

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PHASES A AND B, LAND EAST OF KINGS WARREN, RED LODGE, SUFFOLK

ASE Project No: 160449 & 160630
Site code: RDL002 & RDL003
Event No: ESF24526

ASE Report No: 2018022



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Abstract

This report presents the results of two phases of archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East on behalf of CgMs Consulting Ltd, acting for Crest Nicholson (Eastern), at land east of Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk.

The development area was known to contain the remains of a probable largely ploughed-out prehistoric barrow at its south. This was apparent as an aerial photographic soilmark and as a low rise on the field surface. Geophysical survey in 2013 detected the ring-ditch along with other discrete and linear anomalies, the latter interpreted to define a probable rectilinear enclosure. However, evaluation of previous development phases to the north and west recorded no significant archaeological remains.

Trial-trench evaluation of the 3.65ha southern part of the development area (Phase A) identified a few tentative prehistoric features and recovered mostly-residual worked flint attesting to land use activity of Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date. The presence of the ring-ditch was confirmed, although no diagnostic dating evidence was recovered from its lower fills though later Roman pottery dated its upper fills. Roman pits, ditches and some possible postholes were also found across the evaluated area and particularly in the vicinity of the ring-ditch.

A further area of evaluation (Phase B) was undertaken across 6.93ha immediately to the north of Phase A. Archaeological remains were recorded predominately in the southern half of the site. A small cluster of pits in the south-east contained fragments of Early Neolithic pottery and another series of pits located towards the centre of the Phase B site contained Early Iron Age pottery. The remaining features, the majority of which were pits or possible postholes, were undated. Given the similarity of the fills of several of these features to the natural geology, it is possible that they were natural in origin.

The archaeological remains revealed within the two phases of evaluation demonstrate a concentration of Prehistoric activity in the south of the development area, with limited evidence for outlying activity further north. The recovery of Roman remains within the south of the site also indicates the continued land use. There was, however, no evidence for medieval or later land use except for several modern pits and ground disturbance.

CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION
2.0	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND
3.0	ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS
4.0	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS
5.0	THE FINDS
6.0	THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES
7.0	DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

APPENDICES

Appendix 1:	Blank Trenches Context List
Appendix 2:	Quantification of the hand-collected bulk finds
Appendix 3:	Environmental data: Phase A
Appendix 4:	Environmental data: Phase B
Appendix 5:	HER Summary
Appendix 6:	OASIS Form
Appendix 7:	Written Scheme of Investigation for Phase A
Appendix 8:	Written Scheme of Investigation for Phase B

TABLES

Table 1:	Site archive quantification
Tables 2–28:	Trench context lists
Table 29:	The flintwork
Table 30:	Quantification of probable Early Neolithic pottery fabrics
Table 31:	Quantification of Iron Age pottery fabrics
Table 32:	Quantification of Roman pottery fabrics
Table 33:	CBM fabric descriptions for land to the east of Kings Warren
Table 34:	Animal bone taxa quantified by NISP
Table 35:	Environmental data: Phase A flot quantification
Table 36:	Environmental data: Phase A residue quantification
Table 37:	Environmental data: Phase B residue quantification
Table 38:	Environmental data: Phase B flot quantification

FIGURES

Front Cover Image: Ring-ditch [14/007], looking east

Figure 1: Site location with areas of adjacent previous archaeological work

Figure 2: Location of evaluation trenches

Figure 3: Phase A trench locations with geophysical survey and HER data

Figures 4–18: Phase A trench plans, sections and photographs

Figure 19: Phase B trench locations

Figures 20–31: Phase B trench plans, sections and photographs

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd, on behalf of Crest Nicholson (Eastern), to undertake archaeological evaluation on land east of Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk. The work was undertaken in fulfilment of an archaeological condition attached to planning consent for residential development.
- 1.1.2 The work was carried out in accordance with a brief provided by Suffolk County Council's Historic Archaeology Service (SCCAS), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The village of Red Lodge lies alongside the A11, approximately four miles south-west of Mildenhall and five miles north-east of Newmarket, in Forest Heath District, Suffolk (Fig. 1).
- 1.2.2 The Kings Warren development is located at the north end of the village. The 8.93ha development site extends down the eastern periphery of the modern village (TL 7073 7034). It is located on agricultural land and bounded by fields to the north and east, by a footpath to the south and by residential properties and sports fields to the west.
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology of the site is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2017) as Holywell Nodular Chalk and New Pit Chalk Pit formation. There are no superficial deposits.
- 1.2.4 The site lies on gently sloping land between 23m AOD to the south and 21m AOD to the north.
- 1.2.5 The entire site was covered by a topsoil layer comprising an agricultural ploughsoil. The site is shown on historic maps as having been used for agriculture since at least 1817. The historic Hundred Acre Farm is located in the approximate middle of the site, within a small tree/hedge bounded enclosure.

1.3 Scope of the Project

- 1.3.1 The archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of development of the site. A planning application (Ref: F/2013/0257/HYB) has been submitted to the Forest Heath District Council for the demolition of the Hundred Acre Farm and the construction of dwellings, associated landscaping, drainage and public spaces.
- 1.3.2 Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) recommended that archaeological evaluation be undertaken prior to planning determination. The guidance is based on national planning guidance, the most recent of which is the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012) which states that:

“No development or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work and recording in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant, and approved by the planning authority.”

- 1.3.3 Two phases of trial trenching evaluation were carried out across the majority of the site extents. Both phases of evaluation were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation produced by ASE and CgMs (ASE 2016a; 2016b) and approved by SCCAS prior to commencement of fieldwork.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

- 1.4.1 The site evaluation stages were as follows:

- Geophysical survey carried out in 2013 by Cranfield University, Centre for Archaeological and Forensic Analysis (CgMs 2013a)
- Phase A Evaluation: 20–29 June 2016. 32 trenches (Trenches 1-32) across 3.65ha (Fig. 3)
- Phase B Evaluation: 25 August–04 October 2016. 55 trenches (Trenches 40-96; 33-39 not excavated) across 6.93 ha (Fig. 20)

- 1.4.2 Although undertaken in parallel with the Phase B evaluation, an open area mitigation excavation subsequently undertaken across the southern end of Phase A is reported separately (ASE 2018).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 This account of the archaeological and historical background to the site derives from information obtained from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER), from a desk-based assessment produced by CgMs Consulting (2013b) and from other readily available sources, such as 'grey literature' excavation reports.
- 2.1.2 The site is located in an area of archaeological interest in which evidence for land use and settlement from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods has been recovered in the surrounding vicinity of the site. The most pertinent sites and findspots alluded to below are located on Figure 1.

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 A microlith of Mesolithic date is recorded from within a possible Bronze Age burial excavated at Chalk Hill round barrow to the north-east of the site (SHER: BTM 004). A flint assemblage consisting of fifty flints recovered from Hundred Acre Field is recorded as having a Mesolithic element (SHER: FRK MISC).
- 2.2.2 A Neolithic pottery assemblage and associated burnt bone has been recorded from Swales Tumulus, possibly on a buried land surface underlying a Bronze Age burial mound (SHER: WGN 003). A Neolithic scraper is also recorded from the area (SHER: FRK MISC) and a Neolithic axehead has been found to the south (SHER: HGW 015). A possible Neolithic activity site is recorded at Worlington Quarry (SHER: WGN 038).
- 2.2.3 The Bronze Age is widely represented by known remains within a 1km radius of the site and it is evident that the site lay within a highly developed agricultural and ritual landscape. Remains of Early Bronze Age activity are recorded at Worlington Quarry to the north-east (SHER: WGN 038), along with more broadly Bronze Age dated pits (SHER: WGN 035 and WGN 047). At an evaluation site off Turnpike Road, at Red Lodge, recorded features included a Middle Bronze Age pit (RDL 001).
- 2.2.4 A number of prehistoric barrows of unknown, though possible Bronze Age, date are recorded to the east and south-east of the site (SHER: HGW 001, HGW 002, HGW 003, HGW 004, HGW 005). Further examples are known to the north of the site: a group at Beacon Hill and Chalk Hill (SHER: BTM 004, BTM 013, BTM 027, BTM 028).
- 2.2.5 Most pertinently, a barrow is recorded within the southern part of the site area (SHER: FRK 008). In 2007, this was thought to have been ploughed down to a surviving height of c.0.50m. Aerial photograph analysis has indicated that the form of the barrow ring-ditch survives as a ploughed-down feature, with a number of associated features, such as ditches and enclosures also being evident in this part of the site. The site has reportedly been the subject of illegal metal detecting, possibly resulting in the removal of ?Iron Age coins.
- 2.2.6 No other Iron Age remains or findspots are recorded within a 1km radius of the site.

2.3 Roman

- 2.3.1 Very few Roman finds are recorded within a 1km radius of the site. A small quantity of Roman pottery has been recorded from Hundred Acre Field as surface finds (SHER: FRK MISC). Approximately 2km north of the site is a slightly dubious record of a Roman villa, from Chalk Hill Quarry (SHER: BTM 026).
- 2.3.2 There is an oblique reference to Roman finds being discovered during illegal metal detecting within the site (FRK 008).

2.4 Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

- 2.4.1 There are no records of Anglo-Saxon or early medieval remains within a 1km radius of the site. However, there is an oblique reference to Anglo-Saxon finds being discovered during illegal metal detecting on the site.

2.5 Later Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern

- 2.5.1 The area in the south of the site, identified as the location of a Bronze Age barrow, is noted in records as being later utilised as a gallows (execution site) in the 13th century (SHER: FRK 008).
- 2.5.2 The first accurate map of the site area is the Ordnance Survey of 1817 (CgMs 2013b, fig. 2), which shows the site as generally unremarkable agricultural land with a small enclosure (probably the barrow) shown in its south.
- 2.5.3 Hundred Acre Farm was established by 1881, when the site comprised of agricultural land. Virtually no change has occurred on the site since the late 19th century until the current development.

2.6 Previous Red Lodge Fieldwork

- 2.6.1 Significant areas of archaeological evaluation have been carried out within the previous phases of the Red Lodge development (Fig. 1) and within the wider Red Lodge vicinity.
- 2.6.2 The trial trenching evaluation of previous development areas immediately to the west and north of the current site extended across c.33ha and comprised more than 300 trenches:
- SHER: ESF 19519 (Hounsell 2003)
 - SHER: ESF 19517 (Crank 2003)
 - SHER: ESF 19518 (Doyle and McDonald 2005)
 - SHER: ESF 21548 (Doyle and Smith 2008)

All were established to be devoid of archaeological remains.

- 2.6.3 In 2013, a geophysical survey (CgMs 2013a; fig. 3) across c.3.7ha of the

southern field revealed a large sub-circular anomaly located towards its centre, which was interpreted as representing a ring-ditch. This corresponded with the soilmark/cropmark feature identified from aerial photographs that was identified as the remains of a probable barrow in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER: FRK 008). The geophysical survey also identified linear anomalies defining a likely rectilinear ditched enclosure, as well as other discrete and linear features (possible pits and ditches) within it and in the ring-ditch interior. The variable nature of the natural deposits was also discerned.

2.7 Project Aims and Objectives

2.7.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation of the Phase A and Phase B areas was to determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains that would be impacted upon by the proposed housing development, and to enable a mitigation strategy for any remains to be implemented before development takes place.

2.7.2 The project-specific objectives of the archaeological evaluation, as presented in the WSIs (ASE 2016a, b), were:

- To assess the vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site and the presence/absence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits
- To assess the potential for survival of ecofactual and environmental evidence
- To identify any potential Bronze Age activity, particularly that associated with the barrow at Hundred Acres Hill

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.1.1 The archaeological evaluation of the site comprised the machine excavation under archaeological supervision of thirty-two (Trenches 1–32) trenches in the 3.65ha Phase A area, each measuring 30.00m x 2.10m and fifty-five trenches (Trenches 40–96; 33–39, 66 and 95 not excavated) across the Phase B site, each measuring 30.00m x 2.10m (Fig. 2).
- 3.1.2 Nine additional trenches were originally intended to be opened in the southern field of the Phase B area (Trenches 33–39, 66 and 95) but were unable to be excavated due to the presence of spoil heaps and stockpiled building equipment/materials (Fig. 2). A single irregular trench (Trench 100) measuring c.150m long and 1.8m wide was excavated across the middle of the southern field, along the location of an access road, to compensate (Fig. 2). A further trench (Trench 101), c. 40m x 25m, was excavated in the north-east of the Phase B area in advance of the construction of a site compound. In addition, Trenches 44, 56 and 64 were extended in order to further investigate the vicinities of remains found in them.
- 3.1.3 Machining was carried out to ASE standards under the constant supervision of an ASE archaeologist. The removal of modern ploughsoil was undertaken by a 20 tonne tracked excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Machine excavation of the trench halted at the uppermost archaeological surface, or the natural geology; whichever was encountered first.
- 3.1.4 Archaeological features were excavated by hand and the trenches recorded using standard ASE recording forms. All features were surveyed with reference to the national grid.
- 3.1.5 Standard ASE methodologies were employed. All stratigraphy was recorded using the ASE context recording system. Both trench and context record sheets were completed as appropriate.
- 3.1.6 ASE adhered to the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014b), and to the *ALGAO Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) throughout the works. ASE is a Registered Archaeological Organisation with the ClfA.
- 3.1.7 The trenches were metal-detected prior to being opened, with spoil heaps and the trench base also detected prior to backfilling.
- 3.1.8 Any subsoil was stored separately from topsoil. The trenches were backfilled without formal reinstatement.
- 3.1.9 Digital photographs were taken of all trenches and features, and of work in progress.
- 3.1.10 In general, all finds from all investigated features were hand collected. Where large quantities of post-medieval and later finds were present and a feature was not of intrinsic or group interest, a sample of the finds assemblage was collected sufficient to date and characterise the feature.

- 3.1.11 Finds were identified, by context number, to a specific deposit or, in the case of topsoil finds, to a specific area of the site.
- 3.1.12 All finds have been properly processed according to ASE guidelines and the ClfA *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014c). All pottery and other finds, where appropriate, have been marked with the site code and context number.
- 3.1.13 Environmental samples were taken from well-stratified, datable deposits that were deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of ecofactual material. Bulk soil samples (minimum 40 litres or 50% of context) were taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery.

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 Guidelines contained in the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2014d) will be followed for the preparation of the archive.
- 3.2.2 The site archive is currently held at the offices of Archaeology South-East. Following completion of all post-excavation work, including any publication work, the site archive will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archive Store. The contents of the site archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Type	Description	Quantity
Context sheets	Individual context sheets	74
Section sheets	A2 drawing film sheets 1:10	2
	A3 drawing film sheets 1:10	0
	A4 drawing film sheets 1:10	3
Trench sheets	Eval trench description sheets	55
Photographs	Digital images	236
Environmental sample sheets	Individual sample sheets	4
Context register	Context register sheets	n/a
Environmental sample register	Environmental sample register sheets	1
Photographic register	Photograph register sheets	6
Drawing register	Section and plan register sheets	1
Small finds register	Small finds register sheets	1

Table 1: Site archive quantification

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Two phases of archaeological evaluation were undertaken; Phase A at the southern end of the site and Phase B across the northern remainder (Fig. 2).
- 4.1.2 Thirty-two trenches were investigated across the Phase A site and fifteen of these revealed archaeological features (Fig. 3). The excavated features consisted of pits, postholes and ditches of generally low complexity.
- 4.1.3 Across the Phase B area, fifty-five trenches were excavated and archaeological remains were encountered in twelve trenches (Fig. 19). The majority of the investigated features comprised pits and postholes, as well as a single ditch and gully.
- 4.1.4 In the Phase A area, an overlying topsoil and/or ploughsoil was recorded in all trenches. This generally comprised a friable, dark grey brown sandy silt c.0.30-40m thick. There was no evidence of subsoil deposits, but there was some plough-scarring on the surface of the underlying geological deposit indicating deep ploughing in the area, as well as shallow furrows likely formed as a result of potato farming. The underlying natural geological deposit encountered across this area of the site generally consisted of compact, yellow-white chalk, with common patches of light yellow-brown sand.
- 4.1.5 Across the Phase B area, the overlying topsoil generally comprised a friable, mid-orangey brown sandy silt, 0.30-0.46m thick. In fourteen trenches, subsoil deposits were present, typically consisting of a fine, grey brown silty sand or silty clay, 0.06-0.40m thick. The underlying natural geology generally consisted of compact, mid-yellowish grey chalk and in some trenches this contained significant deposits of friable, natural sand.
- 4.1.6 The surviving features in all trenches across the development area were found below topsoil and were cut into natural deposits.
- 4.1.7 In the Phase A area of the site, the features were fairly well dispersed across with a concentration in the eastern and south-eastern parts of the site, mainly comprised of scattered pits and postholes, with linear features bounding them. A further concentration was towards the south-west of the site, with sparse isolated features. The survival of features was generally good, though visible plough scarring on the natural surface indicates that shallow features may have been truncated.
- 4.1.8 The archaeological remains encountered in the Phase B area, which mainly comprised pits, were generally concentrated towards the centre and south-east of the site, with a small number of features revealed in the west and north-east. The survival of features was generally good, although the fills of several features were similar in nature to the natural geology, making their interpretation as archaeological features difficult. In addition, plough scarring was visible in a number of trenches, suggesting that shallow features may have been truncated.

- 4.1.9 Phase A and B trenches containing recorded archaeological remains are individually described below (4.2-4.28) with accompanying figures placed at the back of the report.
- 4.1.10 The results of the geophysical survey undertaken across the Phase A evaluation area (Fig. 3) are considered in relation to those of Trenches 1-32 where appropriate.
- 4.1.11 Archaeologically negative trenches within the Phase A and B areas are summarised in section 4.29 and further details of the recorded deposit sequences in them presented in Appendix 1.

Phase A Evaluation:

4.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.64m deep

Ground level: 21.71m AOD (SW), 21.90m AOD (NE)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
2/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	30.00	2.10	0.33-0.40
2/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	-
2/003	Cut	Ditch, terminus	2.00	1.20	0.38
2/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.00	1.20	0.38

Table 2: Trench 2 context list

- 4.2.1 Trench 2 was located in the north-west of the site and contained a stratigraphic sequence of dark grey brown silty sand ploughsoil overlying compact yellow white chalk, with occasional patches of orange brown sand.
- 4.2.2 A probable ditch terminus [2/003] was located at the north-east end of the trench, aligned NW/SE and continuing beyond the south-eastern edge of the trench. The feature measured 1.20m wide and 0.38m in depth and contained a single mid-grey brown silty sand fill. The feature had straight sides leading to a flat base and contained no finds. The ditch was not found to continue in nearby trenches.

4.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 5)

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

Ground level: 21.74m AOD (W), 21.46m AOD (E)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
3/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	30.00	2.10	0.34-0.35
3/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	-
3/003	Cut	Ditch	2.10	1.12	0.45
3/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.10	1.12	0.45

Table 3: Trench 3 context list

- 4.3.1 Trench 3 was aligned roughly east/west and was located at the northern extent of the site. The trench consisted of mid-grey brown silty sand ploughsoil

overlying natural strata. The natural in the trench was formed of a mix of yellow white compact chalk and orange brown friable sand, with the areas of sand natural roughly correlating with the areas identified by the geophysical survey.

- 4.3.2 A shallow ditch [3/003] was cut into the natural sand at the east of the trench. Aligned north/south, the ditch measured 1.12m wide and 0.45m in depth and contained a single fill [3/004] of light grey brown silty sand containing rare charcoal fragments and sub-rounded stones. No finds were retrieved from this deposit. The ditch was not found to continue southwards into Trench 7.

4.4 Trench 11 (Fig. 6)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.74m deep

Ground level: 21.74m AOD (N), 21.95m AOD (S)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
11/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	30.00	2.10	0.40-0.44
11/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	-
11/003	Cut	Pit	2.10	9.55	unex
11/004	Fill	Fill, upper	2.10	9.55	unex

Table 4: Trench 11 context list

- 4.4.1 Trench 11 was aligned north/south and positioned to target an anomaly identified by the 2013 geophysical survey and interpreted to be a variation in the natural geology. The trench contained a single feature [11/003] at its southern end, broadly corresponding with the plotted position of the geophysical anomaly.
- 4.4.2 The feature, possibly an archaeological pit, measured c. 9.55m wide. Its upper fill [11/004] comprised a mid-red brown silt sand fill. The feature was not excavated; however, its upper fill was observed to contain three pieces of animal bone, one fragment of Roman ceramic building material (CBM) and two sherds of pottery, including samian ware, perhaps suggesting a Roman date for the feature. Concentrations of large flints were also visible along either edge of the feature. The feature was not found to extend into nearby trenches.

4.5 Trench 12 (Fig. 7)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.49m deep

Ground level: 21.56m AOD (W), 21.35m AOD (E)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
12/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	30.00	2.10	0.35-0.39
12/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	0.10-0.14
12/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	-
12/004	Fill	Fill, upper	1.10	3.18	unex
12/005	Cut	Pit	1.10	3.18	unex

Table 5: Trench 12 context list

- 4.5.1 Trench 12 contained an overlying ploughsoil [12/001] above mixed natural of both compacted chalk [12/003] and friable orange brown sand [12/002]. The

trench was located in the centre of the site area and was aligned east/west in order to investigate a discrete pit-like anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.

- 4.5.2 Located toward the centre of the trench, a single pit feature [12/005] measuring 3.18m wide and 1.10m into the trench extended beyond the southern limit. The feature contained an upper fill [12/004] of grey brown sandy silt. The location of the pit correlated with an anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey. Due to the limited amount of the feature visible within the evaluation trench, it was not excavated during this stage of work, though surface finds were collected, including seven sherds of Roman pottery and one fragment of CBM.

4.6 Trench 13 (Fig. 8)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.53m deep
Ground level: 21.23m AOD (NW), 21.59m AOD (SE)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
13/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	30.00	2.10	0.32-0.50
13/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	-
13/003	Cut	Ditch	2.60	4.37	unex
13/004	Fill	Fill, upper	2.60	4.37	unex

Table 6: Trench 13 context list

- 4.6.1 Trench 13 was targeted on a number of anomalies identified towards the centre of the Phase A site by the geophysical survey. The three discrete geophysical anomalies identified in the southern part of the trench were not visible as corresponding archaeological features, with ploughsoil lying directly onto natural chalk in that area.
- 4.6.2 The curvilinear geophysical feature identified was found to correspond with curving ditch [13/003], running NE/SW across the trench. The ditch measured 4.37m wide and contained an upper fill of mid-brown silty sand. The feature contained no surface finds and was not excavated within this trench as its north-eastward continuation was investigated in Trench 14. It is clear that this feature was part of the western side of the known ring-ditch.

4.7 Trench 14 (Fig. 9)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.47m deep
Ground level: 21.68m AOD (SW), 21.00m AOD (NE)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
14/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	30.00	2.10	0.24-0.47
14/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	-
14/003	Fill	Fill, single	0.47	0.51	0.24
14/004	Cut	Posthole	0.47	0.51	0.24
14/005	Fill	Fill, upper	2.10	3.22	0.57
14/006	Fill	Fill, primary	2.10	3.00	0.35
14/007	Cut	Ditch	2.10	3.22	0.86

Table 7: Trench 14 context list

- 4.7.1 Trench 14 was aligned NE/SW and was positioned to investigate geophysical anomalies relating to the known ring-ditch monument and a pit-like response immediately to its north, as identified by the 2013 survey. The trench contained a general stratigraphy of mid-grey brown ploughsoil overlying predominantly chalk natural that contained small patches of orange sand.
- 4.7.2 A curvilinear ditch [14/007] ran across the north end of the trench, aligned NW/SE. The feature measured 3.2m wide and 0.86m deep and had moderately sloping straight sides. The ditch contained two fills, a primary fill of sterile mid-orange brown sand [14/006] and an upper fill [14/005] of dark brownish grey silty sand. No finds were recovered from lower fill [14/006]. The upper fill contained thirty-one sherds of Early Roman (1st-century AD) pottery, five pieces of Roman CBM and a shard of probably Roman vessel glass, as well as thirty-one fragments of animal bone and two iron nails. Residual finds within this context comprised one sherd of Early Neolithic pottery, fifty-five pieces of broadly Neolithic to Early Bronze Age worked flint and nine sherds of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery. The ditch closely corresponded with the plotted position of the ring-ditch anomaly and it continued into Trench 20 to the south-east and Trench 13 to the south-west.
- 4.7.3 A small posthole, [14/004], measuring 0.51m x 0.47m x 0.24m, was located part way down the southern side of the ditch. It contained a single fill of mid-orange brown sand [14/003] with common weathered chalk but no finds. The fill was very similar to the primary fill [14/006] of the ditch.
- 4.7.4 Neither the possible archaeological anomaly at the centre of the ring-ditch interior nor the pit-like anomaly to its north were observed to coincide with tangible below-ground features within the trench, with overlying deposits lying directly onto natural.

4.8 Trench 15 (Fig. 10)

*Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.34m deep
Ground level: 21.19m AOD (W), 21.40m AOD (E)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
15/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	30.00	2.10	0.29-0.32
15/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	-
15/003	Cut	Ditch	2.10	1.83	0.34
15/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.10	1.83	0.34

Table 8: Trench 15 context list

- 4.8.1 Trench 15 was located at the north-east extent of the site, targeting a broadly north/south aligned linear geophysical anomaly. The trench contained a mid-grey brown silty sand ploughsoil overlying a predominantly orange sand natural with patches of compact chalk.
- 4.8.2 A ditch [15/003], aligned north/south, was located in the east of the trench, cutting into the natural sand. It corresponded with the anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. The ditch measured 1.83m wide and 0.34m deep and had moderately sloping, straight sides and a flat base. It contained a single light

grey brown silty sand fill [15/004], although it presented an indistinct edge with the natural strata. No finds were recovered.

4.9 Trench 19 (Fig. 11)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.66m deep

Ground level: 21.40m AOD (E), 21.44m AOD (W)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
19/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	30.00	2.10	0.26-0.44
19/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	-
19/003	Cut	Ditch	2.10	3.19	unex
19/004	Fill	Fill, upper		3.19	unex
19/005	Cut	Ditch		1.28	unex
19/006	Fill	Fill, upper		1.28	unex

Table 9: Trench 19 context list

- 4.9.1 Trench 19 was located to the south of the position of the ring-ditch as plotted by the geophysical survey but intersecting its cropmark plot (Fig. 3). It was, however, positioned to investigate a discrete, pit-like, geophysical anomaly.
- 4.9.2 Trench 19 contained two features, [19/003] and [19/005], both possible ditches underlying the ploughsoil. The features both ran approximately SE/NW across the trench. The features both contained mid-grey brown silty sand fills with common flint and chalk inclusions but no visible surface finds.
- 4.9.3 Ditch [19/003] measured 3.19m wide and corresponded with the plotted discrete geophysical anomaly; it could perhaps have been a pit instead. Feature [19/005] did not coincide with an identified anomaly and only a small part of it was exposed in the east end of the trench.
- 4.9.4 Neither of the features were excavated during this phase of work, as agreed with the SCCAS monitoring officer.

4.10 Trench 20 (Fig. 12)

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

Ground level: 21.71m AOD (W), 21.59m AOD (E)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
20/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	27.40	2.10	0.30-0.32
20/002	Layer	Natural	16.00	2.10	-
20/003	Layer	Natural	14.00	2.10	-
20/004	Fill	Fill, upper	2.10	4.07	0.65
20/005	Fill	Fill, lower	2.10	2.00	0.22+
20/006	Cut	Ditch	2.10	4.07	0.90+

Table 10: Trench 20 context list

- 4.10.1 Trench 20 was aligned east/west and was positioned towards the eastern end of the site in order to investigate both the plotted geophysical survey and cropmark anomalies of the east side of the ring-ditch. The trench contained a

dark grey brown silty sand ploughsoil [20/001] overlying compact natural chalk in the west of the trench [20/002], with mid-orange brown sand natural in the east of the trench [20/003].

4.10.2 Ditch [20/006] ran north/south across the trench, corresponding with the position of the ring-ditch identified by the geophysical survey. The ditch measured 4.07m wide. Its base was not reached within the 2.2m-wide excavated slot. The slot was excavated to a depth of 0.90m, revealing the steep straight sides of the cut and exposing two fills. The lower exposed fill [20/005] consisted of light grey brown sandy chalk, measuring 0.22m thick. This fill contained three fragments of animal bone, four sherds of Roman pottery and a coin (RF<1>) of Roman date, minted AD 348–350. The top fill of the ditch [20/004] was a dark grey brown silty sand, which contained four Roman CBM fragments.

4.11 Trench 21 (Fig. 13)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.50m deep
Ground level: 21.64m AOD (N), 21.80m AOD (S)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
21/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	30.00	2.10	0.37-0.47
21/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	-
21/003	Layer	Natural		2.10	-
21/004	Fill	Fill, single		0.65	0.67
21/005	Cut	Ditch	10.70	0.69	0.67
21/006	Fill	Fill, upper	3.85	0.80	unex
21/007	Fill	Fill, upper	0.40	0.47	unex
21/008	Fill	Fill, upper	1.33	0.80	unex
21/009	Fill	Fill, upper	2.27	0.80	unex
21/010	Fill	Fill, upper	2.93	1.07	unex
21/011	Fill	Fill, upper	0.40	0.27	unex
21/012	Fill	Fill, upper	0.20	0.23	unex
21/013	Cut	Ditch	3.85	0.80	unex
21/014	Cut	Pit	0.40	0.47	unex
21/015	Cut	Ditch	1.33	0.83	unex
21/016	Cut	Ditch	2.27	0.80	unex
21/017	Cut	Pit	2.93	1.74	unex
21/018	Cut	Pit	0.40	0.27	unex
21/019	Cut	Posthole	0.20	0.23	unex

Table 11: Trench 21 context list

4.11.1 Trench 21 was aligned north/south and was positioned to the east of the site to investigate an anomaly identified by the geophysical survey results as being of probable natural origin. Ploughsoil was found across the length of the trench overlying sterile orange brown friable sand in the south of the trench and a compact chalk in the northern c.6m of the trench.

4.11.2 Ditch [21/005] ran north/south from the southern edge of the trench. It measured 0.65m wide and 0.67m deep and had steep edges and a U-shaped base. Its single fill [21/004] comprised mid-brownish grey silty sand and contained six sherds of Late Roman pottery and three fragments of Roman CBM. In plan, the ditch had an indistinct edge with the sand natural and so the

feature was box sectioned (Fig. 13, Section 7). The ditch appears to continue to the north of the trench where it is possibly truncated by later features.

- 4.11.3 The north of the trench contained a number of potentially intercutting features, many containing dating material, which were left unexcavated during this phase of work.
- 4.11.4 Ditch [21/013] likely represents the continuation of ditch [21/005] running in a northerly direction. This ditch appears in plan to cut an east/west aligned ditch [21/015], which measured 0.83m wide and contained a light grey brown silty sand fill [21/008]. It was observed that the surface of both features contained pottery sherds of apparent mid-Roman date and that of [21/013] Roman CBM as well.
- 4.11.5 To the immediate south of ditch [21/015] was an irregularly shaped pit [21/017] measuring 1.7m wide at its widest point. It contained a mid-grey brown silty sand fill [21/010], including fifteen sherds of mid-Roman pottery, two fragments of Roman CBM and a fragment of oyster shell. This appeared to be cut in plan by another possible pit [21/016], which extended beyond the eastern trench limit and contained a dark grey brown fill [21/009] and a fragment of mid-Roman pottery. The edges of this cut were indistinct in places due to the similarities in the fills.
- 4.11.6 A circular pit [21/014] lay to the north of east/west ditch [21/015] and measured 0.46m x 0.43m. Surface finds comprising two sherds of probable Roman pottery were recovered from fill [21/007] the feature, but it was not excavated at this point.
- 4.11.7 Two features were located between ditch [21/015] and pit [21/017]. A circular posthole [21/019], measuring 0.24m x 0.25m, contained a mid-grey brown fill [21/012]. Extending beyond the western trench limit, an angular feature, possibly a pit [21/018], was visible. The feature contained a fill [21/011] similar to surrounding features, but no surface finds were observed.
- 4.11.8 None of these recorded features were detected as distinct anomalies of archaeological origin by the geophysical survey. It is possible that their clustering was mistaken for a wider geological variation or that an actual natural variation has masked/obscured them.

4.12 Trench 23 (Fig. 14)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.40m deep
Ground level: 22.02m AOD (N), 22.11m AOD (S)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
23/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	30.00	2.10	0.36-0.40
23/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	-
23/003	Fill	Fill, single	2.67	3.30	0.72
23/004	Cut	Ditch	2.67	3.30	0.72
23/005	Fill	Fill, upper	2.10	2.30	unex
23/006	Cut	Ditch	2.10	2.30	unex
23/007	Fill	Fill, upper	2.00	5.30	unex
23/008	Cut	Pit?	2.00	5.30	unex

Table 12: Trench 23 context list

- 4.12.1 Trench 23 was located towards the south-west of the site and was aligned broadly north/south to investigate the southern end of a linear anomaly of possible archaeological origin identified by the geophysical survey. It contained the same stratigraphic sequence of ploughsoil directly overlying natural strata as the surrounding trenches.
- 4.12.2 A NW/SE aligned ditch [23/004] crossed the southern part of the trench. The ditch measured 3.30m wide at its widest point in plan, with the excavated slot measuring 1.90m wide. The ditch cut was 0.72m deep and contained a single dark brown silty sand fill [23/003]. Eight sherds of pottery, one fragment of CBM, all of Roman date, and three fragments of animal bone were retrieved. Metal detecting of the trench retrieved a coin (RF<2>) of Roman date (AD c.275–285) from the ditch fill outside of the excavated slot. The ditch was not found to continue into nearby trenches.
- 4.12.3 At the north of the trench were two features that contained surface pottery of probable Roman date. It was observed that feature [27/008] appeared to cut feature [23/006]. Feature [27/008] contained a dark grey brown silty sand fill [23/007], while the fill [23/005] of feature [23/006] consisted of mid-red brown moderately compact silt sand. Both features contained dating material and were not excavated following discussion with the monitoring officer. The two features were not found to extend into nearby trenches further north-west.
- 4.12.4 Although ditch [23/004] did not directly correspond with the plotted position of the targeted geophysical anomaly, it is likely that this was due to inaccuracies in survey plotting and that they constituted one in the same feature. The ditch was not identified northwards, where targeted by Trenches 2, 10 and 17.

4.13 Trench 25 (Fig. 15)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.46m deep
Ground level: 21.30m AOD (SW), 21.34m AOD (NE)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
25/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.28-0.46
25/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	-
25/003	Fill	Fill, upper	2.20	5.80	0.18
25/004	Fill	Fill, primary	2.20	1.00	0.16
25/005	Cut	Ditch	2.20	5.80	0.28

Table 13: Trench 25 context list

- 4.13.1 Trench 25 was aligned NE/SW and positioned towards the south-east of the site in order to test part of a geophysical anomaly previously identified as being of geological origin. It also investigated the plotted south side of the ring-ditch cropmark. A single archaeological feature was encountered and this corresponded with the cropmark results.
- 4.13.2 Shallow ditch [25/005] was found underlying ploughsoil deposits at the north-eastern end of the trench, cutting into the natural strata. The feature was

aligned approximately NW/SE and measured 5.80m wide and 0.28m at its deepest point. The feature contained two fills: a dark brown sand upper fill [25/003], measuring 0.18m thick, and a light grey brown sand basal fill [25/004]. A four fragments of CBM of Roman date were recovered from the feature. It did not continue into the surrounding trenches.

4.14 Trench 27 (Fig. 16)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.33m deep

Ground level: 21.81m AOD (NW), 21.76m AOD (SE)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
27/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	30.00	2.10	0.30-0.33
27/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	-
27/003	Fill	Fill, single	1.50	0.97	0.65
27/004	Cut	Pit	1.50	0.97	0.65
27/005	Fill	Fill, upper	1.50	1.60	unex
27/006	Cut	Pit	1.50	1.60	unex
27/007	Fill	Fill, single	1.00	1.25	0.44
27/008	Cut	Pit	1.00	1.25	0.44

Table 14: Trench 27 context list

- 4.14.1 Trench 27 was located in the south-east of the site and was aligned WNW/ESE. It was positioned to investigate two of a cluster of discrete anomalies identified by the results of the 2013 geophysical survey. The trench contained the same stratigraphic sequence as surrounding trenches, comprising ploughsoil over friable orange sand natural.
- 4.14.2 One of the geophysical anomalies identified corresponded with the location of pit [27/006], which contained an upper fill [27/005] of light grey brown silty sand though no surface finds. Following consultation with the SCCAS monitor, the pit was not excavated due to its similarity to other excavated features within the trench.
- 4.14.3 Two intercutting oval pits were excavated in the middle of the trench. Pit [27/004] measured 0.97m wide and 0.65m deep and had a slightly convex side on its eastern edge leading to a flat base. It contained a single light grey brown silty sand fill [27/003], which contained four sherds of Early Neolithic pottery, twenty flints of Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date and a single sherd of mid-Roman pottery. The pit was cut on its eastern side by pit [27/008], which measured 1.25m wide and 0.44m deep. Its single fill [27/007] comprised friable dark grey brown silty sand that contained no dating evidence.
- 4.14.4 The second discrete geophysical anomaly in this trench was not found to coincide with a below-ground archaeological feature.

4.15 Trench 29 (Fig. 17)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.47m deep

Ground level: 21.50m AOD (W), 21.69m AOD (E)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
29/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	30.00	2.10	0.34-0.47
29/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	-
29/003	Fill	Fill, single	2.10	2.70	0.28
29/004	Cut	Ditch	2.10	2.70	0.28
29/005	Cut	Pit	2.18	0.96	?
29/006	Fill	Fill, upper	2.18	0.96	?

Table 15: Trench 29 context list

4.15.1 Trench 29 was located on the southern edge of the site and was aligned east/west. The trench contained two features under an overlying ploughsoil.

4.15.2 In the east of the trench a shallow ditch [29/004] was aligned north/south. It measured 2.70m wide and 0.28m in depth and had a single fill of light grey brown sand [29/003], which contained three sherds of pottery of Late Roman date. The feature was not found continuing into trenches to the north.

4.15.3 A small pit [29/005] was located in the western end of the trench. The pit measured 2.18m x 0.96m and had vertical sides and a flat base, and contained finds of probable modern date, including glass.

4.16 Trench 30 (Fig. 18)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.70m deep

Ground level: 21.90m AOD (SW), 21.91m AOD (NE)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
30/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	30.00	2.10	0.40-0.41
30/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	-
30/003	Fill	Fill, single	3.30	0.56	0.28
30/004	Cut	Ditch	3.30	0.56	0.28
30/005	Fill	Fill, single	1.29	1.10	0.40
30/006	Cut	Pit	1.29	1.10	0.40
30/007	Cut	Pit	1.70	0.70	unex
30/008	Fill	Fill, upper	1.70	0.70	unex

Table 16: Trench 30 context list

4.16.1 Trench 30 was positioned in the south-east corner of the site in order to investigate a linear anomaly of possible archaeological origin identified by the geophysical survey to form a right-angle. The trench contained a deposit sequence of mid-grey brown ploughsoil overlying yellowish orange sand. All archaeological features were found below the ploughsoil cutting into the natural strata.

4.16.2 Ditch [30/004] ran east/west across the southern part of the trench. The ditch measured 0.56m wide and 0.28m deep and contained a single very friable fill

[30/003] of light greying brown sand. In plan, the edges of the fill were fairly indistinct with the natural and so the feature was box sectioned in order to reveal the full section. No finds were retrieved.

- 4.16.3 Located in the centre of the trench was oval pit [30/006], measuring 1.10m x 1.29m x 0.40m. The pit contained a single fill [30/005] of mid and dark grey brown sand, which included small amounts of charcoal and flints. A piece of struck flint and a single fragment of Early Neolithic pottery were recovered from within this context, suggesting of a prehistoric date. Phase A environmental sample <1> taken from fill [30/005] contained a very small amount of oak and pine charcoal fragments and a small quantity of magnetised material and burnt, unworked flint.
- 4.16.4 Situated to the west of pit [30/006] was another feature, probable pit [30/007]. The feature measured 1.57m in length and 0.67m wide and contained a mid-grey brown upper fill [30/008]. The feature corresponded with the plotted position of the linear geophysical anomaly but was not excavated during this phase of work.

Phase B evaluation:

4.17 Trench 44 (Fig. 20)

Dimensions: 32.00m x 12.00m x up to 0.38m deep
Ground level: 21.17m AOD (W), 21.12m AOD (E)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
44/001	Layer	Topsoil	32.00	12.00	0.32-0.34
44/002	Layer	Natural	32.00	12.00	-
44/003	Fill	Fill, single	1.05	0.80	0.25
44/004	Cut	Pit	1.05	0.80	0.25
44/005	Fill	Fill, single	0.70	0.90	0.26
44/006	Cut	Pit	0.70	0.90	0.26
44/007	Fill	Fill, single	1.32	0.89	0.33
44/008	Cut	Pit	1.32	0.89	0.33
44/009	Cut	Pit	1.90	1.00	0.63
44/010	Fill	Fill, single	1.90	1.00	0.63

Table 17: Trench 44 context list

- 4.17.1 Trench 44 was positioned in the south-east corner of the Phase B evaluation area. Its stratigraphic sequence comprised a topsoil of compact, mid-orangey brown sandy silt, with frequent flint inclusions, overlying compact, mid-yellowish grey crushed chalk. Archaeological features found below the topsoil comprised four pits. The trench area was extended in order to fully investigate the archaeological remains.
- 4.17.2 Located towards the south-east of the trench was pit [44/008], measuring 1.32m x 0.89m and 0.33m deep. It was irregular in plan shape and had steep, irregular sides breaking into an uneven base. Its single fill [44/007] comprised soft, very fine mid-brown silt with very occasional small flint and stone inclusions. No artefacts were recovered from this fill.

- 4.17.3 Situated in the centre of the trench were adjacent pits [44/004] and [44/006]. Pit [44/004] was broadly circular in plan shape, measuring 1.05m x 0.80m, and had concave sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill [44/003] of friable, mid-greyish brown silty sand contained occasional small angular pieces of flint but no archaeological finds. Pit [44/006], measuring 0.70m x 0.90m, was broadly circular in plan shape and had moderately straight sides gently breaking into a concave base. It was filled by [44/005], which comprised friable, mid-greyish brown silty sand with occasional angular pieces of flint. Two fragments of Early Neolithic pottery and one piece of worked flint were recovered from this fill suggesting a prehistoric date for this feature.
- 4.17.4 North of these two pits was larger pit [44/009]. Sub-rectangular in plan shape, it measured 1.90m x 1.00m and had steep, straight sides and a curved base that was gradually stepped at each side. Its single fill [44/0010] comprised a compact and friable mid-brown grey sand with frequent flint inclusions. It contained two pieces of worked flint and eight sherds of Early Neolithic pottery suggesting a prehistoric date. The processing of soil sample <65>, from fill [44/010], produced largely indeterminate cereal caryopses and weed seeds. Undiagnostic fragments of pottery, slag, flint, fire-cracked flint and magnetic material were retrieved from the sample residue.

4.18 Trench 45 (Fig. 21)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.49m deep

Ground level: 21.22m AOD (S), 21.06m AOD (N)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
45/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.33-0.41
45/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	-
45/003	Fill	Fill, single	0.90	0.90	0.20
45/004	Cut	Pit	0.90	0.90	0.20

Table 18: Trench 45 context list

- 4.18.1 Positioned towards the south-east of the area, Trench 45 was aligned north/south. It contained the same stratigraphic sequence as surrounding trenches comprising topsoil over natural. A single archaeological was found below the topsoil cutting into the natural.
- 4.18.2 Located towards the north of the trench was circular pit [45/004]. It had a diameter of 0.90m and had straight, concave sides gently breaking into a flat base at a depth of 0.20m. Its single fill [45/003] comprised a friable, mottled dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint pieces and charcoal flecks. Recovered from this fill were two pieces of worked flint, two sherds of Early Neolithic pottery and eighteen fragments of fire-cracked flint.

4.19 Trench 49 (Fig. 22)*Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.44m deep**Ground level: 21.59m AOD (S), 21.59m AOD (N)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
49/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.26-0.33
49/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	-
49/003	Cut	Posthole	0.36	0.30	0.34
49/004	Fill	Fill, single	0.36	0.30	0.34
49/005	Cut	Posthole	0.60+	0.50	0.64
49/006	Fill	Fill, single	0.60+	0.50	0.64

Table 19: Trench 49 context list

- 4.19.1 Trench 49 was located to the south-west of the site and oriented north/south. Two archaeological features were uncovered below the topsoil cutting into the natural crushed chalk.
- 4.19.2 Located towards the centre of the trench was possible posthole [49/003], measuring 0.36m x 0.30m and 0.34m deep. It was sub-circular in plan shape and had steep sides moderately tapering to a U-shaped base. Its single fill [49/004] consisted of friable, mid-orange brown sand with occasional small pieces of angular flint and it contained no artefacts. This fill was similar in nature to the fills of natural features uncovered elsewhere on the site, and with its lack of archaeological finds, it is possible that the feature is natural in origin.
- 4.19.3 Further south was possible posthole [49/005], which measured 0.50m in width and 0.64m in depth. Extending beyond the western trench limit, it formed an irregular triangle in plan shape, although this is likely to have resulted from plough disturbance. It had near vertical sides abruptly breaking into a rounded pointed base. It contained a single fill [49/006] of soft, fine-grained dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional small chalk and flint flakes. No archaeological finds were recovered from the feature. A natural origin for this feature cannot be ruled out.

4.20 Trench 51 (Fig. 23)*Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.45m deep**Ground level: 21.24m AOD (S), 21.15m AOD (N)*

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
51/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.40-0.45
51/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	-
51/003	Cut	Pit	0.56	0.38	0.30
51/004	Fill	Fill, primary	0.56	0.38	0.16
51/005	Fill	Fill, secondary	0.56	0.38	0.22

Table 20: Trench 51 context list

- 4.20.1 Trench 51 was positioned towards the south of the Phase B evaluation area and aligned north-south. The trench contained a stratigraphic sequence of topsoil overlying natural geology of chalk with bands of orange brown sand. A

single archaeological feature was revealed under the topsoil.

4.20.2 Located towards the north of the trench was pit [51/003]. It was broadly oval in plan, measuring 0.56m x 0.38m and 0.30m deep, and had irregular but generally quite steep concave sides and an uneven base. It contained two fills; its upper fill [51/005] comprised firm, light to mid-brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks and pieces of unworked flint and its primary fill [51/004] consisted of firm mid-brown sandy silt with frequent amounts of chalk fragments and moderate amounts of unworked flint flakes. Neither of these fills contained archaeological finds. A natural origin for this feature cannot be ruled out.

4.21 Trench 53 (Fig. 24)

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

Ground level: 20.97m AOD (S), 20.96m AOD (N)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
53/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.35-0.46
53/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	-
53/003	Fill	Fill, single	0.30	0.30	0.19
53/004	Cut	Posthole	0.30	0.30	0.19
53/005	Fill	Fill, single	0.51	0.48	0.10
53/006	Cut	Posthole	0.51	0.48	0.10
53/007	Fill	Fill, single	0.24	0.29	0.09
53/008	Cut	Posthole	0.24	0.29	0.09

Table 21: Trench 53 context list

4.21.1 Trench 53 was positioned towards the south-east of the site on a north/south orientation. With a stratigraphic sequence similar to Trench 44 to the south, three possible postholes were revealed below the topsoil, cutting into the natural strata, towards the south of the trench.

4.21.2 Posthole [53/004] was circular in plan and had very steep, straight sides and a rounded base. Its single fill [53/003] consisted of friable, dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small pieces of angular flint. No archaeological finds were recovered.

4.21.3 Further south were postholes [53/006] and [53/008]. Both were circular in plan shape and both had straight sides and slightly concave bases. Both features contained single fills, [53/005] and [53/007] respectively, of friable, dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small angular flint inclusions. Neither feature contained archaeological finds.

4.22 Trench 56 (Fig. 25)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 14.00m x up to 0.49m deep

Ground level: 20.98m AOD (E), 20.97m AOD (W)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
56/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	14.00	0.35-0.44
56/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	-
56/003	Fill	Fill, single	0.90	0.80	0.40

56/004	Cut	Pit	0.90	0.80	0.40
56/005	Fill	Fill, single	0.70	0.90	0.40
56/006	Cut	Pit	0.70	0.90	0.40
56/007	Fill	Fill, single	0.84	2.58	0.28
56/008	Cut	Ditch	0.84	2.58	0.28
56/009	Fill	Fill, single	1.15	1.00	0.45
56/010	Cut	Pit	1.15	1.00	0.45
56/011	Fill	Fill, single	1.35	1.02	0.44
56/012	Cut	Pit	1.35	1.02	0.44
56/013	Cut	Pit	1.70	1.10	0.46
56/014	Fill	Fill, single	1.70	1.10	0.46

Table 22: Trench 56 context list

- 4.22.1 Also positioned towards the south-east of the site, Trench 56 was orientated east/west and was extended in width to fully investigate the six archaeological features uncovered below the topsoil.
- 4.22.2 Situated towards the west of the trench was elongated pit [56/010]. It was sub-rectangular in plan shape and had steep, straight sides and a concave base. It was filled by [56/009], which consisted of friable, mid-orange brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.
- 4.22.3 Located north-east of pit [56/010] was pit [56/012]. It was sub-oval in plan shape, measuring 1.35m x 1.02m x 0.44m, and had diffuse edges with the natural, sloping sides and an uneven base. Its single fill [56/011] comprised mid-grey brown sand with frequent flint inclusions. A possible struck flint was found within the fill.
- 4.22.4 Further east, towards the centre of the trench, was elongated pit [56/008]. The sub-rectangular pit measured 2.58m x 0.84m x 0.28m and had sloping sides leading to an undulating base. It had a single fill [56/007], which had diffuse edges with the natural and was formed of mid-orange brown silty sand with moderate flint inclusions but no finds.
- 4.22.5 Towards the east of the trench were two adjacent circular pits, [56/004] and [56/006]. Pit [56/004] measured 0.90m x 0.80m and 0.40m deep and pit [56/006] measured 0.70m x 0.90m and 0.40m deep. Both had steep, straight sides and a flat base. They also contained single fills, [56/003] and [56/005] respectively, of mid-greyish brown silty sand. Neither contained archaeological finds.
- 4.22.6 Also revealed in the east of the trench, and to the south of the two adjacent pits, was pit [56/013]. Oval in plan shape but irregular in form, the pit measured 1.70m x 1.10m and 0.46m deep. It had sloping sides gradually breaking into a concave base and was filled by [56/014], which comprised a mid-brown grey silty sand with frequent flint inclusions. No artefacts were recovered from this fill and the pit's irregular shape is suggestive of possible a natural origin as opposed to a cut archaeological feature.

4.23 Trench 58 (Fig. 26)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.42m deep

Ground level: 21.27m AOD (W), 21.00m AOD (E)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
58/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.31-0.36
58/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	-
58/003	Cut	Pit	0.45	0.30	0.13
58/004	Fill	Fill, single	0.45	0.30	0.13
58/005	Cut	Pit	0.50	0.45	0.16
58/006	Fill	Fill, single	0.50	0.45	0.16

Table 23: Trench 58 context list

- 4.23.1 Trench 58 was aligned east/west and contained two excavated features cut into the natural strata. An overlying topsoil of mid-orangey brown sandy silt covered a mixed natural of chalk and orange sand.
- 4.23.2 Pits [58/003] and [58/005] were uncovered in the centre of the trench. Both were broadly sub-rectangular in plan shape and had sloping sides breaking into a concave base. They both contained similar fills, [58/004] and [58/006] respectively, of mid-orange brown sandy silt with patches of grey sand. Neither of these features contained any finds, and both may possibly be a result of natural rooting as opposed to cut archaeological features.

4.24 Trench 61 (Fig. 27)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.44m deep

Ground level: 21.30m AOD (N), 21.48m AOD (S)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
61/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.35-0.42
61/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	-
61/003	Cut	Pit	1.40+	1.20	0.39
61/004	Fill	Fill, single	1.40+	1.20	0.39

Table 24: Trench 61 context list

- 4.24.1 Trench 61 was positioned on a north/south alignment parallel to the eastern site limit. It contained a single feature below the topsoil and cut into the natural chalk.
- 4.24.2 Located in the south of the trench was oval pit [61/003]. Extending beyond the western trench limit, the feature measured 1.40m+ x 1.20m and 0.39m deep and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill [61/004] consisted of friable orange and grey brown sand with occasional angular flints from which a single fragment of burnt flint was retrieved. No other finds were recovered from the context.

4.25 Trench 64 (Fig. 28)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 12.50m x up to 0.50m deep

Ground level: 21.11m AOD (E), 20.90m AOD (W)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
64/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	12.50	0.37-0.40
64/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	12.50	-
64/003	Cut	Pit	2.28	1.42	0.30
64/004	Fill	Fill, primary	2.28	1.42	0.15
64/005	Fill	Fill, upper	2.28	1.42	0.20
64/006	Cut	Pit	1.22	1.07	0.57
64/007	Fill	Fill, primary	1.22	1.07	0.37
64/008	Fill	Fill, upper	1.22	1.07	0.40
64/009	Cut	Pit	1.46	1.87	0.42
64/010	Fill	Fill, upper	1.46	1.87	0.30
64/011	Fill	Fill, secondary	1.46	1.50	0.14
64/012	Fill	Fill, primary	1.46	1.87	0.18

Table 25: Trench 64 context list

- 4.25.1 Trench 64 was located towards the centre of the Phase B site. Three archaeological features were identified within the original limits of the trench, but the trench was extended in order to reveal the full extent of these features. All features were cut into the natural strata and were underlying a mid-orange brown sandy silt topsoil.
- 4.25.2 East of the centre of the trench was sub-rectangular pit [64/003]. It measured 2.28m x 1.42m x 0.30m and had steep straight sides and a flat base. The pit contained two fills. Its primary fill [64/004] comprised mottled dark grey and orange brown sandy silt with common charcoal flecks. Soil sample <63>, taken from this fill, contained cereal remains, including two bread wheat rachis, as well as undiagnostic fragments of slag, fire-cracked flint and magnetic material. The upper fill [64/005] was formed of orange brown sandy silt containing patches of light grey sand and occasional charcoal flecks. This fill contained six sherds of Early Iron Age pottery, including a diagnostic bowl rim, and burnt animal bone
- 4.25.3 To the west of the centre of the trench were pits [64/006] and [64/009]. Pit [64/006], the smaller of the two, measured 1.22m x 1.07m x 0.57m and had very steep, vertical sides and a flat base. Its primary fill [64/007] consisted of dark grey and orange brown sandy silt with charcoal and it contained fifteen sherds of Early Iron Age pottery and fourteen fragments of animal bone. Soil sample <62> taken from fill [64/007] contained charred plant macrofossils, predominately consisting of cereal remains suggestive of a mixed cereal economy, and also undiagnostic fragments of pottery, flint, fire-cracked flint, magnetic material, animal bone and teeth, and unidentified burnt bone. The upper fill [64/008] of loose mottled mid-orange and mid-grey sandy silt also contained eleven sherds of Early Iron Age pottery.
- 4.25.4 Pit [64/009] lay immediately to the north of pit [64/006] and was oval in plan shape. It measured 1.46m x 1.87m x 0.42m and contained three fills: a primary fill [64/012] of redeposited chalk was overlain by a secondary fill [64/011] of

dark orange brown sandy silt, which contained four pottery sherds of Iron Age date. The upper fill [64/010] was orange brown sandy silt with patches dark grey sand and this contained five fragments of Early Iron Age pottery. Soil sample <64> from fill [64/010] contained undiagnostic fragments of pottery, fired clay, fire-cracked flint and magnetic material but no plant material. Two fragments of post-Roman CBM, possibly medieval or post-medieval, were also recovered from pit [64/009].

4.26 Trench 69 (Fig. 29)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.56m deep
Ground level: 20.89m AOD (N), 21.21m AOD (S)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
69/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.29-0.40
69/002	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	-
69/003	Fill	Fill, single	2.35	0.63	0.24
69/004	Cut	Pit	2.35	0.63	0.24

Table 26: Trench 69 context list

4.26.1 Trench 69 was positioned in the north-west of the site and was aligned north/south. Its stratigraphic sequence comprised a topsoil of brown-grey silty clay overlying natural creamy brown clay with chalk inclusions and patches of orange silty sand. A single archaeological was uncovered below the topsoil.

4.26.2 Pit [69/004] was located towards the south of the trench. It was sub-rectangular in plan shape and irregular in form and had moderately steep sides and a regular, flat base. Its single fill [69/003] comprised mid to dark brown silty clay with occasional pieces of flint. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.27 Trench 90 (Fig. 30)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.45m deep
Ground level: 20.41m AOD (N), 20.44m AOD (S)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
90/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.20-0.32
90/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.10	0.06-0.12
90/003	Layer	Natural	30.00	2.10	-
90/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.00+	0.50	0.24
90/005	Cut	Gully	2.00+	0.50	0.24
90/006	Fill	Fill, single	2.00+	0.52	0.12
90/007	Cut	Gully, terminus	2.00+	0.52	0.12
90/008	Fill	Fill, single	2.20	0.89	0.39
90/009	Cut	Pit	2.20	0.89	0.39

Table 27: Trench 90 context list

4.27.1 Trench 90 was located towards the northern extent of the evaluated area and was aligned north/south. The trench contained mid-grey brown friable silty topsoil overlying fine grey silty subsoil. Natural strata in the form of orange sand and weathered chalk were revealed at the base of the trench.

4.27.2 Located towards the centre of the trench was a small curvilinear gully [90/005], which extended beyond the eastern trench limit and terminated with a rounded western end [90/007]. Both excavated segments had steep, straight sides and a concave base. They both also contained a single fill, [90/004] and [90/006] respectively, comprising of a reddish brown clay silt. There were no finds recovered.

4.27.3 Situated immediately to the south of the gully was pit [90/009], measuring 2.20m x 0.89m and 0.39m deep. It was irregular in shape and had moderately straight sides and an irregular base. Its single fill [90/008] consisted of mid-brown silt. The feature contained no archaeological finds and is likely a result of natural action or tree root activity.

4.28 Trench 91 (Fig. 31)

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.47 deep
Ground level: 20.44m AOD (NW), 20.38m AOD (SE)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
91/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00	2.10	0.27-0.33
91/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.00	2.10	0.07-0.12
91/003	Layer	Natural		2.10	-
91/004	Layer	Natural		2.10	-
91/005	Cut	Pit	0.78+	0.52	0.20
91/006	Fill	Fill, single	0.78+	0.52	0.20

Table 28: Trench 91 context list

4.28.1 Trench 91 was aligned NW/SE and was positioned at the northern end of the site. The trench contained topsoil and subsoil deposits overlying natural strata consisting of both friable mid-orange brown silty sand [91/003] and compact light yellow chalky sand [91/004]. A single archaeological feature was found cutting into natural sand [91/003].

4.28.2 Located towards the centre of the trench was probable pit [91/005], extending beyond its northern limit. It measured 0.78m+ x 0.52m x 0.20m and had moderate sides leading to a U-shaped base. Its single fill [91/006] comprised light greyish brown silty sand from which a possible struck flint was collected. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.29 Blank Trenches

Phase A

4.29.1 Seventeen of the Phase A evaluation trenches (Trenches 1, 4–10, 16–18, 22, 24, 26, 28, 31 and 32) contained no archaeological remains. Trenches 1, 10 and 22, however, contained evidence of tree holes.

4.29.2 The trenches all contained the same basic stratigraphic sequence of ploughsoil overlying natural deposits.

4.29.3 Trenches 4, 6, 8, 18 and 24 all contained significant deposits of friable sand natural as well as compact chalk at the level of the natural. The deposits of

sand roughly correlate with the areas marked as natural changes noted in the geophysical survey of the site, suggesting that these areas may, in the main, indicate geological changes as indicated.

- 4.29.4 Evidence of modern disturbance, including plough marks/scars, field drains and ruts/track marks, were visible in Trenches 1, 4, 5, 7, 10, 14, 16, 17, 21?, 26, 31 and 32. A geotechnical pit was also identified in Trench 24.

Phase B

- 4.29.5 A total of forty-five Phase B evaluation trenches (Trenches 40–43, 46–48, 50, 52, 54, 55, 57, 59, 60, 62, 63, 65, 67, 68, 70–89, 92–94, 96, 100, 101) contained no archaeological remains.
- 4.29.6 The trenches essentially contained the same basic stratigraphic sequence of topsoil overlying natural deposits. In a number of trenches (Trenches 68, 68, 70, 72, 73, 75, 76, 83, 86, 89-92, 94), however, subsoils were present, typically consisting of a silty sand or silty clay.
- 4.29.7 Trenches 54, 70, 74, 77, 81, 84, 89, 91 and 92 all contained significant deposits of friable sand as well as compact chalk at the level of the natural.
- 4.29.8 Plough scars were also observed in Trenches 40, 41, 42, 43, 57, 71, 74, 75, 76, 77, 80, 81, 85, 88, 93 and 100.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A moderately large assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation of Phases A and B at land to the east of Kings Warren. All bulk finds were washed and dried or air-dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Appendix 2). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014c). Two registered finds, both Roman coins, were recorded and are detailed in section 5.9.

5.2 Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

Introduction

5.2.1 In total, 84 pieces of flint considered to be humanly struck, weighing 515g, were recovered through hand-collection and recovery from soil sample residues during both phases of the evaluation (Table 29). The flintwork came from eleven trenches. Eight trenches (Trenches 20, 23, 25, 29, 30, 44, 45, 56 and 64) produced between one and three pieces. The largest concentrations came from Trench 14 (upper fill [14/005] of ditch [14/007], forty-four pieces) and Trench 27 (pit [27/004], nineteen pieces). A further eighteen fragments of burnt unworked flint, weighing 68g, were recovered from context [45/003].

Category	Count
Flakes	66
Blades, Bladelets and Blade-like flakes	12
Irregular waste	2
Fragmentary core	1
Retouched forms	3
<i>Total</i>	<i>84</i>

Table 29: The flintwork

Methodology

5.2.2 The pieces of struck flint were individually examined and classified using a standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Ford 1987; Inizan *et al.* 1999; Butler 2005). Technological details were noted in order to aid characterising the material and further information was recorded regarding the condition of the artefacts (evidence of burning or breakage, degree of cortication and degree of edge-damage). Dating was attempted when possible. The assemblage was directly catalogued onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet and is summarized in Table 29.

Results

5.2.3 No chronologically diagnostic tools were found, and the assemblage consists principally of débitage products including sixty-six flakes, three blades, two bladelets, seven blade-like flakes and two pieces of irregular waste.

- 5.2.4 Two features produced moderate quantities of flints: ditch [14/007], upper fill [14/005], and pit [27/004].
- 5.2.5 The pieces from pit [27/004] are in a relatively fresh condition and display similar surface condition, suggesting that they may be contemporary with the pit. The material is made from a fine-grained, dark grey (almost black) flint with a thin (<2mm) stained cortex. Only one artefact is recorticated. The assemblage comprises fifteen flakes, a blade-like-flake, a bladelet, an end scraper and a side scraper. No chronologically diagnostic pieces were present, but this assemblage is coherent and a broad Neolithic to Early Bronze Age can be proposed.
- 5.2.6 The upper fill [14/005] of ditch [14/007] produced a larger assemblage (forty-four pieces). However, it is less coherent than the material from pit [27/004], and it is likely to represent flintwork from several phases of activities. The assemblage from ditch fill [14/005] comprises thirty-seven flakes, three blade-like-flakes, a blade, a piece of irregular waste, a fragmentary core and a piercer. In total, forty-one pieces are recorticated to varying degrees. The blade displays parallel edges and platform abrasion. It represents a product of blade-based industry and indicates a Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date. The flakes are irregular and of mixed hammer mode. Although several flakes display abrasion of the platform edges, the majority are struck from unprepared platforms (sometimes from cortical platforms). A single fragmentary core and a piercer were also recovered. The latter displays a distinctive white fossil forming a ring on both faces, and it is possible that the blank used for the production of the piercing tool was deliberately selected because of the presence of this fossil. The assemblage can be broadly dated to the Neolithic–Early Bronze Age, but it also contains earlier and later material. The flint is likely to be residual in the ditch. Despite the variation in the surface condition (in regards to the recortication), the overall fresh appearance of the material suggests that it wasn't exposed for a long period prior to burial and that it wasn't disturbed once buried. Where visible, the raw material used for the production of the flints seems to vary from light to dark grey. Occasional inclusions were recorded. The outer surface was mainly light to mid brown. It is likely to derive from superficial deposits.
- 5.2.7 Pit fill [30/005], which produced a possible Early Neolithic sherd of pottery, also contained a single piece of irregular waste. Unfortunately the burnt piece is chronologically undiagnostic. Topsoil [25/001] produced a prismatic blade that indicates a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date.
- 5.2.8 No significant context assemblages of worked flint were retrieved from features in Area B. Totalling only nine pieces collected by hand and by soil sampling from five contexts, the majority of the material comprised broken flake fragments. A few blade-like fragments were also recovered. These span a Mesolithic to Bronze Age date range.

5.3 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty and Isa Benedetti-Whitton

Introduction

- 5.3.1 A small to moderate-sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the two phases of evaluation (195 sherds, weighing 1.91kg). This material belongs broadly to three periods; a very small assemblage of Early Neolithic date and a

slightly more substantial group of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery were both predominantly recovered from the Phase B area, whilst Roman sherds were found exclusively in the Phase A area.

Method

- 5.3.2 The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope. Prehistoric fabrics were defined according to a site-specific type-series formulated using the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010). Roman pottery fabrics were recorded using the unpublished Pakenham fabric series commonly used for other sites in Suffolk. Form types were identified using Going's (1987) Chelmsford type series. The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight, estimated vessel number (ENV) and for the Roman pottery by estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) on pro forma records and in an Excel spreadsheet. A small collection of bodysherds collected from the residues of Phase B soil samples <1>, <3> and <4> was briefly scanned but found to be undiagnostic and in similar fabric types to the hand-collected assemblages from the same contexts. This material has therefore not been quantified or described in detail in this report; quantification of the material from residues by weight can be found in Appendices 3 and 4.

Site specific fabric definitions:

- | | |
|-------|--|
| FLIN1 | Moderate to common flint, mostly of 0.5–2.5mm, with very occasional examples up to 4mm. The flint is sometimes very noticeably unevenly distributed on surfaces. The clay matrix appears fairly quartz free at x20 magnification, but rare coarse grains can occur |
| FLQU1 | Sparse, moderately-sorted flint of 0.5–2mm in a silty matrix with moderate individually-discernible quartz grains of 0.2–0.5mm |
| FLQU2 | Sparse, moderately-sorted flint of 0.5–3mm in a silty matrix with moderate individually-discernible quartz grains of 0.2–0.5mm |
| FLQU3 | Sparse, well-sorted flint of 0.5–1mm in a silty matrix with moderate individually-discernible quartz grains of 0.2–0.5mm |
| FLQU4 | Moderate, ill-sorted flint of 0.5–4mm in a matrix with common quartz of 0.2–0.5mm (or rarely up to 0.8mm). Often with a low-fired, laminar texture |
| FLQU5 | Sparse, moderately-sorted flint of 0.5–2.5mm in a matrix with common quartz of 0.2–0.5mm (or rarely up to 0.8mm). Often with a low-fired, laminar texture. |
| FLQU6 | Moderate to common, ill-sorted flint of 0.5–5mm in a matrix with common quartz of 0.2–0.5mm (or rarely up to 0.8mm). Often with a low-fired, laminar texture |
| FLQU8 | Sparse, ill-sorted flint of 0.5–7mm in a matrix with common quartz of 0.2–0.5mm (or rarely up to 0.8mm). Often with a low-fired, laminar texture. Flint is often more visible on one surface than on the other. |

- QUAR1 A silty matrix with moderate individually-discernible quartz grains of 0.2–0.5mm; very rare flint of <1mm may occur.
- QUFL1 A silty matrix with moderate individually-discernible quartz grains of 0.2–0.5mm and very rare flint of 0.5–2.5mm
- QUOR1 A silty matrix with moderate individually-discernible quartz grains of 0.2–0.5mm and sparse fine linear voids of 0.5–2mm in length, derived from burnt out organic material.

Early Neolithic

- 5.3.3. Probable Early Neolithic pottery, totalling eighteen sherds, weighing 235g, was recovered from pits [27/004], [30/006], [44/006], [44/009] and [45/004] and from ditch [14/007]. In features [14/007] and [27/004], this material was almost certainly residual in deposits which also contained Roman finds. In the other pits, it is possible that the pottery was *in situ* and contemporary, though no individual feature contained more than seven sherds and only pits [30/006] and [44/009] contained diagnostic rimsherds that allow this material to be assigned with some confidence to the Early Neolithic Plain Bowl/Mildenhall tradition.
- 5.3.4 Probable Early Neolithic fabrics are quantified in Table 30. All of the Early Neolithic pottery is flint-tempered, but there is quite a wide range of variation in the size, frequency and sorting of inclusions. Only one sherd has a non-sandy matrix (FLIN1) that also features common quantities of moderately-sorted flint. The majority of the assemblage contains coarse quartz. A few of these fabrics are moderately coarse, with flint of less than c.3mm. (e.g. FLQU1, FLQU2, FLQU5) and contain fairly sparse frequencies of coarse inclusions. One fabric type (QUFL1) contained only very rare added flint-temper. These finer, sandier fabrics can be difficult to distinguish definitively from Iron Age wares though, since they were associated with more distinctive Neolithic style fabrics and forms, it is likely that they are contemporary.

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLIN1	1	12	1
FLQU1	1	6	1
FLQU2	1	1	1
FLQU4	9	171	8
FLQU5	2	12	1
FLQU8	3	33	1
QUFL1	1	0	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>14</i>

Table 30: Quantification of probable Early Neolithic pottery fabrics

- 5.3.5 The majority of the sherds are, however, coarse or very coarse with ill-sorted flint inclusions of up to 5mm or even up to 7mm (FLQU4 and FLQU8). These vary in the frequency of flint, but most tend to contain moderate or common quantities.

5.3.6 Just two diagnostic feature sherds were recorded. A partial rim sherd from fill [30/005], of pit [30/006], is a crudely-formed plain to slightly beaded rim from a bowl with a plain, slightly recurving profile. The other rim, from fill [44/010] of pit [44/009], is from a necked bowl with a simple everted/out-turning rim. No decoration was noted in the assemblage.

Early/Middle Iron Age

5.3.7 The majority of the Iron Age pottery from the site came from a group of pits in Trench 64, in the Phase B area. These likely represent *in situ* material. In the Phase A area, nine probable Iron Age sherds were all apparently residual in Roman ditch [14/007].

5.3.8 As in the Early Neolithic period, a lot of the probable Early/Middle Iron Age fabrics are fairly sparsely flint-tempered wares with quartz-rich matrixes (Table 31: FLQU1, FLQU2, FLQU3 and FLQU6). Some of these are difficult to distinguish definitively from Early Neolithic fabrics but, generally speaking, they are better fired and, where they appear together in groups, they tend to lack the coarser or very ill-sorted fabrics that are characteristic of the earlier period. A few examples of quartz-rich fabric types, lacking flint-temper were also noted (QUAR1 and QUOR1).

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLQU1	18	264	9
FLQU2	7	82	6
FLQU3	33	300	5
FLQU6	2	135	1
QUAR1	12	35	9
QUOR1	1	1	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>817</i>	<i>31</i>

Table 31: Quantification of Iron Age pottery fabrics

5.3.9 A small number of diagnostic feature sherds from this period are present. A fine ware bowl with a long flaring/everted rim was recorded in pit [64/003] and a jar with a bipartite body profile and flattened/expanded rim with very light finger-tipping was noted in pit [64/009]. A single example of finger-tipped decoration on a shoulder sherd was also found as a residual element in ditch [14/007].

5.3.10 As the Iron Age assemblage is small and largely poorly stratified, it is difficult to date with precision; however, the dominance of flint-tempered wares and the limited range of forms probably suggest a broadly Early Iron Age date. It is possible, however, that some of this material could belong to the beginning of the Middle Iron Age.

Roman

5.3.11 The Roman pottery was found in nineteen different contexts in the Phase A area and was most concentrated in features in Trenches 14, 21 and 23. Many of these deposits did not contain any chronologically diagnostic material and

the majority of the assemblage is made up undiagnostic local coarse ware fabrics, including grey, black-surfaced and oxidised variants (see Table 32).

- 5.3.12 Fill [14/005], of ditch [14/007], is potentially one of the earliest Roman groups from the site, probably belonging to the 1st century AD. It includes a bead rim jar in a fine grey ware, some local highly micaceous fine black-surfaced wares possibly imitating Terra Nigra, sherds of Colchester buff ware and probable early shell-tempered fabrics.
- 5.3.13 The majority of the more diagnostic pottery from the site belongs to the mid-Roman period. In particular, groups from Trenches 21 and 23 appear predominantly to contain 2nd- to 3rd-century material. This includes: a plain necked jar sherd in Horningsea grey ware from ploughsoil [21/001]; a sherd of Colchester colour-coated ware from context [21/009]; a sherd of Hadham oxidised ware from fill [21/006] of ditch [21/013]; a group with two black-burnished style plain rim dishes with grooves below the rim (one in possible BB2) from context [21/010]; a cup mouth ring-necked flagon in an unsourced buff fabric and rounded rim dish in micaceous black-surfaced ware in fill [23/003] of ditch [23/004]; and a very similar micaceous black-surfaced black-burnished style rounded rim bowl from fill [23/005] of ditch [23/006]. Also of mid-Roman date is a sherd in Nene Valley colour-coated ware with barbotine scroll decoration from fill [27/003] of pit [27/004] and a central Gaulish samian ware base probably from a Dragendorff 18/31 dish, associated with a sherd of Horningsea ware in fill [11/004] of pit [11/003].

Fabric	Description	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
BB2	Black burnished ware 2	3	61	2
BSW	Black surfaced ware	7	78	7
BUF	Unsourced buff ware	3	50	3
COLB	Colchester buff ware	2	5	2
COLC	Colchester colour-coated ware	1	1	1
GMB	Micaceous black surfaced ware	18	112	15
GMG	Micaceous grey surfaced ware	12	79	11
GMO	Micaceous oxidised surface ware	2	9	2
GX	Unsourced coarse grey ware	21	204	21
HAX	Hadham oxidised ware	1	35	1
HOG	Horningsea grey ware	5	64	5
HOGB	Horningsea black surfaced ware	2	3	2
LSH	Late shelly ware	4	29	4
NVC	Nene Valley colour-coated ware	2	9	2
RX	Unsourced coarse oxidised ware	12	52	5
SACG	Central Gaulish samian ware	1	45	1
SH	Shelly ware	7	21	3
UCC	Unsourced colour-coated ware	1	4	1
<i>Total</i>		<i>104</i>	<i>861</i>	<i>88</i>

Table 32: Quantification of Roman pottery fabrics

5.3.14 There are also some hints of later Roman dating in the pottery assemblage, but none of this material is very diagnostic. In ditch [20/006], a mid 4th-century coin was associated with a small group of bodysherds including some probable late Roman shelly wares and, in fill [29/003] of ditch [29/004], a shelly ware sherd was found in association with a coarse almost vitrified colour-coated fabric which also seems likely to belong to the late Roman period. Shelly wares were also noted alongside fairly undiagnostic material in fill [12/004] of pit [12/005] and fill [20/005] of ditch [20/006], although it is unclear whether they represent early or late Roman variants. In addition, a group of grey ware bodysherds from context [21/004] are all very highly-fired and one features wavy line decoration: quite a typical decorative style in the late 3rd and 4th centuries.

5.4 Ceramic Building Material Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.4.1 A total of thirty-six pieces of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 2,445g, were hand-collected from the topsoil and twelve evaluation contexts. Nearly all the material was Roman in date and the majority recognisable as either tegula or imbrex tile pieces, although a quantity was too fragmented to identify ('spall'). There were also two fragments of post-Roman roof tile. These were the only CBM recovered from Area B.

5.4.2 Four Roman fabrics were identified (Table 33), of which R1 and R1A and R3 were very similar with only minor variations in the inclusions present. R2 was a much coarser and quartz-rich material and the R2 CBM was in far poorer condition than the other CBM found. R3 was only represented by one fragment, which was too broken to assess whether it was originally tegula or imbrex.

5.4.3 Tegula pieces were recovered from [14/005], [20/004], [21/004], [21/006], [21/010] and [25/003]. Only four still had a flange intact and one other a partial lower cutaway. The tegulae were 17–22mm thick; no other dimensions could be taken. Imbrices were collected from [11/004], [14/005], [20/004], [21/004], [21/006], [23/003], [23/005] and [25/003]. These were generally thinner than the tegulae, at 13–17mm; however, the bulk of both the tegulae and imbrices (with the exception of the CBM formed from R2) had heavily creased bases with fine moulding sand, suggesting they were manufactured coevally.

5.4.4 The only substantial piece of R2 CBM with surviving surfaces was a piece of imbrex collected from [11/004], which unusually appeared to have been sanded on all external faces. This fragment was also much thicker than the other imbrex pieces in R1 and R1A at 18mm.

5.4.5 The two fragments of post-Roman tile were recovered from [64/009]. They were formed from a fairly coarse fabric (T1) that can suggest an earlier date, early post-medieval or medieval, but in this instance the tile was very fragmentary and cannot be dated with any certainty.

Fabric	Description
R1	Dense orange fabric with moderate unsorted quartz, mostly <0.5mm
R1A	R1 but with more common unsorted quartz; sparse hard clay and iron rich pellets.
R2	Red-orange fabric with abundant medium and coarse sugary quartz; sparse ferrous inclusions up to 3mm.

R3	Similar to R1A but with sparse shell splinters up to 2mm.
T1	Orange fabric with common coarse and very coarse quartz.

Table 33: CBM fabric descriptions for land to the east of Kings Warren

5.5 Glass by Susan Chandler

- 5.5.1 A single shard of clear vessel wall glass was recovered from context [14/005]. It weighs 0.5g and is 1mm thick, with some scratches to its surface and a single air bubble. The piece is probably of Roman date.

5.6 Ironwork by Trista Clifford

- 5.6.1 A total of ten iron objects, weighing 198g, were recovered during the Area A and B evaluations at Red Lodge. The assemblage is made up largely of nails and modern iron work recovered from the topsoil using a metal detector. The assemblage is in fair condition.
- 5.6.2 Two nails, weighing 2g, were recovered from ditch fill [14/005]: a complete hobnail and a square-sectioned nail stem. The nails were found in association with Roman pottery and CBM. The remaining nails are modern general purpose nails from the topsoil. Trenches 46, 58, 59 and 81 each produced a single complete nail.
- 5.6.3 The remaining iron objects are also modern in date. Context [48/001] produced a square sectioned bar weighing 28.5g. A U-shaped staple used to secure wire fencing was recovered from [70/001]. A gate latch came from [78/001] and a probable hasp from [50/001].

5.7 Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton, Hayley Forsyth-Magee and Emily Johnson

- 5.7.1 A total of 115 fragments of animal bone was recovered from hand-collected and bulk-earth sampled contexts from the two evaluation phases. The assemblage is characterised by poorly preserved, fragmented bones that display signs of extensive surface erosion.
- 5.7.2 Where possible, bones were identified to species and element (Schmid 1972; Hillson 1995) and the bone zones present noted (Serjeantson 1996). Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long bone, rib and vertebral fragments, have been recorded according to size and categorised as large, medium or small mammal. The state of epiphyseal bone was recorded (Silver 1969). Specimens have been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits and pathology. The assemblage contained no measurable long bones of domestic mammals.
- 5.7.3 A total of twenty-eight specimens were identifiable to taxa or taxa size (Table 34). The taxa represented was dominated by domestic mammals, particularly ovicaprids. Pigs, horse, sheep/goat and cattle were also represented, including a number of horse, pig and sheep/goat molars and a pig incisor from context [14/005]. Exploitation of wild animals was evident in the presence of roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) metatarsal shaft from context [21/006]. All bones with

fusion surfaces were fused (n=1). No pathologies or non-metric traits were identified.

Taxa	Number of identifiable specimens
Cattle	1
Ovicaprid	8
Pig	3
Horse	2
Roe deer	1
Large mammal	5
Medium mammal	8

Table 34: Animal bone taxa quantified by NISP

5.7.4 Both meat and non-meat-bearing bones were present in the assemblage. While no evidence of butchery was identified, a number of bones had been affected by heat exposure at different temperatures, including scorching or charring (n=2), such as a charred long-bone from context [14/005], carbonised at higher temperatures (n=11) and calcined at very high temperatures (n=11).

5.8 Shell by Trista Clifford

5.8.1 Single edible oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) valves were hand collected from contexts [20/006] and [21/010] (total weight 28g). They show no evidence of parasitic activity or human modification and are recommended for discard.

5.9 Registered Finds by Trista Clifford

5.9.1 The evaluation produced two coins of Roman date, both from the Phase A area. Both coins are in good condition.

5.9.2 RF<1>, recovered from context [20/006], is a nummus of the House of Constantine, FEL TEMP REPARATIO reverse type minted between AD 348–350.

5.9.3 RF<2>, recovered from context [23/003] is a barbarous radiate with a nonsensical legend, produced AD c.275–285.

5.10 Slag and metallurgical residues by Luke Barber

5.10.1 A small amount of magnetic material was recovered from environmental soil samples collected from the fills of Early Iron Age pit [64/003] and Early Neolithic pit [44/009] and initially identified as slag (Appendix 4). During specialist assessment, this material was subsequently identified as magnetic fines and subsequently discarded.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Stacey Adams, Marvin Demicoli and Karine Le Hégarat

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Five bulk soil samples were collected from several pits during Phase A and B evaluations at Red Lodge for the recovery of environmental remains, such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. The following report details the preservation of the charred plant material and discusses its potential to inform on the diet, arable economy and local environment of the site.

6.2 Methods

6.2.1 A single 10L and four 40L flotation samples were processed, in their entirety, by flotation tank with a 250µm mesh for retention of the flot and a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue, before being air-dried. The heavy residues were passed through graded sieves of 8mm, 4mm and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 3, Table 36, and Appendix 4, Table 37). 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, in their entirety, under a stereozoom microscope at 7–45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 3, Table 35 and Appendix 4, Table 38). Provisional identification of the charred remains was based on observations of gross morphology and surface cell structure, and quantification was based on approximate number of individuals. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild species and Zohary and Hopf (1994) for cereals.

6.3 Results

Phase A: Sample <1> (30/005) [30/006]

6.3.1 Sample <1>, from possible Early Neolithic pit [30/006], produced a small flot (<10ml) (Appendix 3, Table 35). It contained a large proportion of fine rootlets and fine sediment particles. A small quantity of modern uncharred seeds of goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) was noted also. Very little charred botanical material was present, consisting entirely of small fragments charcoal measuring <4mm.

6.3.2 Charcoal was more common and slightly larger in the residue (Appendix 3, Table 36). Identified taxa are oak (cf. *Quercus* sp.) and pine (cf. *Pinus* sp.). Fragments were generally badly preserved, most being vitrified and/or radially cracked.

6.3.3 The residue also contained a small quantity of magnetised material and a small quantity of burnt, unworked flint (Appendix 3, Table 36). The flint has been heavily calcined to a light-mid grey colour.

Phase B: Samples <62> (64/007) [64/006], <63> (64/004) [64/003], <64> (64/010) [64/009] and <65> (44/010) [44/009].

- 6.3.4 The heavy residues from the Phase B evaluation samples (Appendix 3, Table 37) each contained fire-cracked flint and frequent quantities of magnetic material and pottery fragments were identified in all but pit [64/003]. Small fragments of undiagnostic slag were recovered from pits [64/003] and [44/009] with flint present in pit [64/006] and fired clay in pit [64/009]. Environmental material extracted from the residues consisted of charcoal, of which no sample contained a sufficient quantity (>3g from the >4mm fraction of the heavy residue) to be submitted for identification. Animal bone and teeth and burnt bone fragments were recovered from pits [64/006] and [64/003].
- 6.3.5 The flots (Appendix 3, Table 38) contained between 20% and 90% uncharred material of modern roots, twigs and straw, as well as recent seeds of goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), blackberry-type (*Rubus* sp.), knotgrass (*Polygonum* sp.) and fumitorys (*Fumaria* sp.). Modern cereal culm nodes and bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) rachis were also recorded. Land snail shells, including burrowing molluscs (*Ceciloides*), were identified and pit [64/006] contained fragments of burnt bone and lithics.

Charred Plant Macrofossils

- 6.3.6 Charred plant macrofossils were identified in pits [64/006] and [64/003] and predominantly consisted of cereal remains. Preservation of the cereal caryopses and weed seeds identified in Early Iron Age pit [64/006] was poor with a large number of the grains indeterminate. Cereal varieties in the flot were identified as wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), as well as possible rye (cf. *Secale cereale*). The weeds were of the grass family (*Poaceae*) and included chess (*Bromus* sp.) and indeterminate large wild grasses. Two bread wheat rachis were identified in Early Iron Age pit [64/003]. They were blackened in colour and appeared charred, although their excellent preservation and the occurrence of modern uncharred bread wheat rachis within the flot suggests that they may be modern.

6.4 Discussion

- 6.4.1 Within the Phase A area, the bulk soil sample collected from pit fill [30/005] contained no charred crop remains. The charcoal analysis has shown the presence of oak and pine. Pine disappeared in southern Britain after the Neolithic period; its date of reintroduction remains unclear. The analysed pine fragments had a large number of resin ducts sometimes concentrated at growth ring boundaries. This could inform about the possible collection of pine resin.
- 6.4.2 The occasional cereal caryopses identified in samples collected from Phase B features suggest the locality of cereal crop processing. The poor preservation is suggestive of a burning under high temperatures or for a prolonged duration. The variety of cereals identified in pit [64/006] is suggestive of a mixed cereal economy at the site in the Early Iron Age. The frequency of modern roots, twigs and straw within the flots, along with burrowing molluscs, implies a certain level of intrusion indicating that the features may not be fully secure.

- 6.4.3 The environmental material identified indicates the likelihood for the recovery of further remains during any future investigations. Future excavation should focus on sampling secure, primary features and deposits, as well as those with the potential to yield charred material. Any future analysis work should incorporate the cereal remains from pit [64/006] into the results.

7.0 DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of Stratigraphic Sequence

- 7.1.1 The evaluation of the site established that the overlying deposits were broadly consistent across the site and comprised a general deposit sequence of topsoil over natural. The topsoil or ploughsoil generally comprised a friable silty sand (c.0.30–0.46m thick), which was dark grey brown in colour in the Phase A area and mid-orangey brown in the Phase B area. The underlying natural geology was typically formed of compact, yellowish white to grey chalk. In the Phase B area, subsoils were present underlying the topsoil in a number of trenches and they typically consisted of a silty sand or silty clay (0.06–0.40m thick). Across the site, significant patches of friable sand natural deposits as well as compact chalk deposits were recorded at the level of the natural.
- 7.1.2 The fieldwork identified below-ground archaeological features, underlying the topsoil, and subsoil where present, and cutting into the natural deposits. Archaeological features were recorded in fifteen of the thirty-two trenches within the Phase A area (Fig. 3) and twelve of the fifty-five trenches excavated in the Phase B area (Fig. 19).
- 7.1.3 Across the two evaluation phases, the features largely comprised ditches and pits and were found to be concentrated mainly in the central and southern parts of the development site. They generally exhibited a relatively low density and low intercut complexity; however, concentrations of intercutting features were recorded in Phase A Trenches 21 and 23 but not excavated at this evaluation stage.
- 7.1.4 Artefactual dating evidence from the Phase A area indicates that most of the features were of Roman date and were concentrated in the central and eastern parts of this area. Some prehistoric material was recovered, but this was predominantly residual in later features. In comparison, dating evidence from the Phase B area suggests that a number of features located in the centre and south-east of this area were either Early Neolithic or Early Iron Age in date; however, a large proportion of the Phase B features were undated and some of these may have been natural in origin.

7.2 Comparison of geophysical survey and evaluation results

- 7.2.1 Within the Phase A area, many of the features corresponded with localised and linear anomalies identified by geophysical survey and, to a lesser extent, by aerial photographic survey (Fig. 3). Of particular significance was the confirmation of the presence of remains of the ring-ditch (associated with postulated barrow FRK 008) in Trenches 13, 14 and 20. It is noted that while the geophysical survey plot of this feature corresponds closely with the evaluation results, the cropmark plot is less accurate.
- 7.2.2 Some linear geophysical anomalies were confirmed by the trial trenching (notably the ditches recorded in Trenches 15, 23 and 30), but others, such as

an extensive north/south linear anomaly targeted by Trenches 3, 12 and 24 (Fig. 3), were not identified. An east/west linear anomaly (Fig. 3) was not positively identified, but in retrospect an area of sandy natural deposit at the south-east end of Trench 9 (not illustrated) might have been part of this feature.

- 7.2.3 Of the discrete/localised geophysical anomalies recorded in the Phase A area, some were clearly identified on the ground (Fig. 3); for example, pits [12/005] and [27/006]. In other instances (in Trenches 13, 14 and elsewhere in 27), targeted discrete anomalies were not always confirmed by trial trenching (Fig. 3).
- 7.2.4 A concentration of intercutting features (pits, ditches and possible postholes of Roman date) in Trench 21 was found in an area of the site where the geophysical survey did not indicate potential archaeological remains (Fig. 3). Rather, the survey data in this part of the site was interpreted as indicating variations in the natural strata. Similarly, substantial pit [11/003] appears to have been detected by the geophysical survey but interpreted as a possible geological variation.
- 7.2.5 Trenches 4, 6, 8, 18 and 24 all contained significant deposits of friable sand natural as well as compact chalk at the level of the natural. The deposits of sand roughly correlated with the areas marked as natural changes noted in the geophysical survey of the site (Fig. 3), suggesting that, in general, the identification of anomalies relating to variation in the natural deposits is accurate.

7.3 Deposit Survival and Existing Impacts

- 7.3.1 Archaeological remains were overlain by c.0.30–0.46m of topsoil or ploughsoil, and by 0.06–0.40m of subsoil where present, and found cutting into the natural strata.
- 7.3.2 There was no evidence for natural soil profiles or former land surfaces, these having been removed by modern agriculture. This was demonstrated by the presence of plough scars/marks, field drains and ruts/track marks in the surface of the natural strata observed in many trenches.
- 7.3.3 Given the above, it can be assumed that all of the archaeological features have been truncated to some extent by ploughing.
- 7.3.4 No other significant impacts upon deposit survival (such as land drains or modern services) were identified, other than a geotechnical test-pit found in Trench 24. While others may be present elsewhere across the site, their impact will have been very localised.

7.4 Discussion of the Archaeological Evidence

- 7.4.1 The recorded archaeological remains are concentrated in the central and southern parts of the development site. Their distribution suggests a focus of

activity in the vicinity of the probable barrow FRK 008. This feature is known from aerial photographs and existed as a low mound until at least 2007 (CgMs 2013b). It was identified as a surviving ring-ditch by the geophysical survey carried out prior to the Phase A evaluation (CgMs 2013a). The ring-ditch was partially investigated in Trenches 13, 14 and 20. The position of its southern course has not been established, though would appear to be north of Trench 19.

- 7.4.2 Where possible, the recorded archaeological features have been dated on the basis of their diagnostic artefact content. These are discussed below, by broad period.

Mesolithic/Early Neolithic

- 7.4.3 There is slight artefactual evidence for activity in the Phase A area during the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. A small number of flint blades have been assigned to this period, although most of them were residual finds in later (mostly Roman) deposits.
- 7.4.4 One piece of possible Early Neolithic pottery (Mildenhall-style bowl?) was recovered from small pit [30/006], together with an undiagnostic piece of worked flint. However, the pottery might also have been of Iron Age date. A single sherd of Early Neolithic pottery was also found to be residual in the upper fill of the ring-ditch excavated in Trench 14.
- 7.4.5 The remains of Early Neolithic activity was recorded towards the centre of the development, in Phase B Trenches 45 and 45. An assemblage of Early Neolithic pottery, including a rim from a necked bowl, and worked flint was recovered from three pits.
- 7.4.6 Although confined to a small number of features in the central and southern parts of the site, the deposition of this small quantity of Early Neolithic finds may suggest that occupation activity of this date occurred in the vicinity. Clusters of Early Neolithic pits, of varying densities and complexities, as well as isolated finds of Neolithic date (e.g. SHER: HGW 015, WGN 038 and FRK MISC) in the vicinity of the site, are known to occur widely across the region, demonstrating the prehistoric occupation of the wider landscape (cf. Garrow 2006).

Neolithic–Early Bronze Age

- 7.4.4 Most of the small assemblage of worked flints have been assigned to this broad period, on morphological and technological grounds; there are no diagnostic pieces that would help to refine the dating. They were largely found residually in Roman features in the Phase A area, including the possible re-use fill of ring-ditch FRK 008 excavated in Trench 14, although several pieces were found alongside Early Neolithic pottery sherds in pits located in the south-east of the Phase B area.

7.4.5 No pottery of this period was recovered, even as residual finds in later features, which might indicate a relatively low level of activity in the area at this time. Nevertheless, areas of Bronze Age activity (SHER: WGN 035, WGN 038 and WGN 047) have been recorded in the surrounding landscape, mostly comprising pits. Together with possible prehistoric barrows to the north and south-east of the site, these sites demonstrate the general type and density of prehistoric occupation and land use. While Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age, and more broadly Bronze Age dated, remains have been found at Worlington Quarry (WGN 038; Muldowney and Muldowney 2009), to the northwest of Red Lodge, fairly substantial areas of the quarry scheme area have also been found to be devoid of remains (WGN 032; Craven 2008). This perhaps demonstrates that the distribution of the remains of Neolithic and Bronze Age remains is not uniform across the landscape.

Early/Middle Iron Age

7.4.6 No features of this date were identified in the Phase A area, but nine sherds of probable Early/Middle Iron Age pottery were found in ring-ditch [14/007] and pit [27/004], in association with Roman pottery and therefore presumably residual.

7.4.7 A relatively small assemblage of broadly Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from a small concentration of pits recorded in Trench 64, in the centre of the site. It is possible that some of this material may date to the beginning of the Middle Iron Age.

7.4.8 The broadly Early Iron Age features, present in the centre of the site (within the Phase B area), together with the residual Early Iron Age finds recovered further south (Phase A area), constitute limited evidence for occupation activity of this date at the site.

Roman

7.4.7 Within the Phase A area, the majority of the dated features can be assigned to the Roman period, based on a moderate but fairly undiagnostic assemblage of pottery (mainly of 2nd- to 3rd-century date), together with smaller amounts of CBM and two coins.

7.4.8 A small but significant assemblage (thirty-five fragments) of 1st-century AD Roman pottery, together with six residual Iron Age sherds, was found in the upper fill of ditch [14/007]. The same fill also produced Roman roof tile fragments and a piece of Roman vessel glass. This substantial feature, measuring 3.20m wide x 0.86m deep, was part of ring-ditch FRK 008, which was also recorded in Trenches 13 and 20.

7.4.9 The 1st-century AD pottery from ring-ditch segment [14/007] is among the earliest groups of Roman pottery from the site. By contrast a coin assigned to ditch [20/006] (part of the same ring-ditch) is dated AD 348–350, and was associated with probable Late Roman pottery.

- 7.4.10 The discovery of Roman material, together with residual prehistoric pottery and worked flint, in only the upper fills of ring-ditch FRK 008 is of particular interest. The Suffolk HER records the barrow as being undated, but it has reasonably been assumed to be of Bronze Age date (CgMs 2013b, 10). The finds from the ditch fill raise the possibility that the barrow is in fact of Roman construction or that it is a Bronze Age monument re-used in the Roman period. A number of undated, though possibly Bronze Age, barrows have been identified to the north and south-east of the site, and attest to prehistoric occupation of the wider landscape and perhaps a prehistoric origin for ring-ditch FRK 008.
- 7.4.11 Most of the dated Roman features seem to belong to the 2nd or 3rd century AD. A concentration of intercutting Roman features (ditches, pits and possible postholes) of probable mid-Roman date was revealed in Trench 21, to the east of the ring-ditch. This evidence, together with three pits in Trench 27 (one of which produced 3rd-century pottery) perhaps suggests occupation activity in the south-eastern part of the site.
- 7.4.12 The suggestion of occupation activity is perhaps reinforced by the occurrence of Roman roof tiles, found in Trenches 11, 12, 14, 20, 21, 23 and 25. However, the tiles were fragmentary and no *in situ* structural remains were found of either buildings or hearth/oven-like structures.
- 7.4.13 Small quantities of 3rd- to 4th-century AD pottery from features in Trenches 12, 20, 21 and 29, together with the 4th-century coin from ditch [20/006] suggest that this land use activity continued into the Late Roman period.
- 7.4.14 Substantial ditch [23/004] in the south-west of the site produced a small assemblage of probable 3rd-century pottery and a late 3rd-century coin. This feature broadly corresponded with the rectilinear enclosure ditch identified by the geophysical survey. The ditch was not recognised elsewhere in the south-western part of the site, but traces of it were probably recorded in Trenches 15 and 30, to the east. It is possible that the enclosure ditch defined the extent of the Roman land use activity.
- 7.4.15 The Roman remains recorded at the site add to the limited evidence for Roman activity in the wider landscape and perhaps indicate an area of focused land use during this period. Very few Roman finds have been found within the surrounding landscape (SHER: FRK MISC). It has however been claimed that a Roman villa, of which there are no surviving traces, may have been sited 2km to the north (SHER: BTM 026).

Post-Roman

- 7.4.16 No tangible evidence for Saxon, medieval or post-medieval land use was recorded by the evaluations of the Phase A and B areas.

7.5 Consideration of Research Aims

7.5.1 The fieldwork and subsequent post-excavation analysis have fulfilled the general aims of the project (see 2.7), to establish the character, location, extent, date, quality and significance of the heritage assets of this site, as detailed above (7.4).

7.5.2 Specific aims of the project are addressed below:

- *Assess the vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains*

7.5.3 Significant archaeological remains are present in several areas of the site at depths of only 0.30m–0.40m below current ground level.

7.5.4 Within the Phase A area, archaeological remains clearly extend beyond the individual trenches and the targeted areas they have evaluated. Although there is an apparent concentration of features in the central and eastern parts of the Phase A area, it is possible that further such remains are present within the vicinity that have not been evaluated.

7.5.5 Precise details of the proposed residential development and the construction methods to be employed are not available. However, any development activity, including topsoil stripping and the movement of vehicles and plant, is likely to have an adverse impact on heritage assets present predominately within the Phase A area.

- *Assess the impact of previous land use on the site and the presence/absence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits*

7.5.6 Across both evaluation phases of the development site, ploughing has removed any evidence that might have existed for natural soil profiles and former land surfaces, and truncated archaeological features to the level of the natural strata.

7.5.7 The majority of the archaeological features, particularly within the Phase A area, were sealed directly by ploughsoil with no evidence for colluvial/alluvial deposits; however, within the Phase B area, subsoils were recorded in a number of trenches, sealing the archaeological features.

- *Assess the potential for survival of ecofactual and environmental evidence*

7.5.8 A small animal bone assemblage is characterised by poorly preserved, fragmented bones that display signs of extensive surface erosion (see 5.7). This reflects deposition processes, rather than the effects of soils on preservation. Generally, it is likely that localised variations in the natural strata will affect bone survival, with poorer preservation in areas of natural sand and better preservation on the chalk.

7.5.9 The environmental sample taken from the Phase A area produced well-preserved charcoal fragments, whereas those from the Phase B area produced a small amount of poorly-preserved charred cereal remains. The environmental material recovered from the evaluation phases indicates the likelihood for the recovery of further remains during any future investigations. It is recommended that future sampling should focus on secure, primary features and deposits as well as those with the potential to yield charred material.

- *Identify any potential Bronze Age activity, particularly that associated with the Barrow at Hundred Acres Hill*

7.5.10 Slight evidence for Bronze Age activity was found within the Phase A area, but only as part of a small and generally undiagnostic worked flint assemblage (see 5.2.7). Most of the flints were found residually alongside Roman material in later deposits, with more than half of them coming from the upper fill of ring-ditch [14/007], associated with barrow FRK 008. No clear evidence that the barrow was constructed in the Bronze Age has been obtained by the evaluation. Despite the geophysical survey indicating the possible/probable presence of features of archaeological origin within the ring-ditch interior, none were found. There is, therefore, no evidence to corroborate the assertion that the presumed barrow mound was used as a gallows site in the medieval period.

7.6 Potential Research Objectives

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

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

- Is there more conclusive evidence for prehistoric activity across the development site?
- What are the form, function and date of construction of the ring-ditch, associated with barrow FRK 008?
- What is the nature and date of activity within the area enclosed by the ring-ditch?
- Is there any evidence for an associated mound, as described in the HER?
- What is the nature and extent of Roman occupation activity in the Phase A area of the site? In particular, are there building remains to indicate that there was a permanent settlement here?
- Can the postulated enclosure ditch suggested by the geophysical survey and recorded in Trenches 15, 23 and 30 be better understood? Did this feature define the extent of Roman occupation in the area of the site?

- Is there any evidence for post-Roman activity, particularly relating to the use of the site for execution, as mentioned in the HER?

7.6.3 The regional research frameworks identify Bronze Age burial practice, the development and use of barrows in the landscape and their later re-use as needing further research (Medlycott 2011, 20). The nature of Roman rural settlement and its context within the wider landscape is also an identified topic (Medlycott 2011, 47).

7.7 Conclusions

7.7.1 Artefactual evidence for prehistoric activity, during the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age and in the Early Iron Age, was found, mostly as residual material in later deposits in the south of the site; however, a small amount of *in situ* evidence for Early Neolithic and Early Iron Age activity was encountered within the centre of the site.

7.7.2 The evaluation revealed significant evidence for occupation of the site in the Roman period. Archaeological remains of this date were found across the south of the site but were concentrated in the south-east, in the vicinity of a ring-ditch associated with a possible barrow FRK 008. The evidence for Roman occupation is of local significance and has the potential to contribute to regional research objectives. In particular, the relationship between the ring-ditch/barrow and Roman period land use could be usefully explored further at this site.

7.7.3 It is noteworthy that no archaeological remains were identified within the previously evaluated parts of the Red Lodge development to the north and west.

7.7.4 Given the positive results of the evaluation and the potential of the proposed development to adversely affect heritage assets in the south of the site, it is likely that a mitigation strategy for the preservation of the archaeological resource (which might include further fieldwork) will be required by the local planning authority. Since the remains are not of national importance, any further work could be carried out as a condition of planning consent.

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Appendix 1: Blank Trenches Context List

Phase A				
Trench	Context	Description	Depth	Height (m AOD)
T1	1/001	Ploughsoil	0.30 – 0.60	21.63 N
T1	1/002	Natural	-	21.18 N
T4	4/001	Ploughsoil	0.34 – 0.37	21.39 N / 21.37 S
T4	4/002	Natural	-	21.06 N / 20.93 S
T5	5/001	Ploughsoil	0.20 – 0.37	21.74 N / 21.77 S
T5	5/002	Natural	-	21.30 N / 21.40 S
T6	6/001	Ploughsoil	0.30 – 0.37	21.79 W / 21.61 E
T6	6/002	Natural	0.35+	21.40 W / 20.88 E
T7	7/001	Ploughsoil	0.26 – 0.34	21.55 N / 21.68 S
T7	7/002	Natural	-	21.17 N / 21.32 S
T8	8/001	Ploughsoil	0.34 – 0.36	
T8	8/002	Natural	-	
T9	9/001	Ploughsoil	0.30 – 0.38	21.34 NW / 21.61 SE
T9	9/002	Natural	-	20.87 NW / 20.42 SE
T10	10/001	Ploughsoil	0.28 – 0.38	
T10	10/002	Natural	-	
T16	16/001	Ploughsoil	0.30 – 0.32	
T16	16/002	Natural	-	
T17	17/001	Ploughsoil	0.30 – 0.35	
T17	17/002	Natural	-	
T18	18/001	Ploughsoil	0.33 – 0.36	
T18	18/002	Natural	-	
T22	22/001	Ploughsoil	0.28 – 0.45	
T22	22/002	Natural	-	
T24	24/001	Ploughsoil	0.34 – 0.37	21.75 W / 21.59 E
T24	24/002	Natural	-	21.35 W / 21.25 E
T26	26/001	Ploughsoil	0.32 – 0.37	
T26	26/002	Natural	0.14+	
T28	28/001	Ploughsoil	0.34 – 0.36	21.86 W / 21.62 E
T28	28/002	Natural	0.02+	21.48 W / 21.24 E
T31	31/001	Ploughsoil	30 – 0.34	22.00 N / 21.99 S
T31	31/002	Natural	-	21.65 N / 21.57 S
T32	32/001	Ploughsoil	0.32 – 0.36	21.81 N / 22.02 S
T32	32/002	Natural	-	21.34 N / 21.66 S
Phase B				
Trench	Context	Description	Depth	Height (m AOD)
T40	40/001	Topsoil	0.32-0.37	21.50 NW / 21.35 SE
T40	40/002	Natural	-	21.14 NW / 20.98 SE
T41	41/001	Topsoil	0.30-0.39	21.20 NE / 21.28 SW

T41	41/002	Natural	-	20.79 NE / 20.87 SW
T42	42/001	Topsoil	0.31-0.38	21.29 W / 21.10 E
T42	42/002	Natural	-	20.91 W / 20.68 E
T43	43/001	Topsoil	0.34-0.41	21.01 N / 20.79 S
T43	43/002	Natural	-	20.66 N / 20.46 S
T46	46/001	Topsoil	0.34-0.39	21.33 W / 21.08 E
T46	46/002	Natural	-	20.93 W / 20.71 E
T47	47/001	Topsoil	0.26-0.36	21.47 N / 21.47 S
T47	47/002	Natural	-	21.11 N / 21.19 S
T48	48/001	Topsoil	0.32-0.38	21.70 W / 21.49 E
T48	48/002	Natural	-	21.26 W / 21.08 E
T50	50/001	Topsoil	0.27-0.36	21.17 W / 21.39 E
T50	50/002	Natural	-	21.05 W / 20.99 E
T52	52/001	Topsoil	0.39-0.45	21.13 W / 20.91 E
T52	52/002	Natural	-	20.67 W / 20.49 E
T54	54/001	Topsoil	0.38-0.43	20.90 W / 20.84 E
T54	54/002	Natural	-	20.43 W / 20.25 E
T54	54/003	Layer	0.05-0.10	
T54	54/004	Subsoil	0.20	
T55	55/001	Topsoil	0.42-0.57	20.78 N / 20.95 S
T55	55/002	Natural	-	20.42 N / 20.34
T57	57/001	Topsoil	0.35-0.40	20.95 N / 21.02 S
T57	57/002	Natural	-	20.53 N / 20.53 S
T59	59/001	Topsoil	0.33-0.42	21.31 N / 21.34 S
T59	59/002	Natural	-	20.77 N / 20.93 S
T60	60/001	Topsoil	0.30-0.38	21.58 W / 21.42 E
T60	60/002	Natural	-	21.23 W
T62	62/001	Topsoil	0.38-0.43	21.39 W / 21.76 E
T62	62/002	Natural	-	20.96 W / 21.13 E
T63	63/001	Topsoil	0.34-0.45	21.38 NW / 21.41 SE
T63	63/002	Natural	-	20.87 NW / 21.01 SE
T65	65/001	Topsoil	0.30	20.80 N / 20.86 S
T65	65/002	Natural	-	20.49 N / 20.47 S
T67	67/001	Topsoil	0.23-0.64	20.79 W / 20.75 E
T67	67/002	Subsoil	0.11-0.13	
T67	67/003	Natural	-	20.38 W / 20.00 E
T68	68/001	Topsoil	0.18-0.37	20.67 N / 20.91 S
T68	68/002	Subsoil	0.17	
T68	68/003	Natural	-	20.27 N / 20.30 S
T70	70/001	Topsoil	0.33-0.37	21.40 W / 20.90 E
T70	70/002	Subsoil	0.26	
T70	70/003	Natural	0.04-0.60	21.02 W / 20.58 E
T70	70/004	Natural	-	

T71	71/001	Topsoil	0.35-0.37	20.84 N / 20.94 S
T71	71/002	Natural	-	20.51 N / 20.65 S
T72	72/001	Topsoil	0.13-0.24	21.04 W / 20.77 E
T72	72/002	Subsoil	0.10-0.15	
T72	72/003	Natural	-	20.54 W / 20.39 E
T73	73/001	Topsoil	0.19-0.30	20.65 N / 20.86 S
T73	73/002	Subsoil	0.14-0.17	
T73	73/003	Natural	-	20.36 N / 20.39 S
T74	74/001	Topsoil	0.32-0.39	20.60 W
T74	74/002	Natural	0.08-0.09	20.26 W
T74	74/003	Natural	0.06	
T75	75/001	Topsoil	0.22-0.30	
T75	75/002	Subsoil	0.09-0.15	
T75	75/003	Natural	-	
T76	76/001	Topsoil	0.20-0.25	20.57 W / 20.44 E
T76	76/002	Subsoil	0.13-0.20	
T76	76/003	Natural	-	20.20 W / 20.16 E
T77	77/001	Topsoil	0.30-0.42	20.71 NE / 20.48 SW
T77	77/002	Natural	-	
T77	77/003	Natural	-	20.39 NE / 20.09 SW
T78	78/001	Topsoil	0.35	20.68 NE
T78	78/002	Natural	-	20.23 NE / 20.38 SE
T79	79/001	Topsoil	0.33-0.35	20.81 N / 20.81 S
T79	79/002	Natural	-	20.42 N / 20.44 S
T80	80/001	Topsoil	0.34-0.36	
T80	80/002	Natural	-	
T81	81/001	Topsoil	0.28-0.35	20.91 N / 21.05 S
T81	81/002	Natural	-	
T81	81/003	Natural	-	20.55 N / 20.68 S
T82	82/001	Topsoil	0.29-0.34	21.06 W / 20.87 E
T82	82/002	Natural	-	20.65 W / 20.53 E
T83	83/001	Topsoil	0.17-0.34	20.68 N / 20.83 S
T83	83/002	Subsoil	0.10-0.14	
T83	83/003	Natural	-	20.33 N / 20.43 S
T84	84/001	Topsoil	0.33-0.44	20.86 W / 20.74 E
T84	84/002	Natural	-	20.49 E
T84	84/003	Natural	-	20.51 W
T85	85/001	Topsoil	0.32-0.33	20.68 N / 20.85 S
T85	85/002	Natural	-	20.45 N / 20.56 S
T86	86/001	Topsoil	0.24-0.26	20.59 W / 20.67 E
T86	86/002	Subsoil	0.07-0.08	
T86	86/003	Natural	-	20.29 W / 20.28 E
T87	87/001	Topsoil	0.27-0.35	20.44 N / 20.52 S

T87	87/002	Natural	-	20.11 N / 20.1 S
T88	88/001	Topsoil	0.29-0.38	20.38 N / 20.53 S
T88	88/002	Natural	-	19.94 N / 20.15 S
T89	89/001	Topsoil	0.24-0.31	20.45 W / 20.41 E
T89	89/002	Subsoil	0.07-0.10	
T89	89/003	Natural	-	20.06 E
T89	89/004	Natural	-	19.96 W
T92	92/001	Topsoil	0.25-0.31	20.16 N / 20.26 S
T92	92/002	Subsoil	0.08-0.12	
T92	92/003	Natural	-	19.90 S
T92	92/004	Natural	-	19.80 N
T93	93/001	Topsoil	0.15-0.17	20.37 W / 20.23 E
T93	93/002	Subsoil	0.17-0.20	
T93	93/003	Natural	-	
T93	93/004	Natural	-	
T94	94/001	Topsoil	0.07-0.30	20.23 W / 20.27 E
T94	94/002	Subsoil	0.13-0.26	
T94	94/003	Natural	-	19.89 W
T94	94/004	Natural	-	19.97 E
T96	96/001	Topsoil	0.39-0.47	21.09 NW / 20.96 SE
T96	96/002	Natural	-	20.63 NW / 20.49 SE

Appendix 2: Quantification of the hand-collected bulk finds

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
11/004			2	76	1	154			3	6						
12/004			7	36	1	6										
14/005	55	496	41	180	5	236	2	2	31	60			1	1		
20/001			1	38												
20/004					4	128										
20/005	4	4	4	34	1	10			3	4						
20/006			1	6											1	10
21/001			1	14												
21/004			6	86	3	370										
21/006			4	74	1	140			1	12						
21/007			2	12												
21/008			2	22												
21/009			1	2					1	2						
21/010	1	62	15	100	2	364									1	18
23/003	2	2	8	62	1	86			3	1						
23/005			3	32	1	100			1	8						
23/007			17	103												
25/001	1	4														
25/003					4	200										
25/004	5	64	1	2												
27/003	20	122	5	36												
29/001	2	4														
29/003			4	32												
30/005	1	4	1	6												
44/005	1	<2	2	6												
44/010	2	4	8	172												
45/003	2	<2	2	12							18	68				

46/001							1	40								
48/001							1	30								
50/001							1	12								
56/005	1	2							2	2						
56/011	1	<2														
58/001							1	24								
59/001							1	26								
64/005			6	26					5	14						
64/006			16	250					1	22						
64/007			15	188					14	56						
64/008			11	148												
64/009			5	144	2	24										
64/010			5	18												
64/011			4	18												
70/001							1	6								
79/001							1	50								
81/001							1	8								
Topsoil			5	46	1	38										
<i>Total</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>768</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>1856</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>28</i>

Appendix 3: Environmental data: Phase A

Table 35: Phase A: The flot from sample <01>, pit fill [30/005]

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm
1	30/005	1	9	9	60	20	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.		* (1)	**

Table 36: Phase A: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams.

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	30/005	pit	10	10	**	4	****	8	cf. <i>Quercus</i> sp. (5), cf. <i>Pinus</i> sp. (5)	FCF **/110 - Flint */<2 - Magnetised Material ***/8

Appendix 4: Environmental data: Phase B

Table 37: Phase B: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams.

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
62	64/007	Pit [64/006]	40	**	2	***	3	*	<1			**	2	*	<1			Pot (*18g) Flint (*6g) FCF (*16g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (***/2g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/5g)
63	64/004	Pit [64/003]	40	**	2	***	<1	*	13	*	3	*	1			*	<1	Slag (*2g) FCF (*12g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (***/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/5g)
64	64/010	Pit [64/009]	40	*	<1	*	<1											Pot (*8g) F.Clay (*3g) FCF (**/90g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (****/3g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/4g)
65	44/010	Pit [44/009]	40	*	<1	**	<1											Pot (*8g) Slag (*/<1g) Flint (*2g) FCF (*30g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (****/3g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/5g)

Table 38: Phase B: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250). Preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good).

Sample Number	Context/ Parent Context	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Burnt Bone	Land Snail Shells	Cecilioides	Lithics	
62	64/007 [64/006]	18	50	20	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. *	**	****	****	**	<i>Cerealia</i> indet. <i>Triticum</i> sp. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> cf. <i>Secale cereale</i>	+	*	Poaceae (large) <i>Bromus</i> sp.	+				*	**	**	*	
63	64/004 [64/003]	21	55	90	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. *** <i>Cerealia</i> culm node * <i>Fumaria</i> sp. * <i>Rubus</i> sp. * <i>Polygonum</i> sp. * <i>Triticum aestivum</i> rachis *		**	***						*	<i>Triticum</i> <i>aestivum</i> rachis	+++		*	***			
64	64/010 [64/009]	37	85	90	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. **** <i>Polygonum</i> sp. * <i>Cerealia</i> culm node *														*	**		
65	44/010 [44/009]	14	15	90	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. **		*	**													**	

Appendix 5: HER Summary

Site name/Address: Land east of Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk	
Parish: Red Lodge	District: Forest Heath
NGR: TL 7073 7034	Site Code: RDL002, RDL003
Type of Work: Evaluation	Site Director/Group: Angus Forshaw, Archaeology South-East
Date of Work: 20 June – 4 Oct 2016	Size of Area Investigated: 8.93 ha
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Suffolk Archive store	Funding source: Developer
Further Seasons Anticipated?: Yes	Related HER No's: FRK008
Event No: ESF 24526	OASIS No: 306345
Periods Represented: Early Neolithic, Early Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Modern	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p><i>Following geophysical survey of the 8.93ha development area in 2013, trial-trench evaluation of the south of the development area (Phase A) identified a few tentative prehistoric features and recovered mostly-residual worked flint attesting to land use activity of Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date. The presence of the ring-ditch was confirmed, although no diagnostic dating evidence was recovered from its lower fills though later Roman pottery dated its upper fills. Roman pits, ditches and some possible postholes were also found across the evaluated area and particularly in the vicinity of the ring-ditch.</i></p> <p><i>A further area of evaluation (Phase B) was undertaken across 6.93ha immediately to the north of Phase A. Archaeological remains were recorded predominately in the southern half of the site. A small cluster of pits in the south-east contained fragments of Early Neolithic pottery and another series of pits located towards the centre of the Phase B site contained Early Iron Age pottery. The remaining features revealed from the Phase B evaluation, the majority of which were pits or possible postholes, were undated. Given the similarity of the fills of several of these features to the natural geology, it is possible that they are natural in origin.</i></p> <p><i>The archaeological remains revealed from the two phases of evaluation demonstrate a concentration of Prehistoric activity in the south of the development area, with limited evidence for outlying activity further north. The recovery of Roman remains within the south of the site also indicates the continued use of the site. There was, however, no evidence for medieval or later land use except for several modern pits and disturbance.</i></p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports: None	
Author of Summary: Angus Forshaw	Date of Summary: February 2018

Appendix 6: OASIS Form**OASIS ID: 306345****Project details**

Project name	Land East of Kings Warren, Red Lodge
Short description of the project	Following geophysical survey of the 8.93ha development area in 2013, trial-trench evaluation of the south of the development area (Phase A) identified a few tentative prehistoric features and recovered mostly-residual worked flint attesting to land use activity of Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date. The presence of the ring-ditch was confirmed, although no diagnostic dating evidence was recovered from its lower fills though later Roman pottery dated its upper fills. Roman pits, ditches and some possible postholes were also found across the evaluated area and particularly in the vicinity of the ring-ditch. A further area of evaluation (Phase B) was undertaken across 6.93ha immediately to the north of Phase A. Archaeological remains were recorded predominately in the southern half of the site. A small cluster of pits in the south-east contained fragments of Early Neolithic pottery and another series of pits located towards the centre of the Phase B site contained Early Iron Age pottery. The remaining features revealed from the Phase B evaluation, the majority of which were pits or possible postholes, were undated. Given the similarity of the fills of several of these features to the natural geology, it is possible that they are natural in origin.
Project dates	Start: 20-06-2016 End: 04-10-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	RDL 002 - Sitecode RDL 003 – Sitecode 160449 - Contracting Unit No. 160630 - Contracting Unit No. ESF 24526 - HER event no. FRK 008 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m RING-DITCH Early Bronze Age PIT Early Neolithic DITCH Roman
Monument type	PIT Early Iron Age PIT Roman PIT Modern POSTHOLE Roman
Significant Finds	COIN Roman POTTERY Early Neolithic POTTERY Early Iron Age POTTERY Roman FLINT Late Prehistoric CBM Roman GLASS Roman IRON NAIL Roman ANIMAL BONE Early Iron Age

	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH RED LODGE Land East of Kings Warren
Postcode	IP28 8GP
Study area	8.93 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 70730 70340 52.304161905499 0.504394331101 52 18 14 N 000 30 15 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator	ASE/CgMs
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Angus Forshaw
Type of sponsor/funding body	client
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation: Land East of Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Forshaw, A.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2018022
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Witham, Essex
Description	A4 report of approximately 100 pages including figures and appendices
URL	archaeologydataservice.ac.uk

Appendix 7: Written Scheme of Investigation for Phase A

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation at
Phase A, Land East of Kings Warren, Red Lodge,
Suffolk (Southern End)**

**NGR: TL 7073 7034
Planning Application Ref. No.: F/2013/0257/HYB**

OASIS Number: archaeol6-253413

**ASE Project no: 160449
HER Number & Site Code: RDL 002
Event Number: ESF24059**

June 2016

**Archaeology South-East
27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ**


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Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation at
Land East of Kings Warren, Red Lodge,
Suffolk (Southern End)**

**NGR: TL 7073 7034
Planning Application Ref. No.: F/2013/0257/HYB**

OASIS Number: archaeol6-253413

**ASE Project no: 160449
HER Number & Site Code: RDL 002
Event Number: ESF24059
HER Search Invoice Reference: 9188338
June 2016**

Prepared by:	Ian Hogg	Senior Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Andy Leonard	Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	1 st June 2016		
Revision 1:	15 th June 2016 by Andy Leonard		

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE) on behalf of CgMs Consulting for archaeological evaluation at Phase A, Land East of Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk (Southern End), (Figure 1; TL 7073 7034).
- 1.2 This site is part of a larger development, mainly lying to the north. This is the first part of the current phase of evaluation.
- 1.3 This WSI is for archaeological trial trench evaluation comprising thirty 30m x 2m trenches (Figure 2), representing a c. 5% sample of the 3.65 hectare site area.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description and Location

- 2.1.1 The site comprises almost entirely of agricultural land except for the existing property 'Hundred Acre Farm' and a relatively small area of garden around it.
- 2.1.2 The underlying geology of the site is chalk of the Holywell Nodular Chalk and New Pit Chalk formation. There are no superficial geological deposits. The site is located on gently sloping ground between 23m on the south and 22m on the north.

2.2 Reasons for Project

- 2.2.1 A planning application (Ref. No.: F/2013/0257/HYB) has been submitted to the Forest Heath District Council (FHDC) for the demolition of the Hundred Acre Farm and the construction of dwellings, associated landscaping, drainage and public space as well as retail space.
- 2.2.2 Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Officer, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, recommended that a condition for an archaeological evaluation be attached to the planning permission.
- 2.2.3 An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2013) was compiled in support of the planning application; that document highlighted the high potential for prehistoric remains in this area (the south end of the site) and moderate potential for Saxon remains. The potential for all other periods was low.
- 2.2.4 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation of the Phase A land (at the south of the site). All work will be undertaken in accordance with this document as well as the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The results of the archaeological evaluation will inform decisions regarding the need for, and extent of, any further archaeological works that may be required in order to mitigate the impact of the development upon the archaeological resource. That decision will be made by SCCAS in their role as advisors to FHDC.
- 2.2.5 It should be noted that this Written Scheme of Investigation relates solely to Phase A of the proposed development. The remaining phases will be subject to separate documentation.

3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The following information is drawn from the Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2013a) and is not repeated in full below. In addition to this a new HER search has been commissioned by CgMs (provided on 14th June 2016) and the results of this are set out in Appendix A, with the HER references mapped on Figure 1.

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 A Mesolithic microlith is recorded with a (Bronze Age?) burial excavated at Chalk Hill round barrow. An assemblage of fifty flints recovered from Hundred Acre Field are recorded as containing a Mesolithic element.

3.2.2 A Neolithic scraper is recorded from the area of TL 6935 7005 and an assemblage of Neolithic pottery associated with burnt bone is recorded from Swales Tumulus, possibly on a buried land surface below a Bronze Age burial mound. A possible late Neolithic activity site is recorded at Worlington Quarry (TL 6964 7156). A large, complete, Neolithic axehead is recorded from TL 7092 6908.

3.2.3 The Bronze Age is widely represented within a 1km radius of the site and it is evident that during the Bronze Age the site lay in a highly developed agricultural and ritual landscape.

3.2.4 A Barrow at Hundred Acres Hill (SHER FRK 008, TL 7065 6908, Figure 2) falls within part of the site. This has now been ploughed down to a height of only c. 0.50m. Analysis of air photographs (CgMs 2013) indicates the form of the barrow ring ditch survives as a ploughed down feature. The air photographs suggest a large number of associated features such as ditches and enclosures in this part of the site. There is an oblique reference to (illegal) metal detecting within the southern site recovering 'Celtic' (Iron Age) coins (TL 7065 6980).

3.2.5 A series of archaeological evaluations to the north and north-west of the site were negative, possibly as a result of archaeological features being completely ploughed out.

3.3 Roman

3.3.1 Very few Roman finds are recorded within a 1km radius of the site. A small quantity of Roman pottery is recorded from Hundred Acre field as a surface find (TL 7034 7036) and there is a probably dubious record of a Roman villa at Chalk Hill Quarry (TL 7115 7215). There is an oblique reference to Roman finds being recovered during illegal metal detecting within the site (TL 7065 6980).

3.4 Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

3.4.1 There are no formal records of any Anglo Saxon or early medieval finds within a 1km radius of the site. However, there is an oblique reference to Anglo Saxon finds being recovered from the site during illegal metal detecting.

3.5 Late Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern

3.5.1 During these periods the site comprised agricultural land, although there is documentary reference to the Bronze Age Barrow in the south of the site

being used as a gallows (execution site) in the thirteenth century (SHER Ref: FRK 008, TL 7065 6980, Figure 2).

- 3.5.2 The first accurate map of the area of the site is the Ordnance Survey of 1817 (CgMs 2013) which shows the site as generally unremarkable agricultural land. A small enclosure is shown on the south of the site.
- 3.5.3 By 1881 Hundred Acre Farm had been established within the site. Otherwise the site comprised unremarkable agricultural land. Virtually no change has occurred until the current phase of development.

3.6 Previous archaeological work

- 3.6.1 Various archaeological evaluations have taken place for different phases of the development and a geophysical survey has been undertaken on the Phase A land itself. The geophysical survey (CgMs 2013b) produced positive results for archaeological remains (Fig. 4), including a large sub-circular shaped anomaly towards the centre of the site which probably represents a ring ditch. The anomaly corresponds well with cropmark and Google Earth images which have also identified the feature. In addition to this the survey suggests there is a large ditched enclosure on the site, along with other ditches and discrete features.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims

- 4.1.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation is to identify any archaeological features or deposits that will be impacted upon by the proposed housing development, and to enable a mitigation strategy for any remains to be implemented before development takes place.
- 4.1.2 More specifically, the evaluation aims to establish the location, extent, date, character, significance and quality of preservation of surviving archaeological remains within the development area.

4.2 Objectives

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.
- To identify any potential Bronze Age activity, particularly that associated with the Barrow at Hundred Acres Hill.
- To enable CgMs and the County Archaeologist to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further work required in order to satisfy the archaeological condition.

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.0.1 An OASIS form has been initiated and an HER number, obtained from the Historic Environment Service (**RDL 002**). This number will be used as the unique site identifier on all primary records. In addition an Event Number has been obtained from the HER (**ESF24059**). The HER search invoice reference is **9188338**.
- 5.0.2 A Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared prior to commencement of the work.
- 5.0.3 At least two weeks written notice will be given to FRDC Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.
- 5.0.4 The evaluation will consist of thirty trenches measuring 30m x 2.0m at base. The trenches have been set out to achieve a largely random sample of the site at 5% with one trench targeted on the possible Bronze Age Barrow and 13th century gallows referenced on the HER as FRK 008. The locations of the trenches are shown in Figure 2.
- 5.0.5 Spoil will be bunded around the edges of the trenches to provide a physical and visible barrier.
- 5.0.6 The trenches will be accurately located using offsets from known positions or a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS).
- 5.0.7 All trenches will be scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner. Trenches will be mechanically excavated using a toothless ditching bucket and under constant archaeological supervision.
- 5.0.8 Machine excavation will continue to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of geological drift deposits, whichever is uppermost. The exposed subsoil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, if required and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.
- 5.0.9 The opportunity to have a meeting on site shall be provided once the trenches are open with CgMs Consulting Ltd and the County Archaeologist to assess the results.
- 5.0.10 Backfilling and compaction will be undertaken by the machine on completion of the work once agreed with SCCAS, but there will be no reinstatement to existing condition.
- 5.0.11 Spoil heaps and trench bases will be scanned with a metal detector as will the spoil derived from excavated features. Any finds recovered by this method will be suitably bagged in accordance with the standards set out below.
- 5.0.12 An OASIS online record will be compiled for the project.

5.1 Standards

- 5.1.1 ASE will adhere to the SCCAS requirements for trenched evaluation (SCCAS 2011), the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, and Code of Conduct (ClfA 2014a & 2014b), and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) throughout the project. ASE is a Registered Organisation with the ClfA.

5.2 Excavation and Recording

- 5.2.1 All exposed archaeological features and deposits will be recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features and disturbances.
- 5.2.2 Standard ASE methodologies will be employed. All stratigraphy will be recorded using the ASE context recording system. In the event of encountering archaeological stratigraphy, the single context planning method will be employed and the trench will be excavated to the top of undisturbed deposits.
- 5.2.3 An overall plan related to the site grid and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid will be drawn in addition to individual plans showing areas of archaeological interest. All features revealed will be planned.
- 5.2.4 Site plans will be at 1:20 unless circumstances dictate otherwise. Plans at other scales will be drawn if appropriate (e.g. cremation burials at 1:10). Sections will be drawn at 1:10.
- 5.2.5 Datum levels will be taken where appropriate. Sufficient levels will be taken to ensure that the relative height of the archaeological/subsoil horizon can be extrapolated across the whole of the development area.
- 5.2.6 Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated using hand tools, unless they cannot be accessed safely or unless a machine-excavated trench is the only practical method of excavation. Any machine-excavation of archaeologically significant features will be agreed with the SCC Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer in advance.
- 5.2.7 With the exception of modern disturbances, normally a minimum 50% of all contained features will be excavated. Modern disturbances will only be excavated as necessary in order to properly define and evaluate any features that they may cut. Normally 10% (or at least a 1m-long segment) of non-structural linear features will be excavated. At least 50% of linear features with a possible structural function (e.g. beam slots) will normally be excavated. Details of the precise excavation strategy and any alterations to it will be discussed with the monitoring officer if particularly significant archaeology is revealed as a result of topsoil stripping. Further discussion and agreement on the approach to the excavation of complex areas may be requested during the project.
- 5.2.8 All articulated human remains, graves and cremation vessels/deposits will receive minimal excavation to define their extent and establish whether they are burials or not. Generally all graves and cremation burials will be recorded and their positions noted without full excavation, only surface cleaning. A decision would then be made on future treatment of the human remains in consultation with the client/ their agent and the FRDC Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer and the coroner would be informed. Graves and cremation burials would only be excavated if they have already been disturbed, or if it is decided that a small sample of the burials need be evaluated to assess their condition and preservation. No human remains will be lifted without first obtaining a licence from the Ministry of Justice.

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

5.3 Finds/Environmental Remains

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

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

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

5.3.4 If appropriate, environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified, datable deposits that are deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of ecofactual material. Bulk soil samples (minimum 40 litres or 100% if less) will be taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery. ASE's environmental consultant is Karine Le Hegarat (ASE) and, if necessary, the English Heritage regional scientific advisor will be consulted. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material shall be avoided.

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

6.0 POST-EXCAVATION, ANALYSIS, REPORTING and ARCHIVE

6.1 Report

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

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

- AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: Summary of aims and objectives of the project
 - METHOD: Methodology used to carry out the work.
 - FIELDWORK RESULTS: Detailed description of results. In addition to archaeological results, the depth of the archaeological horizon and/or subsoil across the site will be described. The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological remains will be described.
 - SPECIALIST REPORTS: Summary descriptions of artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered. Brief discussion of intrinsic value of assemblages and their more specific value to the understanding of the site.
 - DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS: Overview to include assessment of value and significance of the archaeological deposits and artefacts, and consideration of the site in its wider context. Specifically the report will consider relevant regional frameworks (at the minimum *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24*, Medleycott, 2011).
 - APPENDICES: Context descriptions, finds catalogues, contents of archive and deposition details, HER summary sheet. OASIS record sheet
 - FIGURES: to include a location plan of the archaeological works in relation to the proposed development (at an Ordnance Survey scale), specific plans of areas of archaeological interest (at 1:50), a section drawing to show present ground level and depth of deposits, section drawings of relevant features (at 1:20). Colour photographs of the more significant archaeological features and general views of the site will be included where appropriate.
- 6.1.2 Two hard copies and a PDF copy on CD of the report will be supplied to SCCAS Historic Environment Services for the attention of the Senior Historic Environment Officer (Planning). Copies of the report will be supplied to CgMs and one copy to the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science at Historic England's East of England's offices.
- 6.1.3 A form will be completed for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/UTH> in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeological Data Service.
- 6.2 Publication**
- 6.2.1 Publication will be by an evaluation report produced within four weeks of the completion of fieldwork. A summary report will also be submitted for publication in the annual fieldwork round-up in a suitable journal. In the event that no further works are planned and exceptional archaeological remains are found which warrant publication in their own right a separate note on these will be produced to a timetable to be agreed with the client and FRDC Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer.
- 6.3 Archive**
- 6.3.1 It is intended to deposit the archive with the County store. The Guidelines for preparation and deposition will be followed (SCCAS 2014), as well as those

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

- 6.3.2 Finds from the archaeological fieldwork will be kept with the archival material.
- 6.3.3 Subject to agreement with the legal landowner ASE will arrange with the recipient museum for the deposition of the archive and artefact collection. Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. The landowner will be asked to donate the finds to the recipient museum.

7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

7.1 Site Risk Assessment and Safety Measures

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

8 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

8.1 Staffing and Equipment

- 8.1.1 The archaeological works will be undertaken by a professional team of archaeologists, comprising an Archaeologist with support from up to three Assistant Archaeologists and a surveyor as required. The project is anticipated to take two working weeks.
- 8.1.2 The Archaeologist for the project will be determined once the programme has been agreed with CgMs and will be responsible for fieldwork, post-excavation reporting and archiving in liaison with the relevant specialists. The project will be managed by Andy Leonard (project manager, fieldwork) and Mark Atkinson (project manager, post-excavation).
- 8.1.3 SCC's Historic Environment Services monitoring officer will be notified of the Senior Archaeologist assigned to the project prior to start of works and should any subsequent change of personnel occur. CVs of all key staff are available on request.
- 8.1.4 Specialists who may be consulted are:

Prehistoric and Roman pottery Louise Rayner & Anna Doherty (ASE)
Prehistoric Nick Lavender (external: Essex region)
Post-Roman pottery Luke Barber (external: Sussex, Kent and London)
Post-Roman pottery (Essex) Helen Walker (external: Essex)
CBM Sue Pringle & Luke Barber (external)
Fired Clay Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Clay Tobacco Pipe Elke Raemen (ASE)
Glass Elke Raemen (ASE)
Slag Luke Barber, Lynne Keyes (external); Trista Clifford (ASE)
Metalwork Trista Clifford (ASE)

Worked Flint Karine Le Hégarat (ASE); Hugo Anderson-Whymark (external)
Geological material and worked stone Luke Barber (external)
Human bone incl cremated bone Lucy Sibun (ASE)
Animal bone incl fish Gemma Ayton (ASE)
Marine shell Elke Raemen (ASE); David Dunkin (external)
Registered Finds Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Coins Trista Clifford (ASE)
Treasure administration Trista Clifford (ASE)
Conservation and x-ray Fishbourne Roman Villa or UCL Institute of
Archaeology
Geoarchaeology Dr Matt Pope & Liz Chambers (ASE)
Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments) Kristina Krawiec (ASE)
Macro-plant remains Dr Lucy Allott & Karine Le Hégarat (ASE)
Charcoal & Waterlogged wood Dr Lucy Allott & Dawn Elise Moony
(ASE).

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

9 MONITORING

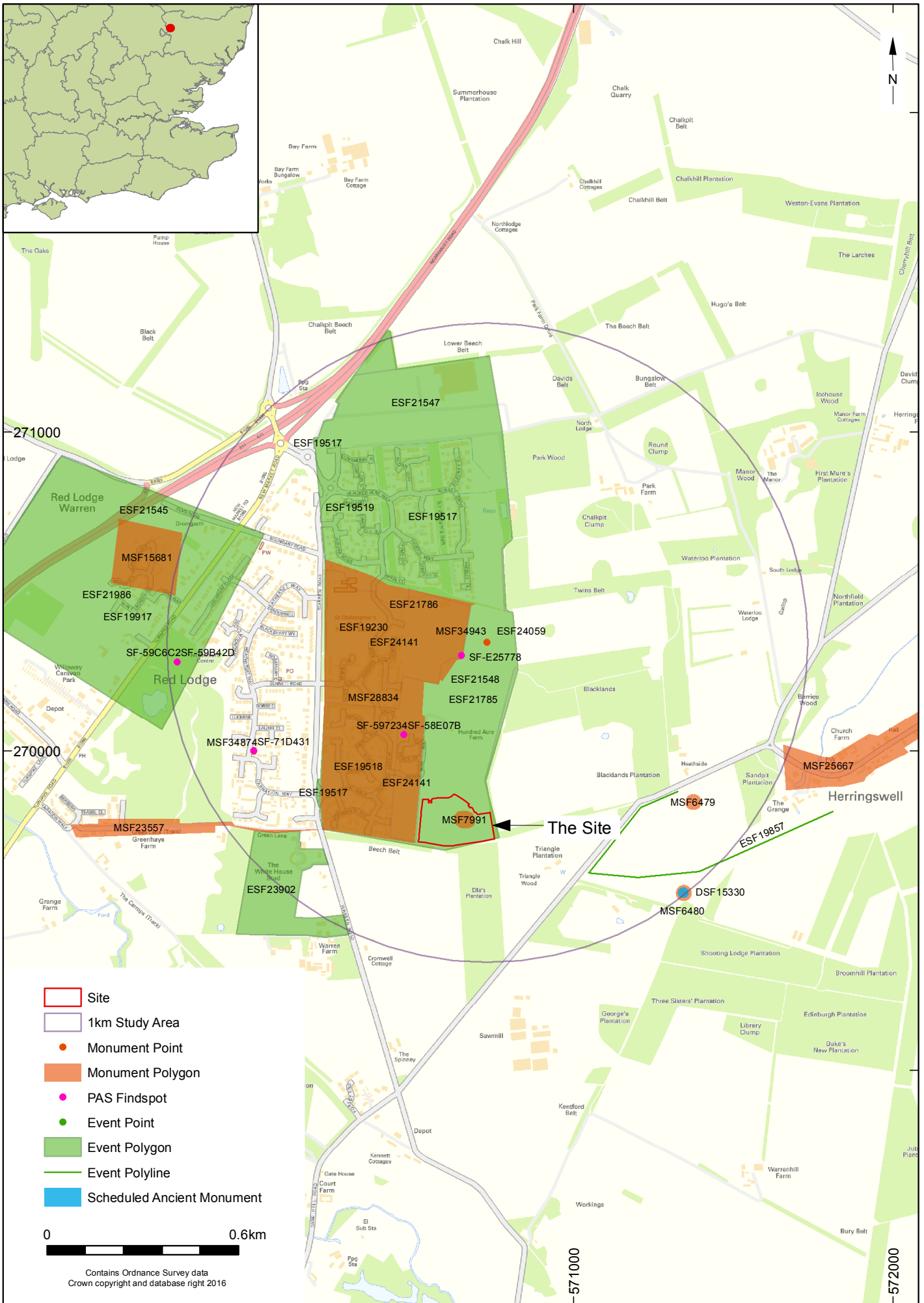
- 9.1 The SCC/AS monitoring officer will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards on behalf of the LPA throughout the project.
- 9.2 Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the client and the SCC/AS monitoring officer prior to being carried out.
- 9.3 The SCC/AS monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress by the client throughout the project and will be contacted in the event that significant archaeological features are discovered. Arrangements will be made for the monitoring officer to inspect the evaluation trenches before they are backfilled – trenches will not be backfilled without the agreement of the monitoring officer.

10 Insurance

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

References

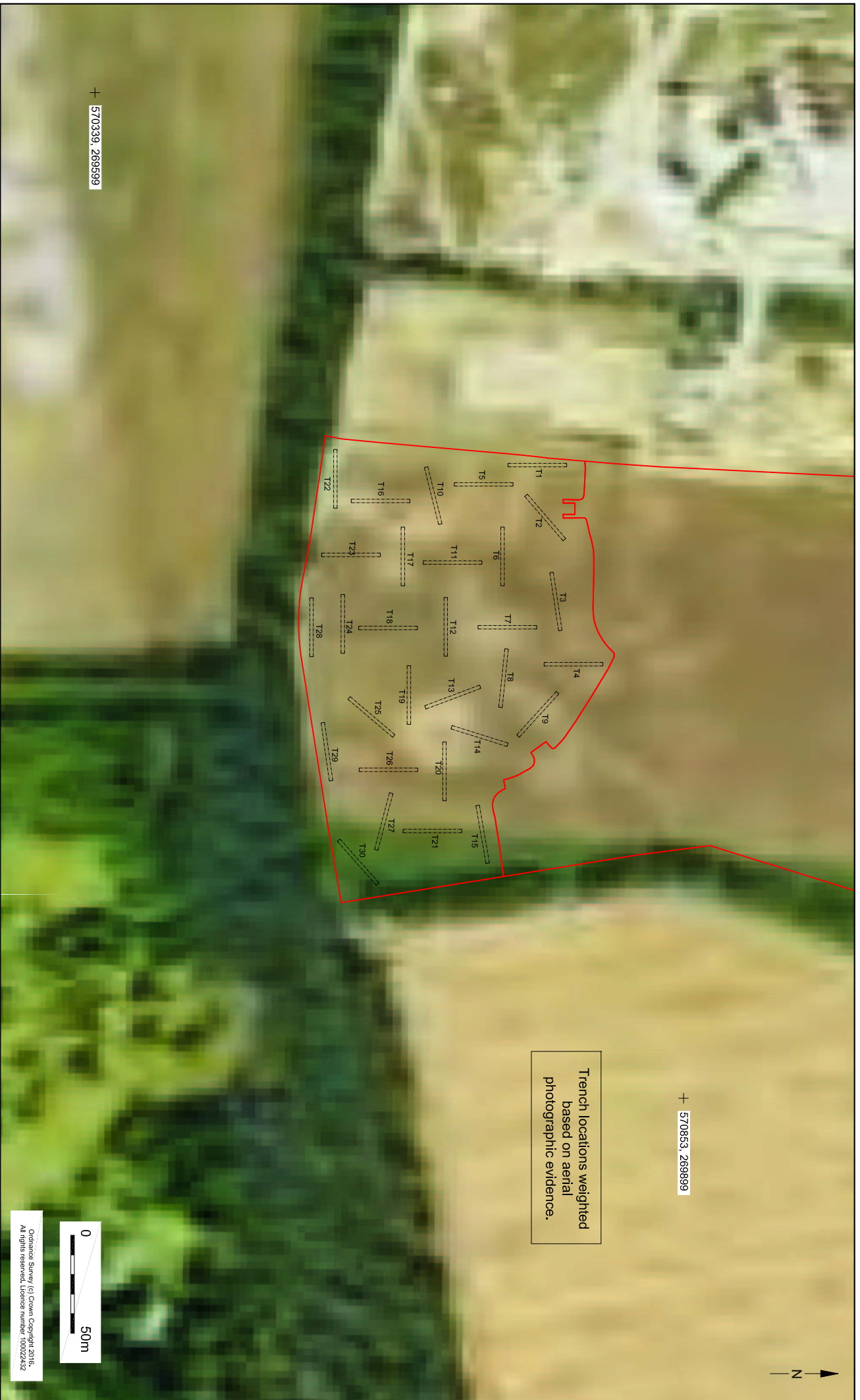
- Archaeology South-East, 2007 *Post-Excavation Manual 1: Finds and Environmental Deposition and Processing Guidelines*
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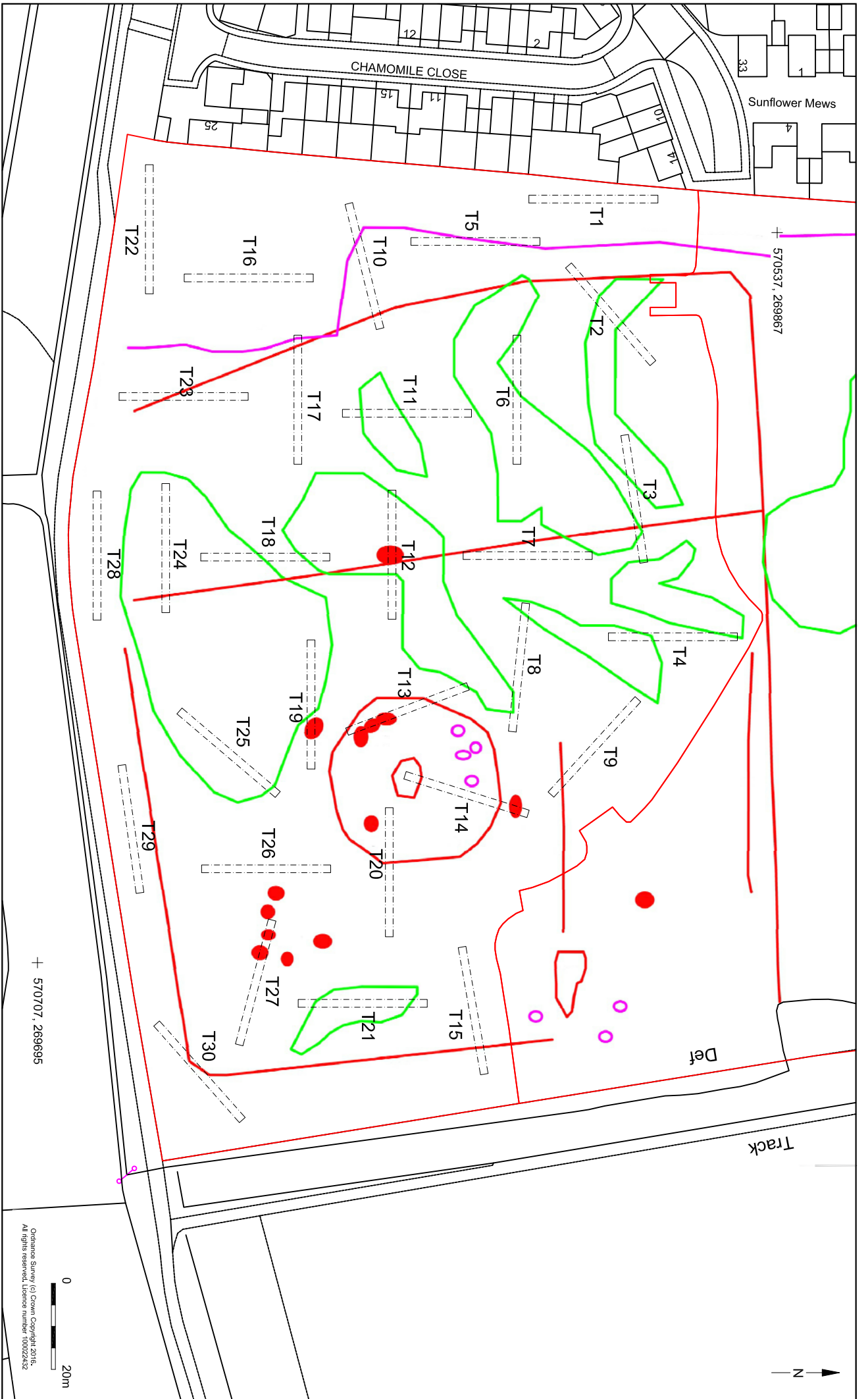
© Archaeology South-East		Land to the East of King's Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk, Phase A		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160449	May 2016	Site location and HER Data		
Report Ref:	Drawn by: LG			



© Archaeology South-East		Land to the East of King's Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk, Phase A	Proposed Trench Location	Fig.2
Project Ref: 160449	May 2016			
Report Ref:	Drawn by: LG			



© Archaeology South-East		Land to the East of King's Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk, Phase A	Fig.3
Project Ref: 160449	May 2016		
Report Ref:	Drawn by: LG	Proposed Trench Location with 2008 Aerial Photograph Highlighting Anomalies	



© Archaeology South-East		Land to the East of King's Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk, Phase A	
Project Ref: 160449	May 2016	Proposed Trench Location with Geophysical Survey Data	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: LG		

Fig.4

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Appendix 8: Written Scheme of Investigation for Phase B

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation at
Phases B and C, Land East of Kings Warren, Red Lodge,
Suffolk (Northern Area)**

**NGR: TL 7070 7041
Planning Application Ref. No.: F/2013/0257/HYB**

OASIS Number: archaeol6-260442

**ASE Project no: 160449
HER Number & Site Code: RDL 003
Event Number: ESF 24527
HER Search Invoice Reference: 9188338**

August 2016

**Archaeology South-East
27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ**



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**Written Scheme of Investigation for
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Land East of Kings Warren, Red Lodge,
Suffolk (Northern Area)**

**NGR: TL 7070 7041
Planning Application Ref. No.: F/2013/0257/HYB**

OASIS Number: archaeol6-260442

**ASE Project no: 160449
HER Number & Site Code: RDL 003
Event Number: ESF 24527
HER Search Invoice Reference: 9188338
August 2016**

Prepared by:	Ian Hogg	Senior Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Andy Leonard	Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	5 th August 2016		
Revision 1:	11 th August 2016		
Revision 2:	18 th August 2016		

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE) on behalf of CgMs Consulting for archaeological evaluation at Phases B and C, Land East of Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk (Northern Area), (Figure 1; TL 7070 7041).
- 1.2 This site is the main part of a larger development, with the area to the south having already been archaeologically evaluated and currently under archaeological excavation.
- 1.3 This WSI is for archaeological trial trench evaluation comprising sixty-three 30m x 2m trenches (Figure 2), representing a c. 5% sample of the 6.93 hectare site area.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description and Location

- 2.1.1 The site comprises almost entirely agricultural land and is bound to the west by existing housing.
- 2.1.2 The underlying geology of the site is chalk of the Holywell Nodular Chalk and New Pit Chalk formation. There are no superficial geological deposits. The site is located on gently sloping ground between 22m in the south and 21m in the north.

2.2 Reasons for Project

- 2.2.1 A planning application (Ref. No.: F/2013/0257/HYB) has been submitted to the Forest Heath District Council (FHDC) for the demolition of the Hundred Acre Farm and the construction of dwellings, associated landscaping, drainage and public space as well as retail space.
- 2.2.2 Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Officer, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, recommended that a condition for an archaeological evaluation be attached to the planning permission.
- 2.2.3 An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2013a) was compiled in support of the planning application; that document highlighted the high potential for prehistoric remains in Phase A (the south end of the wider site) and moderate potential for Saxon remains. The area of Phases B and C was deemed to have a low potential for archaeology of all periods.
- 2.2.4 A subsequent Geophysical Survey (CgMs 2013b) found evidence of ditches and pits related to a possible Bronze Age barrow to the south of the site. The recent evaluation of this area (ASE 2016) confirms the presence of archaeological remains in this area but suggests they are of Roman date.
- 2.2.4 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation of the Phases B and C land (in the north and centre of the site). All work will be undertaken in accordance with this document as well as the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The results of the archaeological evaluation will inform decisions regarding the need for, and extent of, any further archaeological works that may be required in order to mitigate the impact of the development upon the

archaeological resource. That decision will be made by SCCAS in their role as advisors to FHDC.

- 2.2.5 It should be noted that this Written Scheme of Investigation relates solely to Phases B and C of the proposed development. The other phases will be subject to separate documentation.

3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The following information is mainly drawn from the Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2013a) and is not repeated in full below. In addition to this a new HER search has been commissioned by CgMs (provided on 14th June 2016) and the results of this are set out in Appendix A, with the HER references mapped on Figure 1.

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 A Mesolithic microlith is recorded with a (Bronze Age?) burial excavated at Chalk Hill round barrow. An assemblage of fifty flints recovered from Hundred Acre Field are recorded as containing a Mesolithic element.

3.2.2 A Neolithic scraper is recorded from the area of TL 6935 7005 and an assemblage of Neolithic pottery associated with burnt bone is recorded from Swales Tumulus, possibly on a buried land surface below a Bronze Age burial mound. A possible late Neolithic activity site is recorded at Worlington Quarry (TL 6964 7156). A large, complete, Neolithic axehead is recorded from TL 7092 6908.

3.2.3 The Bronze Age is widely represented within a 1km radius of the site and it is evident that during the Bronze Age the site lay in a highly developed agricultural and ritual landscape.

3.2.4 A Barrow at Hundred Acres Hill (SHER FRK 008, TL 7065 6908, Figure 2) falls just to the south of the site (within the previously evaluated Area A). This has now been ploughed down to a height of only c. 0.50m. Analysis of air photographs (CgMs 2013) indicates the form of the barrow ring ditch survives as a ploughed down feature. The air photographs suggest a large number of associated features such as ditches and enclosures in this part of the site. There is an oblique reference to (illegal) metal detecting within the southern site recovering 'Celtic' (Iron Age) coins (TL 7065 6980). The subsequent geophysical survey (CgMs 2013b) and evaluation (ASE 2016) have confirmed the presence of a large ring ditch although initial results suggest a Roman date.

3.2.5 A series of archaeological evaluations to the west and partially within the site were negative, possibly as a result of archaeological features being completely ploughed out.

3.3 Roman

3.3.1 Very few Roman finds are recorded within a 1km radius of the site. A small quantity of Roman pottery is recorded from Hundred Acre field as a surface find (TL 7034 7036) and there is a probably dubious record of a Roman villa at Chalk Hill Quarry (TL 7115 7215). There is an oblique reference to Roman finds being recovered during illegal metal detecting within the site (TL 7065 6980).

3.3.2 The evaluation of Phase A to the south of the current site suggested that the barrow at Hundred Acres Hill is of Roman date rather than Bronze Age (ASE 2016). As well as the ring ditch itself a number of large pits as well as other ditches and postholes were recorded.

3.4 Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

- 3.4.1 There are no formal records of any Anglo Saxon or early medieval finds within a 1km radius of the site. However, there is an oblique reference to Anglo Saxon finds being recovered from the site during illegal metal detecting.

3.5 Late Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern

- 3.5.1 During these periods the site comprised agricultural land, although there is documentary reference to the Bronze Age Barrow to the south of the site being used as a gallows (execution site) in the thirteenth century (SHER Ref: FRK 008, TL 7065 6980, Figure 2).
- 3.5.2 The first accurate map of the area of the site is the Ordnance Survey of 1817 (CgMs 2013) which shows the site as generally unremarkable agricultural land. A small enclosure is shown on the south of the site.
- 3.5.3 By 1881 Hundred Acre Farm had been established to the south of the site. Otherwise the site comprised unremarkable agricultural land. Virtually no change has occurred until the current phase of development.

3.6 Previous archaeological work

- 3.6.1 Various archaeological evaluations have taken place for different phases of the development and a geophysical survey has been undertaken on the Phase A land to the south. The geophysical survey (CgMs 2013b) produced positive results for archaeological remains (Fig. 4), including a large sub-circular shaped anomaly towards the centre of the site which probably represents a ring ditch. The anomaly corresponds well with cropmark and Google Earth images which have also identified the feature. In addition to this the survey suggests there is a large ditched enclosure on the site, along with other ditches and discrete features. The results of the geophysical survey have since been confirmed by the recent evaluation (ASE 2016) which found archaeological remains within 15 of the 32 trenches excavated. Remains were concentrated in the east and centre of the site and included ditches, pits and postholes. Excavation of the ring ditch and surrounding features suggests a Roman date for this feature rather than Bronze Age.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims

- 4.1.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation is to identify any archaeological features or deposits that will be impacted upon by the proposed housing development, and to enable a mitigation strategy for any remains to be implemented before development takes place.
- 4.1.2 More specifically, the evaluation aims to establish the location, extent, date, character, significance and quality of preservation of surviving archaeological remains within the development area.

4.2 Objectives

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.
- To identify any potential Roman activity particularly related to the remains recorded within Phase A to the south.
- To enable CgMs and the County Archaeologist to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further work required in order to satisfy the archaeological condition.

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.0.1 An OASIS form has been initiated and an HER number, obtained from the Historic Environment Service (**RDL 002**). This number will be used as the unique site identifier on all primary records. In addition an Event Number has been obtained from the HER (**ESF24059**). The HER search invoice reference is **9188338**.
- 5.0.2 A Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared prior to commencement of the work.
- 5.0.3 At least two weeks written notice will be given to SCCAS' monitoring officer prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.
- 5.0.4 The evaluation will consist of sixty-three trenches measuring 30m x 2.0m at base. The trenches have been set out to achieve a random sample of the site at 5%. The locations of the trenches are shown in Figure 2.
- 5.0.5 Spoil will be bunded around the edges of the trenches to provide a physical and visible barrier.
- 5.0.6 The trenches will be accurately located using offsets from known positions or a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS).
- 5.0.7 All trenches will be scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner. Trenches will be mechanically excavated using a toothless ditching bucket and under constant archaeological supervision.
- 5.0.8 Machine excavation will continue to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of geological drift deposits, whichever is uppermost. The exposed subsoil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, if required and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.
- 5.0.9 The opportunity to have a meeting on site shall be provided once the trenches are open with CgMs Consulting Ltd and the County Archaeologist to assess the results.
- 5.0.10 Backfilling and compaction will be undertaken by the machine on completion of the work once agreed with SCCAS, but there will be no reinstatement to existing condition.
- 5.0.11 Trenches will be metal detected prior to excavation and throughout mechanical excavation. In addition spoil heaps and trench bases will be scanned with a metal detector as will the spoil derived from excavated features. Any finds recovered by this method will be suitably bagged in accordance with the standards set out below.
- 5.0.12 An OASIS online record will be compiled for the project.

5.1 Standards

- 5.1.1 ASE will adhere to the SCCAS requirements for trenched evaluation (SCCAS 2011), the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, and Code of Conduct (ClfA 2014a & 2014b), and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) throughout the project. ASE is a Registered Organisation with the ClfA.

5.2 Excavation and Recording

- 5.2.1 All exposed archaeological features and deposits will be recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features and disturbances.
- 5.2.2 Standard ASE methodologies will be employed. All stratigraphy will be recorded using the ASE context recording system. In the event of encountering archaeological stratigraphy, the single context planning method will be employed and the trench will be excavated to the top of undisturbed deposits.
- 5.2.3 An overall plan related to the site grid and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid will be drawn in addition to individual plans showing areas of archaeological interest. All features revealed will be planned.
- 5.2.4 Site plans will be at 1:20 unless circumstances dictate otherwise. Plans at other scales will be drawn if appropriate (e.g. cremation burials at 1:10). Sections will be drawn at 1:10.
- 5.2.5 Datum levels will be taken where appropriate. Sufficient levels will be taken to ensure that the relative height of the archaeological/subsoil horizon can be extrapolated across the whole of the development area.
- 5.2.6 Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated using hand tools, unless they cannot be accessed safely or unless a machine-excavated trench is the only practical method of excavation. Any machine-excavation of archaeologically significant features will be agreed with the SCC Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer in advance.
- 5.2.7 With the exception of modern disturbances, normally a minimum 50% of all contained features will be excavated. Modern disturbances will only be excavated as necessary in order to properly define and evaluate any features that they may cut. Normally 10% (or at least a 1m-long segment) of non-structural linear features will be excavated. At least 50% of linear features with a possible structural function (e.g. beam slots) will normally be excavated. Details of the precise excavation strategy and any alterations to it will be discussed with the monitoring officer if particularly significant archaeology is revealed as a result of topsoil stripping. Further discussion and agreement on the approach to the excavation of complex areas may be requested during the project.
- 5.2.8 All articulated human remains, graves and cremation vessels/deposits will receive minimal excavation to define their extent and establish whether they are burials or not. Generally all graves and cremation burials will be recorded and their positions noted without full excavation, only surface cleaning. A decision would then be made on future treatment of the human remains in consultation with the client/ their agent and the SCCAS' monitoring officer and the coroner would be informed. Graves and cremation burials would only be excavated if they have already been disturbed, or if it is decided that a small sample of the burials need be evaluated to assess their condition and preservation. No human remains will be lifted without first obtaining a licence from the Ministry of Justice.

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

5.3 Finds/Environmental Remains

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

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

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

5.3.4 If appropriate, environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified, datable deposits that are deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of ecofactual material. Bulk soil samples (minimum 40 litres or 100% if less) will be taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery. ASE's environmental consultant is Karine Le Hegarat (ASE) and, if necessary, the English Heritage regional scientific advisor will be consulted. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material shall be avoided.

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

6.0 POST-EXCAVATION, ANALYSIS, REPORTING and ARCHIVE

6.1 Report

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

- SUMMARY: A concise non-technical summary
- INTRODUCTION: General introduction to project including reasons for work and funding, planning background.
- BACKGROUND: to include geology, topography, current site usage/description, and what is known of the history and archaeology of the surrounding area.
- AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: Summary of aims and objectives of the project
- METHOD: Methodology used to carry out the work.

- **FIELDWORK RESULTS:** Detailed description of results. In addition to archaeological results, the depth of the archaeological horizon and/or subsoil across the site will be described. The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological remains will be described.
 - **SPECIALIST REPORTS:** Summary descriptions of artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered. Brief discussion of intrinsic value of assemblages and their more specific value to the understanding of the site.
 - **DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS:** Overview to include assessment of value and significance of the archaeological deposits and artefacts, and consideration of the site in its wider context. Specifically the report will consider relevant regional frameworks (at the minimum *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24*, Medleycott, 2011).
 - **APPENDICES:** Context descriptions, finds catalogues, contents of archive and deposition details, HER summary sheet. OASIS record sheet
 - **FIGURES:** to include a location plan of the archaeological works in relation to the proposed development (at an Ordnance Survey scale), specific plans of areas of archaeological interest (at 1:50), a section drawing to show present ground level and depth of deposits, section drawings of relevant features (at 1:20). Colour photographs of the more significant archaeological features and general views of the site will be included where appropriate.
- 6.1.2 Two hard copies and a PDF copy on CD of the report will be supplied to SCCAS Historic Environment Services for the attention of the Senior Historic Environment Officer (Planning). Copies of the report will be supplied to CgMs and one copy to the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science at Historic England's East of England's offices.
- 6.1.3 A form will be completed for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/UTH> in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeological Data Service.
- 6.2 Publication**
- 6.2.1 Publication will be by an evaluation report produced within four weeks of the completion of fieldwork. A summary report will also be submitted for publication in the annual fieldwork round-up in a suitable journal. In the event that no further works are planned and exceptional archaeological remains are found which warrant publication in their own right a separate note on these will be produced to a timetable to be agreed with the client and SCCAS' monitoring officer.
- 6.3 Archive**
- 6.3.1 It is intended to deposit the archive with the County store. The Guidelines for preparation and deposition will be followed (SCCAS 2014), as well as those contained in the *CIfA Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2014d) and the requirements of the recipient museum will be followed for the preparation of the archive for museum deposition.

- 6.3.2 Finds from the archaeological fieldwork will be kept with the archival material.
- 6.3.3 Subject to agreement with the legal landowner ASE will arrange with the recipient museum for the deposition of the archive and artefact collection. Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. The landowner will be asked to donate the finds to the recipient museum.

7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

7.1 Site Risk Assessment and Safety Measures

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

8 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

8.1 Staffing and Equipment

- 8.1.1 The archaeological works will be undertaken by a professional team of archaeologists, comprising an Archaeologist with support from up to three Assistant Archaeologists and a surveyor as required. The project is anticipated to take two working weeks.
- 8.1.2 The Archaeologist for the project will be determined once the programme has been agreed with CgMs and will be responsible for fieldwork, post-excavation reporting and archiving in liaison with the relevant specialists. The project will be managed by Andy Leonard (project manager, fieldwork) and Mark Atkinson (project manager, post-excavation).
- 8.1.3 SCC's Historic Environment Services monitoring officer will be notified of the Senior Archaeologist assigned to the project prior to start of works and should any subsequent change of personnel occur. CVs of all key staff are available on request.
- 8.1.4 Specialists who may be consulted are:

Prehistoric and Roman pottery Louise Rayner & Anna Doherty (ASE)
Prehistoric Nick Lavender (external: Essex region)
Post-Roman pottery Luke Barber (external: Sussex, Kent and London)
Post-Roman pottery (Essex) Helen Walker (external: Essex)
CBM Sue Pringle & Luke Barber (external)
Fired Clay Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Clay Tobacco Pipe Elke Raemen (ASE)
Glass Elke Raemen (ASE)
Slag Luke Barber, Lynne Keyes (external); Trista Clifford (ASE)
Metalwork Trista Clifford (ASE)
Worked Flint Karine Le Hégarat (ASE); Hugo Anderson-Whymark (external)
Geological material and worked stone Luke Barber (external)
Human bone incl cremated bone Lucy Sibun (ASE)
Animal bone incl fish Gemma Ayton (ASE)

Marine shell Elke Raemen (ASE); David Dunkin (external)
Registered Finds Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Coins Trista Clifford (ASE)
Treasure administration Trista Clifford (ASE)
Conservation and x-ray Fishbourne Roman Villa or UCL Institute of
Archaeology
Geoarchaeology Dr Matt Pope & Liz Chambers (ASE)
Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments) Kristina Krawiec (ASE)
Macro-plant remains Dr Lucy Allott & Karine Le Hégarat (ASE)
Charcoal & Waterlogged wood Dr Lucy Allott & Dawn Elise Moony
(ASE).

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

9 MONITORING

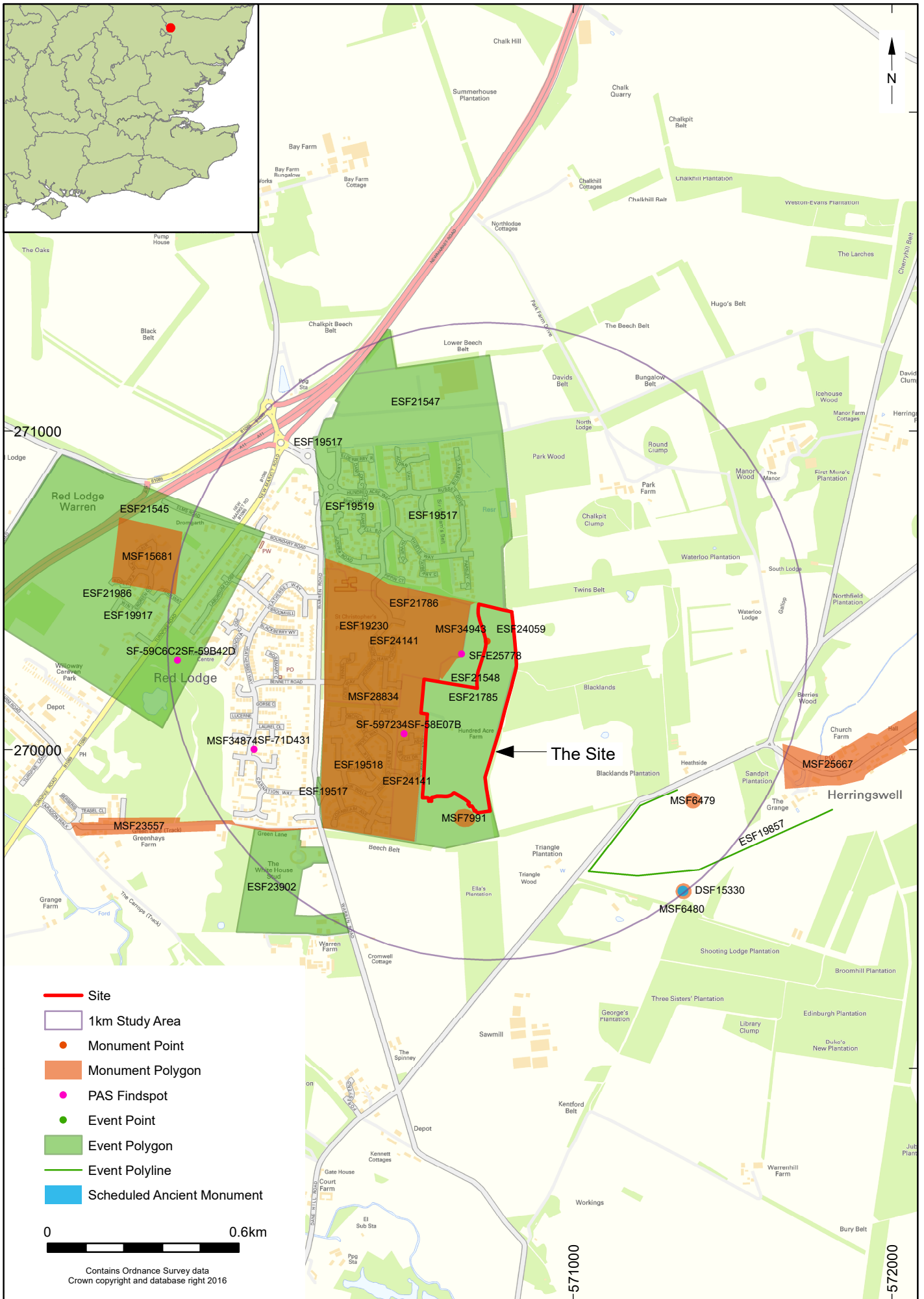
- 9.1 The SCC/AS monitoring officer will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards on behalf of the LPA throughout the project.
- 9.2 Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the client and the SCC/AS monitoring officer prior to being carried out.
- 9.3 The SCC/AS monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress by the client throughout the project and will be contacted in the event that significant archaeological features are discovered. Arrangements will be made for the monitoring officer to inspect the evaluation trenches before they are backfilled – trenches will not be backfilled without the agreement of the monitoring officer.

10 Insurance

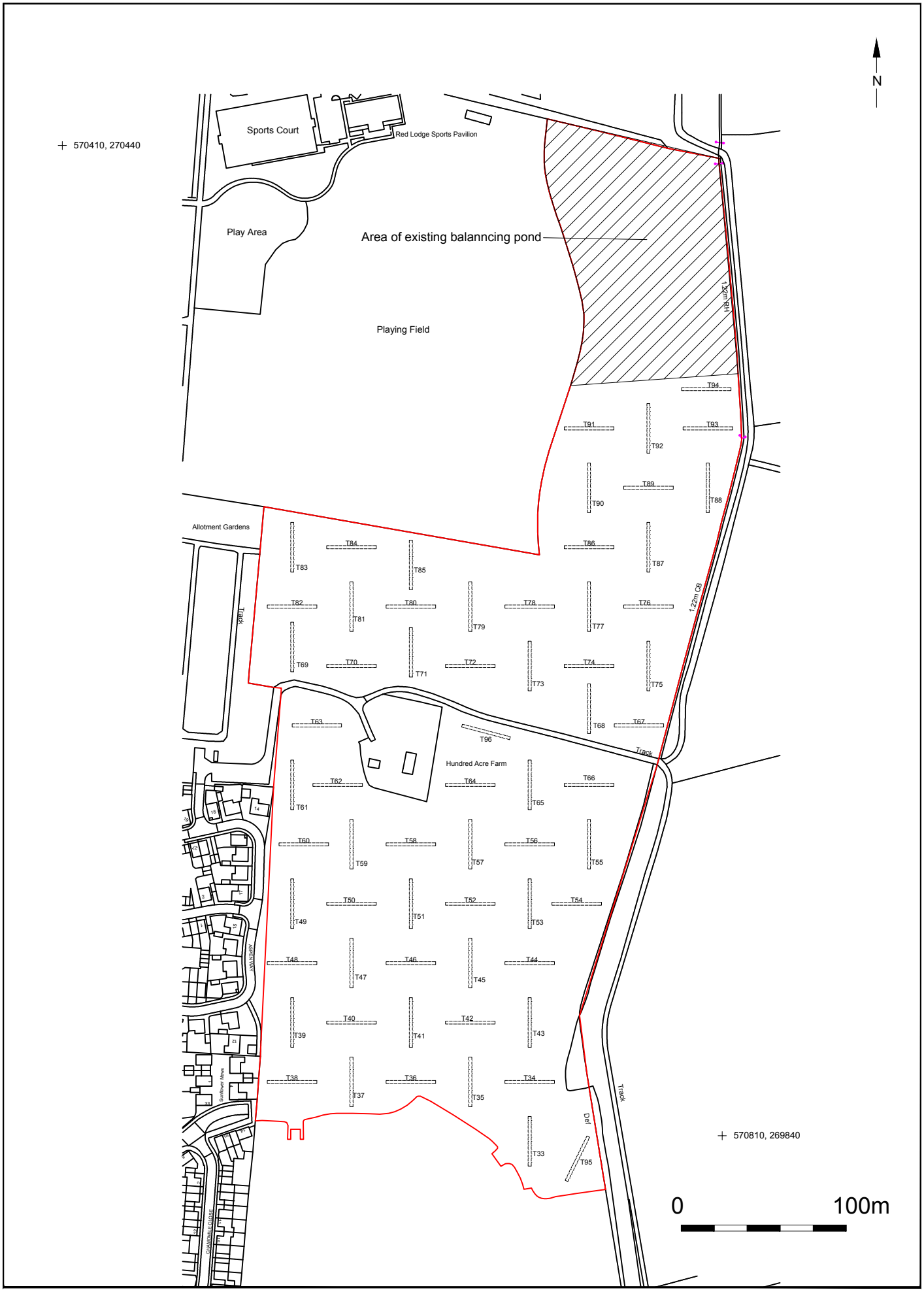
- 10.1 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: public liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate for products liability; professional indemnity to the value of £15,000,000 any one occurrence; employer's liability to the value of £50,000,000 each and every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

References

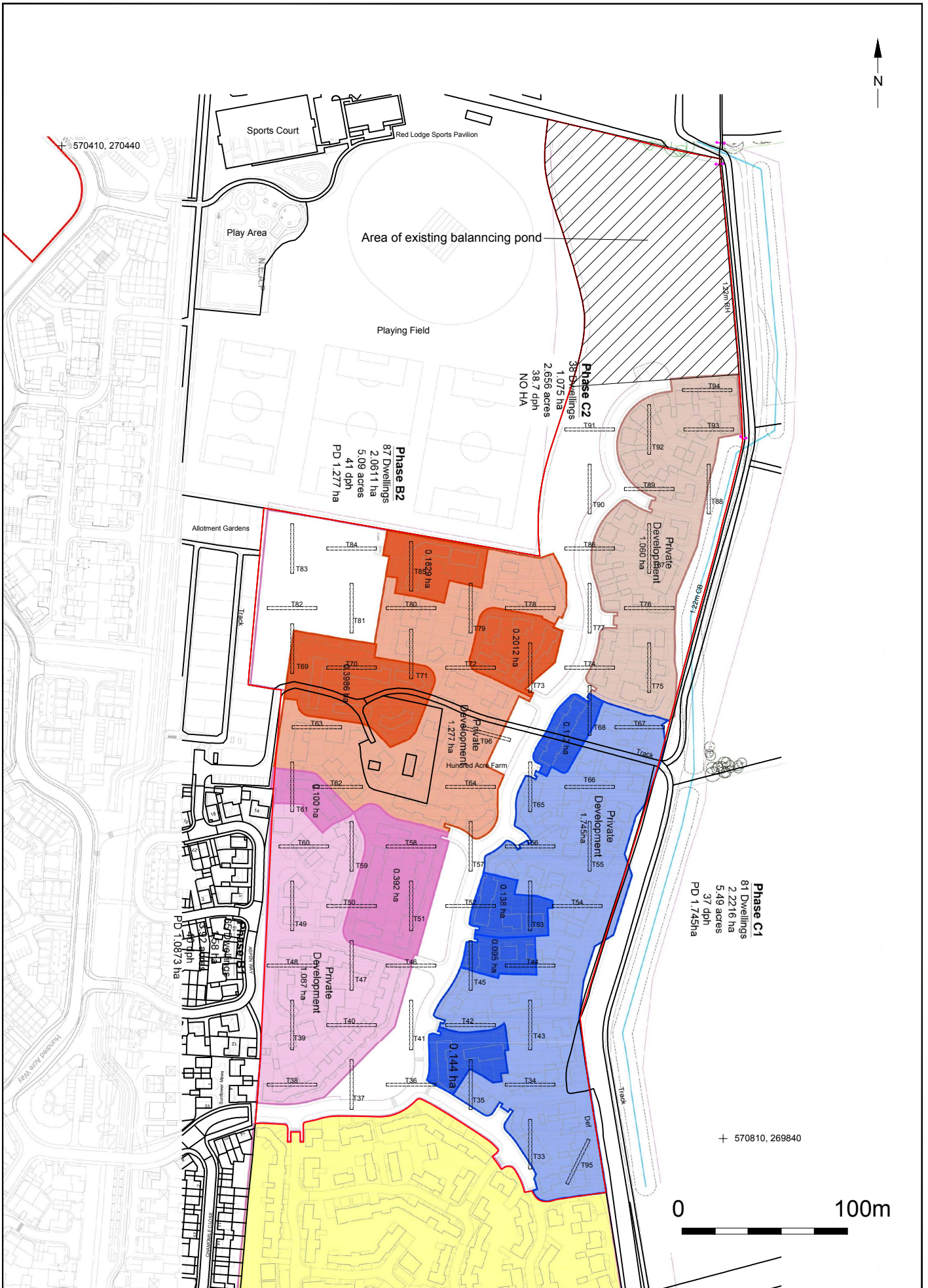
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<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>
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Project Ref: 160449	August 2016	Site location and HER Data		
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JC			



© Archaeology South-East		'Phases B and C, Land East of Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk (Northern Area)	Fig.2
Project Ref: 160449	August 2016	Proposed trench location	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JC		



© Archaeology South-East		Land to the East of King's Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk (North End)		Fig.3
Project Ref: 160449	May 2016	Trench Location with Development Plan		
Report Ref:	Drawn by: LG			

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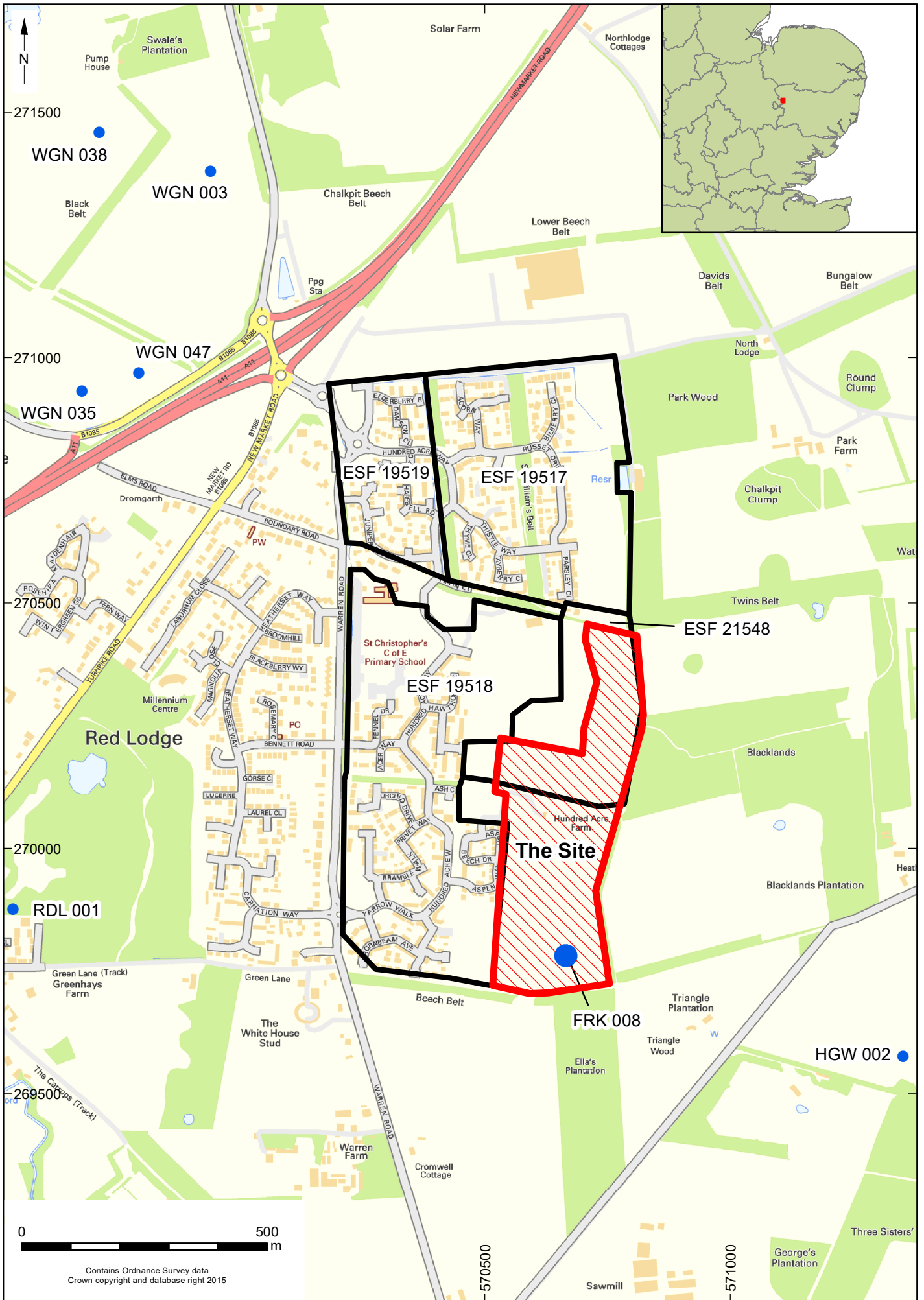
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CM8 3YQ
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web: www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse

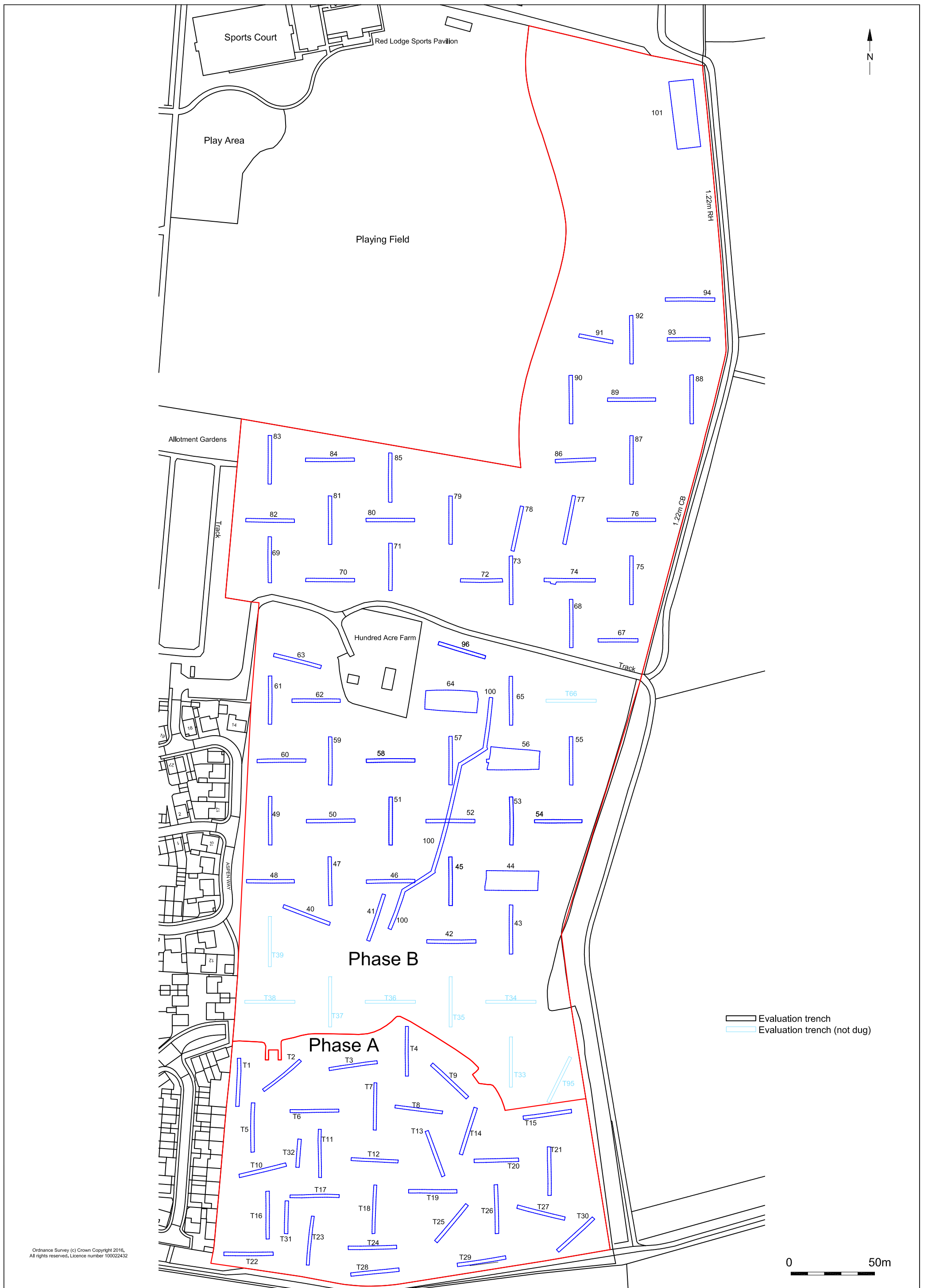
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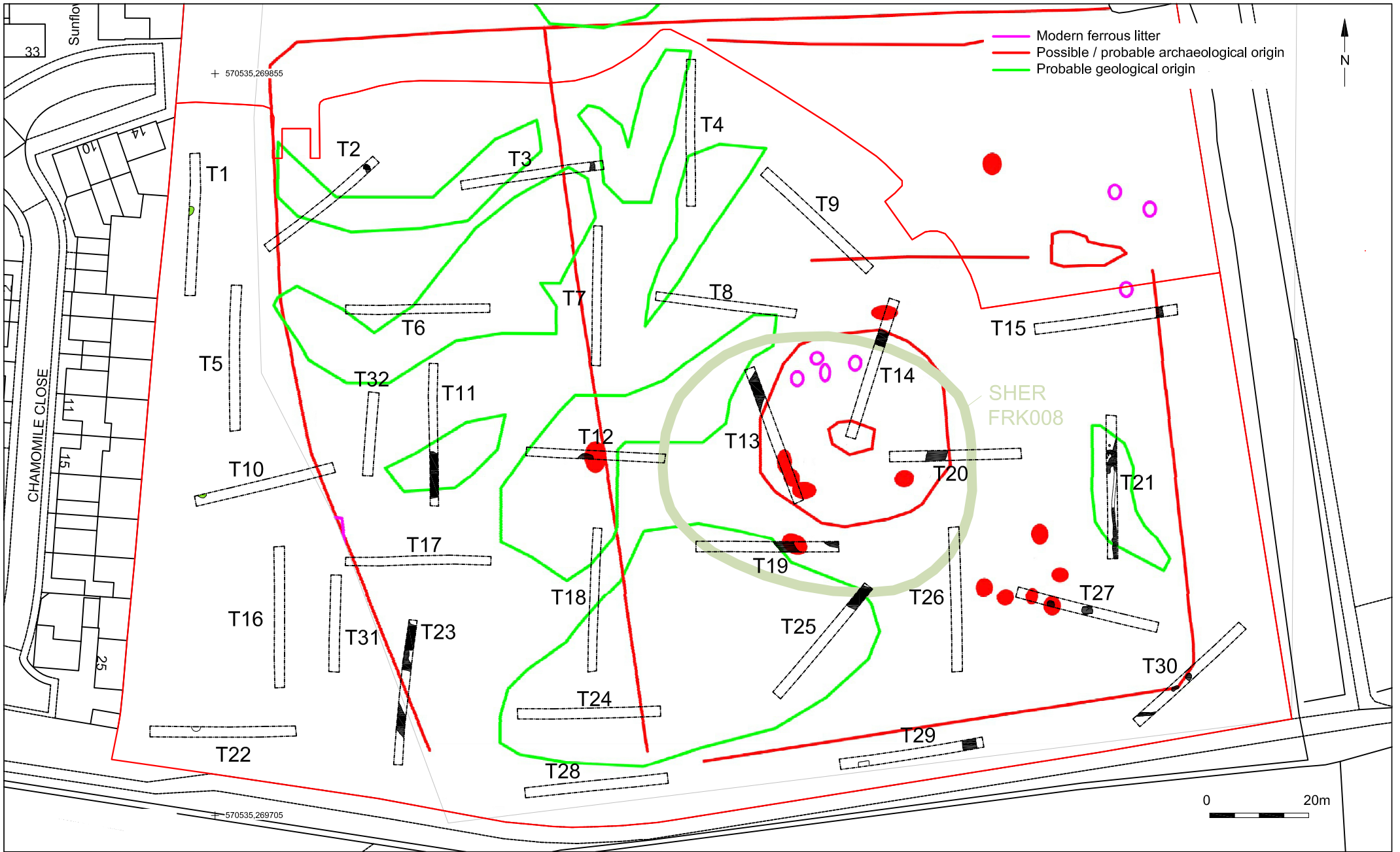


© Archaeology South-East		Land at Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160630	Jan 2018	The site location with areas of adjacent previous archaeological work	
Report No: 2018022	Drawn by: APL		

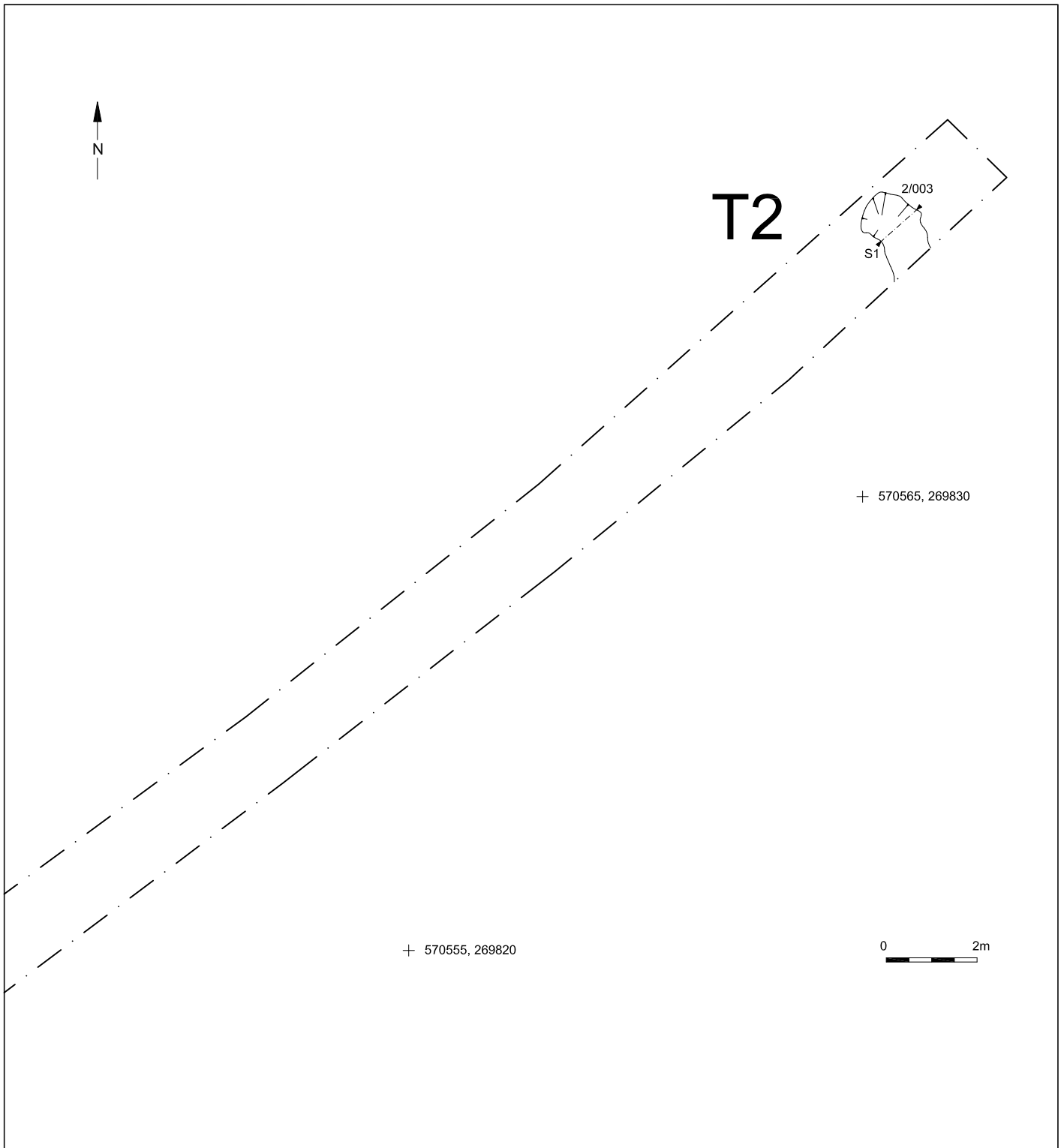


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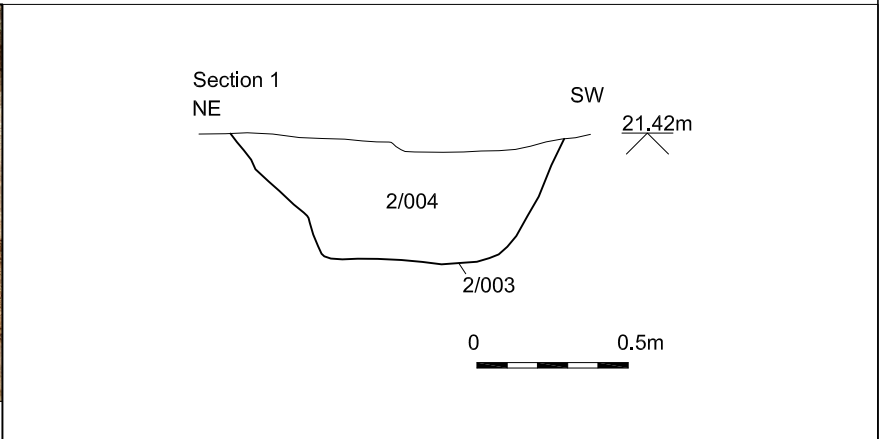
© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk	Fig.2
Project Ref: 160630	Jan 2018	Location of evaluation trenches	
Report Ref: 2018022	Drawn by: APL		



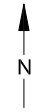
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk	Fig.3
Project Ref: 160449	Jan 2018	Trench locations with geophysical survey and HER data	
Report No: 2018022	Drawn by: APL		



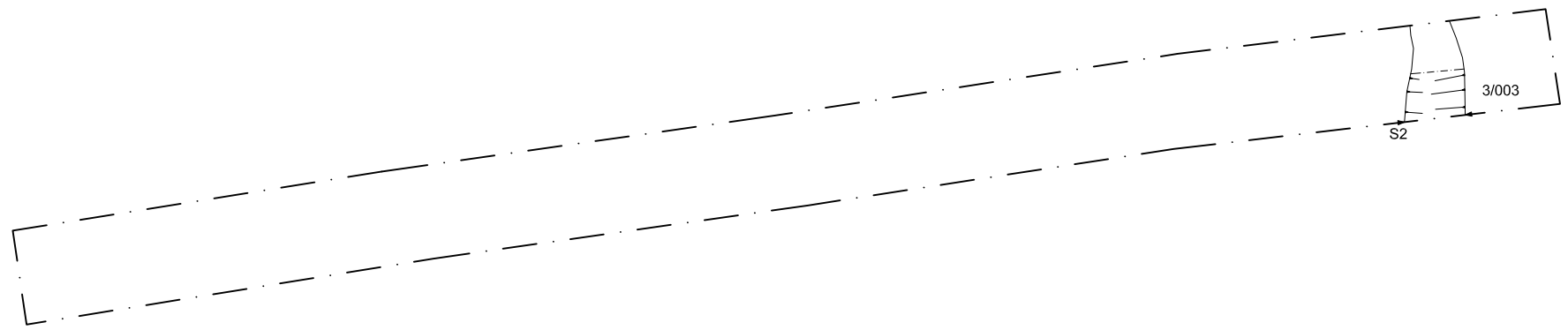
Gully 2/003 looking south-east, 0.5m scale



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 160449	Jan 2018	Trench 2	
Report No: 2018022	Drawn by: APL		



T3



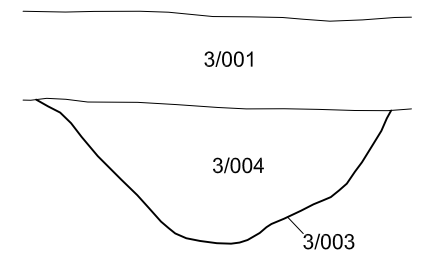
+ 570590, 269830

+ 570610, 269830



Ditch 3/003 looking south, 1m scale

Section 2
E W



20.97m



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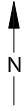
Land at Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk

Project Ref: 160449
Report No: 2018022

Jan 2018
Drawn by: APL

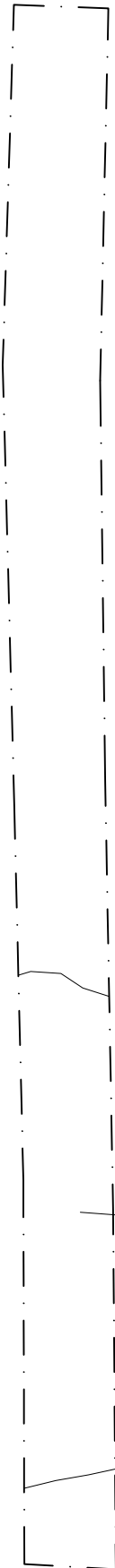
Trench 3

Fig. 5



T11

+ 570585, 269795



+ 570585, 269775

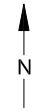
Unexcavated
feature
11/003

0 2m



Trench 11 looking north, 1m scales

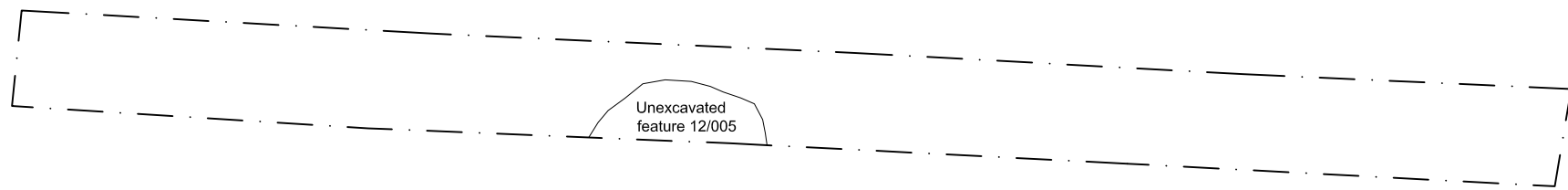
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 160449	Jan 2018	Trench 11	
Report No: 2018022	Drawn by: APL		



T12

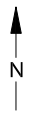
+ 570605, 269780

+ 570620, 269780



Trench 12 looking east, 1m scales

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 160449	Jan 2018	Trench 12	
Report No: 2018022	Drawn by: APL		



T13

Unexcavated
feature
13/003

+ 570650, 269790

+ 570645, 269775

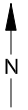


Trench 13 looking south-east, 1m scales

0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 160449	Jan 2018	Trench 13	
Report No: 2018022	Drawn by: APL		

T14

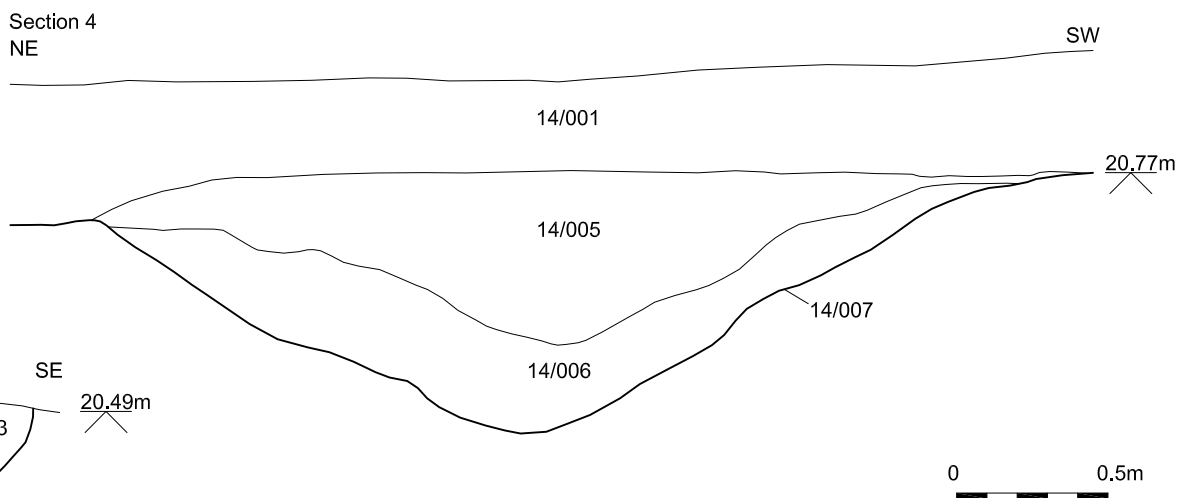


+ 570665, 269805

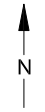
+ 570670, 269790



Ditch 14/007 and pit 14/004 looking south-east, 1m scale



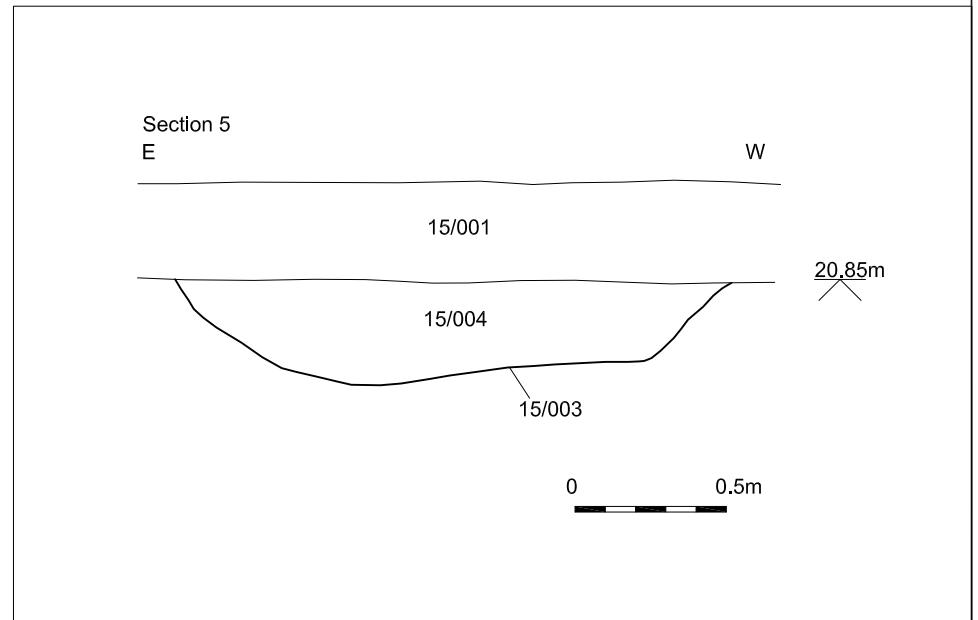
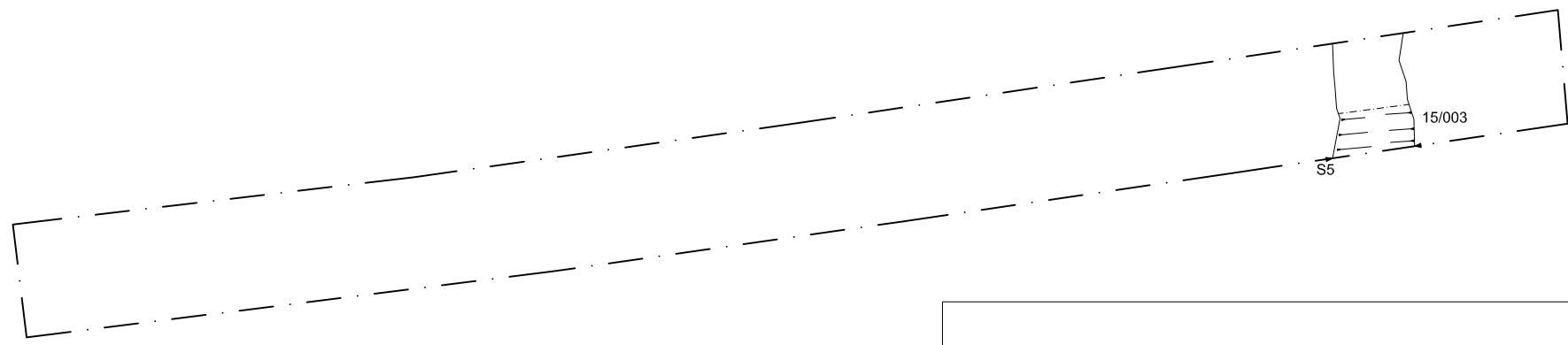
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 160449	Jan 2018	Trench 14	
Report No: 2018022	Drawn by: APL		



T15

+ 570705, 269810

+ 570720, 269810



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 160449	Jan 2018	Trench 15	
Report No: 2018022	Drawn by: APL		

T19



0 2m

+ 570635, 269755

+ 570655, 269755



Trench 19 looking west, 1m scales

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Land at Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk

Project Ref: 160449

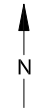
Jan 2018

Report No: 2018022

Drawn by: APL

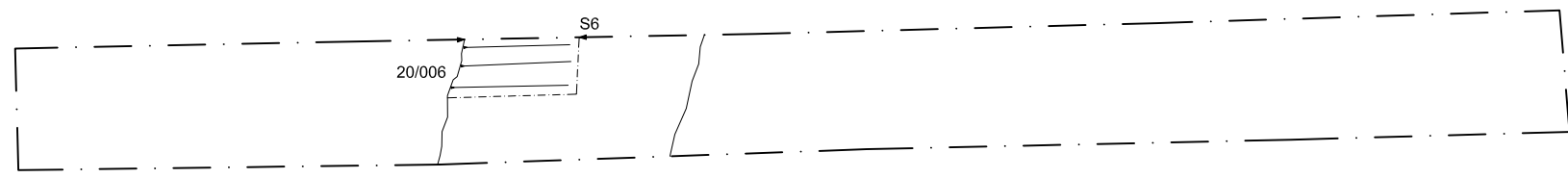
Trench 19

Fig. 11



T20

+ 570675, 269780



+ 570695, 269775



Section 6

W E

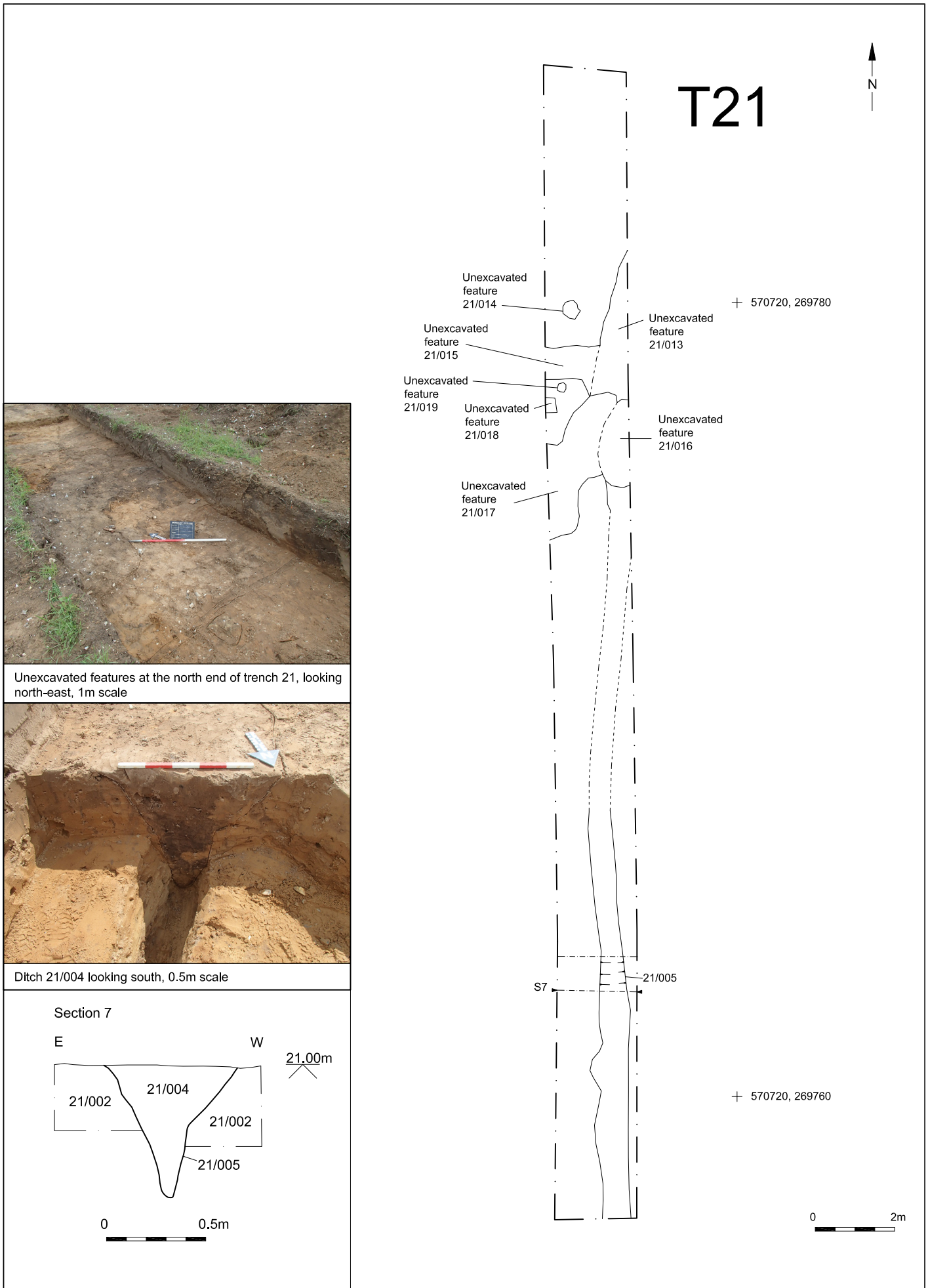


Trench 20 looking west, 1m scales

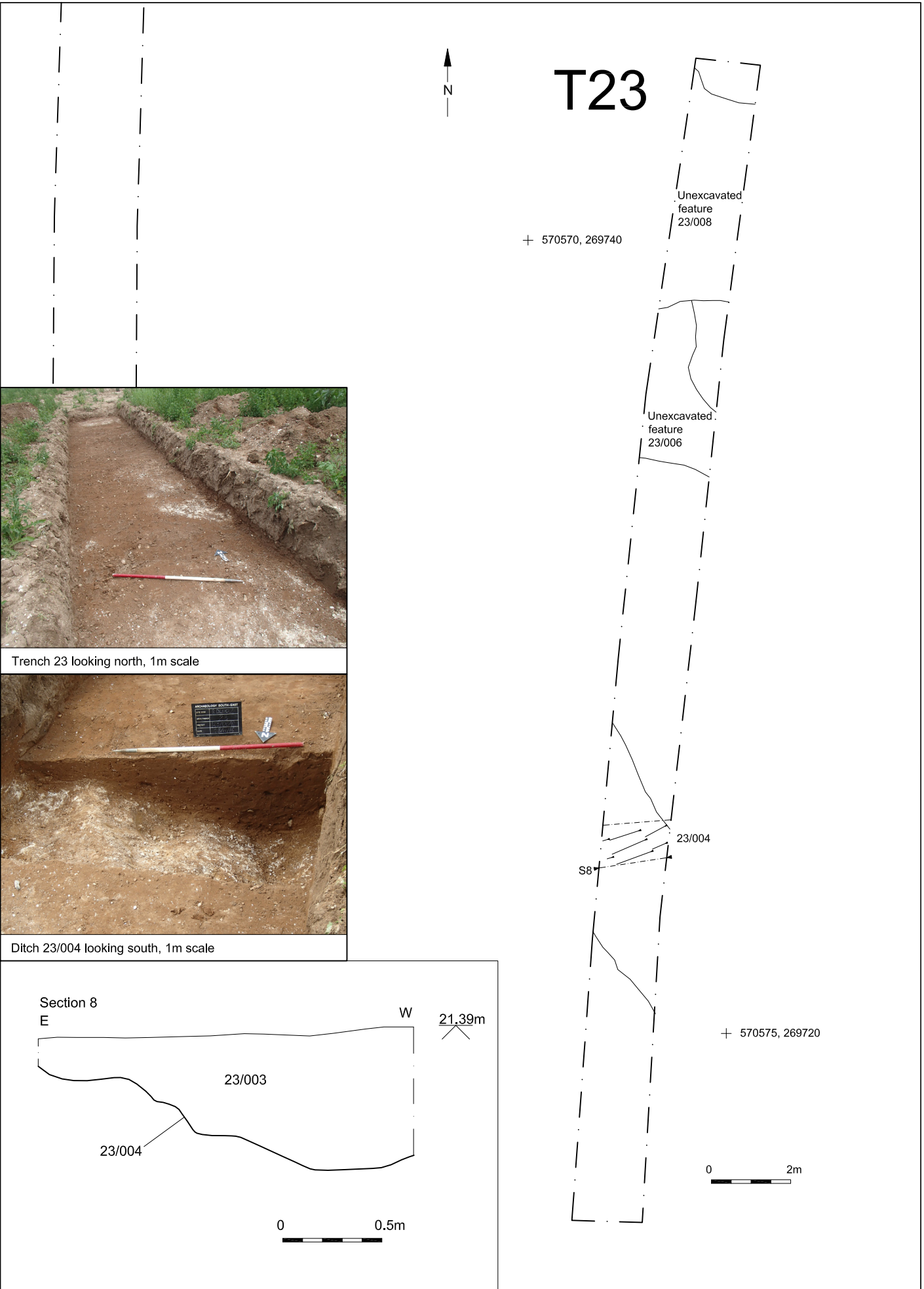


Ditch 20/004 looking north, 1m scale

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk	Fig. 12
Project Ref: 160449	Jan 2018	Trench 20	
Report No: 2018022	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk	Fig. 13
Project Ref: 160449	Jan 2018	Trench 21	
Report No: 2018022	Drawn by: APL		



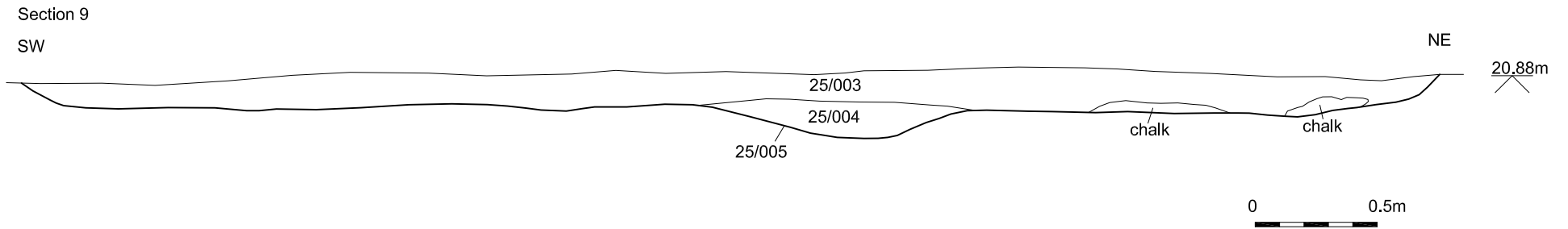
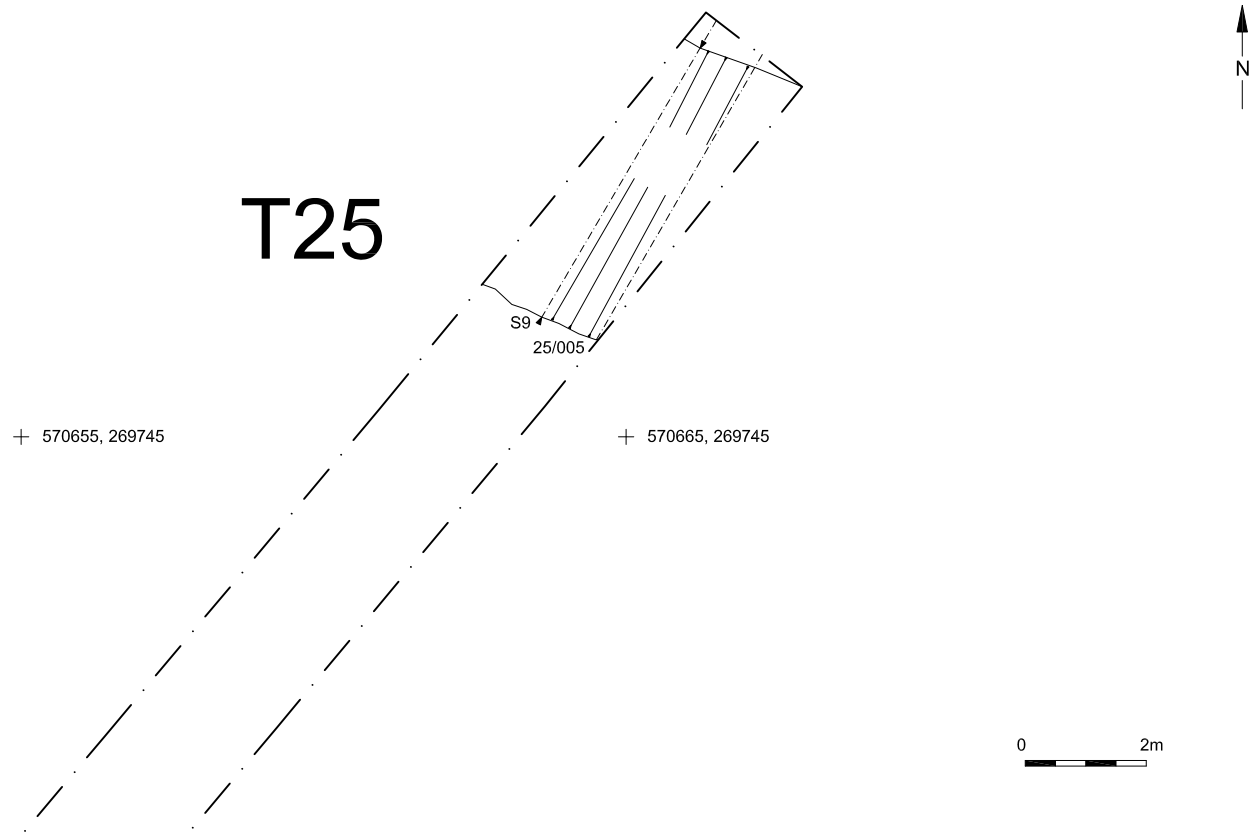
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk	Fig. 14
Project Ref: 160449	Jan 2018	Trench 23	
Report No: 2018022	Drawn by: APL		



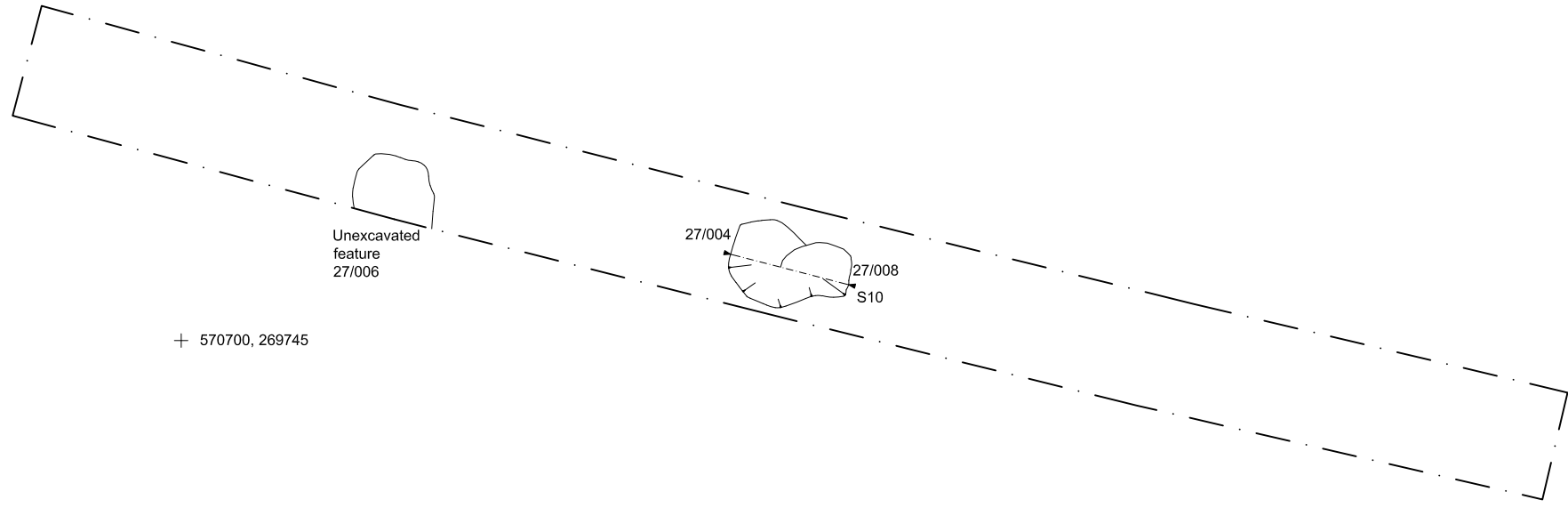
Trench 25 looking south-west, 1m scales



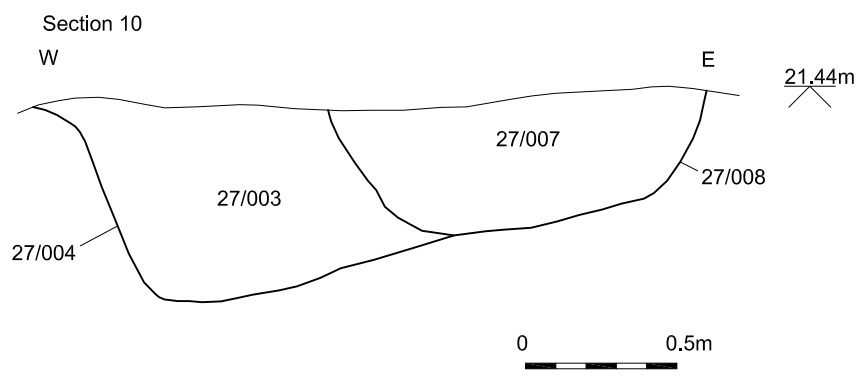
Ditch 25/005 looking west, 1m scale



T27



+ 570715, 269740



Trench 27 looking east, 1m scales

Pits 27/004 & 27/008 looking north, 1m scale

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk	Fig. 16
Project Ref: 160449	Jan 2018	Trench 27	
Report No: 2018022	Drawn by: APL		

T29



+ 570670, 269720

S11

29/004

+ 570680, 269715

29/005
modern
feature

0 2m



Trench 29 looking west, 1m scales

Section 11
SW

NE

29/001

29/003

29/004

21,17m

0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East

Land at Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk

Project Ref: 160449

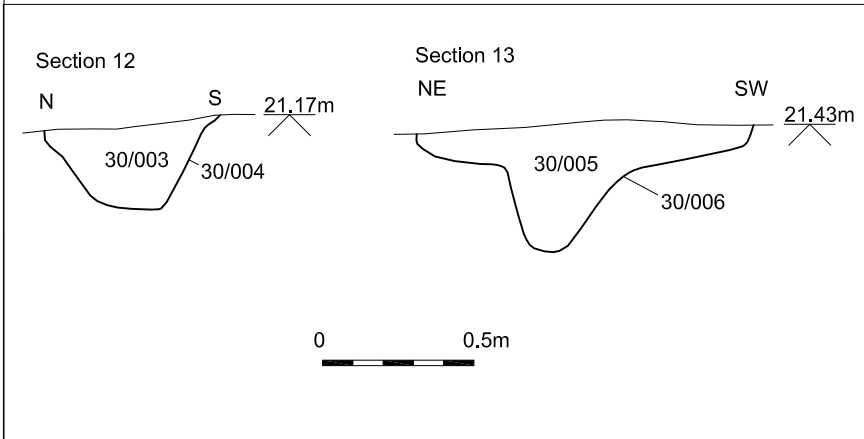
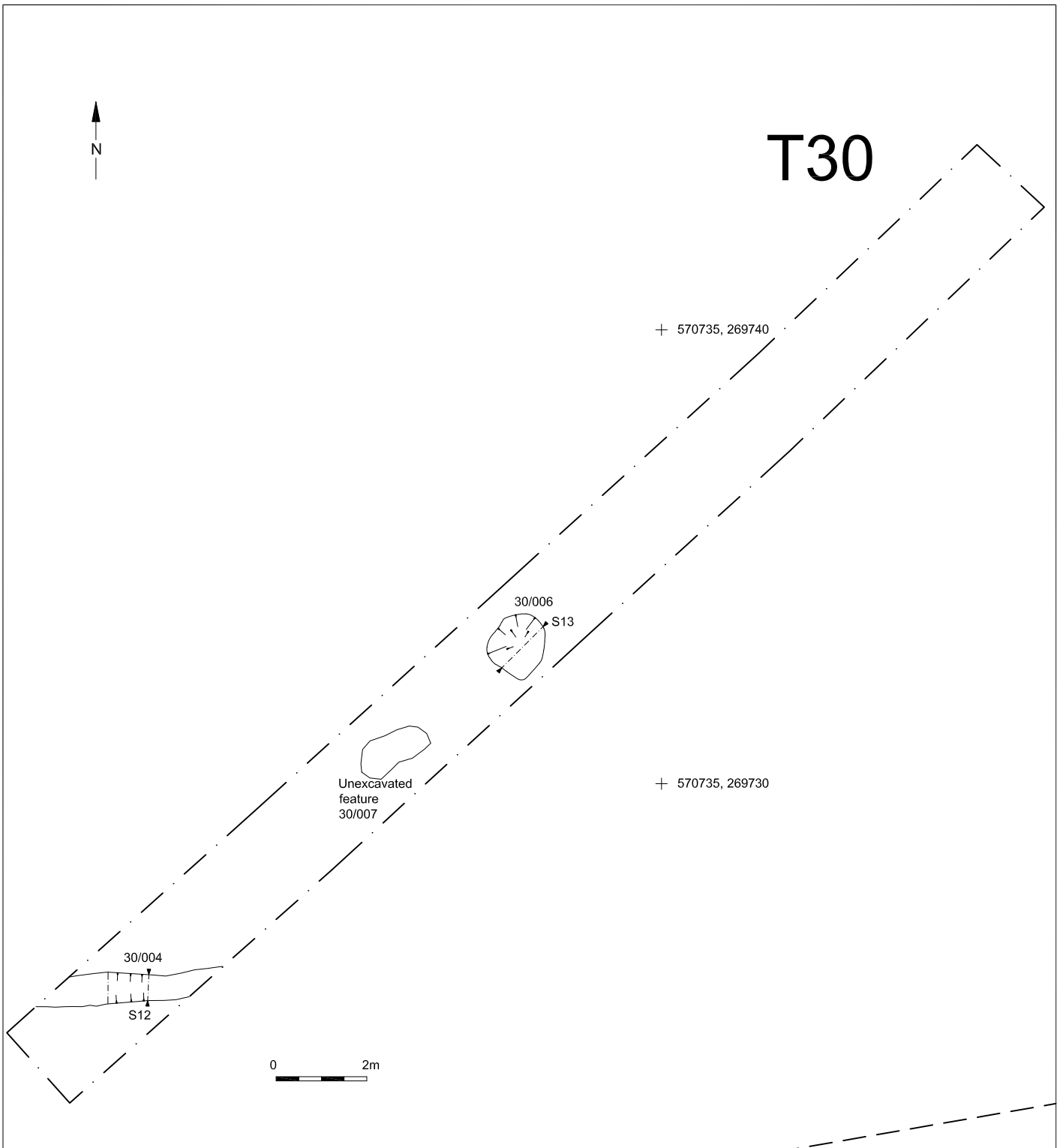
Jan2018

Report No: 2018022

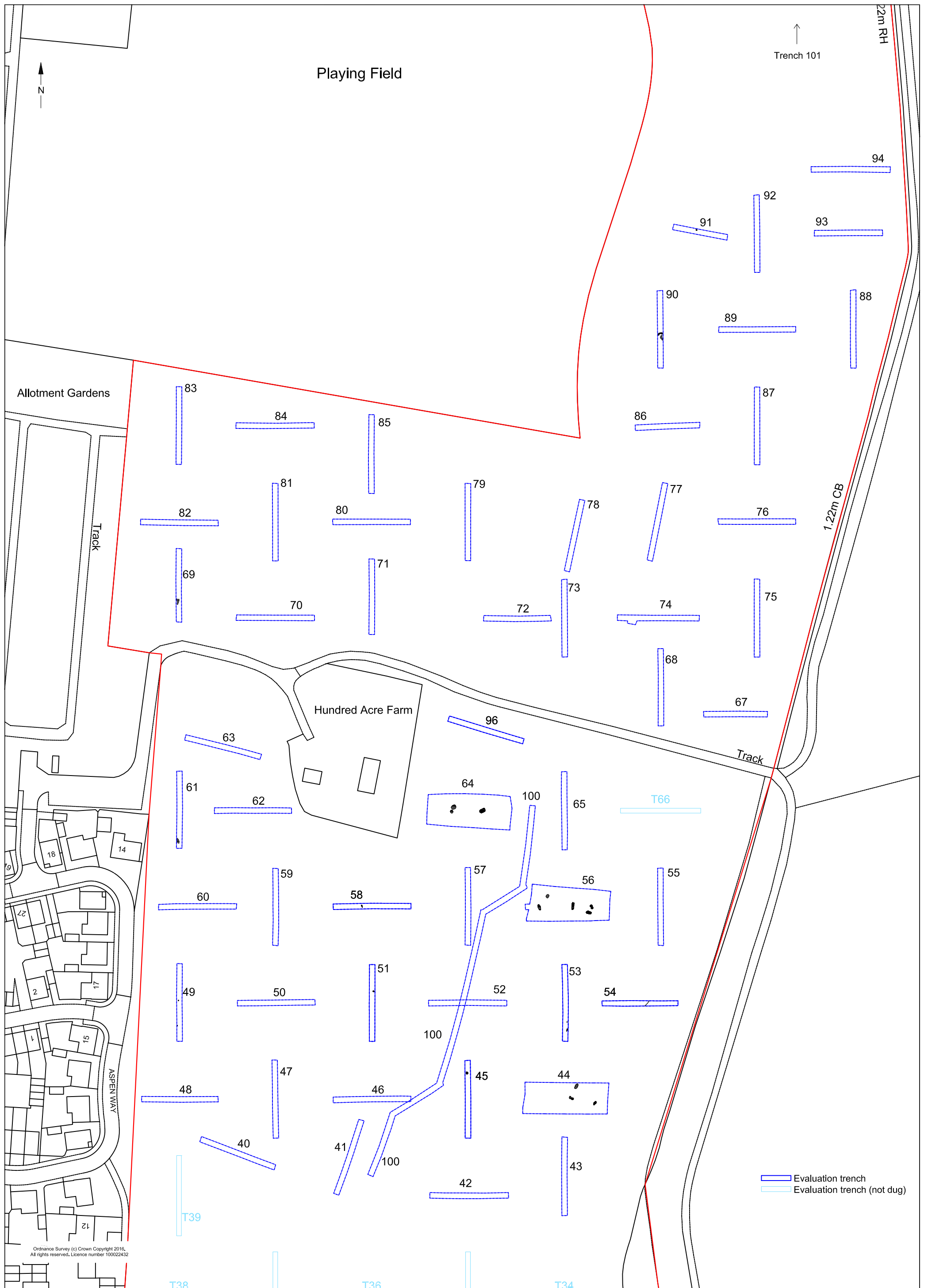
Drawn by: APL

Trench 29

Fig. 17

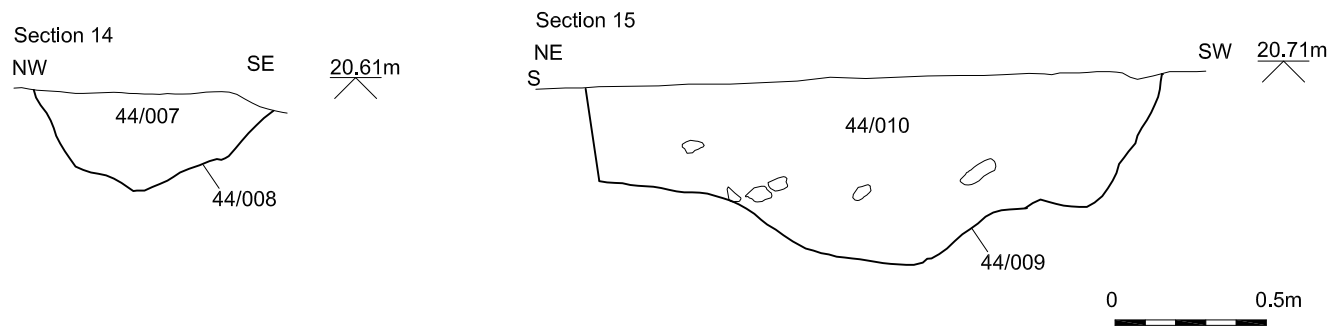
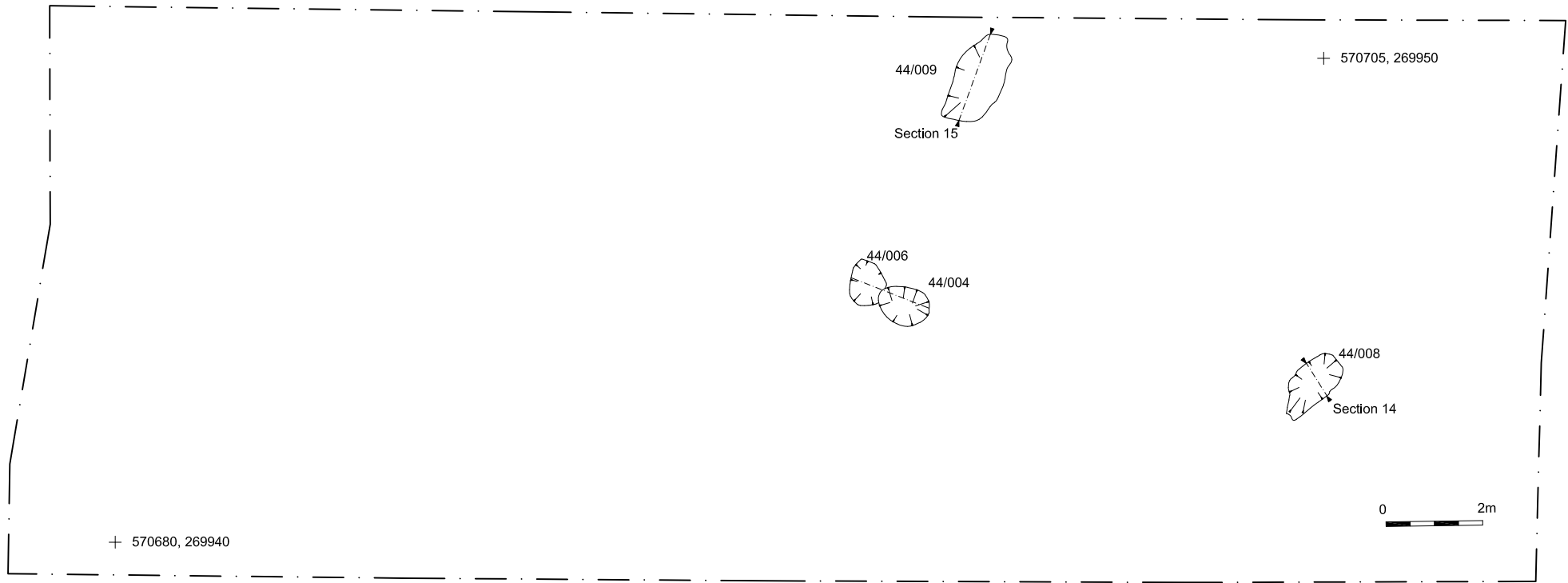


© Archaeology South-East		Land at Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk	Fig. 18
Project Ref: 160449	Jan 2018	Trench 30	
Report No: 2018022	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk	Fig.19
Project Ref: 160630	Jan 2018	Phase B trenches	
Report Ref: 2018022	Drawn by: APL		

T44



© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk	Fig.20
Project Ref: 160630	Jan 2018	Trench 44 plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018022	Drawn by: APL		

+ 570660, 269960



T45

45/004



+ 570660, 269950



Pit 45/004

© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk	Fig.21
Project Ref: 160630	Jan 2018	Trench 45 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018022	Drawn by: APL		



Feature 49/003



T49

+ 570545, 269985

49/003

49/005

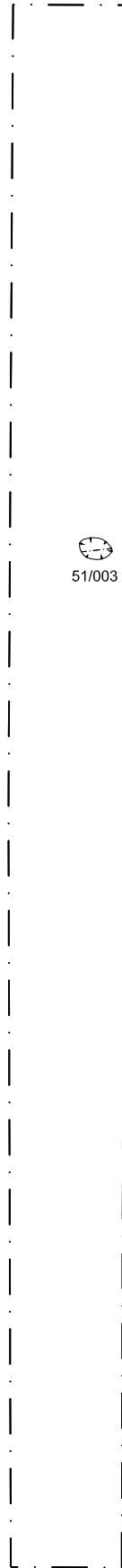
+ 570545, 269970

0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk	Fig.22
Project Ref: 160630	Jan 2018	Trench 49 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018022	Drawn by: APL		



Trench 51 looking north

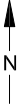


T51

+ 570625, 269990

51/003

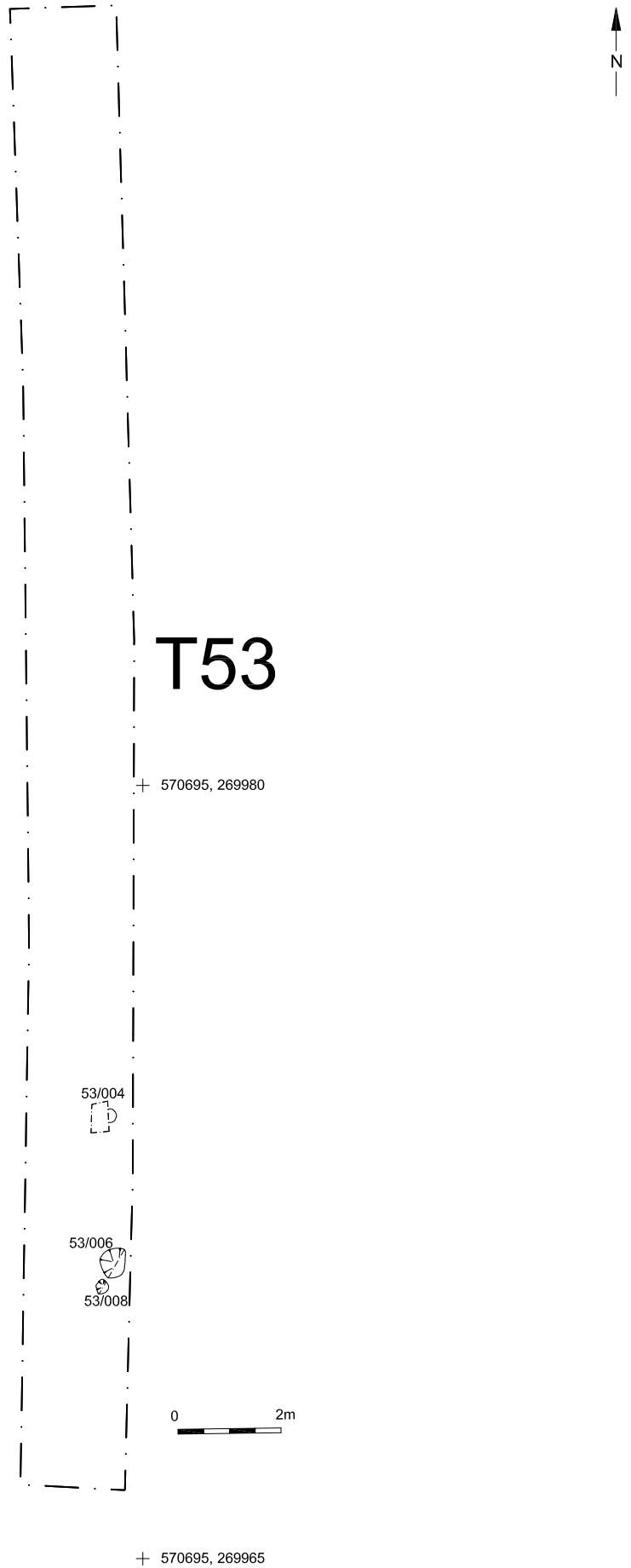
+ 570625, 269980



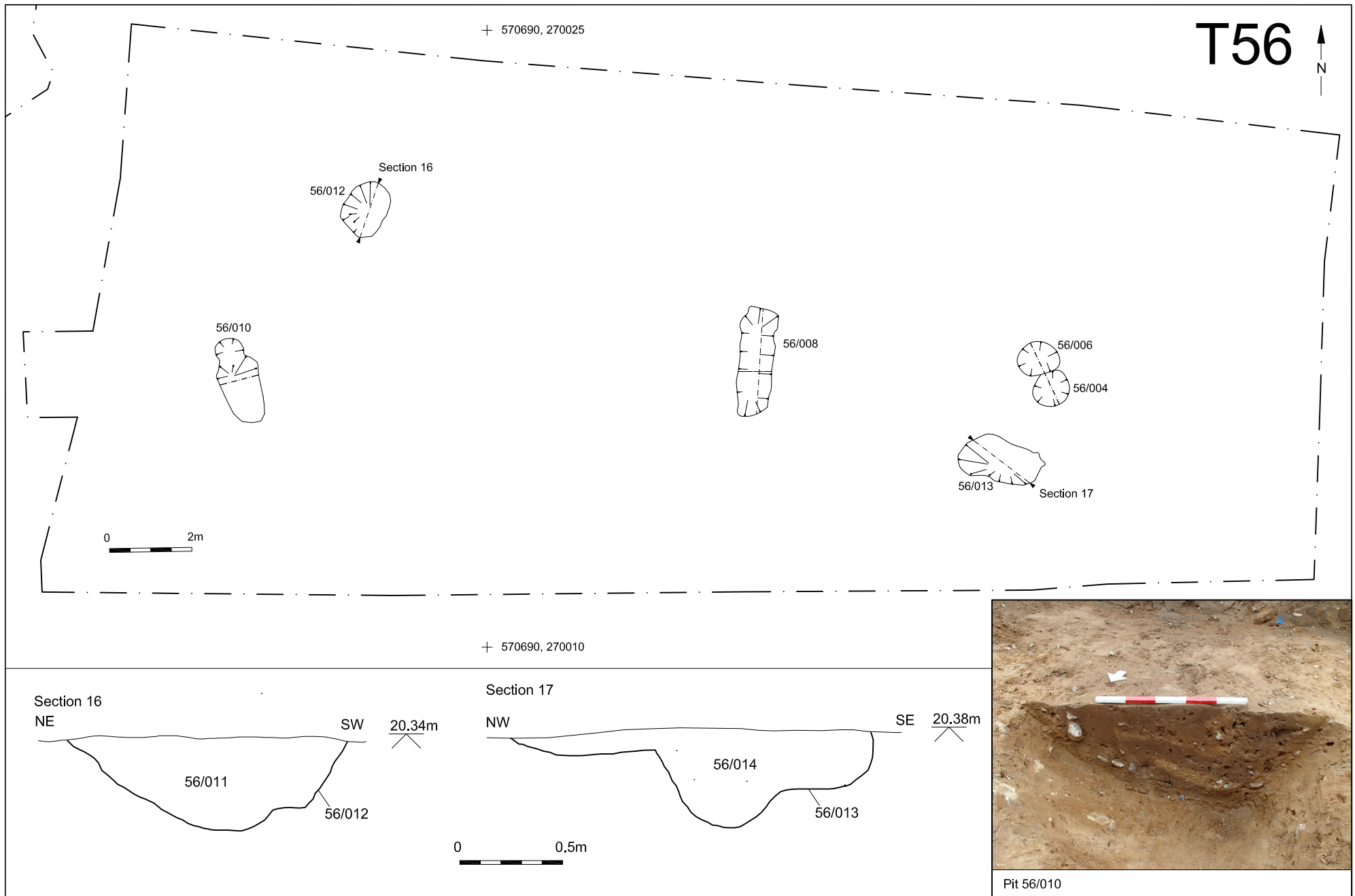
© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk	Fig.23
Project Ref: 160630	Jan 2018	Trench 51 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018022	Drawn by: APL		



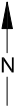
Features 53/006 and 53/008



© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk	Fig.24
Project Ref: 160630	Jan 2018	Trench 53 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018022	Drawn by: APL		



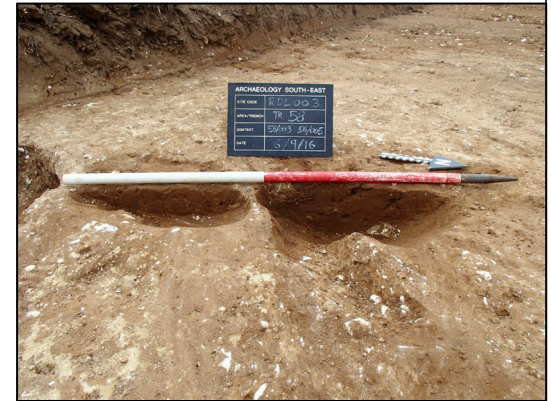
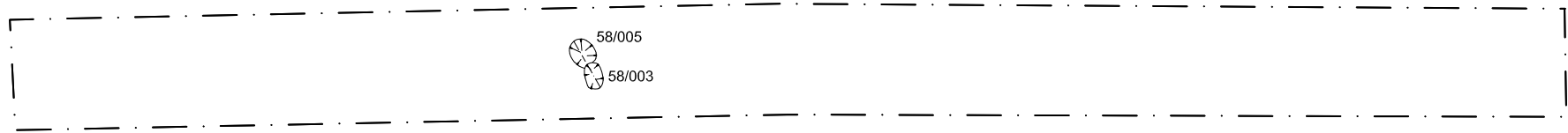
© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk		Fig.25
		Project Ref: 160630	Jan 2018	
Report Ref: 2018022	Drawn by: APL			



T58

+ 570610, 270020

+ 570625, 270020

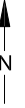


Features 58/003 and 58/005

© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk	Fig.26
Project Ref: 160630	Jan 2018	Trench 58 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018022	Drawn by: APL		



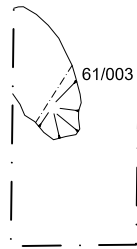
Feature 61/003



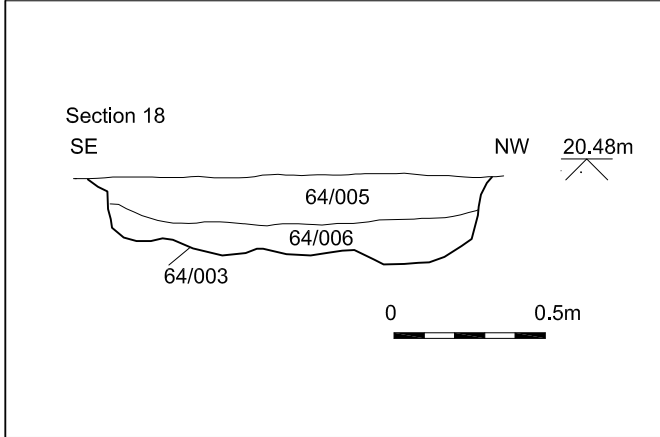
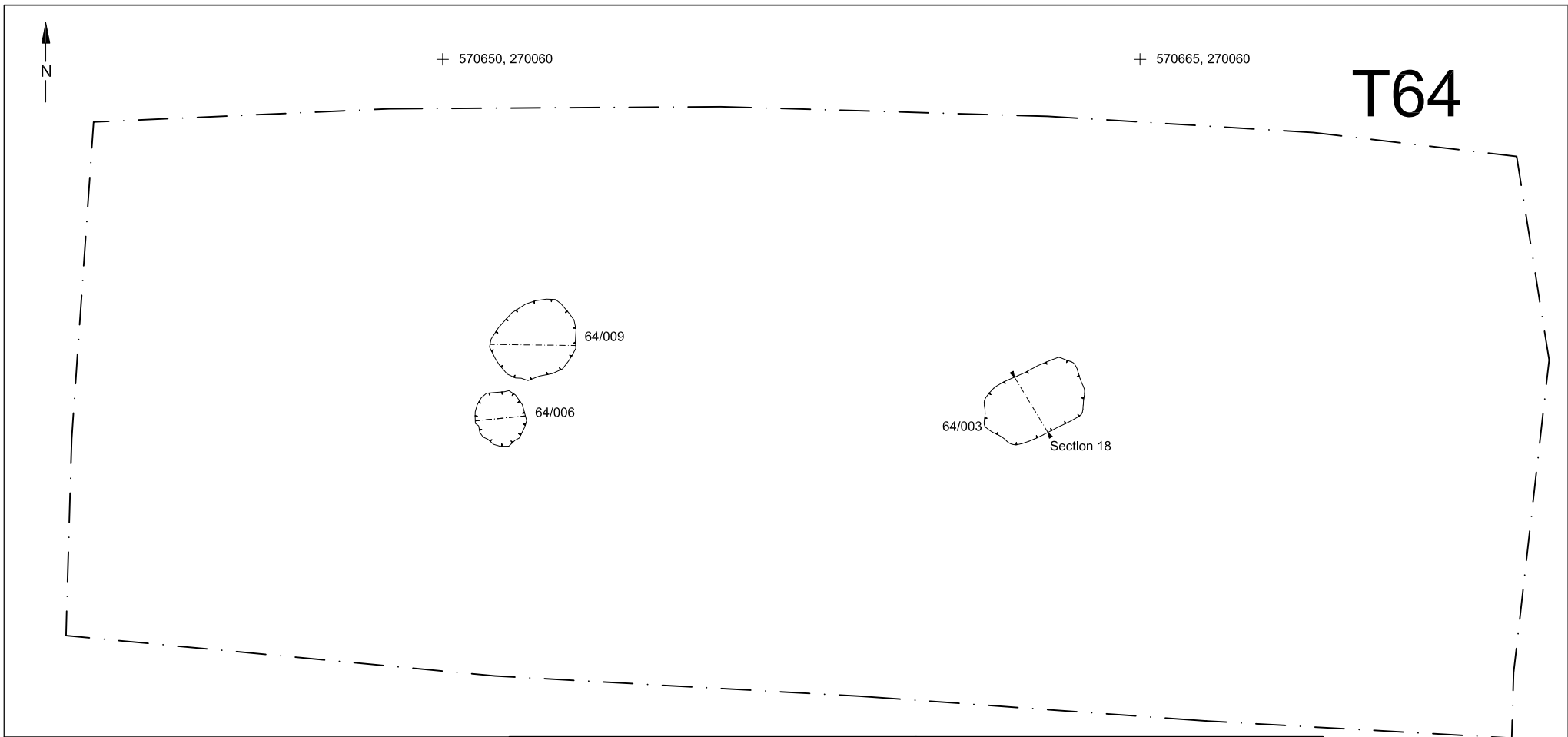
T61

+ 570545, 270050

+ 570545, 270040



© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk	Fig.27
Project Ref: 160630	Jan 2018	Trench 61 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018022	Drawn by: APL		



Pit 64/006 looking south, 1m scale



Pit 64/009 looking north, 1m scale



© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk		Fig.28
		Trench 64 plan, section and photographs		
Project Ref: 160630	Jan 2018			
Report Ref: 2018022	Drawn by: APL			



T69

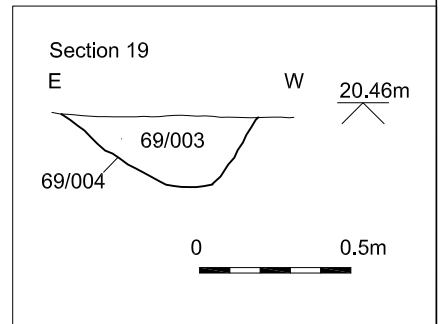
+ 570545, 270135

69/004



Section 19

+ 570545, 270125

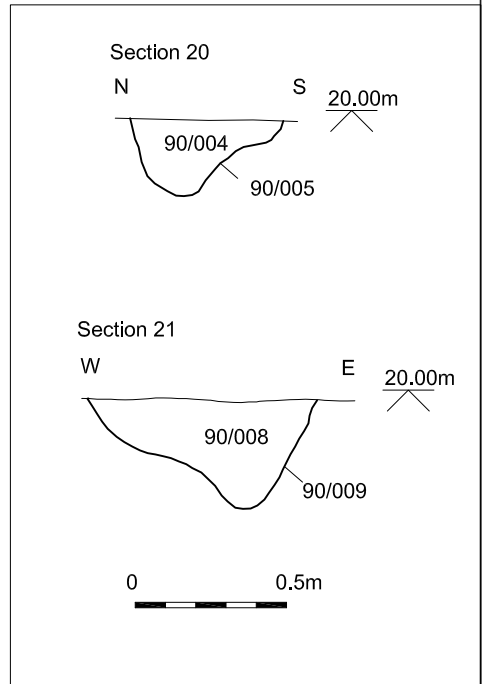
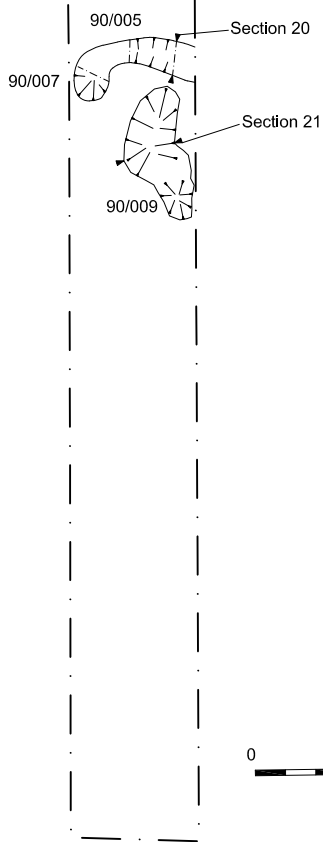


© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk	Fig.29
Project Ref: 160630	Jan 2018	Trench 69 plan and section	
Report Ref: 2018022	Drawn by: APL		



T90

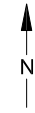
+ 570735, 270235



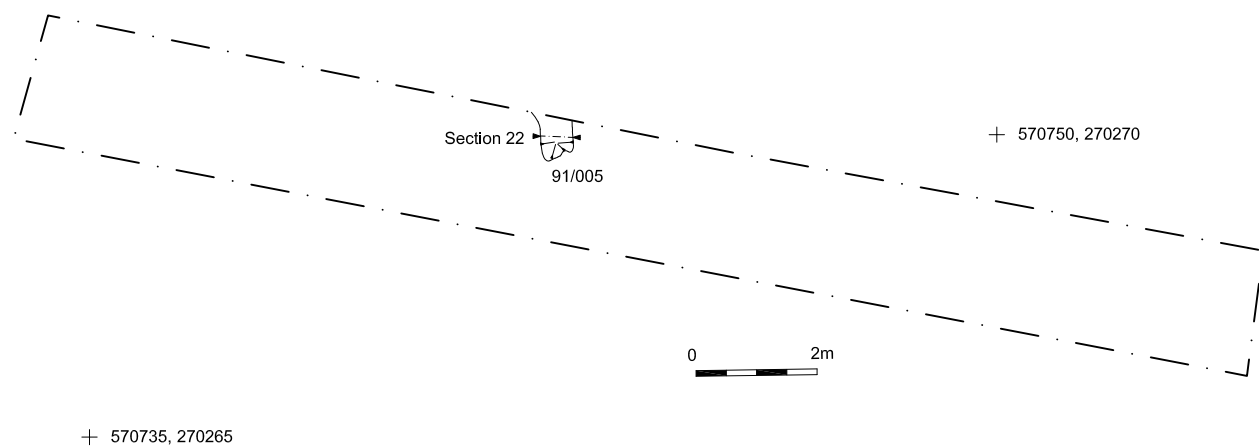
Feature 90/007

+ 570735, 270220

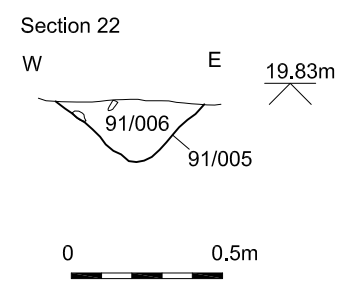
© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk	Fig.30
Project Ref: 160630	Jan 2018	Trench 90 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018022	Drawn by: APL		



T91



Trench 91 looking west



© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk	Fig.31
Project Ref: 160630	Jan 2018	Trench 91 plan and section	
Report Ref: 2018022	Drawn by: APL		

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