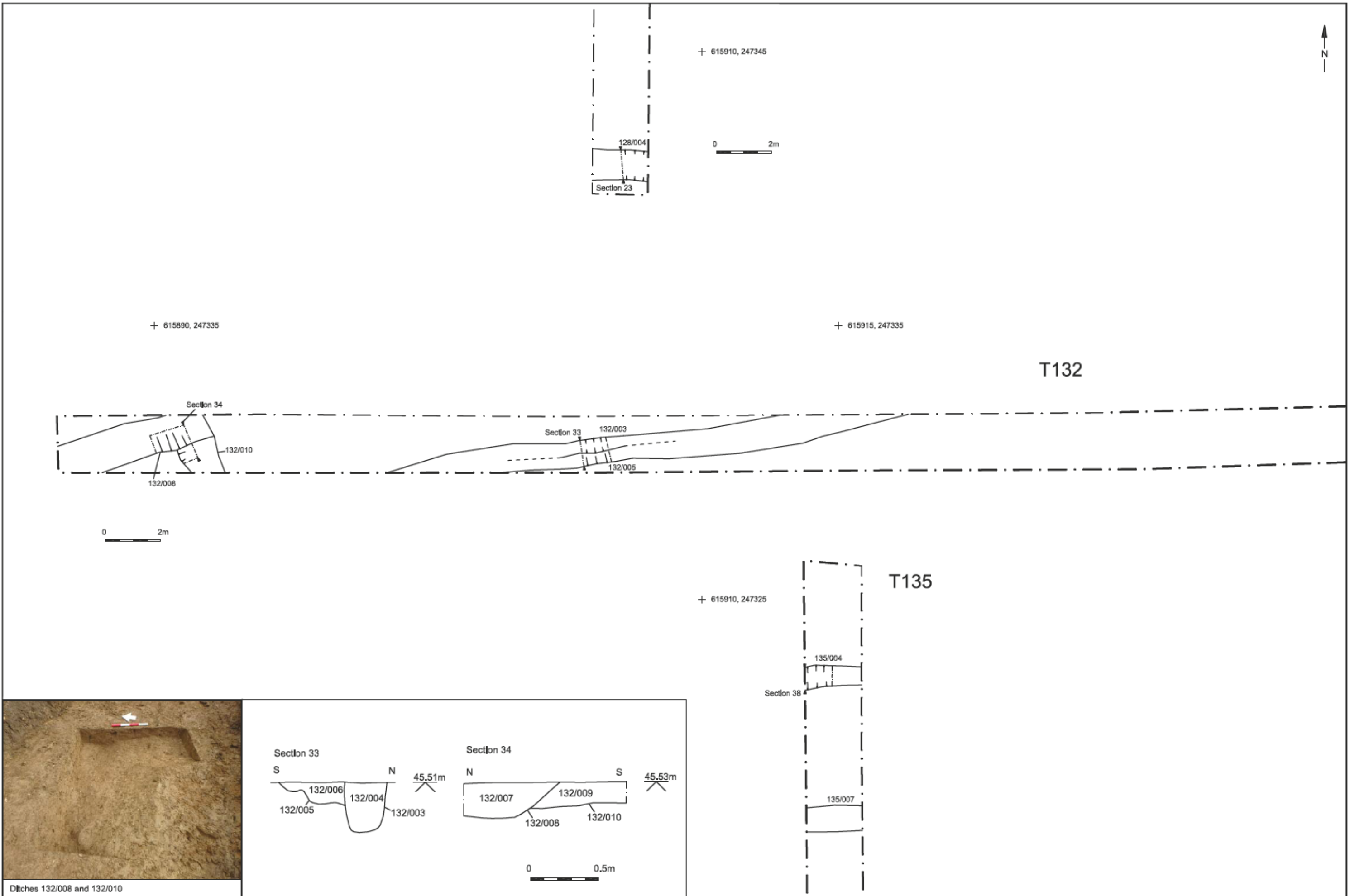


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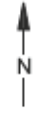
+ 616035, 247385

+ 616060, 247385





Ditches 132/008 and 132/010



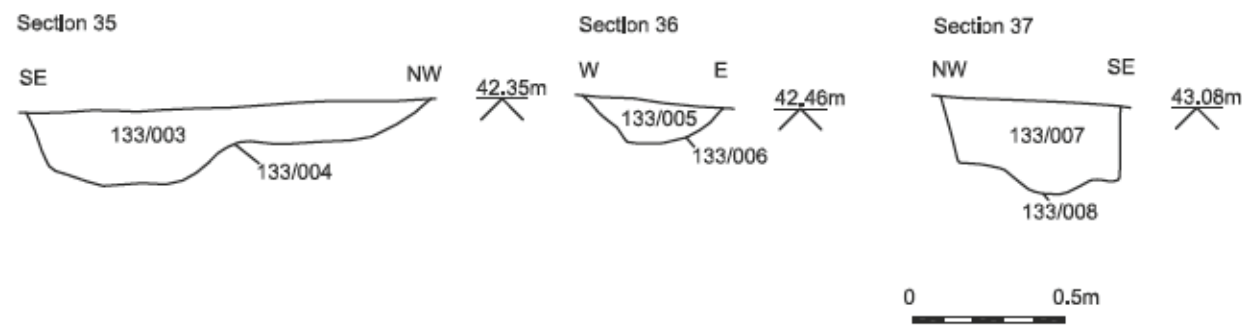
+ 616020, 247340

+ 616055, 247340

T133



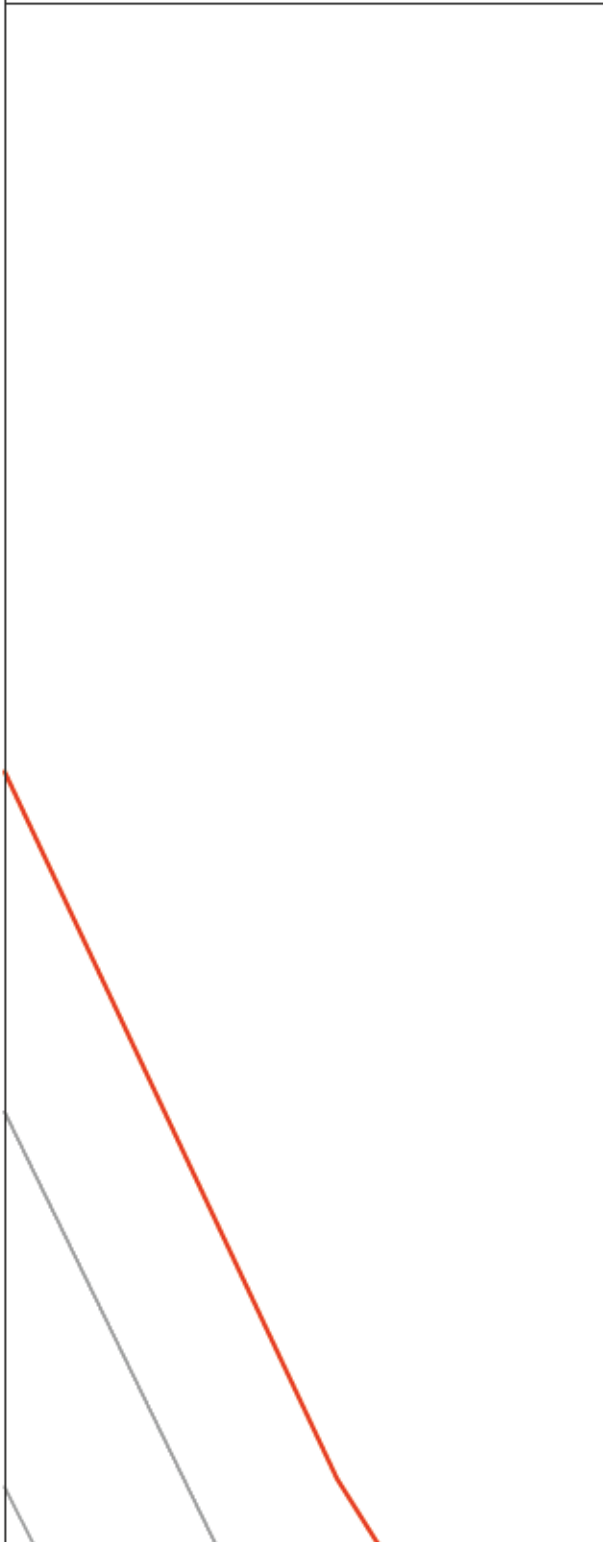
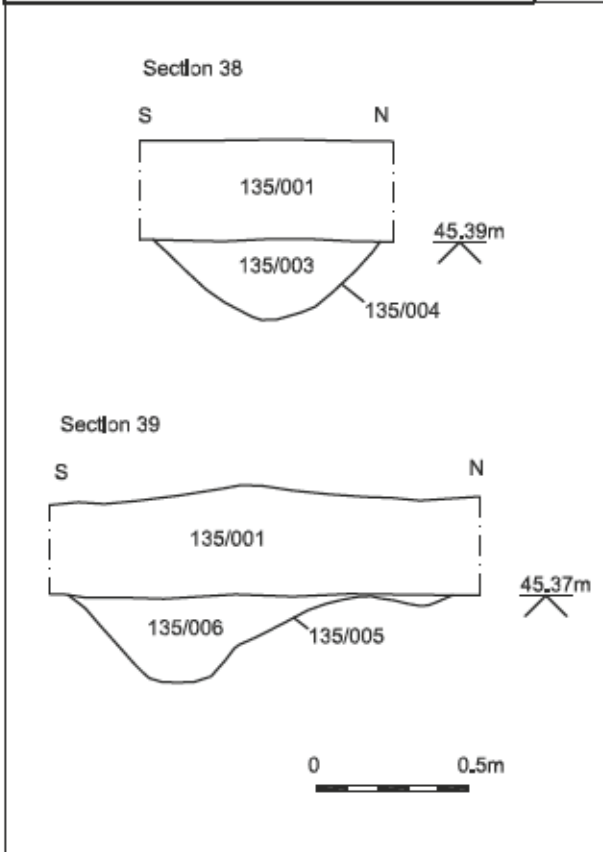
Ditch 133/008



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Project Ref: 170207	Oct 2017	Trench 133 plan, sections and photograph		
Report Ref: 2017433	Drawn by: APL			



Ditch 135/004



+ 615910, 247325

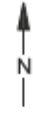
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+ 615910, 247305

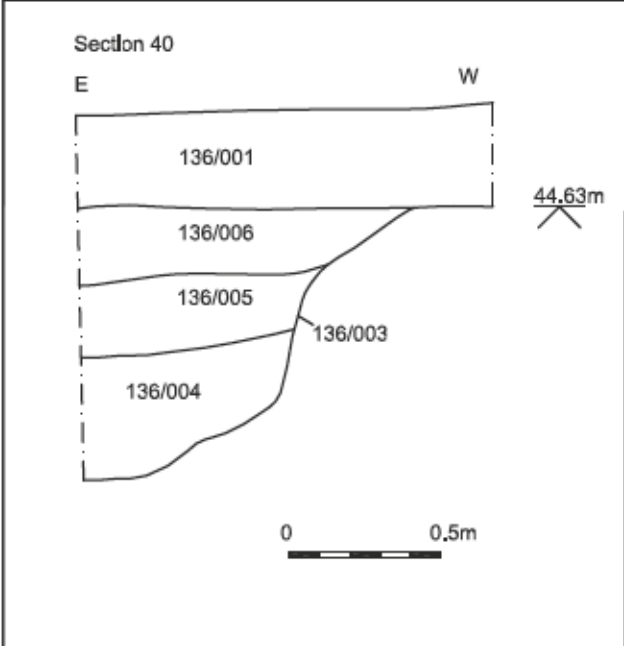
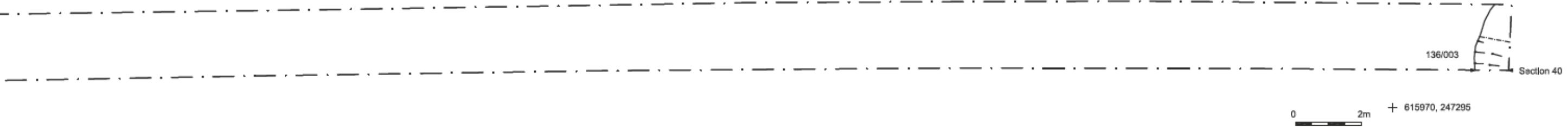
0 2m





T136

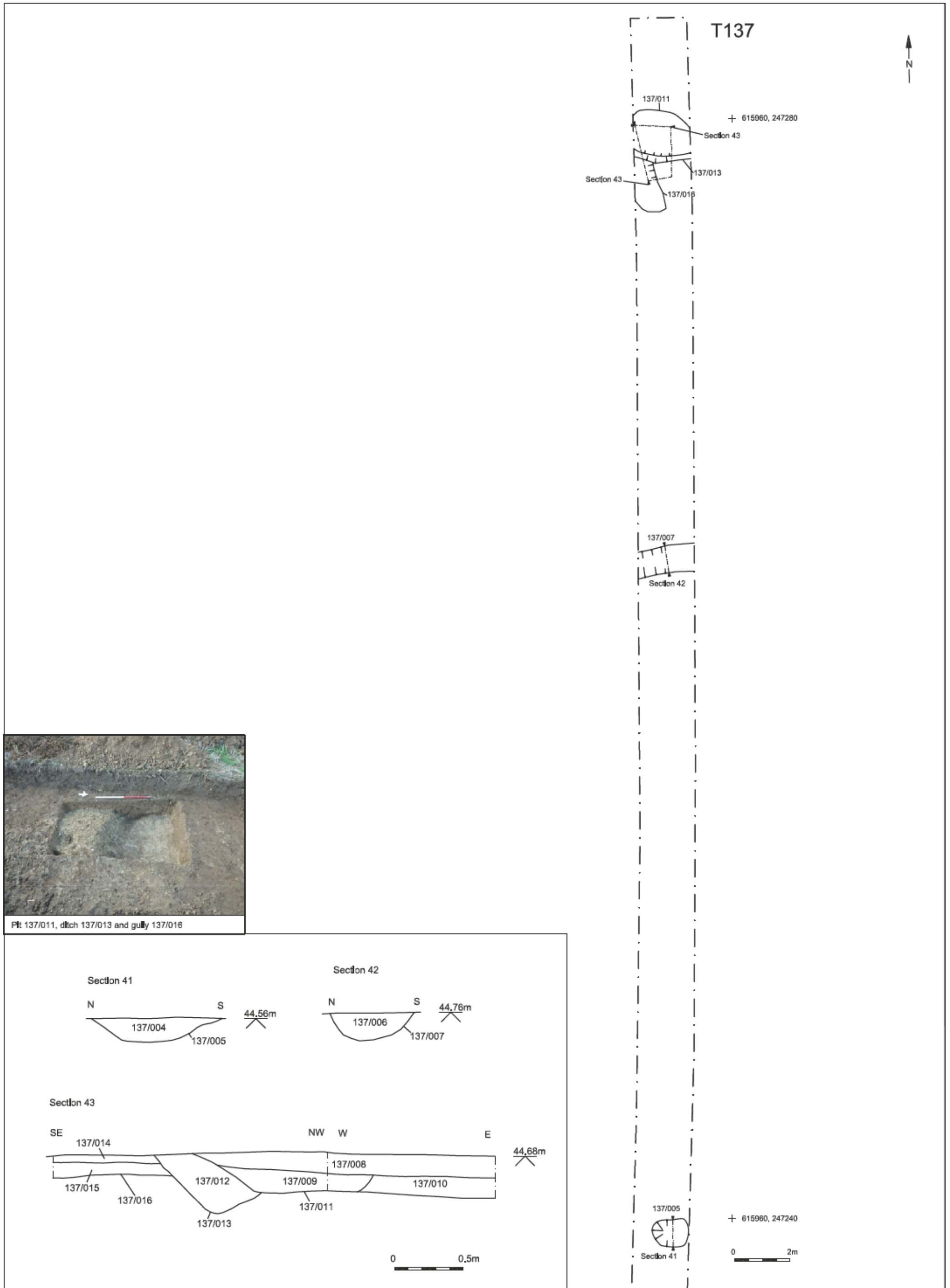
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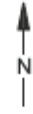


Pit 136/003



© Archaeology South-East		Henley Gate, Ipswich		Fig. 24
Project Ref: 170207	Oct 2017	Trench 136 plan, section and photograph		
Report Ref: 2017433	Drawn by: APL			

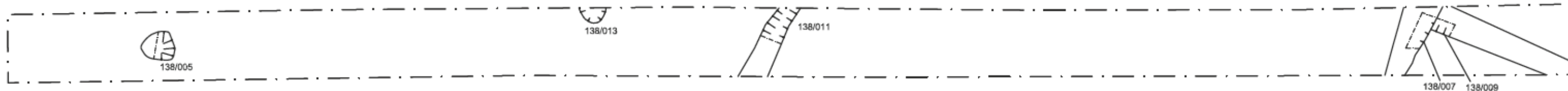




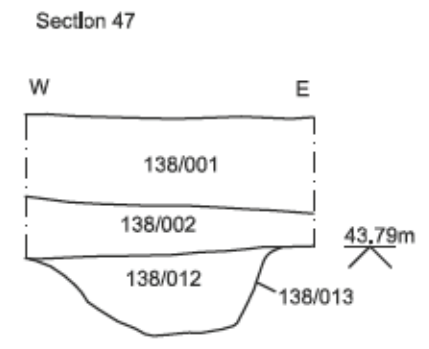
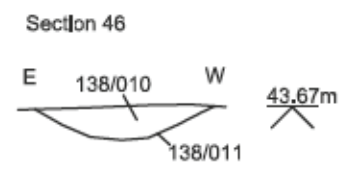
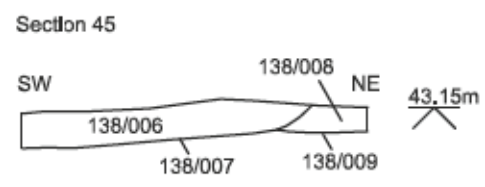
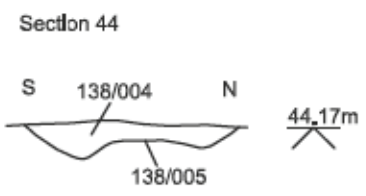
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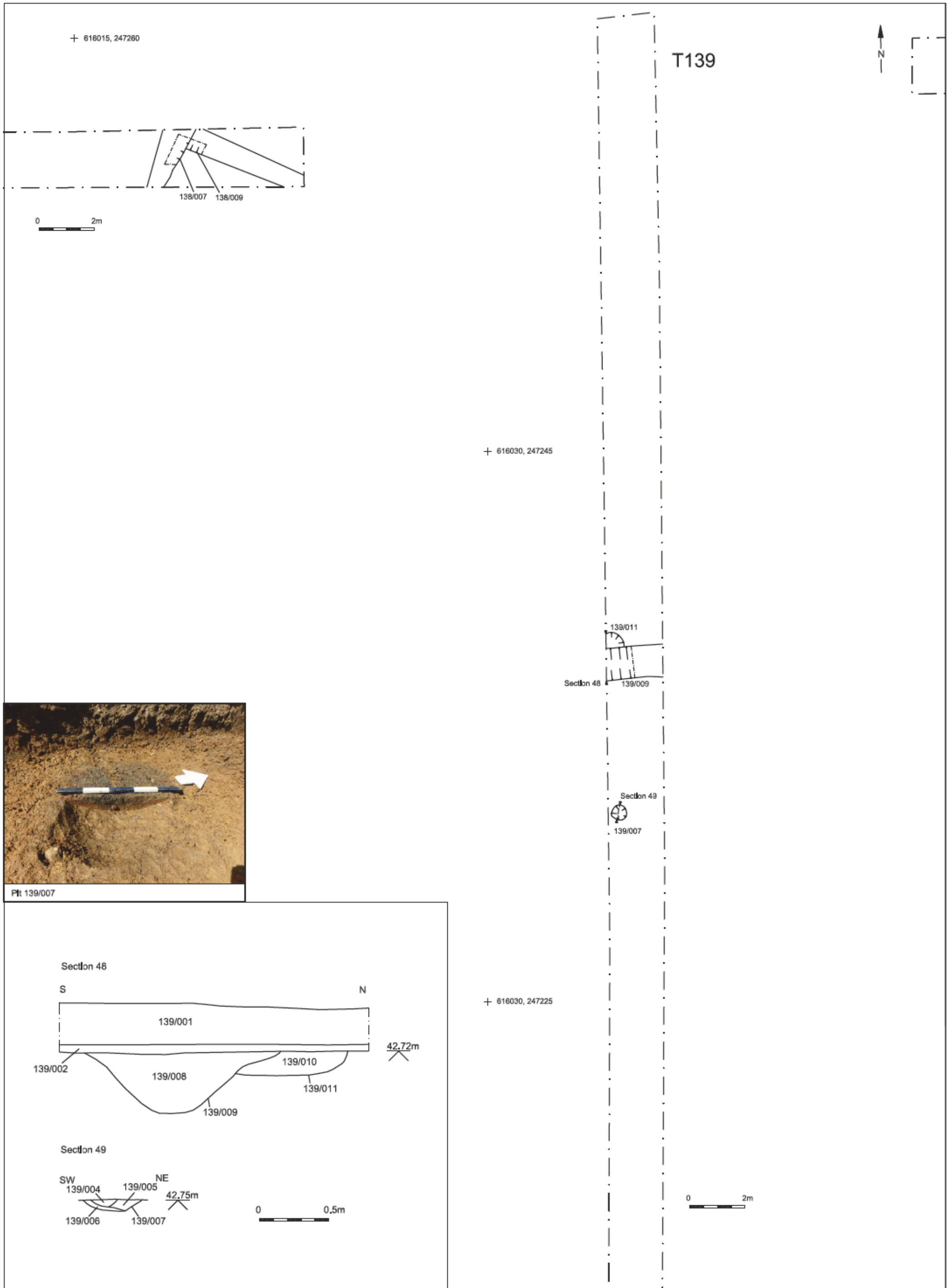
+ 616015, 247260

T138



Pit 138/013









+ 618075, 247265

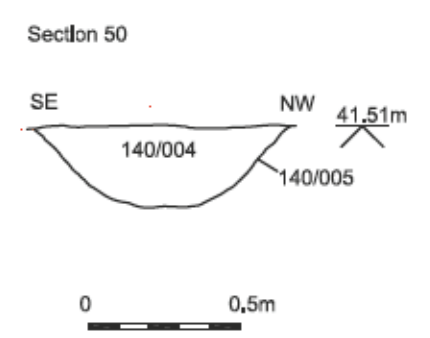
T140

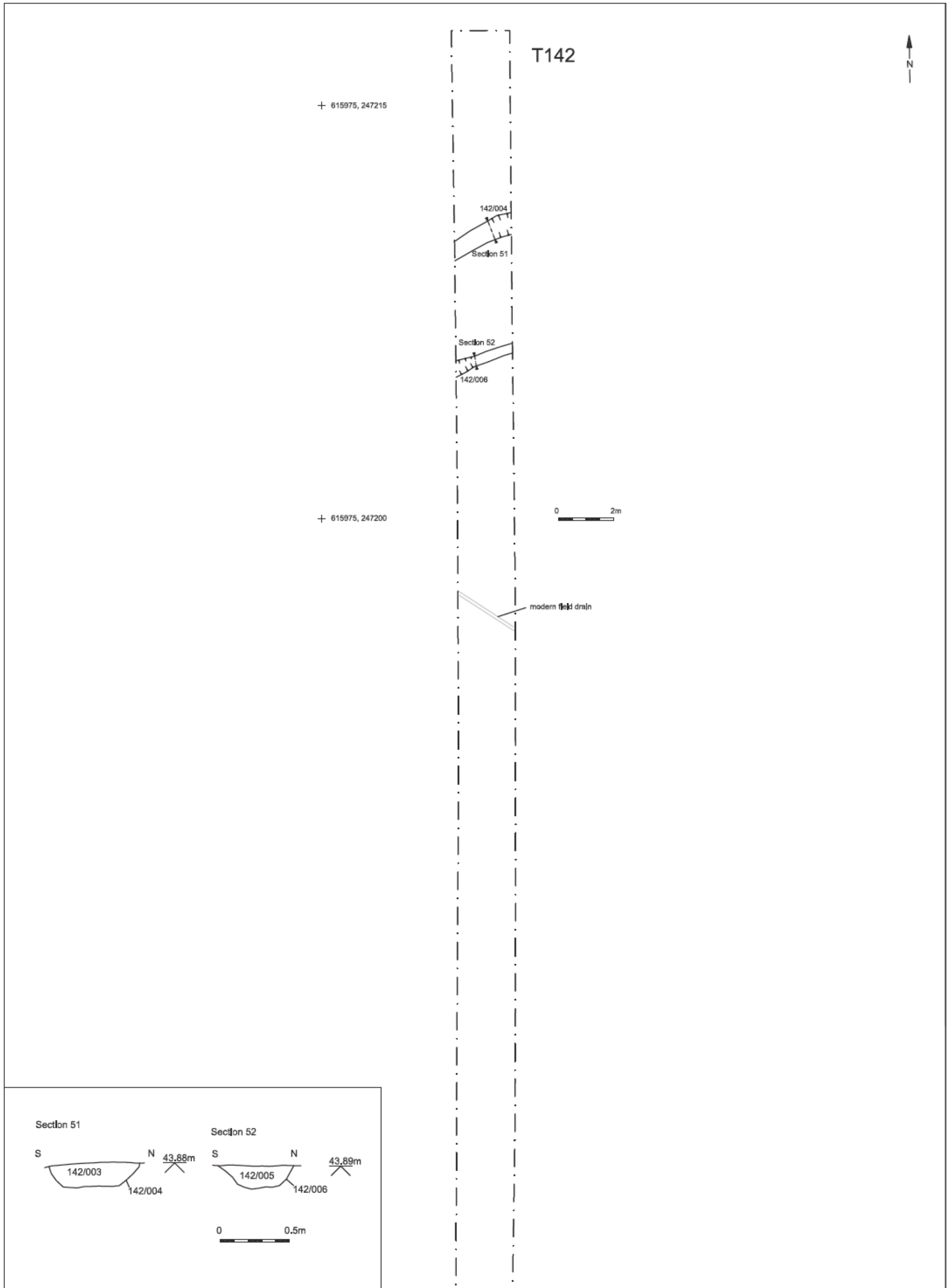


+ 618075, 247255



Ditch 140/005







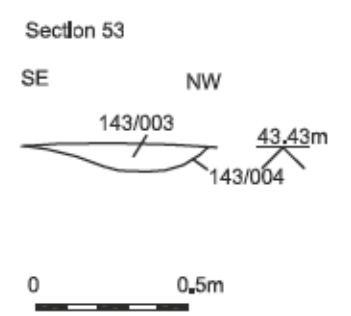
+ 616000, 247200

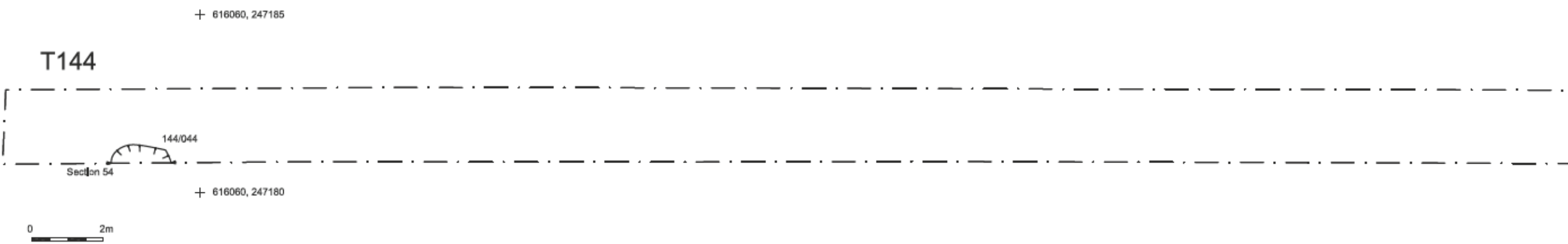
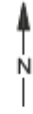
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T143

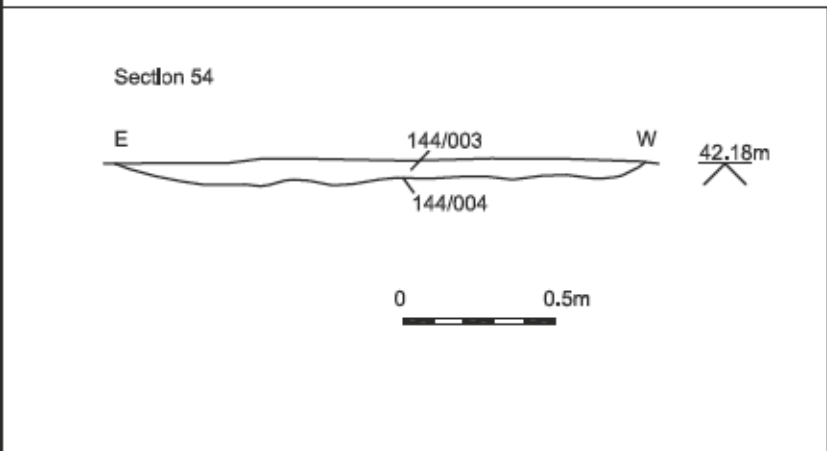


Ditch 143/004

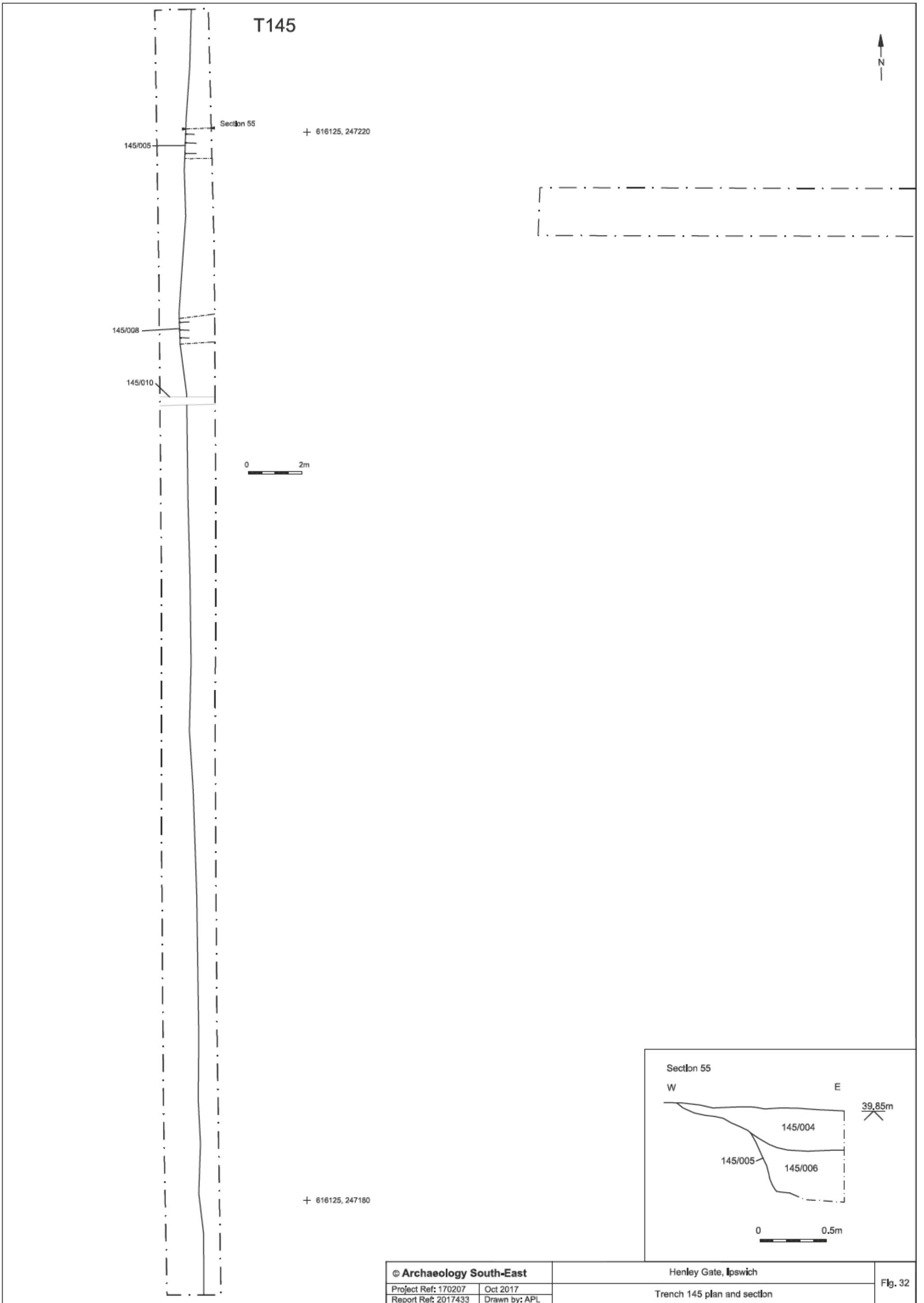


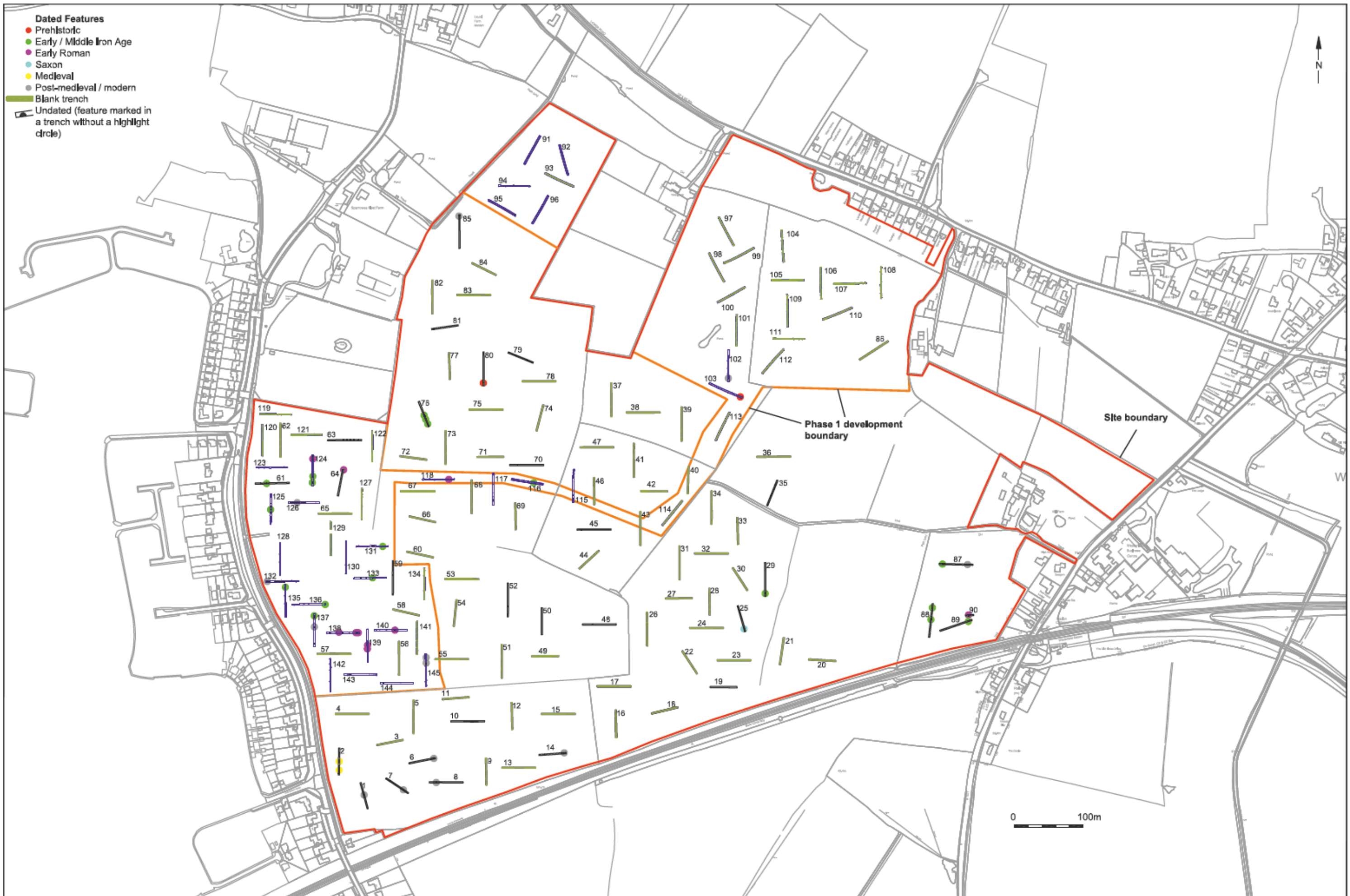


Trench 144



© Archaeology South-East		Henley Gate, Ipswich		Fig. 31
Project Ref: 170207	Oct 2017	Trench 144 plan, section and photograph		
Report Ref: 2017433	Drawn by: APL			





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web: [www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse)

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