Archaeology South-East

ASE

Phase 2 Archaeological Evaluation

Land North and South of Wetherden Road
Elmswell
Suffolk
IP30 9DG

ASE Project No: 171114
Site/parish Code: EWL 037

ASE Report No: 2018269

December 2018

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NGR: TL 99516 63185

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at land north and south of Wetherden Road, Elmswell, Suffolk, between 21 June and 11 July 2018. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Ltd in advance of residential development.

The site was divided into two parts, north and south of Wetherden Road. All of the significant archaeological remains were found in the southern part of the site.

Previous trial-trench evaluation of the 11.28ha site in 2016 comprised the excavation of twenty-two trenches. Of these, twelve contained archaeological features, including the remains of a possible ditched enclosure containing a probable pottery kiln of Early Roman date towards the south-east of the southern part of the site and a possible sunken-featured building and two pits, all dating to the Saxon period, concentrated in the west of the site. Given these results, a second phase of evaluation, comprising the excavation of an additional thirty-nine trenches, was undertaken.

A small number of archaeological remains, consisting of ditches and pits, were recorded in sixteen of these thirty-nine trenches and were concentrated in the southern part of the site: in Trenches 46-48 to the west and Trenches 57-59 to the south-east.

No direct evidence of Saxon occupation was encountered during this phase of evaluation. In the southern part of the site, towards the west, the presence of a ditch, albeit undated, in close proximity of the previously recorded Saxon sunken-featured building, however, may be associated with this phase.

The features, generally undated, encountered in the south-east of the southern area of the site may be associated with the Early Roman pottery production activity previously recorded. A pit recorded in this area also contained a small quantity of pottery of probable high medieval date.

The remaining features recorded in both the northern and southern parts of the site were undated or post-medieval/modern in date and demonstrate a general lack of concentrated areas of activity. In the far north of the site (Trench 26), several pits were identified; however, the lack of finds recovered from these features suggests that there is not a focus of activity in this area.

A small number of post-medieval/modern ditches were identified across the whole site. Those recorded in the southern part correspond with field boundaries depicted on historic tithe and Ordnance Survey maps dating between the 19th and 20th centuries, indicating the agricultural nature of land use.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Ltd, on behalf of their client, to carry out a supplementary phase of archaeological evaluation on land north and south of Wetherden Road, Elmswell, Suffolk, prior to the proposed construction of a new housing development.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site lies on the east fringe of Elmswell and comprises approximately 11.28ha of land centred at National Grid Reference TL 99516 63185 (Fig. 1). The eastern boundary forms the parish boundary between Elmswell and Wetherden.

1.2.2 The site comprises agricultural fields located to both the north and south of Wetherden Road. The northern parcel is bounded to the west by residential development, to the north and east by agricultural land, to the south-east by residential development and to the south by Wetherden Road. The southern parcel is bounded to the west by residential development, to the north by Wetherden Road and to the east, south and south-west by agricultural land.

1.2.3 According to the British geological Survey (BGS 2017), the underlying geology of the site is that of Crag Group sand of the Quaternary and Neogene periods. Superficial deposits of the northern parcel and the north part of the southern parcel comprise Quaternary gravel, sand and clay. The superficial deposits in the southern part of the site are Croxton Sands and Gravels of the Quaternary period.

1.2.4 The site is generally level and lies at approximately 62m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) in the north, rising gently to approximately 70m AOD in the south. There are no significant water courses in the immediate vicinity, the closest being the Black Bourn river approximately 1.6 miles to the west, flowing south to north to the east of Tostock.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Outline planning permission (4911/16) has been granted by Mid Suffolk District Council for the residential development of the site, including associated community parkland, play area and associated amenities.

1.3.2 The site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record. Given this potential, a series of archaeological investigations have been undertaken in advance of the granting of consent. These include an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) (Pegasus 2016), geophysical survey (GSB 2016) and evaluation trenching (CA 2016). Having considered those documents Suffolk County Council's Archaeology Service (SCCAS) recommended a programme of mitigation be undertaken in advance of construction-related works. Consequently, Conditions 17 and 18 of the outline consent state:

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"17: No development shall take place within each phase area until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured for that phase, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions and:

a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.
b. The programme for post investigation assessment.
c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.
d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

18: No building shall be occupied in each phase of development until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority for that phase, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved, and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition."

1.3.3 In adherence with a brief issued by SCCAS (2018), a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by ASE (2018) and approved by SCCAS for a secondary phase of evaluation trenching in order to increase the coverage of the archaeological evaluation from a 2% to a 4% sample of the site area.

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report describes and assesses the results of the investigation of thirty-nine archaeological evaluation trenches excavated on land north and south of Wetherden Road, Elmswell, Suffolk between 21 June and 11 July 2018. The investigation followed the methodology laid out in the WSI (ASE 2018) and a prepared risk assessment method statement.

1.4.2 The report does not attempt to reassess the results of the 2016 phase of evaluation but where archaeological remains show a clear association with those identified during the first evaluation, this is highlighted. Consequently, the potential of the site as a whole is presented.

1.4.3 The results of this investigation 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.

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2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following archaeological and historical background information is drawn from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER), the DBA (Pegasus 2016) and the report for the initial evaluation (CA 2016) and is supported by readily available historic mapping. The locations of the most pertinent sites and findspots are indicated on Figure 1.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 No prehistoric finds or features are known from within the site and only one findspot, a flint dating to the Neolithic, is recorded on the HER, some 500m south of the site (SHER WDN 002).

2.2.2 Three small shallow pits, a posthole and two ditches or gullies have been found 470m to the southeast of the site, dating to the Iron Age (SHER WDN 013).

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 A Roman road is thought to form the east boundary of the site (also the parish boundary) (EWL MISC), although this is yet unproven.

2.3.2 The only other features of this date recorded within the vicinity of the site are ditches approximately 650m north-west of the site, thought to be associated with a Roman enclosure (SHER EWL 013). Roman findspots for pottery, a bronze ring, coins and kiln remains are scattered to both the north and south of the site (SHERs EWL 003, EWL 004, EWL 005 and EWL MISC).

2.4 Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

2.4.1 A metal-detector survey (SHER EWL 025) and findspots (SHER EWL 021) have recorded a small scatter of medieval and early post-medieval artefacts, including a mount from an Early Saxon hanging bowl, two sherds of pottery and two buckles. The mount is considered to suggest the location of a medieval cemetery, but this was encountered some 850m to the west of the site.

2.4.2 To the north-east of the site are medieval earthworks surrounding Mutton, representing the remains of field boundary ditches (SHER WDN 017) along with a medieval moat at Mutton Hall (SHER WDN 005). Warren lodge (SHER EWL 015) is located *c*.630m south-east of the site and is recorded on 16th-century maps, in an area subsequently quarried.

2.4.3 The east boundary of the site runs along the line of the historic boundary between Elmswell and Wetherden (SHER EWL 016). This is marked on a map of *c*.1568, dividing the *Franchise of St Edmund* from the *Geldable* (also called the Hundred Mere) and annotated as ‘the old ditch called the Franchise Bank’. As with many parish boundaries, it is probably medieval in date, possibly earlier.

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2.5 Post-medieval and modern

2.5.1 A 16th-century map marks a boundary and track at Woolpit Heath (SHER WPT 028), 630m to the south of the site. This may have been a boundary of Haughley Park, a Grade I Listed early 17th-century house and associated parks (SHER HGH 011; List No. 1181268). An associated icehouse (SHER WDN 006) is marked on a 1957 OS map.

2.5.2 An undated windmill (SHER WPT 027) is shown on the map of c.1568 on Woolpit Heath, *c.*750m south of the site. Another windmill, known as Warren Mill (SHER WDN 009), was located *c*.80m south-east of the site. The Kiln Lane brick works (SHER WPT 022) and the Elmswell Railway Station (and line) (SHER EWL 020) are also denoted on various editions of Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping. Another

2.5.3 Throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, the site itself saw little change, other than the removal of one east/west field boundary that once divided the northern portion and three north/south field boundaries that once divided the southern portion. To the south, one of these was a short southerly extension of the principle west boundary of the site and the other two divided the remaining field into three. These, along with the east/west boundary in the northern portion are shown on OS mapping dating from 1886 (1:2500 scale) to 1973 (1:10560 scale). The single fields as they are now are first shown on the 1974 map (1:2500 scale).

2.6 Previous Archaeological fieldwork

2.6.1 The site has been subject to geophysical survey (GSB 2016), but no anomalies of archaeological interest were detected.

2.6.2 The site then underwent evaluation by trenching (CA 2016). This comprised the excavation of twenty-two trenches, forming a 2% sample of the site area. It identified a putative ditched enclosure containing a probable kiln for pottery production of Early Roman date towards the south-east corner (Trench 19). In the west part of the site (Trench 15), a possible sunken-featured building (SFB), two pits and a tree throw pit were identified, dating to the Saxon period.

2.6.3 A series of post-medieval and/or modern boundary ditches were also identified across the site during the 2016 evaluation.

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3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Project Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation was to identify any archaeological features or deposits that would be impacted upon by the proposed development and to enable a mitigation strategy for any remains to be implemented before development takes place.

3.1.2 More specifically, the evaluation aimed to establish, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, significance and quality of preservation of surviving archaeological remains within the development area.

3.1.3 It also aimed to provide sufficient information for the construction of an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

3.1.4 The site-specific research aims were:

- to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits;
- to establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered;
- to establish the presence or absence of any prehistoric activity within the site;
- to establish the presence or absence of any further features within the Roman ditched enclosure;
- to determine the presence or absence of any outlying features associated with the Roman enclosure;
- to determine whether the putative Saxon SFB is in isolation or part of a settlement;
- to enable CgMs and SCCAS to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further work.

3.1.5 With reference to the East Anglian research framework (Medlycott 2011), the investigation ideally hoped to address the following questions:

Roman

- How does Roman agriculture fit the wider picture of the history of Roman Britain? (Medlycott 2011, 46)
- What forms do farms take, and is the planned farmstead widespread across the region? What forms of buildings are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there chronological/regional/ landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? (Medlycott 2011, 47)

Anglo-Saxon

- Is there evidence for Roman/Saxon transition at this site? The research framework identifies increasing evidence from excavations for sites that span the transition between Roman Britain and Anglo-Saxon England

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(Medlycott 2011, 57).

- What forms do the farms take, what range of building types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? (Medlycott 2011, 57)

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

3.2.1 The Historic Environment Service confirmed the original HER number (EWL 037) to be used as the unique site identifier for this phase of work. Care was taken to avoid duplication of numbers created for the first phase of evaluation trenching.

3.2.2 An OASIS record was initiated for the project prior to the commencement of work.

3.2.3 A Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) was prepared prior to commencement of the work.

3.2.4 The evaluation consisted of seven trenches measuring 50m x 1.8m and thirty-two trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m (representing a 2% sample of the site area as required in the brief). The locations of the trenches are shown on Figure 2, as well as previous trench locations. Eight trenches were positioned to the north of Wetherden Road (Trenches 23-30) and thirty-one to the south (Trenches 31-61). All were sited at the locations proposed in the WSI (ASE 2018).

3.2.5 A strip approximately 1.5m wide around the perimeter of all trenches, and the bases of all trenches, was scanned by an experienced metal-detectorist (Mr Roy Damant) once the trenches had been opened. Due to dense vegetation, this methodology for metal-detecting was adopted, as it enabled areas to be stripped of vegetation by the mechanical excavator prior to detecting.

3.2.6 The trenches were accurately located using a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and each trench was scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner.

3.2.7 The trenches were mechanically excavated using a toothless ditching bucket and under constant archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation continued to the surface of geological deposits, which represented the archaeological horizon for the vast majority of features. Some modern features were subsequently identified and recorded as being cut from above this horizon. Spoil was bunded around the edges of the trenches to provide a physical and visible barrier.

3.2.8 The trenches were recorded using *pro forma* ASE trench sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using standard context record sheets. Archaeological features were hand excavated. Discrete archaeological features were half-sectioned and segments excavated across linear features, with their sections drawn on drawing film sheets. All exposed remains were planned and levelled to form the site survey using a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS).

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3.2.9 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images was made and all trenches and excavated contexts were photographed. In addition, a number of photographs representative of the general work on site were taken.

3.2.10 Finds, where present, were retrieved from all investigated features/deposits. These were securely bagged and labelled with the appropriate site code and context number on site, and retained for specialist identification and study.

3.2.11 Bulk soil samples were collected from deposits judged in the field to have potential for the recovery of environmental remains (e.g. carbonised or waterlogged plant macrofossils) and/or small artefacts and faunal remains.

3.2.12 Standard ASE excavation, artefact collection and recording methodologies were employed throughout and in accordance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and various standards and guidelines (CIfA 2014b, c).

3.2.13 Two meetings with SCCAS monitoring archaeologists were held on site during work to assess the results.

3.2.14 Backfilling and compaction was undertaken by the machine on completion of the work.

3.3 Archive

3.3.1 The archive will be prepared in accordance with guidelines contained in the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2014d).

3.3.2 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archive store in due course, subject to permission being obtained from the legal landowner. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Tables 1 and 2).

Context sheets	77
Section sheets	9
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	212
Context register	0
Drawing register	2
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	39

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

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Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box, 0.5 bag)	1 box
Registered finds (number of)	8
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	1 bag
Palaeoenvironmental specialists samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

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4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A total of thirty-nine evaluation trenches were opened; they measured either 30m or 50m in length and 1.8m in width. Eight trenches were positioned to the north of Wetherden Road and thirty-one to the south. The trenches were numbered from 23 to 61 as a continuation of the 2016 evaluation (Fig. 2). Sixteen of the trenches (Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 33, 35, 40, 44, 46, 47, 48, 51, 56, 57, 59 and 60) contained potential archaeological remains that were investigated and recorded. These remains are discussed in sections 4.2 to 4.18.

4.1.2 The remaining twenty-two trenches were archaeologically negative. They are briefly summarised in section 4.19 and details of their recorded stratigraphy is presented in Appendix 3.

4.1.3 Natural deposits were exposed in all of the trenches and consisted of clayey sands and gravels, with softer purer sands noted across the eastern third of the southern area. Across the majority of the trenches, the natural deposits were overlain by a mid-orange brown, compact silty sand subsoil. This varied in depth but was deepest around the centre-west of the southern area. In all trenches, the subsoil was overlain by a modern topsoil of mid-grey brown friable sandy silt.

4.1.4 Feature visibility was generally good. The features comprised boundary and possible enclosure ditches, small pits and several larger, possibly naturally formed depressions. The majority of features were cut directly into the natural deposits and were overlain by subsoil, where present, or else by topsoil. A series of post-medieval and modern field boundary ditches were the only features recorded as having been cut through the subsoil.

Northern Area

4.2 **Trench 23** (Figure 3)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height (AOD)
23/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.19-0.22	62.22-62.50
23/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.8	0.11-0.30	
23/003	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		61.93-62.02
23/004	Fill	Fill, upper	1.8+	2.18	0.6	
23/005	Fill	Fill, basal	1+	1.3	0.4	
23/006	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	2.18	1	

Table 3: Trench 23 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 Trench 23 was oriented broadly NE/SW on a very slight downward slope to the north-east. A single post-medieval ditch was present at the centre of the trench; it was not present in Trenches 1 and 24 located to the east.

4.2.2 Ditch [23/006] was oriented east/west, measuring 1.80m+ by 2.18m and

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1.00m deep, and had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. Its basal fill [23/005] was a soft mid-grey mottled with orange and brown sandy silt with occasional large and medium flint inclusions, from which no finds were recovered. Soil sample <1>, collected from this fill, contained a fragment of worked flint, a small quantity of fire-cracked flint and charcoal, and a piece of flake hammerscale. Its upper fill [23/004] was a soft mid-grey brown sandy silt with frequent small and medium flint inclusions. This contained a single small sherd of post-medieval pottery and an iron strip fragment. Both fills represent material deposited during the feature's use, with the deposition of [23/004] marking its gradual abandonment, probably during the post-medieval period.

4.3 Trench 24 (Figure 4)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height (AOD)
24/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.24-0.29	60.90-61.05
24/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.8	0.02-0.08	
24/003	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		60.51-60.69
24/004	Fill	Fill, upper	1.8	10.3+	0.35	
24/005	Fill	Fill, basal	1+	5.74+	0.28	
24/006	Cut	Pond/geological feature	1.8+	10.4+	0.61	

Table 4: Trench 24 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 Trench 24 was oriented broadly NE/SW on a very slight downward slope to the north-east. A large and relatively shallow depression was present at the centre of the trench. It was investigated by a series of three interventions and may represent a pond (probably naturally formed) or geological feature. A single copper-alloy disc, possibly a button (RF <1>), was recovered from topsoil [24/001] by metal-detector.

4.3.2 The exposed portion of feature [24/006] suggested an irregular oval shape, measuring 1.80m+ by 10.4m+ and 0.61m deep, although it extended beyond the trench to both the west and east. An intervention at its northern edge revealed a shallow sloping side and a fill of very firm pale grey yellow silty sand ([24/004]). A central intervention revealed a less firm but comparable upper fill overlying a lower fill ([24/005]) of pale yellow grey silty clay and a flat base. An intervention at its southern edge revealed a moderately shallow side, a flat base and the same sequence of upper and lower fills as at the centre. No dating evidence was recovered from either fill.

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4.4 **Trench 25** (Figure 5)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height (AOD)
25/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.30-0.32	60.18-59.84
25/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.8	0.10-0.15	
25/003	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		59.81-60.30
25/004	Fill	Fill, upper	11.8+	1.2	0.38	
25/005	Fill	Fill, basal	1+	0.9	0.36	
25/006	Cut	Ditch	11.8+	1.2	0.6	
25/007	Fill	Fill	1.8+	5.3	0.5	
25/008	Cut	Ditch	1.8	5.3	0.5	

Table 5: Trench 25 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Trench 25 was oriented broadly NE/SW on a very slight downward slope to the south-west. Present at the trench's centre were two intercutting features comprising a large undated east/west aligned pit or possible ditch truncated by a late post-medieval or modern boundary ditch oriented north/south. Modern land drains were observed crossing the north of the trench.

4.4.2 Feature [25/008] was heavily truncated by the later ditch but extended beyond the trench to both the east and west. It was not present in the surrounding trenches, suggesting it may represent a large oval pit. Its exposed extents measured 1.80m by 5.3m and 0.5m deep. It had moderately steep, slightly stepped, sides and a flat base. It contained single fill [25/007], a firm mid-brown grey silty clay, from which no finds were recovered.

4.4.3 Ditch [25/006] was oriented broadly north/south, measuring 11.8m+ by 1.20m and 0.60m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base, and contained two fills, [25/004] and [25/005]. Its lower fill [25/005] was a soft mid-blue grey silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal inclusions. It contained a single brick fragment of post-medieval date. The ditch's upper fill [25/004] was a firm mid-grey brown clayey silt with frequent rounded stones. It contained two sherds of late post-medieval pottery, four fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM), four iron strip fragments, three pieces of animal bone, a fragment of post-medieval horseshoe (RF <2>) and a possible metal tool fragment (RF <3>). The animal bone was from horse and showed evidence of carcass processing. Also present in the upper fill were intact sections of field drain ceramic pipe, suggesting it represents a deliberate backfill marking the boundary's disuse, the pipe sections having been placed to prolong the ditch's use for drainage. The ditch was not found to continue into nearby trenches.

4.5 **Trench 26** (Figure 6)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height (AOD)
26/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.35-0.40	60.18-60.37
26/002	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		60.60-59.92
26/003	Fill	Fill, upper	1.8+	0.9	0.25	
26/004	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	0.9	0.53	
26/005	Fill	Fill, basal	0.9	0.58	0.23	

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26/006	Fill	Fill	1.2+	1.85	0.4	
26/007	Cut	Pit	1.2+	1.85	0.4	
26/008	Fill	Fill	2	0.4	0.13	
26/009	Cut	Pit	2	0.4	0.13	
26/010	Fill	Fill	0.66+	0.8	0.2	
26/011	Cut	Pit	0.66+	0.8	0.2	
26/012	Fill	Fill	0.9+	0.66	0.12	
26/013	Cut	Pit	0.9+	0.66	0.12	
26/014	Layer	Dump deposit	12.5	1.8	0.05-0.12	
26/015	Fill	Fill, upper	1.8+	1.6	0.48	
26/016	Fill	Fill, basal	1.8+	2.68	0.4	
26/017	Cut	Pit	1.8+	2.68	0.5	

Table 6: Trench 26 list of recorded contexts

4.5.1 Trench 26 was oriented ESE/WNW on a very slight downward slope to the east. Five pits and a ditch were encountered within the trench, with the three westernmost pits being cut through material probably representing a deposit of dumped/backfilled material. Also present was a modern intrusion, most likely a geotechnical test pit, at the west end of the trench.

4.5.2 Located in the east of the trench, ditch [26/004] was oriented NNE/SSW, measuring 1.80m+ by 0.90m and 0.53m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base and contained two fills. Its lower fill [26/005] was a loose light grey brown gravely silt and its upper fill [26/003] was a firm mid-grey brown sandy silt. No dating evidence was recovered from either fill. It may represent the continuation of ditch [202] identified in Trench 2 to the north during the previous evaluation phase. Only a single fill was recorded in ditch [202]; however, a shallower recorded depth of 0.26m suggests that if the two are part of the same feature then the lower fill identified in Trench 26 was not present or was not identified in Trench 2.

4.5.3 To the west of the ditch were four pits, two of which, [26/013] and [26/017] were cut into the natural geological deposit. They both extended beyond the trench limits. The smaller of the two, [26/013], was sub-oval in plan shape, measuring 0.90m by 0.66m and 0.12m deep, and had shallow sides and a flat base. It contained single fill [26/012], which was a loose light grey brown sandy gravel, from which no finds were recovered. Pit [26/017] was roughly circular in plan, measuring 1.80m by 2.68m and 0.50m deep, and had moderately steep sides and a concave base. It was recorded as containing two fills, with lower fill [26/016] appearing to encircle the upper fill [26/015] in plan, as a result of plough truncation. The lower fill was a moderately loose dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional gravel and occasional fragments of fire-cracked flint. A clearly residual (given the presence of metal slag in this context) blade-like flint flake of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date was retrieved from this lower fill. Soil sample <3>, collected from this fill, produced further fragments of fire-cracked flint, as well as charcoal, two pieces of slag material and the remains of two charred wheat caryopses. The upper fill was a firm, very clean light brown yellow clay silt, little altered from the area's natural deposit, and was devoid of finds.

4.5.4 The remaining three pits were visible as being dug through a relatively thin layer of mottled dark material, [26/014]. It covered a length of 12.5m at the

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west end of the trench and extended beyond the trench to the north, south and west. It comprised a compact brown grey sandy silt and gravel with occasional fire-cracked flint inclusions. No dating evidence was recovered. Soil sample <4>, collected from this layer, yielded small quantities of charcoal, fire-cracked flint and four fragments of slag material.

4.5.5 The three pits dug into layer [26/014] all contained single fills of dark black grey burnt silt with very frequent small inclusions of fire-cracked flint but were devoid of dating material. Pit [26/007], measuring 1.20m+ by 1.85m and 0.40m deep, was the deepest of the three with steep sides and a flat base, and contained fill [26/006]. Soil sample <2>, collected from this fill, yielded moderate quantities of charcoal of a variety of taxa and small quantities of fire-cracked flint and a fragment of spheroidal hammerscale. Located to the north-west of pit [26/007], pit [26/011], measuring 0.66m+ by 0.80m and 0.20m deep, had shallow sides and a flat base, and contained fill [26/010]. Further to the west, pit [26/009], measuring 2.00m by 0.40m and 0.13m deep, also had shallow sides and a flat base. It was truncated across its centre by the modern test-pit. It contained fill [26/008].

4.5.6 The function of the pits remains unclear and no datable finds were recovered. Although the fills contained burnt material, the features themselves showed no evidence of *in situ* burning.

4.6 Trench 29 (Figure 19)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height (AOD)
29/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.30-0.38	62.30-61.83
29/002	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		
29/003	Layer	Natural silt or colluvial deposit	18.5	1.1	0.45	61.56-61.91

Table 7: Trench 29 list of recorded contexts

4.6.1 Trench 29 was oriented ESE/WNW on a very slight downward slope to the east. It was devoid of archaeological features, although a linear deposit of silt against the southern edge of the trench (Fig. 2) was investigated by hand. Three interventions were investigated along the 18.5m-length of layer [29/003], which revealed an irregular deposit of silt, 0.45m thick, undercutting the clayey sand. It has been interpreted as a variation in the natural deposits.

4.6.2 A modern land drain was observed crossing the centre of the trench.

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Southern area

4.7 **Trench 33** (Figure 7)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height (AOD)
33/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.30-0.36	63.36-63.55
33/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.8	0.24-0.35	
33/003	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		62.75-62.95
33/004	Fill	Fill	1.8+	1.25	0.79	
33/005	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	1.25	0.79	

Table 8: Trench 33 list of recorded contexts

4.7.1 Trench 33 was oriented WNW/ESE on a very slight downward slope to the south-east. Present towards the north-west end was a single ditch representing a post-medieval to modern field boundary. A modern land drain was noted crossing the trench.

4.7.2 Ditch [33/005] was oriented broadly north/south, measuring 1.80m+ by 1.25m and 0.79m deep. It had moderately steep sides and a flat base, and was identified as having been cut through the subsoil. Its single fill, [33/004], comprised a compact, mid-grey brown sandy silt. A single piece of post-medieval CBM and two iron strips fragments were recovered from the fill.

4.7.3 The ditch broadly corresponds with a boundary depicted on the 1843 tithe map and late 19th- and 20th-centuy historic OS maps. The cartographic evidence suggests that ditch [47/005] recorded in Trench 47 to the south may be its continuation, though it was not recorded in previous evaluation Trenches 17 and 21 further southwards.

4.8 **Trench 35** (Figure 8)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height (AOD)
35/001	Layer	Topsoil	50	1.8	0.26-0.31	63.06-63.39
35/002	Layer	Subsoil	50	1.8	0.22-0.33	
35/003	Layer	Natural	50	1.8		62.59-62.76
35/004	Fill	Fill	1.8+	0.92	0.26	
35/005	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	0.92	0.26	
35/006	Fill	Fill	0.42	0.42	0.09	
35/007	Cut	Pit	0.42	0.42	0.09	

Table 9: Trench 35 list of recorded contexts

4.8.1 Trench 35 was oriented broadly WNW/ESE on a very slight downward slope to the south-east. Two archaeological features were recorded within the trench: a single small pit of unknown date and a ditch forming a post-medieval to modern field boundary. A post-medieval copper-alloy button (RF <4>) and copper-alloy disc, possibly a worn coin (RF <5>), were retrieved from topsoil [35/001] by metal-detector.

4.8.2 Located in the north-west of the trench was pit [35/007]. It was oval in plan

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shape, measuring 0.42m by 0.42m and 0.09m deep, with very shallow sides and a concave base. Its single fill, [35/006], was a friable, mid-grey sandy silt with frequent flecks of charcoal. No datable finds were recovered during excavation. Soil sample <6> collected from the fill contained moderate quantities of oak charcoal and small quantities of fire-cracked flint.

4.8.3 Crossing the south-east of the trench on a broadly north/south alignment was ditch [35/005]. Measuring 1.80m+ by 0.92m and 0.26m deep and extending beyond the trench limits, it had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill, [35/004], consisted of friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt, from which two sherds of post-medieval pottery, one fragment of post-medieval CBM and one piece of late post-medieval/modern glass were recovered. The ditch may have been cut through the subsoil, although this was not readily apparent.

4.8.4 The ditch broadly correlates with a field boundary depicted on the 1843 tithe map and late 19th- and 20th-century historic OS maps. The southward continuation of this ditch was recorded as ditch [56/005]/[56/007] in Trench 56, and perhaps ditch [2003] in previous evaluation Trench 20, though it was not identified in Trenches 13, 18 and 42.

4.9 Trench 40 (Figure 9)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height (AOD)
40/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.27-0.29	64.39-65.31
40/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.8	0.29-0.43	
40/003	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		64.37-65.02
40/004	Fill	Fill	3.5+	0.41	0.2	
40/005	Cut	Gully	3.5+	0.41	0.2	
40/006	Fill	Fill	0.68	0.44	0.28	
40/007	Cut	Pit	0.68	0.44	0.28	
40/008	Fill	Fill	1.46+	1.1	0.25	
40/009	Cut	Pit	1.46+	1.1	0.25	

Table 10: Trench 40 list of recorded contexts

4.9.1 Trench 40 was oriented NE/SW on a slight downward slope to the north-east. An intercutting gully and small pit, and an irregular pit, all of unknown date, were recorded in the trench.

4.9.2 Crossing the centre of the trench on an east/west orientation was gully [40/005], measuring 3.5m+ by 0.41m and 0.20m deep, and extending beyond the trench limits. It had quite steep sides and a narrow concave base. It contained single fill [40/004], a firm mid-brown grey sandy silt, from which no finds were recovered. The southern edge of the gully was cut by oval shaped pit [40/007], which had quite steep sides and a tapered, concave base, and measured 0.68m by 0.44m and 0.28m deep. Its single fill, [40/006], was a firm mid-grey brown sandy silt, from which a single tiny undiagnostic fragment of CBM was recovered.

4.9.3 Located *c.*1.7m to the north-west, pit [40/009] was situated against the north-west edge of the trench and extended, probably only slightly, beyond the

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trench limit. Irregular in plan shape and measuring 1.46m+ by 1.10m and 0.25m deep, it had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, [40/008], comprised loose mid-to-dark brown grey silty sand. Only a single fill was recorded, although it had darker patches around the centre that, together with the irregular shape, could indicate multiple intercutting features or perhaps more likely a tree-throw. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature. Soil sample <7>, collected from fill [40/008], produced small quantities of charcoal and fire-cracked flint, and a small assemblage of magnetic material comprising ten pieces of slag material, seventeen fragments of flake hammerscale and one piece of spheroidal hammerscale.

4.10 Trench 44 (Figure 10)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height (AOD)
44/001	Layer	Topsoil	50	1.8	0.28-0.34	63.87-65.41
44/002	Layer	Subsoil	50	1.8	0.20-0.22	
44/003	Layer	Natural	50	1.8		63.49-64.73
44/004	Fill	Fill	0.45	0.45	0.2	
44/005	Cut	Pit	0.45	0.45	0.2	
44/006	Fill	Fill	1.55	0.44+	0.19	
44/007	Cut	Pit	1.55	0.44+	0.19	

Table 11: Trench 44 list of recorded contexts

4.10.1 Trench 44 was oriented north/south on a slight downward slope to the north. Two pits, one possibly Roman in date, were identified in the trench.

4.10.2 Located towards the south of the trench, pit [44/005] was circular in plan, measuring 0.45m in diameter and 0.20m deep, with moderately step sides and a concave base. Its single fill, [44/004], was a friable, light brown grey sandy silt with occasional flecks of charcoal, from which no finds were recovered. Soil sample <5>, collected from this fill, contained small quantities of fire-cracked flint and a piece of spheroidal hammerscale but no charred plant remains.

4.10.3 Situated *c*.0.6m to the north-east was pit [44/007]. It was oval in plan but extended beyond the trench to the east; its exposed extent measured 1.55m by 0.44m+ and 0.19m deep. It was shallow with a flat base. Its single fill, [44/006], was a soft light grey brown sandy silt with very occasional charcoal flecks. Recovered from the fill was a single sherd of Roman greyware pottery. Soil sample <8>, collected from this fill, contained small quantities of charcoal and fire-cracked flint, three pieces of flake hammerscale and two of spheroidal hammerscale.

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4.11 **Trench 46** (Figure 11)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height (AOD)
46/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.25-0.31	66.24-66.46
46/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.8	0.20-0.30	
46/003	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		65.76-65.84
46/004	Fill	Fill	1.8+	1.92	0.28	
46/005	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	1.92	0.28	

Table 12: Trench 46 list of recorded contexts

4.11.1 Trench 46 was oriented broadly east/west on a very slight downward slope to the west. Present towards south end was a single undated ditch.

4.11.2 Ditch [46/005] was oriented north/south, measuring 1.80m+ by 1.92m and 0.28m deep, and had shallow sides and a concave base. Its single fill, [46/004], consisted of a soft, mid-brown grey sandy silt with frequent small and medium flint inclusions, from which no dating evidence was recovered. No continuation of the ditch was identified in other trenches. The feature in closest proximity was the possible Saxon sunken featured building, [1503], identified in Trench 15 during the previous evaluation phase.

4.12 **Trench 47** (Figure 12)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height (AOD)
47/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.23-0.25	66.74-66.84
47/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.8	0.29-0.38	
47/003	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		66.21-66.22
47/004	Fill	Fill	1.8+	2.33	0.58	
47/005	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	2.33	0.58	
47/006	Fill	Fill	1.8+	2.1	0.31	
47/007	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	2.1	0.31	

Table 13: Trench 47 list of recorded contexts

4.12.1 Trench 47 was oriented broadly NW/SE on a very slight downward slope to the north-west. Two ditches were encountered in the trench, one undated and the other post-medieval to modern.

4.12.2 At the north-west end, ditch [47/007] crossed the trench on a NNE/SSW alignment, its exposed extents measuring 1.80m by 2.10m and 0.31m deep. It had shallow sides and a wide concave base. Its single fill, [47/006], was a firm, mid-brown grey silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions, from which no dating evidence was recovered.

4.12.3 At the south-east end, ditch [47/005] was broadly north/south aligned, measuring 1.80m+ by 2.33m and 0.58m deep. It had moderately steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill, [47/004], was a firm, mid-to-dark grey brown silty sand with moderate small flint inclusions. A fragment from a glass bottle neck dating to the late 19th/early 20th century was recovered from the fill.

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4.12.4 The position of ditch [47/005] broadly corresponds with that of a field boundary depicted on the 1843 tithe map and historic OS maps of late 19th- and 20th-century date. This cartographic evidence suggests that ditch [33/005] recorded in Trench 33 to the north may be its continuation, though it was not recorded in previous evaluation Trenches 17 and 21. No continuation of ditch [47/007] was identified in Trench 39 to the north; however, a ditch with a similar profile, [48/004], was recorded in Trench 48 to the south, suggesting a possible curvilinear boundary.

4.13 Trench 48 (Figure 13)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height (AOD)
48/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.20-0.22	68.00-67.17
48/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.8	0.12-0.24	
48/003	Fill	Fill	1.8	2.6	0.4	
48/004	Cut	Ditch	1.8	2.6	0.4	
48/005	Fill	Fill	1.8	4.6	0.5	
48/006	Cut	Ditch	1.8	4.6	0.5	
48/007	Fill	Fill	1.8	2	0.44	
48/008	Cut	Ditch	1.8	2	0.44	
48/009	Fill	Fill	0.55	0.55	0.1	
48/010	Cut	Pit	0.55	0.55	0.1	
48/011	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		66.81-67.31

Table 14: Trench 48 list of recorded contexts

4.13.1 Trench 48 was oriented NW/SE on a very slight downward slope to the north-west. It revealed a small, undated pit and three undated ditches. A copper-alloy coin (RF <6>), possibly George II (1727-60) was recovered from topsoil [48/001] by metal-detector.

4.13.2 Located in the north-west of the trench was pit [48/010]. It was circular in plan shape, measuring 0.55m in diameter and 0.10m deep, with shallow sides and a flat base. Its single fill, [48/009], comprised a loose mid-brown sandy silt, from which no finds were recovered.

4.13.3 Crossing the centre of the trench on a NE/SW alignment was ditch [48/004], measuring 1.80m+ by 0.26m and 0.40m deep. It had shallow sides and a wide concave base. Its single fill, [48/003], was a loose, mid-grey brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature. A ditch with a similar profile, [47/007], was recorded in Trench 47 to the north, suggesting a possible curvilinear boundary; however, its south-westward continuation was not identified in nearby trenches.

4.13.4 At the south-east end, intercutting ditches [48/006] and [48/008] were recorded. They ran parallel and were oriented NE/SW; both had shallow sides and concave bases. Ditch [48/006] measured 1.80m+ by 2.00m and 0.44m deep, and ditch [48/006] measured 1.80m+ by 4.60m and 0.50m deep. Ditch [48/006] was identified as the later feature and likely a re-cut of ditch [48/008]. Both contained single fills of light yellowish brown silty sand, from which no finds were recovered. It is possible that the sandier material towards the base of the features represents an overcut into natural sand and that they

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were actually less substantial and inconclusive as archaeological remains. No continuation of the ditches was identified in adjacent trenches.

4.14 Trench 51 (Figure 14)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height (AOD)
51/001	Layer	Topsoil	51	1.8	0.24-0.30	67.65-68.03
51/002	Layer	Subsoil	51	1.8	0.05-0.18	
51/003	Layer	Natural	51	1.8		67.37-67.54
51/004	Fill	Fill	1.8+	1.6	0.5	
51/005	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	1.6	0.5	

Table 15: Trench 51 list of recorded contexts

4.14.1 Trench 51 was oriented east/west on a slight downward slope to the west. It revealed a single ditch at the east end representing a post-medieval to modern field boundary.

4.14.2 Ditch [51/005] was oriented north/south, measuring 1.80m+ by 1.60m and 0.50m deep, and had moderately steep sides and a concave base. It was identified as being cut through the subsoil. Its single fill, [51/004], was a loose, mid-grey brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. Two fragments of post-medieval CBM and three of modern glass were recovered from the fill.

4.14.3 The ditch broadly correlates with a field boundary depicted on the 1843 tithe map and late 19th- and 20th-century historic OS maps. It is also possible that ditch [2202] recorded in Trench 22 to the south during the previous evaluation phase may be a continuation of this ditch.

4.15 Trench 56 (Figure 15)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height (AOD)
56/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.26-0.32	69.94-69.96
56/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.8	0.18-0.24	
56/003	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		69.37-69.50
56/004	Fill	Fill	2.1+	0.84	0.32	
56/005	Cut	Ditch	2.1+	0.84	0.32	
56/006	Fill	Fill	2.1+	2.1	0.6	
56/007	Cut	Ditch	2.1+	2.1	0.6	

Table 16: Trench 56 list of recorded contexts (all dimensions in metres)

4.15.1 Trench 56 was oriented broadly WNW/ESE on level ground. A ditch and subsequent re-cut representing a post-medieval to modern field boundary were recorded within the trench.

4.15.2 Crossing the centre of the trench on a broadly north/south alignment was ditch [56/007], measuring 2.10m+ by 2.10m and 0.60m deep. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base with a shallower top edge on its east side. Its single fill, [56/006], was a compact, mid-orange brown silty

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sand. Three sherds of late post-medieval pottery and one fragment of post-medieval CBM were recovered from the fill.

4.15.3 A narrower U-shaped ditch, [56/005], measuring 2.10m+ by 0.84m and 0.32m, is thought to be a re-cut of ditch [56/007]. Its single fill, [56/004], consisted of compact, light orange brown silty sand and contained one sherd of post-medieval pottery and an iron nail. The relationship between these features and the subsoil could not be determined, although it is possible that they cut into the subsoil given their late date.

4.15.4 The position of the ditch/re-cut broadly corresponds with that of a field boundary depicted on the 1843 tithe map and late 19th- and 20th-century OS maps. It can be seen to continue to the north, where it was recorded as ditch [35/005] in Trench 35 to the north, and perhaps ditch [2003] in Trench 20 during the previous evaluation phase, though it was not recorded in Trenches 13, 18 and 42.

4.16 Trench 57 (Figure 16)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height (AOD)
57/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.21-0.22	67.95-68.99
57/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.8	0.15-0.20	
57/003	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		67.49-68.40
57/004	Fill	Fill	2+	0.65	0.15	
57/005	Cut	Gully	2+	0.65	0.15	

Table 17: Trench 57 list of recorded contexts

4.16.1 Trench 57 was oriented NNE/SSW on a slight downward slope to the north-east. It was located to the west of the Roman pottery kiln revealed during the previous evaluation phase. A single undated gully was encountered within the trench.

4.16.2 Crossing the north of the trench on an east/west alignment was gully [57/005] measuring 2.00m by 0.65m and 0.15m deep, and extending beyond the trench limits. It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its single fill, [57/004], comprised a firm, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent small flint inclusions. A single fired clay fragment of uncertain date and a probable whetstone fragment were recovered from the fill. This gully was not found to continue into adjacent trenches.

4.17 Trench 59 (Figure 17)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height (AOD)
59/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.5	1.8	0.32-0.40	68.04-69.08
59/002	Layer	Subsoil	30.5	1.8	0.10-0.20	
59/003	Layer	Natural	30.5	1.8		67.48-68.59
59/004	Fill	Fill	1.1	1	0.15	
59/005	Cut	Pit	1.1	1	0.15	
59/006	Fill	Fill	0.8	0.65+	0.16	
59/007	Cut	Pit	0.8	0.65+	0.16	

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59/008	Fill	Fill	2.1+	0.45	0.29	
59/009	Cut	Ditch	2.1+	0.45	0.29	

Table 18: Trench 59 list of recorded contexts

4.17.1 Trench 59 was oriented NNE/SSW on a slight downward slope to the north-east. It was located to the east of the Roman pottery kiln revealed during the previous evaluation phase. Three archaeological features, comprising two pits and a ditch, were identified within the trench.

4.17.2 Located in the north of the trench, pit [59/007] was oval in plan and continued, seemingly only slightly, beyond the trench edge; its exposed extent measured 0.80m by 0.65m and 0.16m deep. It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its single fill, [59/006], was a friable, mid-brown grey silty sand with occasional small stones. Four sherds of probably high medieval pottery, one tiny fragment of undated CBM, an iron nail, a fragment of fired-clay and a piece of fire-cracked flint were recovered from this pit. The pottery is probably mid 13th- to 14th-century in date but is ambiguous and could possibly be Roman in date, especially given the feature's proximity to known Roman remains.

4.17.3 Located in the centre of the trench, pit [59/005] was oval in plan, measuring 1.10m by 1.00m and 0.15m deep, and had shallow sides and a concave base. Its single fill, [59/004], was a friable, mid-brown grey silty sand with occasional small stones, from which no finds were recovered.

4.17.4 Situated *c*.0.8m to the south was NW/SE aligned ditch or gully [59/009], extending beyond the trench limits. It was narrow and quite shallow, measuring 2.10m by 0.45m and 0.29m, and had steep sides and a pointed concave base. Its single fill, [59/008], was a friable, mid-grey brown silty sand with occasional small stones, from which no finds were recovered.

4.17.5 No clear continuation of the ditch/gully was identified in Trench 19 to the west during the previous evaluation phase or in Trench 61 to the south-east. The east/west aligned ditch [1905] is in relatively close proximity, although the character of the two ditches is very different, with [1905] much larger and rich with Roman pottery finds.

4.18 Trench 60 (Figure 18)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height (AOD)
60/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.30-0.34	67.23-68.58
60/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.8	0.10-0.20	
60/003	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		66.92-67.94
60/004	Fill	Fill	2.7+	0.7	0.16	
60/005	Cut	Ditch	2.7+	0.7	0.16	
60/006	Fill	Fill	1.8+	0.48	0.15	
60/007	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	0.48	0.15	
60/008	Fill	Fill	0.55	0.5	0.2	
60/009	Cut	Pit	0.55	0.5	0.2	

Table 19: Trench 60 list of recorded contexts

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4.18.1 Trench 60 was oriented NNW/SSW on a slight downward slope to the north-east. It was located approximately 30m to the east of the Roman pottery kiln revealed during the previous evaluation phase. It revealed two ditches and a small pit.

4.18.2 Located towards the north of the trench was pit [60/009]. It was circular in plan shape, measuring 0.55m by 0.50m and 0.20m deep, with moderately shallow sides and a concave base. Its single fill, [60/008], was a friable, dark grey silty sand with occasional small stones, from which no finds were recovered.

4.18.3 Situated *c*.10m to the south was WNW/ESE aligned ditch [60/007]. Extending beyond the trench limits, measuring 1.80m by 0.48m and 0.15m deep, it had shallow sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, [60/006], of friable, mid-grey brown silty sand, from which no finds were recovered.

4.18.4 Further south was NE/SW aligned ditch [60/005], extending beyond the trench limits and measuring 2.70m by 0.70m and 0.16m deep. It had shallow sides and a flat base. It also contained a single fill, [60/004], comprising mid-grey brown silty sand and was devoid of finds.

4.18.5 Neither of the ditches was clearly found to continue into nearby evaluation trenches, although ditch [60/005] may potentially be associated with ditch/gully [59/009].

4.19 Archaeologically negative trenches

4.19.1 Twenty-three evaluation trenches (27-32, 34, 36-39, 41-43, 45, 49, 50, 52-55, 58, and 61) contained no archaeological remains.

4.19.2 These trenches revealed a straightforward sequence of topsoil and subsoil deposits over undisturbed natural geology. The composition and thickness of the deposits was comparable to those presented above. Further details, with all dimensions, are presented in Appendix 3.

4.19.3 Few modern impacts, such as land drains, were apparent within these blank trenches. A land drain, which was noted in previous evaluation Trenches 1 and 2, was also observed crossing Trench 23. Land drains were also noted in blank Trenches 27, 28, 30. In addition, plough scars and probable furrows were encountered in Trenches 28 and 58.

4.19.4 The scanning of the topsoil deposits of these blank trenches by metal-detector produced an assemblage of bulk metal finds of 19th- and 20th-century date, as well as a copper-alloy coin (RF <7>), possibly dated 1694/1702, and an 18th-century decorated button (RF <8>) were recovered from Trench 54.

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5.0 FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation of land north and south of Wetherden Road, Elmswell. All finds were washed and dried or air-dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight, and were bagged by material and context; full quantification of all finds is provided in Appendix 4. All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014c).

5.2 Flintwork

5.2.1 Five pieces of struck flint, weighing 48g, and just over 10.5kg of unworked burnt flint fragments were recovered. They were hand collected and retrieved from environmental samples. The small assemblage of worked flint comprises three flakes, a blade-like flake and a retouched flake. The latter was found unstratified. It was only minimally modified on the left lateral edge. It is not chronologically diagnostic, but it is likely to be Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date based on technological grounds. The blade-like flake from context [26/016] could also be Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date. The remaining pieces cannot be closely dated. The burnt unworked flint fragments came from nine contexts in six trenches (Trenches 23, 26, 35, 40, 44 and 59). Most contexts contained small amounts of burnt flint, but contexts [26/006] from pit [26/007] and [26/016] from pit [26/017] produced 8,260g and 2,266g, respectively. The fragments were heavily calcined to a light-mid grey colour but were very small, measuring only up to 35mm. Burnt unworked flints are frequently associated with prehistoric activities.

5.3 **Pottery** by Luke Barber

5.3.1 The archaeological work recovered thirteen sherds of pottery, weighing 56g, from seven individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed in Table 20 as part of the visible archive.

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight	Comments (including estimated number of vessels represented)
23/004	Glazed red earthenware (fine sandy)	EPM/ LPM	1	1g	Undiagnostic of form x1 (clear glaze internally)
25/004	Creamware	LPM	2	10g	Chamber pot x1 (everted rim)
35/004	Unglazed red earthenware (fine sandy)	EPM/ LPM	2	2g	Undiagnostic of form x1
44/006	Reduced fine sandy ware	RB	1	14g	Jar x1 (everted rim)
56/004	Glazed red earthenware (fine sandy)	EPM/ LPM	1	4g	Undiagnostic of form x1 (clear glaze internally)
56/006	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	LPM	1	18g	Tureen lid x1 (willow pattern)
59/006	Quartz with rare fine flint	?HM	1	1g	Undiagnostic of form x1
59/006	Oxidised fine sandy ware	?HM	2	4g	Undiagnostic of form x1 (externally sooted)

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Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight	Comments (including estimated number of vessels represented)
59/006	Reduced fine sandy ware	?HM	2	2g	Undiagnostic of form x1

Table 20: Pottery assemblage (RB – Roman *c*.43-410; HM - High Medieval *c*.1200/25-1350/75; EPM – Early Post-Medieval *c*.1525/50-1750; LPM - Late Post-Medieval *c.*1750-1900+).

5.3.2 The earliest sherd, from a Roman greyware jar, was recovered from context [44/006]. The piece is quite fresh and does not appear to have been subjected to significant reworking. The small assemblage from context [59/006] is probably of mid-13th- to 14th-century date but is a little ambiguous due to the absence of feature sherds. Fine sandy wares such as this were common in the area during the high medieval period, many being produced by the Hedingham industry; however, an earlier date cannot be ruled out, particularly considering the presence of Roman fine sandy wares on the site.

5.3.3 The remaining sherds are of post-medieval period date. Local, slightly sandy, red earthenwares dominate. These are notoriously difficult to date closely; however, the fabric and general finish of the current pieces suggests a 17th-/18th-century date range is probable. The few industrialised sherds of creamware and pearlware are quite fresh and suggest activity in the later 18th to early 19th centuries.

5.4 Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.4.1 Only eleven pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from site, although these were spread across eight contexts: [25/004], [25/005], [33/004], [35/004], [40/006], [51/004], [56/006] and [59/006]. There was material that looked to be early post-medieval, *c*.16th-century, but also material that appeared much later *c*.18th- to 19th-century.

5.4.2 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric, and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel table. Fabric descriptions were developed with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions as sparse, moderate, common or abundant; the size of inclusions as fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (up to 0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Fabric descriptions are provided in Table 21; all CBM from site has been retained for the site archive.

5.4.3 The greatest quantity of material was collected from Trench 25, comprising two roof tile fragments and a piece of brick from [25/004] and a further piece of brick in a different fabric (B1) from [25/005]. Another approximately half brick in B1 was recovered from [51/004]. B1 was a very hard-fired fabric; although the bricks produced were quite small in size and more typical in this respect of an earlier post-medieval date, the level of firing in all instances suggests a later *c*.18th- to 19th-century date.

5.4.4 The B2 brick piece from [25/004] was of a comparable size but in a much

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lower-fired and more typically sandy early post-medieval fabric, with chips of flint in the moulding sand. However, the fact that both an earlier and a clearly later fragment of roof tile were also in an extremely similar fabric (T1) does not assist dating. One of the roof tile fragments had a well-preserved layer of black glaze on the surface, of a type that is most typical of the late 18th century (Lucas 1998, 76). However, the other CBM from that context, particularly the B2 brick fragment but also the unglazed piece of T1 tile, do not look as late as the 18th century, so it is possible that this context represents a mixed group in terms of date.

5.4.5 Only negligible crumbs of brick, weighing between 1-2g, were collected from [35/004], [40/006] and [59/006]. However, of some interest are two pieces of FT1 collected, respectively, from [33/004] and [56/006], the former of which had surviving ventilation holes and the latter was solidly formed. The similarity of fabric and level of firing strongly suggests that these are of coeval date. The type of ventilation brick indicated by the circular arrangement of small circles on one surface and larger perforations on the obverse side are most typical of bricks used in maltings from the 18th century (Patrick 2004, 19). It is, therefore, extremely likely that this is the context in which one or both the FT1 brick/tile pieces were originally used.

Fabric	**Description**
Brick	
B1	Slightly micaceous and blotchy looking fabric with red/orange clay pellets/ inclusions and cream silty deposits and marbling.
B2	Orangey-brown fabric with common quartz and sparse white or calcareous inclusions.
Roof tile	
T1	Tile version of B2. Low-medium fired.
Floor tile / ventilation brick	
FT1	Fine, slightly micaceous pink/salmon coloured fabric with slightly powdery texture. Sparse white/calcareous inclusions and smears. Sparse quartz.

Table 21: Fabric descriptions for CBM

5.5 **Fired Clay** by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 Just two fragments of fired clay (weight 5g) were recovered from two different contexts. Context [57/004] contained a small amorphous fragment, whereas a fragment with one flat surface was found in [59/006]. The latter context also contained pottery of possible high medieval date, whereas the former remains undated. Both fragments are in an orange clay with sparse fine quartz and rare voids.

5.6 **Glass** by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 Five fragments of glass were recovered (weight 55g) from three different contexts: [35/004], [47/004] and [51/004]. Included are two green glass wine bottle fragments, one of which comprises a body shard of mid-19th- to 20th-century date, recovered from [35/004]. Context [47/004] contained a wine

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bottle neck fragment dating to the 19th to early 20th century.

5.6.2 Three clear glass fragments from a panelled bottle were found in [51/004]. All three derive from the same bottle, embossed "CALIFIG" and "[…] FRANCISCO". The bottle, which originally contained syrup of figs, dates to the early 20th century.

5.7 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.7.1 A single stone was recovered from the site (context [57/004]). The piece has the form of a whetstone, measuring in excess of 45mm long (it is broken at both ends) with a fairly neat 25mm x 25mm square cross section and fair polish on the longitudinal faces. Without a fresh break, it is difficult to identify the stone type, but it has the surface texture of a somewhat stained quartzite.

5.8 Magnetic Material/Metallurgical Remains by Elena Baldi

5.8.1 A small assemblage of magnetic material was recovered from environmental samples <1> to <8> from the <2mm and 2-4mm sieves (contexts are listed in Table 22). The analysis of the small fragments was carried out using a binocular microscope (x40). The total weight of the magnetic materials is 23g.

Context/sample	<2 mm sieve	2-4mm sieve
23/005 <1>	xx	1 FHS
26/006 <2>	1 SHS	xx
26/016 <3>	xx	2 SL
24/014 <4>	2 SL	2 SL
44/004 <5>	1 SHS	xx
35/006 <6>	xx	xx
40/008 <7>	5 SL, 15 FHS, 1 SHS	5 SL, 2 FHS
44/006 <8>	xx	3 FHS, 2 SHS

Table 22: Quantification of magnetic material (FHS = Flake hammerscale; SHS = Spheroidal hammerscale; SL = slag material)

5.8.2 The samples mainly contained small fragments of ferruginous sandstone, flint and quartz, magnetised after undergoing the burning process. These are not diagnostic.

5.8.3 Small amounts of quite irregularly shaped and shiny flake hammerscale were recovered from samples <1>, <7> and <8>; spheroidal hammerscale was recovered from samples <2>, <5>, <7> and <8>; and vitrified and irregularly shaped slag material was recovered from samples <3>, <4> and <7>.

5.8.4 Hammescale is a product that forms during the smithing process, in which the iron object is repeatedly heated and hammered to remove impurities. Experimental investigation has demonstrated that spheroidal hammescale is produced during fire welding of wrought iron (Dungworth and Wilkes 2007).

5.8.5 The presence of hammerscale, found in conjunction with the small amounts of charcoal, can be taken as an indication of smithing activities carried out on site or in close vicinity. Although hammerscale cannot be used as a dating

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tool, it can be considered contemporary with the finds recovered from the same contexts as the samples, which are indicative of the later post-medieval period.

5.9 Bulk Metalwork by Elke Raemen

5.9.1 A total of fifty-three fragments of bulk metalwork (weight 798g) was found. Included are twenty-five fragments of copper alloy, nine fragments of ironwork, nine fragments of white alloy, six fragments of lead or lead alloy and four composite objects.

5.9.2 The majority derives from the topsoil recovered via metal-detector and comprises objects of 19th- and 20th-century date. A wide range of objects is included, such as a light fitting, a Bakelite switch, modern coinage, a wing nut, lead waste and off-cuts, an eyelet and a shotgun case. Sheet and strip fragments were also found.

5.9.3 Stratified material comprises four iron strip fragments ([23/004], [25/004], and [33/004]) and three iron nails, two of which were for general use ([56/004] and [59/006]) and a third heavy-duty example ([25/004]).

5.10 Animal bone by Emily Johnson

5.10.1 An assemblage of just six animal bones, weighing approximately 307g in total, was collected and analysed from the site. Three indeterminate fragments derived from environmental sample <7>, collected from fill (40/008) of pit [40/009], of which two showed signs of burning at high temperatures (calcined), indicating the inclusion of burnt material in this context.

5.10.2 Three bone fragments were recovered from [25/004], which refitted to form a single fragment of horse right pelvis, representing parts of the ilium, pubis and acetabulum. Cut marks were observed on the lateral face of the ilium, anterior to the acetabulum, indicating post-mortem carcass processing. Rodent gnawing was also present on the medial surface of the pelvis.

5.11 Registered Finds by Elke Raemen

5.11.1 A total of eight finds have been assigned unique registered finds numbers (Table 23). Six of these were recovered from the topsoil via metal-detector. All eight are of post-medieval date. Two would benefit from being X-rayed to refine their date or to aid identification (RF <2> and <3>). No other conservation is recommended.

5.11.2 Dress accessories include up to three buttons. Included is a copper-alloy flat circular, 18th-century decorated “dandy” button (RF <8>) with a diameter of 33mm. It has a central incuse floral pattern and decorative wavy lines across the entire surface. Traces of gilt survive. A plain flat circular gunmetal button (RF <4>) with copper-alloy looped wire attachment and dating to the mid-18th to mid-19th century was also found. Gunmetal domed disc RF <1> may also represent a button.

5.11.3 Equestrian material is limited to just one horseshoe fragment (RF <2>)

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retrieved from [25/004]. Pottery from the same context is of late post-medieval date, although the horseshoe may be earlier.

5.11.4 Up to three coins were recovered. The earliest (RF <7>) comprises a worn halfpenny, possibly William III (1694/1702). The topsoil in Trench 48 contained a farthing (RF <6>), possibly George II (1727-60). Finally, RF <5> comprises a blank copper-alloy disc, which may represent a very worn coin.

5.11.5 A possible tool fragment with round 'blade' and part of the stem (RF <3>) was recovered from [25/004], pottery from which is of late post-medieval date.

Context	RF No	Object	Material	Wt (g)	Period
24/001	1	DISC	COPP	3	PMED
25/004	2	HOSH	IRON	114	PMED
25/004	3	UNK	IRON	4	PMED
35/001	4	BUTTON	COPP	2	PMED
35/001	5	DISC	COPP	4	PMED
48/001	6	COIN	COPP	4	PMED
54/001	7	COIN	COPP	10	PMED
54/001	8	BUTTON	COPP	7	PMED

Table 23: Summary of registered finds

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6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Mariangela Vitolo

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Eight bulk soil samples were taken from the fills of pits, a ditch and a layer to recover environmental material, such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. The following report summarises the contents of the samples and discusses the information provided by the charred plant remains and charcoal on diet, agrarian economy, vegetation environment and fuel selection and use.

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 The samples, ranging from 10L to 40L in volume, were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes, respectively, before being air-dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves of 8mm, 4mm and 2mm, and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 5a). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 5b). Preliminary identifications of macrobotanical remains were made with reference to modern comparative material and published reference atlases (Cappers *et al*. 2006; Jacomet 2006; NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.2.2 Charcoal fragments were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000; Schoch *et al.* 2004; Schweingruber 1990). Genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit more detailed identification. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997), and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 5a.

6.3 Results

Samples <1> [23/005], <2> [26/006], <3> [26/016], <4> [26/014], <5> [44/004], <6> [35/006], <7> [40/008] and <8> [44/006]

6.3.1 Samples produced flots of variable size, with an uncharred material content ranging from 10% to 80%. This uncharred material consisted of rootlets and seeds of goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) and ivy-leaved speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*) and is indicative of low-level disturbance. Charred plant macrofossils were limited to two caryopses of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), possibly of the free-threshing type, from pit fill [26/016].

6.3.2 Charcoal preserved in small amounts and only two pits yielded enough to

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warrant identification work. Pit fill [26/006] yielded a varied assemblage comprising ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), oak (*Quercus* sp.), Maloideae, field maple (*Acer campestre*) and hazel/alder (*Corylus/Alnus* sp.). The Maloideae subfamily includes taxa that are not distinguishable on grounds of wood anatomy, such as apple (*Malus* sp.), pear (*Pyrus* sp.), hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.) and rowan/service/whitebeam (*Sorbus* sp.). The ash fragments derived entirely from small diameter round wood. The vast majority of the fragments floated, probably because they were free of sediment encrustations. This suggests that the water table might have been relatively stable. In addition, vitrification was noted on a number of fragments. Vitrification, which is evident when the wood anatomy shows a glossy appearance, is linked to the use of high temperatures. However, recent experiments have shown that this factor alone is not sufficient for charcoal to become vitrified and that a secure cause for this phenomenon is not yet known (McParland *et al.* 2010). Pit fill [35/006] yielded only fragments of oak.

6.4 Discussion

6.4.1 The bulk soil samples from Elmswell have yielded sporadic charred plant remains, representing a background signature. Due to the paucity of remains, they cannot inform on the agrarian economy and diet at the site. Charcoal was preserved in all samples but generally in small amounts. The preservation state of the charcoal fragments was, however, mostly good, perhaps due to a stable water level, which did not cause sediment to infiltrate the charcoal. The identified woody taxa would be typical of deciduous woodland, woodland margins and scrub. These are the vegetation environments that were tapped into for fuel. The two most common taxa in this assemblage, oak and ash, produce wood that is very sturdy and is also an excellent fuel (Taylor 1981) and could have been preferentially selected because of this characteristic.

6.4.2 These samples have shown that there is potential for the preservation of environmental remains in the local soils.

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7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

7.1.1 The top of the natural geological deposit was encountered in all trenches between 58.81m and 68.59m AOD. It consisted primarily of compact, pale orange and yellow clayey sands and gravels with softer purer sands noted across the eastern third of the southern area.

7.1.2 The site was divided into two parts, north and south of Wetherden Road. All of the significant archaeological remains were found in the southern part of the site.

7.1.3 Above the natural deposits in the majority of the trenches was a subsoil composed of mid-orange brown, compact silty sand (0.02-0.30m thick). The interface between it and the underlying natural was generally well defined. The subsoil was overlain by a mid-grey brown friable sandy silt topsoil (0.19-0.40m thick).

7.1.4 Archaeological features were identified in sixteen of the thirty-nine evaluation trenches (Fig. 2). The majority of the features were overlain by subsoil and topsoil deposits, and cut directly into the natural deposits. Some post-medieval and modern field boundary ditches were cut through the subsoil.

7.1.5 The range of feature encountered included ditches and pits. There was a higher concentration of these features in the southern part of the site, in Trenches 46-48 towards the west and Trenches 57-60 towards the south-east, particularly around the previously identified Roman kiln in the south-east corner (Trench 19 from previous evaluation). In general, though, the majority of the features were undated or represent post-medieval/modern field boundary ditches.

7.1.6 In the far north of the site, (Trench 26), several pits were identified; however, the lack of finds recovered from these features suggests that there is not a focus of activity in this area

7.1.7 The metal-detecting survey carried out at each trench location across the site produced a relatively large quantity of finds from the topsoil with no particular concentration apparent. The finds were generally modern in date and likely relate to modern refuse or modern agricultural activity.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

7.2.1 It is clear that historic agricultural activity has reworked the soils and truncated the upper portions of all surviving archaeological features. Consequently, the surviving features dating to the medieval period or earlier are generally quite shallow.

7.2.2 Modern impacts, comprising land drains and plough scars and probable furrows, were observed in a small number of trenches. Excepting this modern disturbance and the truncation of pit [26/009] in Trench 26 by a modern

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intrusion, most likely a geotechnical test pit, no significant disturbance of the archaeological remains was discerned.

7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

7.3.1 Where possible, the recorded archaeological features have been dated on the basis of their diagnostic artefact content. These are discussed below, by broad period. The locations of dated features are shown on Figure 2.

Roman

7.3.2 The earliest dated feature revealed during this phase of evaluation was the probable Roman shallow pit [44/007] in Trench 44 in the southern part of the site. Its function is uncertain, and it only yielded a single sherd of pottery. The adjacent small pit [44/005] may be associated, although this was undated and there was no clear similarity in form/function.

7.3.3 The area with the highest potential for Roman archaeological remains was within Trenches 57-60 surrounding the probable Early Roman pottery kiln in the south-east of the southern part of the site. None of the features excavated in these trenches contained Roman finds, although the small quantity of pottery from [59/007] lacked feature sherds and could possibly be Roman (despite appearing more likely to be medieval in date). It also contained fired clay and fire-cracked flint, which have the potential to be associated with the nearby kiln, although these could be residual finds. The remaining features, four ditches/gullies and two further pits, were all undated by finds; however, gully [57/004] also contained fired clay and a fragment of a probable whetstone.

7.3.4 The recorded features concentrated in Trenches 57, 59 and 60 may be associated with the Roman industrial activity identified in Trench 19 during the 2016 evaluation. This is a tentative interpretation, as these features were generally devoid of archaeological finds and the character of the features revealed during the two evaluations was very different, with the kiln and ditch in Trench 19 being more substantial and containing culturally rich deposits.

7.3.4 Few sites and findspots of Roman date are known in the vicinity (see 2.3) and it is difficult to place this pottery manufacturing activity in a wider Roman context. It has been suggested that a Roman road, also now the parish boundary, runs along the east boundary of the site. If this is so, it may be that this production was positioned in relation to this communication route. Roman Pottery kiln sites have been found widely across Suffolk (e.g. Martlesham, Stowmarket, Wherstead, Hatcheston, etc) and the wider east of England, either singly or in groups and in apparent isolation or in association with settlements of varying sizes. It remains to be seen if this example at Elmswell is one of a group, perhaps part of a rural production complex, and/or part of an identifiable settlement.

Medieval

7.3.5 In the south-east of the southern part of the site, pit [59/007] contained a small quantity of pottery likely to be mid-13th- to 14th-century in date,

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although as already mentioned it has some potential to be alternatively interpreted as Roman. Assuming it is high medieval, then it represents the only remains of this date. This isolated pit's function is unknown.

Post-medieval to modern

7.3.6 Ditches [23/006] and [25/006], in the northern part of the site, and ditches [33/005], [35/005], [47/005], [51/005] and [56/007], in the southern part, were all dated by finds, generally small quantities of pottery, CBM and glass, as either post-medieval or modern. Of these, the ditches located in the southern portion of site are highly likely to represent boundaries shown on historic mapping as in use from the mid-19th century into the 1970s (Fig. 2).

7.3.7 Three broadly north/south aligned ditches excavated in Trenches 33, 35, 47, 51 and 56 (Fig. 2) correspond with boundaries dividing the landscape into three fields, as shown on the 1843 tithe map and historic OS mapping dating from 1886 (1:2500 scale) to 1973 (1:10560 scale). The single extant field is first shown on the 1974 map (1:2500 scale).

Undated

7.3.8 The undated features in the northern part of the site include the large possible pond in Trench 24 (24/006), and the large pit or possible ditch of unknown function in Trench 25 ([25/008]).

7.3.9 The remains recorded in Trench 26, also in the north of the site, are undated. Ditch [26/004] is likely to be a field boundary, with cartographic evidence suggesting that it predates the late 19th century. The comparable burnt deposits in the pits suggest that they are associated and the composition of layer [26/014], including burnt flint, also suggests it to be associated. The presence of burnt deposits is not supported, however, by any evidence of *in situ* burning. The function of these features is unknown but, given the lack of artefacts, they do not reflect a concentrated area of activity.

7.3.10 To the south of Wetherden Road, the functions of the remaining undated features are unknown, largely due to their isolation from any clearly associated remains. The only exceptions are ditch [47/007] and [48/004], which shared similar dimensions and profiles and may indicate a curvilinear ditch, perhaps for an enclosure, oriented roughly north/south curving into NE/SW. The possible sunken-featured building, [1503], revealed in Trench 15 in 2016 may be associated with this ditch, although no continuation of the ditch was revealed in Trench 39 to the north or Trench 16 to the south-west. The undated ditch recorded in Trench 46 directly to the south of the sunken-featured building may more likely be associated.

7.3.11 Pit [40/009] recorded in Trench 40 in the centre of the southern part of the site contained a small quantity of slag and hammerscale material, perhaps indicative of smithing within the vicinity of the site, though the dating of this activity is unknown.

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7.4 Consideration of research aims

7.4.1 The second phase of evaluation has determined the presence, location and condition of a limited quantity of archaeological remains across the site, with concentrations of features observed in the southern part of the site, towards the west and south-east, adding to the results of the 2016 evaluation. The significance of these recorded remains in relation to the identified project research aims and questions relating to the prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods (see 3.14 and 3.15) is considered below.

Prehistoric

7.4.2 The trial-trenching revealed a general absence of archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric period. Only a small number of probably residual pieces of worked flint of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date, recovered across the whole site, provides evidence of a transient presence within the wider landscape. The site does not appear to have significant potential for further research into prehistoric land use.

Roman

7.4.3 The investigation did not identify further dated remains that were readily associated with the Early Roman pottery production activity found during the previous evaluation in the south-east of the site (in Trench 19). The surrounding Trenches 57-60 contained a number of undated features that could be related, though none were indicative/distinctive of pottery manufacture. No further evidence for a ditched enclosure around the kiln was encountered. It appears that this manufacturing activity was small-scale and simple in its layout. It nevertheless remains the case that this south-east corner of the site may have some further potential to inform on pottery production within the wider landscape and, perhaps, on how such activities related more generally to the Roman agricultural economy. Only a single small pit of probable Roman date was found beyond the focus of the kiln site, in Trench 44 to the north. It is possible that a low-density scatter of Roman features are present in the wider vicinity, but these are not necessarily associated with the pottery production activity. It is unlikely that such remains will have the potential to contribute to the understanding of Roman rural settlement and agriculture in the region.

Saxon

7.4.4 No evidence of activity during the Roman/Saxon transition period was encountered during this phase of evaluation. The apparent separation between the Saxon features of the first phase of evaluation and Roman features of the second would seem to preclude this possibility. Indeed, no diagnostically Late Roman artefacts were recovered. The results suggest that the possible Saxon sunken-featured building and pits previously recorded in the southern part of the site (in Trench 15) were in isolation, rather than forming part of a larger settlement. Features in Trenches 46-48 to their south, albeit undated, could perhaps be associated, but trenches to the north (Trenches 31, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 39) were all blank. This suggests that the previously recorded remains constitute a single isolated dwelling/farmstead.

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Nevertheless, the site has some potential to inform on the nature of farms and buildings within the landscape during the Saxon period – if only to demonstrate their simplicity of form.

Medieval and Post-medieval

7.4.5 The general paucity of late medieval features provides little additional evidence of the nature of land use during this period. The small number of post-medieval/modern ditches is indicative of the continued agricultural nature of the landscape at this time. Their inclusion on late post-medieval and modern mapping provides their context as field boundaries. As such, these features have little further research potential.

7.5 Conclusions

7.5.1 The evaluation has established the presence of a low density of archaeological remains, with those encountered largely concentrated in the southern part of the site, towards the west and south-east. The remains are generally undated or post-medieval/modern in date.

7.5.2 In the southern part of the site, a single, possibly Roman, isolated pit was recorded towards the east, whilst a concentration of generally undated features recorded towards the south-east may be associated with the Early Roman pottery production activity previously identified in 2016.

7.5.3 No additional evidence dating to the Saxon period was encountered. An undated ditch recorded to the south of the possible Saxon sunken-featured building found in 2016 may be associated.

7.5.4 The general lack of medieval remains and the limited evidence of post-medieval land use across the northern and southern parts of the site, together with the analysis of historic maps, are indicative of an agricultural landscape that appears to have changed little during these periods.

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ASE would like to thank CgMs Ltd for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Rachel Abraham County Archaeologist Suffolk County Council for her guidance and monitoring. The fieldwork was directed by Adam Dyson with Craig Carvey providing secondary supervisory cover. The author would like to thank all archaeologists who worked on the excavations. Andrew Lewsey produced the figures for this report. Gemma Stevenson project managed the excavations and Jim Stevenson project managed the post-excavation process.

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Appendix 1: HER Summary

Site name/Address: Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell, Suffolk, IP30 9DG	
Parish: Elmswell	***District:*** Mid Suffolk
NGR: TL 99516 63185	***Site Code:*** EWL 037
Type of Work: Evaluation	***Site Director/Group:*** Adam Dyson, Archaeology South-East
Date of Work: 21 June - 11 July 2018	***Size of Area Investigated:*** 11.28ha
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Suffolk County Council Archive Store	***Funding source:*** Client
Further Seasons Anticipated?: Yes	***Related HER No's:*** None
Final Report: ADS Grey lit	***OASIS No:*** 313696
Periods Represented: Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval, Modern	

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:

Thirty-nine evaluation trenches were excavated across the 11.28ha site, of which sixteen contained archaeological remains. The site was divided into two parts, north and south of Wetherden Road, with the significant archaeological remains found in the southern part of the site.

Previous evaluation identified concentrated areas of activity in the southern part of the site, notably the remains of a possible ditched enclosure containing a probable pottery kiln of Early Roman date towards the south-east and a possible sunken-featured building, two pits and a tree throw pit, all dating to the Saxon period, concentrated in the west.

No direct evidence of Saxon occupation was encountered during this phase of evaluation. In the southern part of the site, towards the west, the presence of a ditch, albeit undated, in close proximity of the previously recorded Saxon sunken-featured building, however, may be associated with this phase.

The features, generally undated, encountered in the south-east of the southern area of the site may be associated with the Early Roman pottery production activity previously recorded. A pit recorded in this area also contained a small quantity of pottery of probable high medieval date.

The remaining features recorded across the site were undated or post-medieval/modern in date. In the far north of the site, several pits and a possible layer were recorded; however, the lack of finds recovered from these features suggests that there is not a focus of activity in this area.

A small number of post-medieval/modern ditches were encountered across the site, several of which in the southern part of the site correspond with field boundaries depicted on historic maps, indicating the agricultural nature of land use.

Previous Summaries/Reports:

CA 2016, *Land Adjoining Wetherden Road, Elmswell, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl. CA Rep. 16497

GSB 2016, *Land Adjacent to Wetherden Road, Elmswell, Suffolk: Geophysical Report 61673B*

Author of Summary: C. Howsam	***Date of Summary:*** 14 August 2018

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Appendix 2: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: 313696

Project details

Project name	Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell, Suffolk
Short description of the project	Thirty-nine evaluation trenches were excavated across the 11.28ha site, of which sixteen contained archaeological remains, largely concentrated in the southern part of the site. Previous evaluation identified the remains of a possible ditched enclosure containing a probable pottery kiln of Early Roman date and a possible sunken-featured building, two pits and a tree throw pit, all dating to the Saxon period. A number of features, generally undated, were encountered in the south-east and may be associated with the Early Roman land use activity. A single pit contained a small quantity of pottery of probably high medieval date. No direct evidence of Saxon occupation was encountered. The presence of an undated ditch in close proximity of the Saxon sunken-featured building towards the west may be associated with this phase. The remaining features recorded were undated or post-medieval/modern in date. Several pits and a possible layer were recorded in the far north of the site; however, the lack of finds recovered suggests that there is not a focus of activity in this area. A small number of post-medieval/modern ditches, indicative of agricultural land use, were encountered across the site, several of which correspond with field boundaries depicted on historic maps.
Project dates	Start: 21-06-2018 End: 11-07-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	171114 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	EWL037 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"'Sample Trenches"'
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

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Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK ELMSWELL Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell
Postcode	IP30 9DG
Study area	11.28 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9940 6322 52.230527416741 0.920189748435 52 13 49 N 000 55 12 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Gemma Stevenson
Project supervisor	Adam Dyson
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", "Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Metal", "Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Phase 2 Archaeological Evaluation: Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	A. Dyson
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No 2018269
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Witham, Essex
Description	A4 report, approx. 95 pages including figures and appendices
URL	archaeologydataservice.ac.uk

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Appendix 3: Archaeologically negative trenches, list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (m AOD)
27/001	Layer	Topsoil	50	1.8	0.30-0.36	59.38-59.78
27/002	Layer	Subsoil	50	1.8	0.08-0.16	
27/003	Layer	Natural	50	1.8		58.81-60.60
28/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.30-0.34	61.57-61.00
28/002	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		61.29
30/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.26-0.30	61.24-61.26
30/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.8	0.06-0.14	
30/003	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		60.79-60.85
31/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.30-0.38	64.23-64.97
31/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.8	0.20-0.24	
31/003	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		63.69-64.26
32/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.30-0.31	64.53-65.45
32/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.8	0.28-0.34	
32/003	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		63.88-64.74
34/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.32-0.34	63.88-64.66
34/002	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.30-0.34	
34/003	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.8		63.29-63.87
36/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.32-0.36	64.86-65.35
36/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.8	0.32-0.40	
36/003	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		64.10-64.54
37/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.30-0.35	64.12-64.27
37/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.8	0.18-0.32	
37/003	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		64.12-64.27
38/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.30-0.40	64.52-65.59
38/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.8	0.26-0.38	
38/003	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		63.95-64.71
39/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.30-0.36	65.57-66.51
39/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.8	0.24-0.52	
39/003	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		65.03-65.65
41/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.33-0.34	65.52-66.83
41/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.8	0.23-0.28	
41/003	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		65.02-66.04
42/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.26-0.36	64.69-65.38
42/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.8	0.20-0.30	
42/003	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		64.10-64.81
43/001	Layer	Topsoil	50	1.8	0.22-0.24	62.64-62.88
43/002	Layer	Subsoil	50	1.8	0.12-0.13	
43/003	Layer	Natural	50	1.8		62.57-62.08
45/001	Layer	Topsoil	50	1.8	0.31-0.40	62.58-64.18
45/002	Layer	Subsoil	50	1.8	0.16-0.29	
45/003	Layer	Natural	50	1.8		62.09-63.68
50/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.30-0.35	65.17-66.57
50/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.8	0.10-0.18	
50/003	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		64.87-66.05
49/001	Layer	Topsoil	50	1.8	0.28-0.34	66.10-66.47
49/002	Layer	Subsoil	50	1.8	0.28-0.32	
49/003	Layer	Natural	50	1.8		65.56-65.79
52/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.28-0.32	68.04-68.90
52/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.8	0.18-0.22	
52/003	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		67.57-68.23
53/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.27-0.42	68.49-68.48

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (m AOD)
53/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.8	0.12-0.16	
53/003	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		67.82-68.02
54/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.28-0.38	67.95-68.20
54/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.8	0.16-0.26	
54/003	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		67.31-67.65
55/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.32-0.38	68.96-69.53
55/002	Layer	Surface	30	1.8	0.12-0.18	
55/003	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		68.53-69.13
58/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.32-0.38	67.73-67.86
58/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.8	0.10-0.16	
58/003	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		67.28-67.38
61/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.30-0.32	69.06-69.65
61/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	1.8	0.15-0.16	
61/003	Layer	Natural	30	1.8		68.70-69.23

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Appendix 4: Finds Quantification

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	FCF	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
us	2	20																		
23/001											1	18								
23/004			1	2					1	122										
24/001											1	4								
25/001											1	4								
25/004			2	10	4	226			4	186			3	306						
25/005					1	728														
26/001											4	20								
26/016	1	20																		
27/001											3	10								
29/001											2	4								
30/001											2	4								
33/001											6	18								
33/004					1	74			2	290										
35/001											5	46								
35/004			2	2	1	2													1	2
40/001											2	4								
40/006					1	1														
42/001											1	1								
44/001	1	6																		
44/006			1	12																
46/001											2	16								
47/001											1	2								
47/004																			1	12
48/001											2	8								
49/001											2	8								

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Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	FCF	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
51/001											1	24								
51/004					2	222													3	42
54/001											2	16								
55/001											4	14								
56/001											1	4								
56/004			1	4					1	4										
56/006			3	18	1	534														
57/004							1	62									1	2		
58/001											3	34								
59/001											1	1								
59/006			4	8	1	2			1	4					1	80	1	4		
60/001									2	8	2	8								
61/001											2	32								
Total	*4*	*46*	*14*	*56*	*11*	*1788*	*1*	*62*	*11*	*614*	*51*	*300*	*3*	*306*	*1*	*80*	*3*	*7*	*5*	*56*

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Appendix 5: Environmental data

5a: Residue quantification (*= 1-10, **= 11-50, ***= 51-250, ****= >250) and weights in grams. Charcoal keys: rw – round wood; V – vitrified.

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	23/005	Ditch	40			*	<1						Worked Flint*<1g/ FCF*6g/ Mag Mat>2mm* <1g/ Mag Mat<2mm**<1g
2	26/006	Pit	40	**	4	***	4	*Fraxinus excelsior* 4 (rw), *Quercus* sp. 2, Maloideae 2 (V), *Corylus/Alnus* sp. 1 (V), *Acer campestre* 1. Most charcoal floated					FCF>8mm***5620g/ FCF4-8mm****2640g/ Mag Mat>2mm***8g/ Mag Mat<2mm**4g
3	26/016	Pit	40	*	<1	*	<1						FCF>8mm ***1690g/ FCF 4-8mm***576g/ Mag Mat >2mm **2g / Mag Mat**
4	26/014	Layer	40	*	<1	*	<1						FCF>4mm**50g/ Mag Mat>2mm**2g/Mag Mat<2mm***2g
5	44/004	Pit	10										FCF >4mm**2g/ Mag Mat>2mm*<1g/ Mag Mat<2mm***<1g
6	35/006	Pit	10	**	4	***	4	*Quercus* sp. 10					FCF>4mm*<1g/ Charcoal>4mm**4g/ Charcoal 2-4mm***4g/ Mag Mat>2mm*<1g/ Mag Mat <2mm**<1g
7	40/008	Pit	40	**	2	**	2		*	<1	*	<1	FCF>4mm*<1g/ Mag Mat >2mm**2g/ Mag Mat <2mm***2g
8	44/006	Pit	20			*	<1						FCF>4mm*10g/ Mag Mat >2mm *<1g/ Mag Mat <2mm ***1g

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5b: Flot quantification (*= 1-10, **= 11-50, ***= 51-250, ****= >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation
1	23/005	2,5	30	30	80	10	* *Chenopodium* sp.			**			
2	26/006	210	600	100	10	10		***	****	****			
3	26/016	1,5	20	20	60	10			*	**	*	*Triticum* sp., free-threshing (2)	++
4	26/014	1,8	30	30	80	10	** *Chenopodium* sp., *Veronica hederifolia*			**			
5	44/004	2,5	20	20	30	10		**	***	****			
6	35/006	9	25	25	30	10		**	***	****			
7	40/008	27	60	60	40	10		**	***	****			
8	44/006	9	20	20	30	30			**	***			

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Appendix 6: Written Scheme of Investigation

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Archaeology South-East

ASE

Written Scheme of Investigation
Phase 2 Archaeological Evaluation

Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell
Suffolk, IP30 9DG
NGR: TL 9940 6322

Planning Application Ref. No.: 4911/16

Local Planning Authority: Mid Suffolk District Council

ASE Project no: 171114
Site Code: EWL 037

April 2018

Archaeology South-East
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Written Scheme of Investigation
Phase 2 Archaeological Evaluation

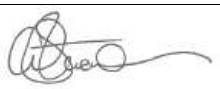
Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell
Suffolk, IP30 9DG
NGR: TL 9940 6322

Planning Application Ref. No.: 4911/16

Local Planning Authority: Mid Suffolk District Council

ASE Project no: 171114
Site Code: EWL 037

April 2018

Prepared by:	Andy Leonard	Project Manager	
Reviewed and approved by:	Gemma Stevenson	Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	9th April 2018		
Revision 1:	17th April 2018		
Revision 2:	16th May 2018		
Revision 3:	18th June 2018		

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 Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell, Suffolk (Figure 1; TL 9940 6322).

1.2 This WSI is for archaeological trial trench evaluation to bring the Phase 1 evaluation trenching undertaken pre-application to a 4% sample of the site area (Figure 2).

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description and Location

2.1.1 The site lies on the east fringe of Elmswell at approximately 62m above Ordnance Datum in the north, rising gently to 70mOD in the south.

2.1.2 The underlying geology of the site is that of Crag Group sand of the Quaternary and Neogene periods. Superficial deposits of the northern parcel and the north part of the southern parcel comprise Quaternary gravel, sand and clay. The superficial deposits in the southern part of the site are Croxton Sands and Gravels of the Quaternary period.

2.2 Reasons for Project

2.2.1 Outline planning permission (4911/16) has been granted by Mid Suffolk District Council for the development of the site for 240 proposed new residential dwellings, a new community parkland, play area and associated amenities.

2.2.2 Given the site's potential a series of archaeological investigations have been undertaken at the site in advance of the granting of consent. These include an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Pegasus, 2016), geophysical survey (GSB, 2016) and evaluation trenching (Cotswold, 2016). Having considered those documents Suffolk County Council's Archaeology Service (SCCAS) have recommended a programme of mitigation be undertaken in advance of construction-related works. Consequently Conditions 17 and 18 of the outline consent state:

"17: No development shall take place within each phase area until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured for that phase, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions and:

a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.
b. The programme for post investigation assessment.
c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.
d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation

g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

18: No building shall be occupied in each phase of development until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority for that phase, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved, and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition."

2.2.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been produced by ASE to be submitted to CgMs Consulting for onward submission to the SCCAS for approval. All work will be carried out in accordance with this document, as well Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS, updated 2017), Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a-c), other codes and relevant documents of the CIfA. It should be noted that should further work be required by SCCAS following consideration of a report on this phase of work this would be subject to a separate Brief and WSI.

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3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The following information is drawn from the Desk Based Assessment (Pegasus 2016) and evaluation report (Cotswold 2016) and is not repeated in full below. An updated HER search will be included in the report on this phase of work.

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 No prehistoric finds or features are known from within the site and only one findspot dating to the Neolithic is recorded on the HER, some 500m south of the site.

3.2.2 Three small shallow pits, a posthole and two ditches or gullies have been found 470m to the southeast of the site, dating to the Iron Age.

3.3 Roman

3.3.1 A Roman road is thought to form the east boundary of the site (also the parish boundary), although this is as yet unproven. Roman findspots for pottery, a bronze ring, coins and kiln remains are scattered to both the north and south of the site. The only features of this date so far recorded within the vicinity of the site are some ditches some 650m northwest of the site, thought to be associated with a Roman enclosure.

3.4 Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

3.4.1 A metal detector survey and findspots have deposited a small scatter of medieval and early post-medieval artefacts with the HER, including a mount from an early Saxon hanging bowl, two sherds of pottery and two buckles. The mount is considered to suggest the location of a medieval cemetery but this was encountered some 850m to the west of the site.

3.4.2 To the northeast of the site are medieval earthworks surrounding Mutton, representing the remains of field boundary ditches along with a medieval moat at Mutton Hall. The east boundary of the site is the historic boundary between Elmswell and Wetherden. This is marked on a map of 1568 and as with many parish boundaries, is probably medieval in date, possibly earlier.

3.5 Post-Medieval and Modern

3.5.1 A 16th century map marks a boundary and track at Woolpit Heath 630m to the south of the site. This may have been a boundary of Haughley Park, a Grade I Listed park, created in 1620. An associated ice house is marked on a 1957 OS map and a windmill, the Kiln Lane brick works and the Elmswell Railway Station (and line) are also denoted on various editions of OS mapping.

3.5.2 Throughout the 19th century the site itself saw little change, other than the removal of a couple of field boundaries.

3.6 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

3.6.1 The site has been subject to geophysical survey (GSB, 2016) but no anomalies of archaeological interest were detected.

3.6.2 The site was then subject to evaluation by trenching (Cotswolds, 2016). This comprised the excavation of twenty-two trenches, which identified a putative ditched enclosure containing a probable kiln of early Roman date in the

southeast. In the west part of the site a possible sunken featured building, two pits and a treethrow pit were identified, dating to the Saxon period.

3.6.3 A series of post-medieval and/or modern boundary ditches were identified across the site.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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 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.

4.1.3 To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4.1.4 Site specific research aims:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.
- Is there any prehistoric activity within the site?
- Are there any further features within the Roman ditched enclosure?
- Are there any outlying features associated with the Roman enclosure?
- Is the putative Saxon SFB in isolation or is it part of a settlement?
- To enable CgMs and SCCAS to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further work.

4.1.5 With reference to the East Anglian research framework (Medlycott, 2011):

Roman

- How does Roman agriculture fit the wider picture of the history of Roman Britain? (Medlycott, 2011, 46)
- What forms do farms take, and is the planned farmstead widespread across the region? What forms of buildings are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there chronological/regional/ landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? (Medlycott, 2011, 47)

Anglo-Saxon

- Is there evidence for Roman/Saxon transition at this site? The research framework identifies increasing evidence from excavations for sites which span

the transition between Roman Britain and Anglo-Saxon England. (Medlycott, 2011, 57).

- What forms do the farms take, what range of building types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? (Medleycott, 2011, 57)

5 METHODOLOGY

5.0.1 An OASIS form has been initiated and the Historic Environment Service have confirmed the original HER number (**EWL 037**) is to be used as the unique site identifier for this phase of work. Care will be taken to avoid duplication of numbers created for the first phase of evaluation trenching.

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 SCC Archaeology Services' monitoring officer prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.

5.0.4 The evaluation will consist of seven trenches measuring 50m x 2m and thirty-two trenches measuring 30m x 2m (representing a 2% sample as required in the Brief). The locations of the trenches are shown in Figure 2, as well as previous trench locations.

5.0.5 All trenches will be scanned by an experienced metal detectorist (Mr Roy Damant) prior to excavation and once open. Spoil heaps will also be scanned for metal finds. All metal finds will be located by GPS.

5.0.6 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 SCC Archaeology Service, but there will be no reinstatement to existing condition.

5.0.11 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, updated 2017), the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field*

evaluation, and Code of Conduct (CIfA 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 CIfA.

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 safety or unless a machine-excavated trench is the only practical method of excavation. Any machine-excavation of archaeologically significant features will be agreed with the 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 SCC Archaeology 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 CIfA *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 Environmental samples will be taken from any deposits with environmental potential. 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*, Medlycott, 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 A draft version of the report will be sent to SCCAS for comment/approval. Once any comments have been taken into account one hard copy 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 MSDC Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer. A summary will also be produced for inclusion in the PSIAH annual round up.

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, updated 2017), 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)
Post-Roman pottery	Luke Barber (external: Sussex, Kent, Hampshire and London)
Post-Roman pottery (Essex)	Helen Walker (external: Essex)
CBM	Isa Benedetti-Whitton (ASE)
Fired Clay	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Glass	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Slag	Luke Barber (external); Trista Clifford (ASE)

Metalwork	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Worked Flint	Karine Le Hégarat, Dr Ed Blinkhorn, Dr Matt Pope (ASE)
Geological material and worked stone	Luke Barber (external)
Human bone incl cremated bone	Lucy Sibun & Dr Paola Ponce (ASE)
Animal bone incl fish	Hayley Forsyth (ASE)
Marine shell	Elke Raemen (ASE); David Dunkin (external)
Registered Finds	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Coins	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Treasure administration	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Conservation	Dr Elena Baldi (ASE)
Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments)	Dr Matt Pope, Dr Ed Blinkhorn, Kristina Krawiec (ASE)
Macro-plant remains	Dr Lucy Allott & Angela Vitolo (ASE)
Charcoal & Waterlogged wood	Dr Lucy Allott & Angela Vitolo (ASE)

8.1.5 Other specialists may be consulted if necessary. Any pottery specialists used will have good knowledge of Suffolk pottery sequences and type series. These will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation. Similarly, any changes in the specialist list will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation.

9 MONITORING

9.1 The SCCAS 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 SCCAS monitoring officer prior to being carried out.

9.3 The SCCAS 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.

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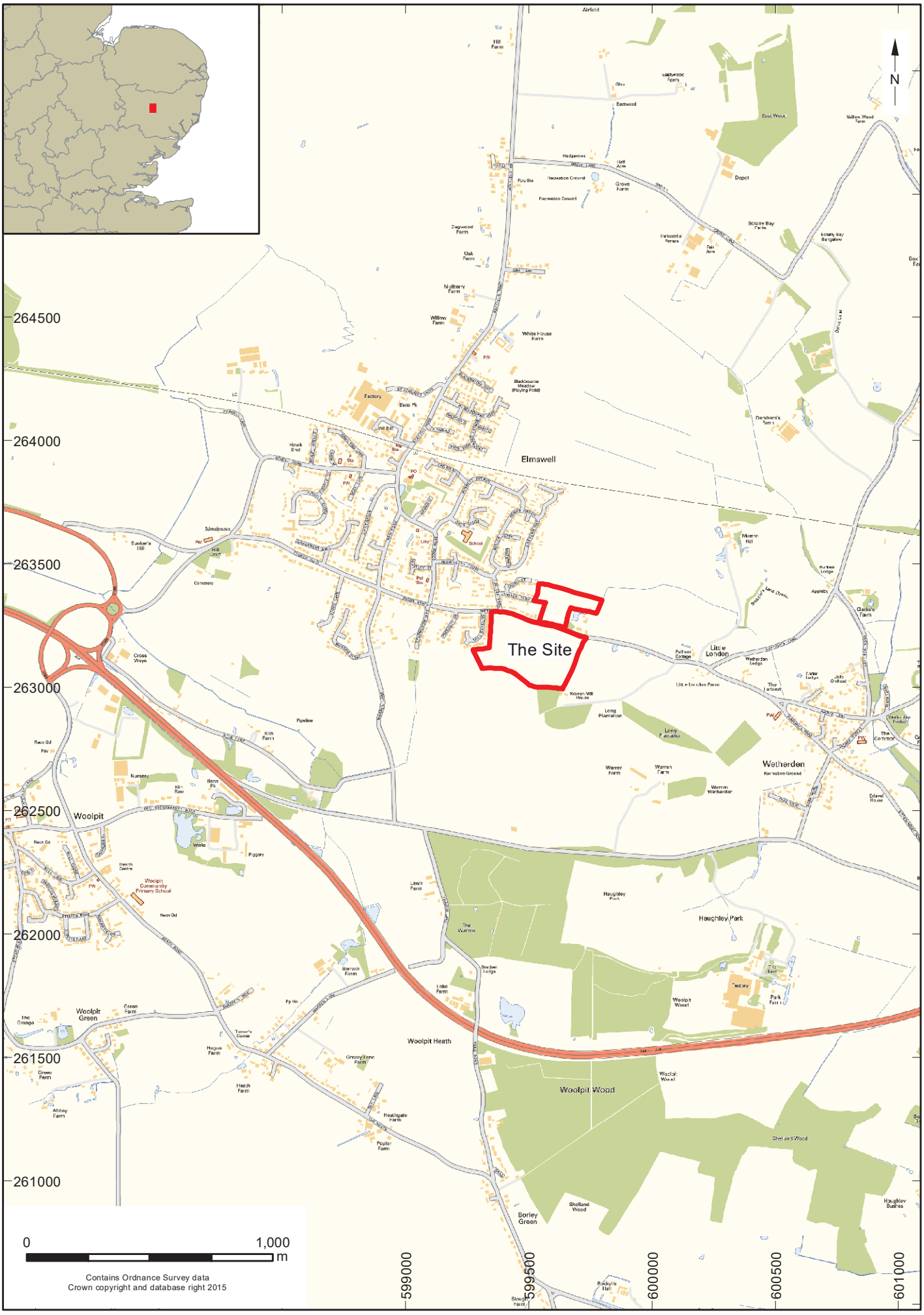

© **Archaeology South-East**		Wetherden Road, Elmswell	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 171114	Apr 2018	Site location	
Report No: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

© Archaeology South-East		Wetherden road, Elmswell	Fig. 2
Project Ref:171114	June 2018	Proposed location of additional evaluation trenches 23 - 61	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

© Archaeology South-East		Wetherden road, Elmswell	Fig. 3
Project Ref:171114	June 2018	Proposed housing development with evaluation trenches 23 - 61	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

KEY:

- SITE AREA
- UKPN OH CABLES
- UKPN HV UG CABLES
- UKPN LV UG CABLES
- ANGLIAN WATER FOUL WATER SEWER WITH 6m EASEMENT AS SHOWN
- ANGLIAN WATER SURFACE WATER SEWER WITH VARIOUS EASEMENTS AS SHOWN
- ANGLIAN WATER POTABLE WATER MAIN
- NATIONAL GRID LP GAS MAIN
- BT UG CABLES
- BT OH CABLES

Approximate positions only

The position of the apparatus shown on this plan is given without obligation and warranty, and the accuracy cannot be guaranteed. The actual position of the services must be verified and established on site before any work is undertaken.

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REV	DESCRIPTION	DF	DR	CH	PA	DATE

DESIGNED BY	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	PASSED BY
-	JAM	RBT	-

SCALES @ A1 SIZE	DATE	ISSUE STATUS
1:2500	07/06/2016	PRELIMINARY

PROJECT TITLE

LAND AT WETHERDEN ROAD, ELMSWELL, SUFFOLK

DRAWING TITLE

COMBINED SERVICES PLAN

CLIENT

ENDURANCE ESTATES STRATEGIC LAND

CANNON CONSULTING ENGINEERS
Highways, Transport & Infrastructure Planning
Cannon Consulting Engineers
Cambridge House, Kentford, Newmarket, Cambs, CB8 7PN
Tel: +44 (0)1638 555 107
info@cannonce.co.uk www.cannonce.co.uk

DRAWING NUMBER	REV
S761 / 400	-

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© Archaeology South-East		Wetherden road, Elmswell	Fig. 4
Project Ref:171114	June 2018	Services with evaluation trenches 23 - 61	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

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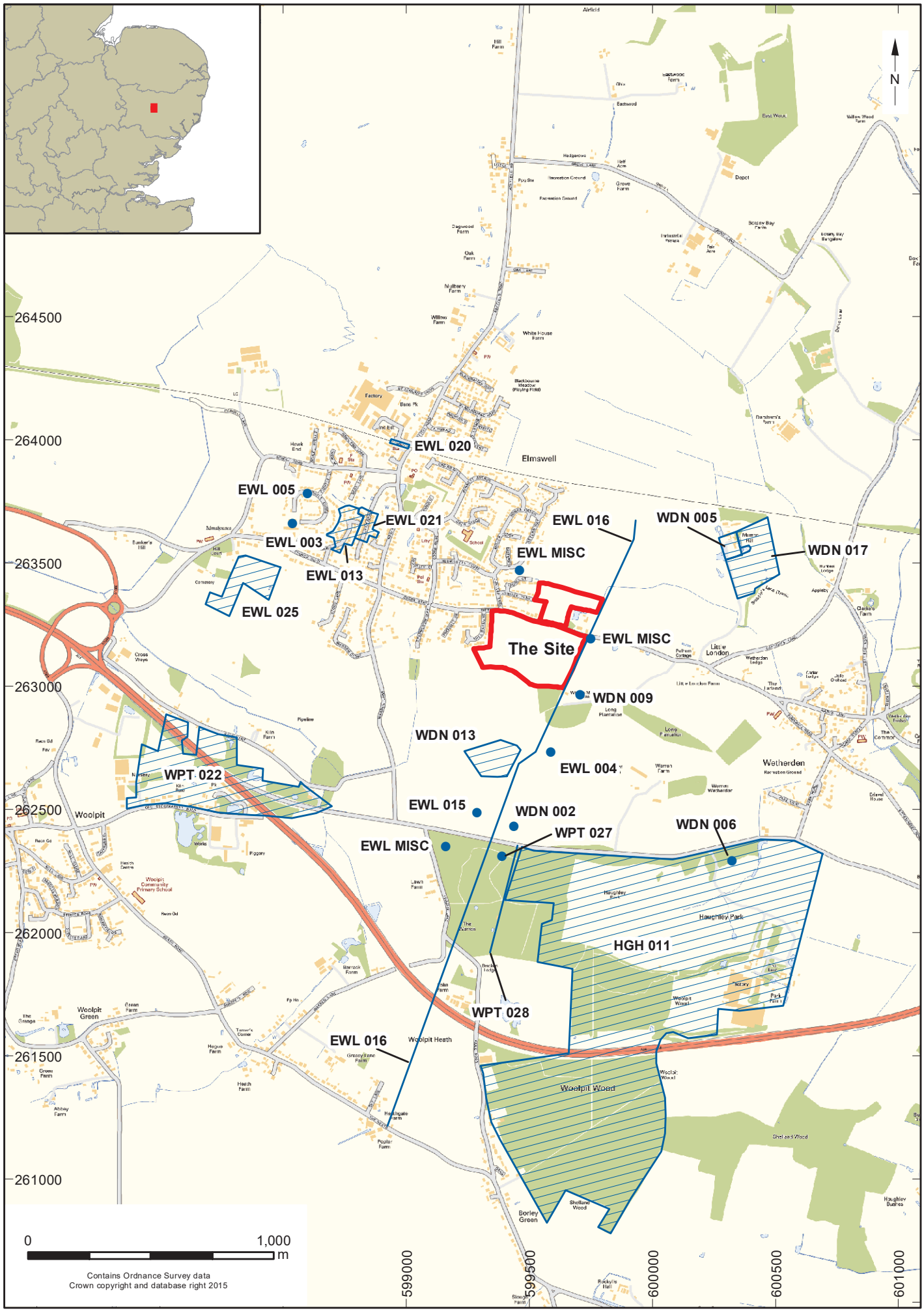
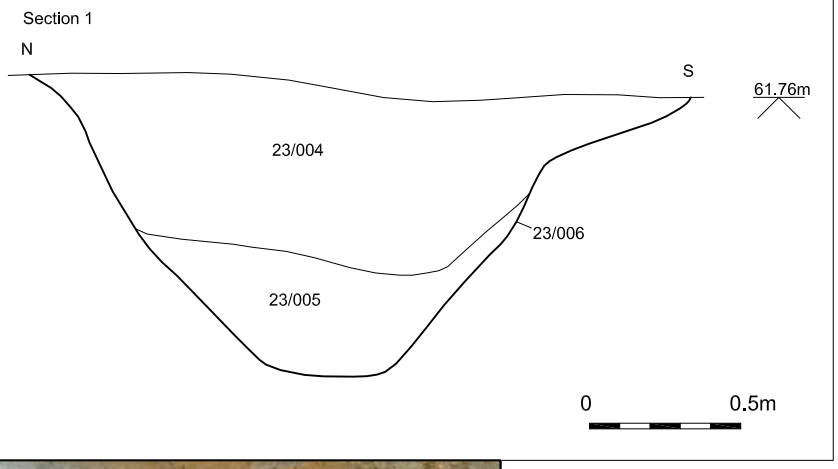


© Archaeology South-East		Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 171114	Aug 2018	Site location and selected HER references	
Report No: 2018269	Drawn by: APL		

© Archaeology South-East		Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell	Fig. 2
Project Ref:171114	Aug 2018	Evaluation trenches with dated features	
Report Ref: 2018269	Drawn by: APL		



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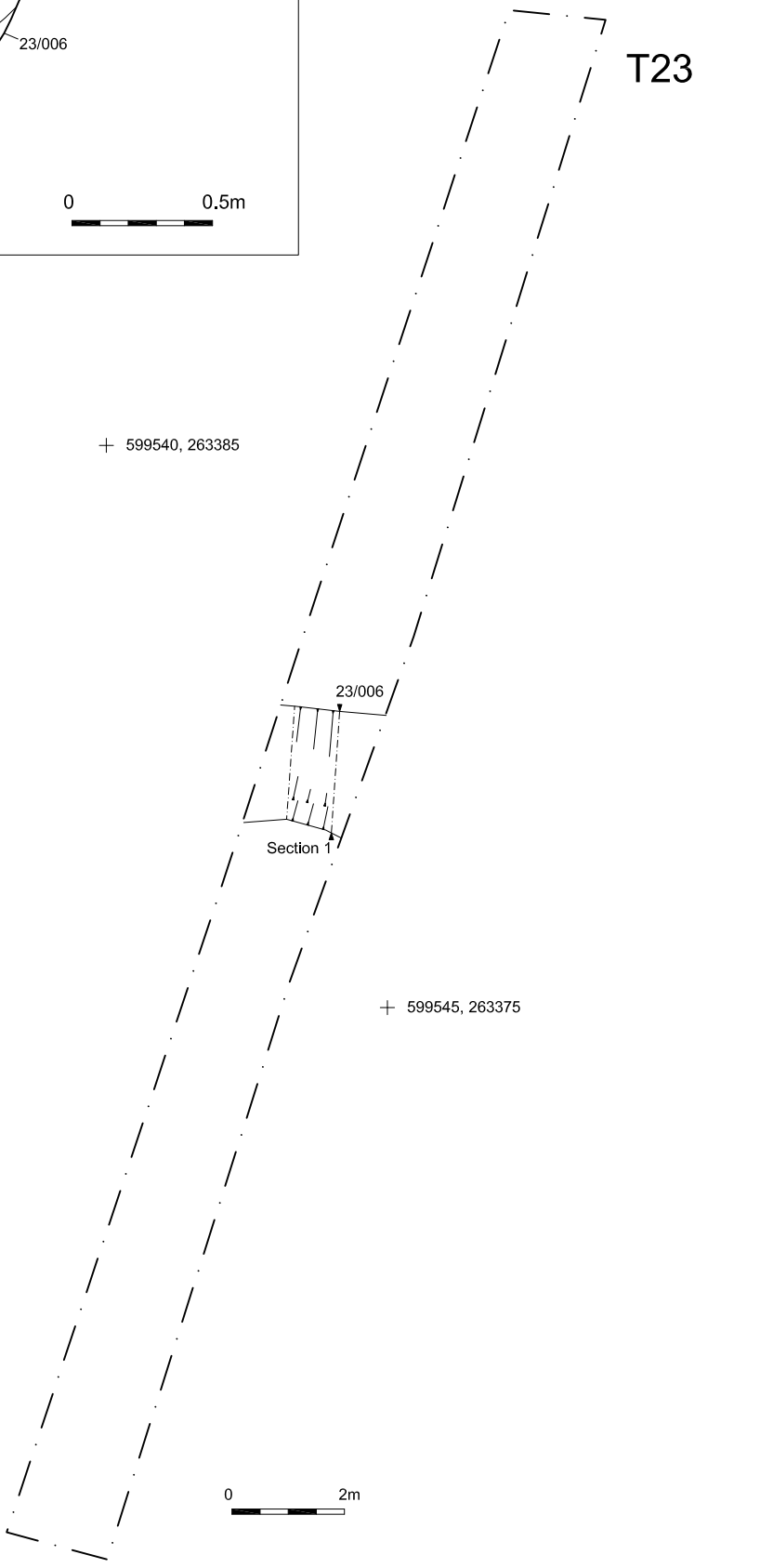
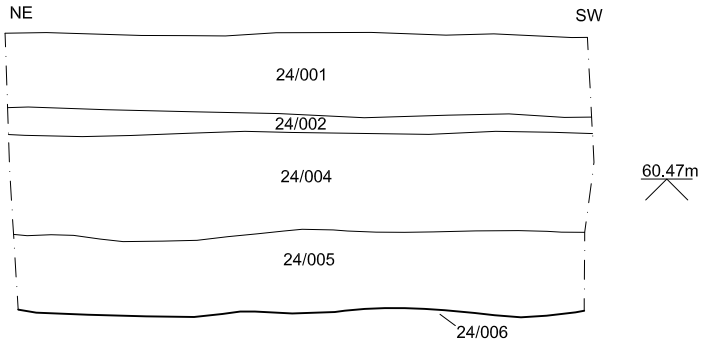


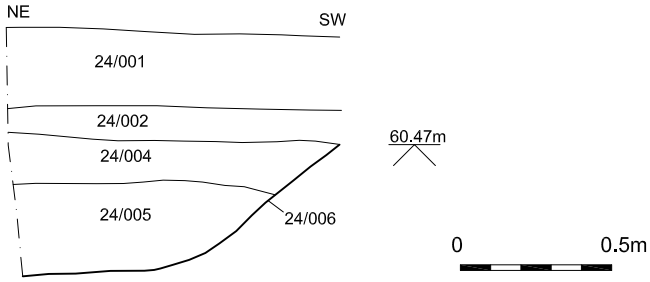
© **Archaeology South-East**		Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell	Fig. 3
Project Ref:171114	Aug 2018	Trench 23 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018269	Drawn by: APL		

Section 2

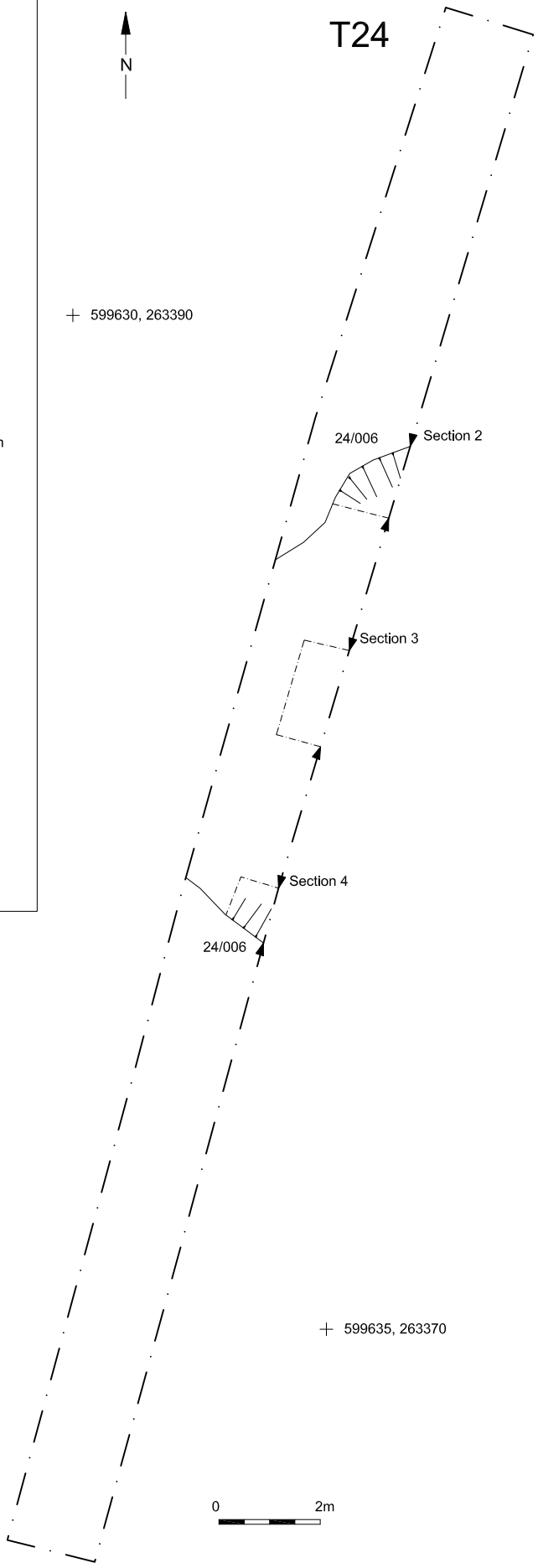
Section 3



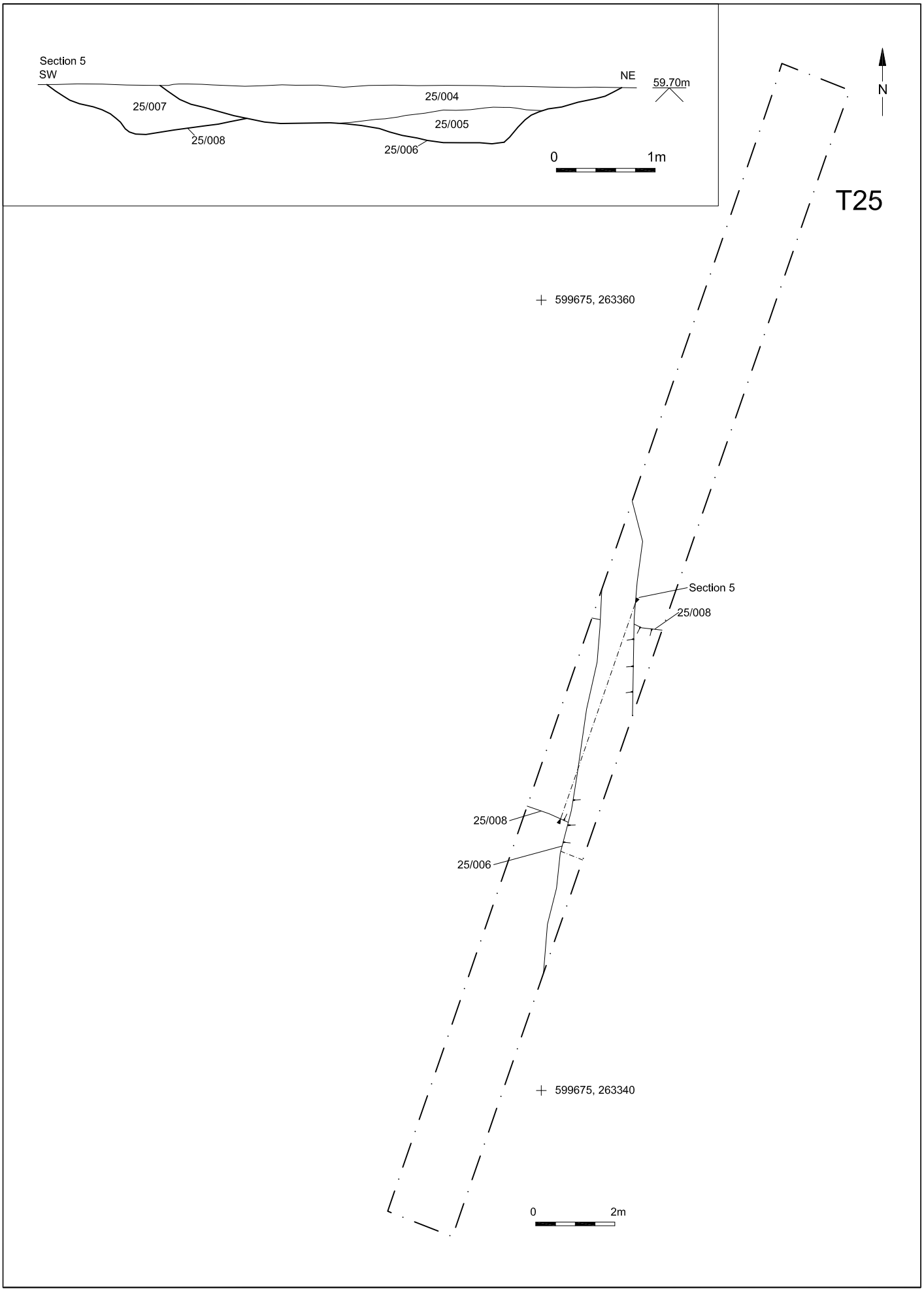
Section 4



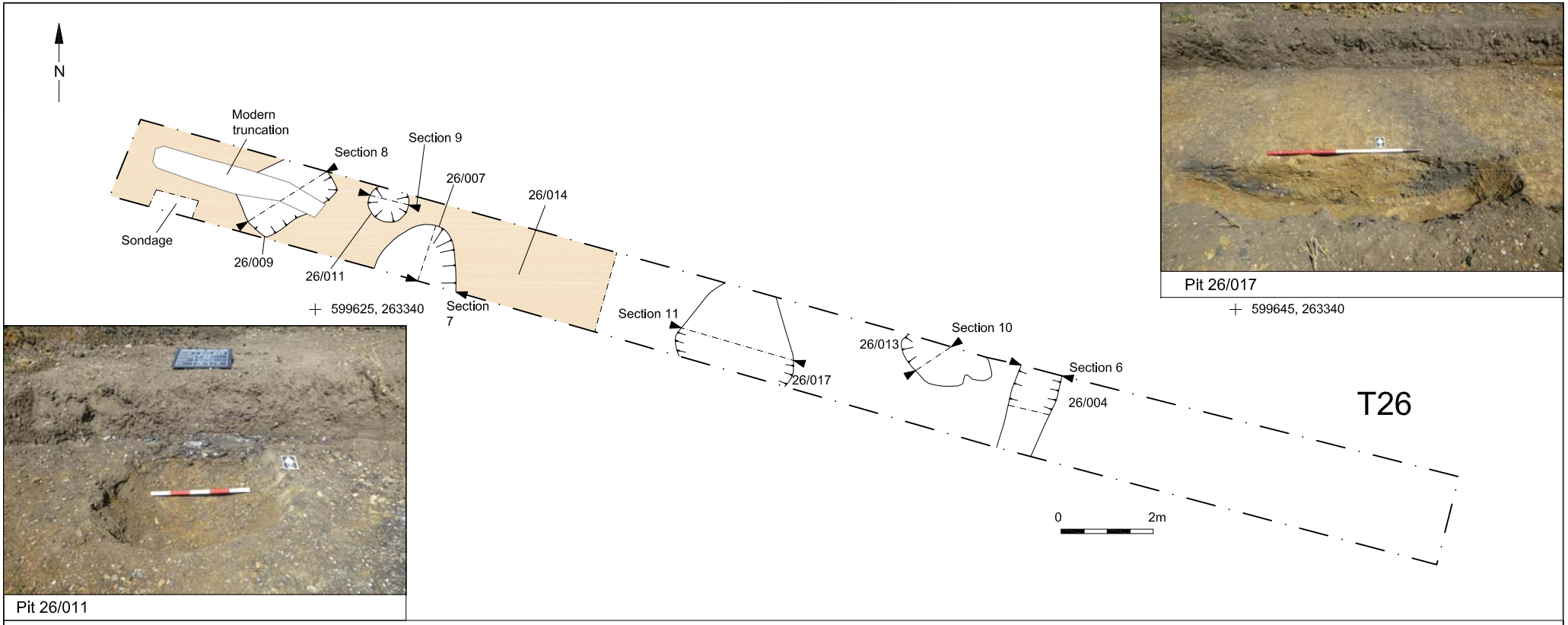
Pond / geological feature 24/006



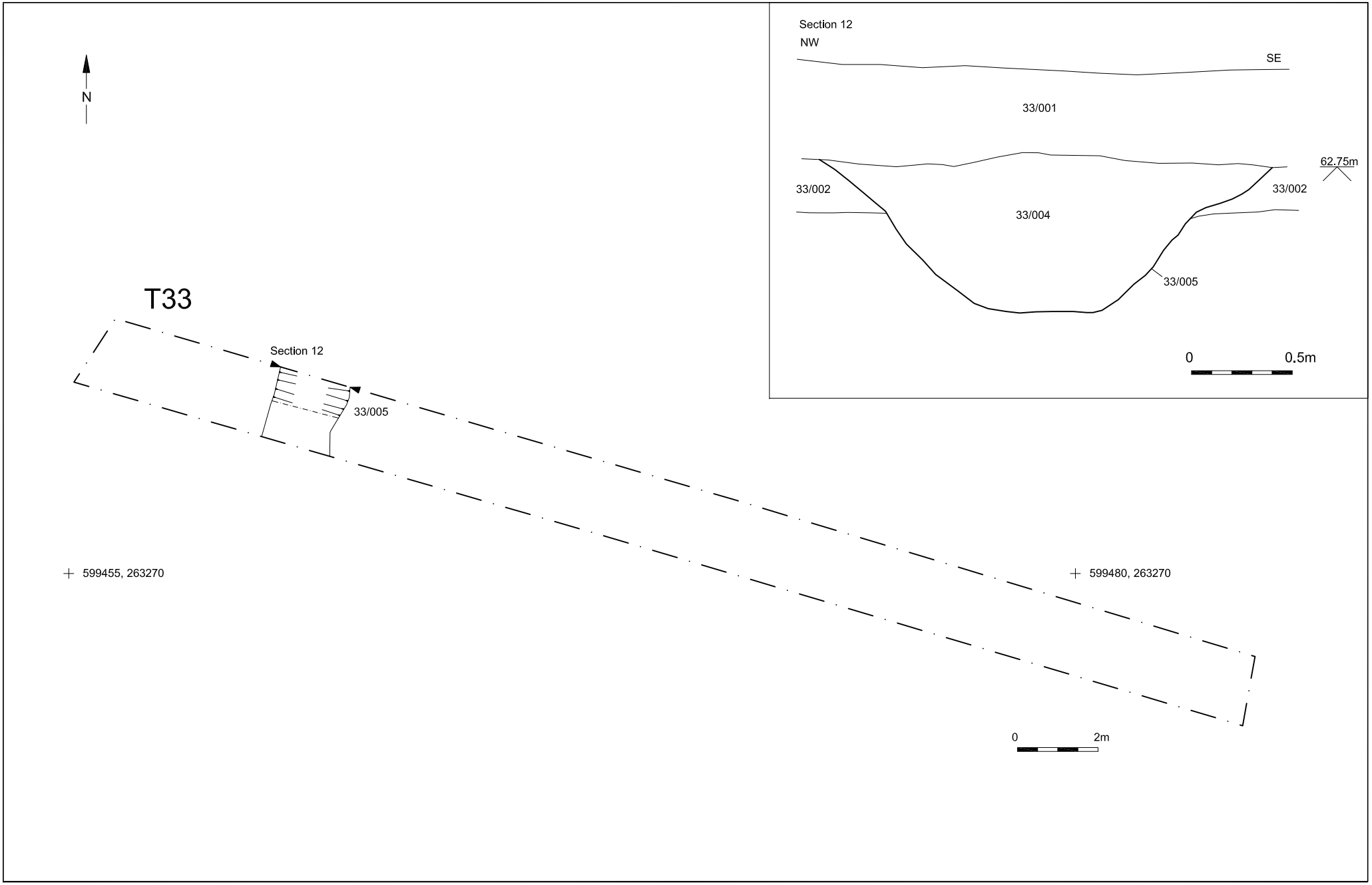
© **Archaeology South-East**		Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell	Fig. 4
Project Ref:171114	Aug 2018	Trench 24 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018269	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell	Fig. 5
Project Ref:171114	Aug 2018	Trench 25 plan and section	
Report Ref: 2018269	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell	Fig. 6
Project Ref:171114	Aug 2018	Trench 26 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018269	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell	Fig. 7
Project Ref:171114	Aug 2018	Trench 33 plan and section	
Report Ref: 2018269	Drawn by: APL		

N

T35

35/007

Section 14

599515, 263245

Section 13

599550, 263240

35/005

0 2m

Section 13

NW SE

35/001

35/002

35/004

35/005

62.68m

Section 14

NW SE

35/006

35/007

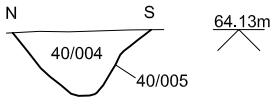
62.72m

0 0.5m

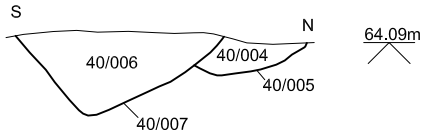
Ditch 35/005

© Archaeology South-East		Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell	Fig. 8
Project Ref:171114	Aug 2018	Trench 35 plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018269	Drawn by: APL		

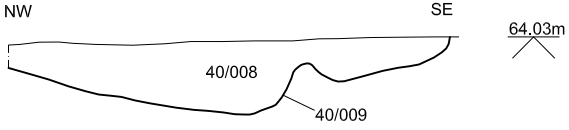
Section 15

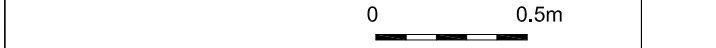


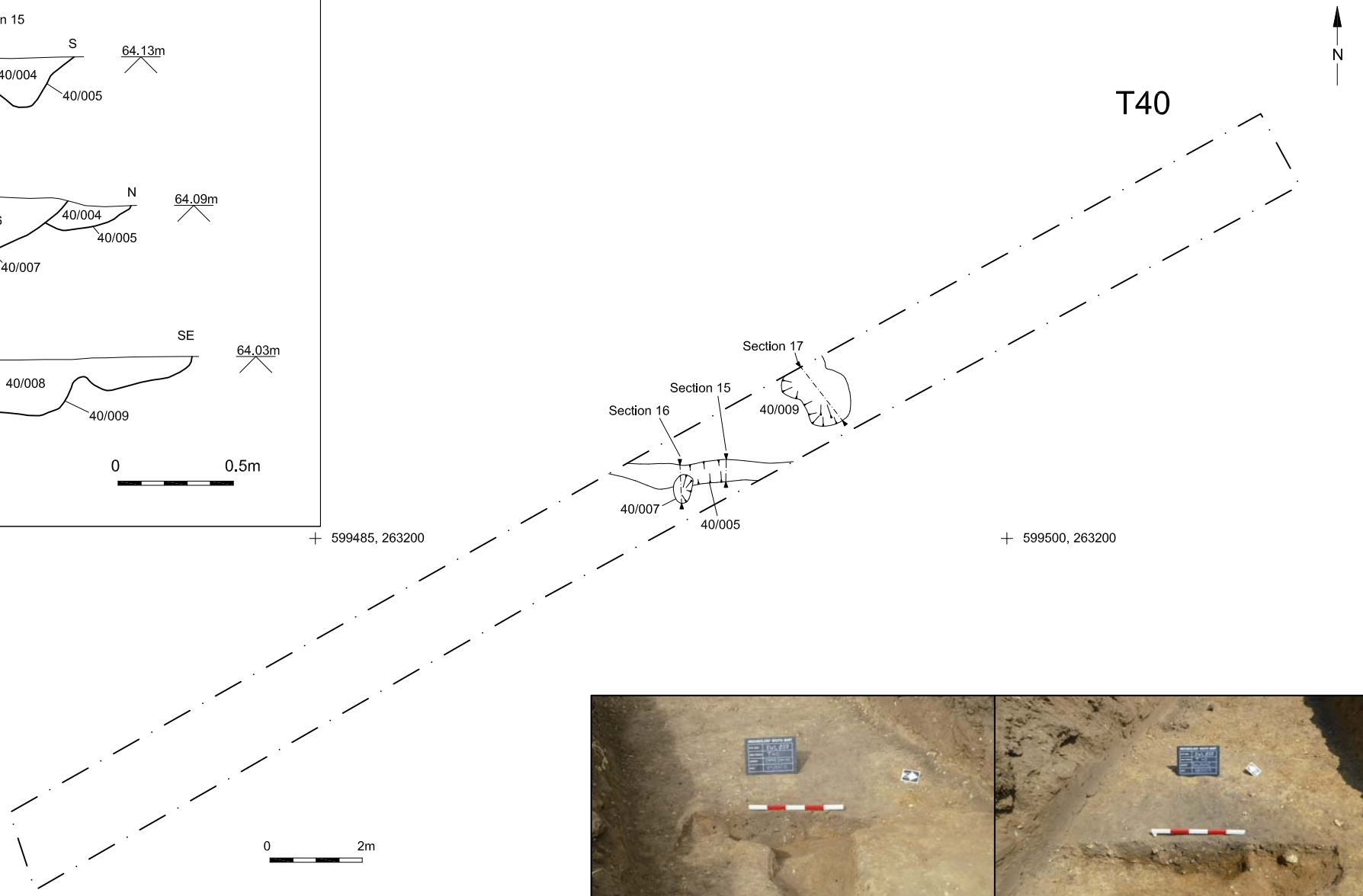
Section 16



Section 17



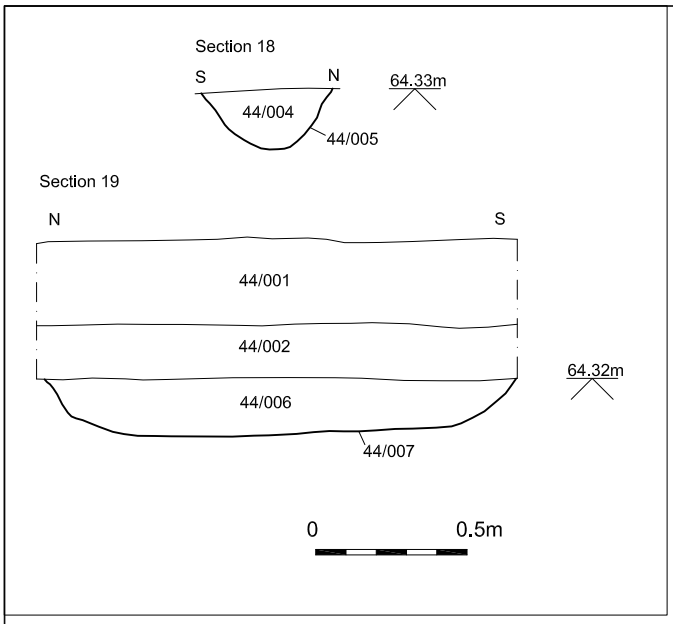


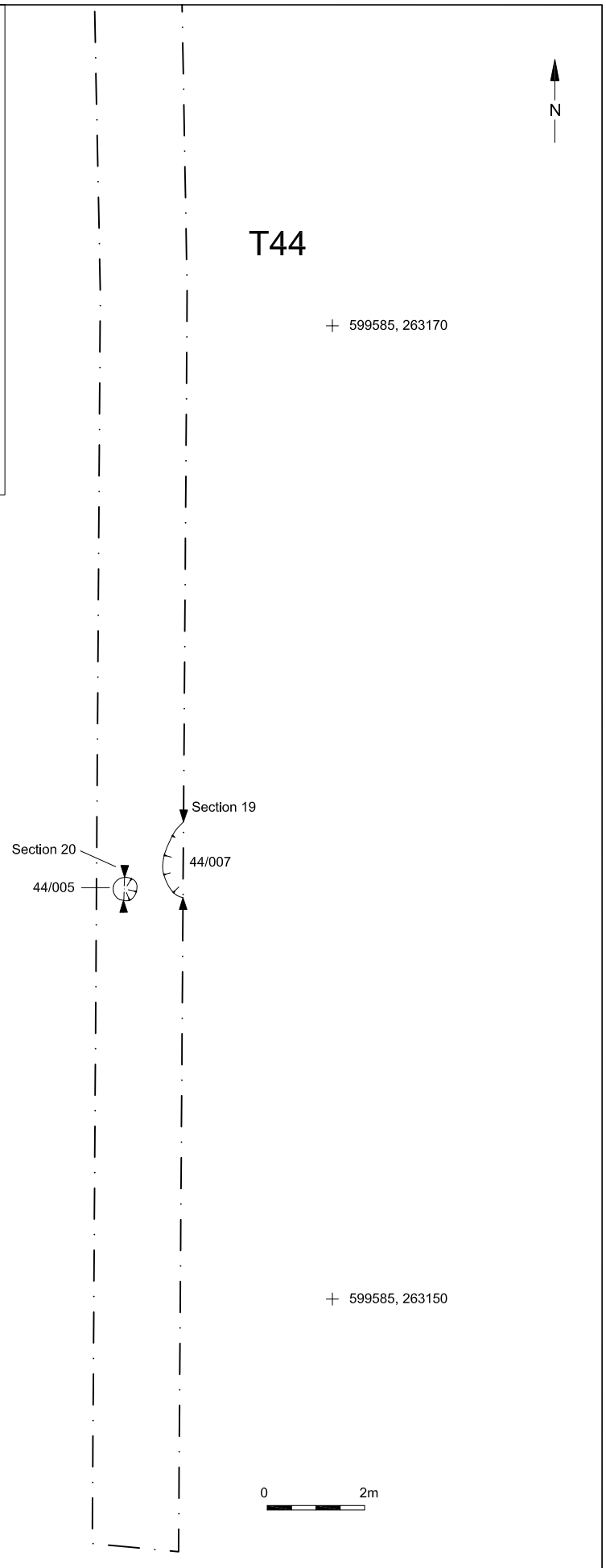


Ditch 40/005 and Pit 40/007

Pit 40/009

© Archaeology South-East		Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell	Fig. 9
Project Ref:171114	Aug 2018	Trench 40 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018269	Drawn by: APL		

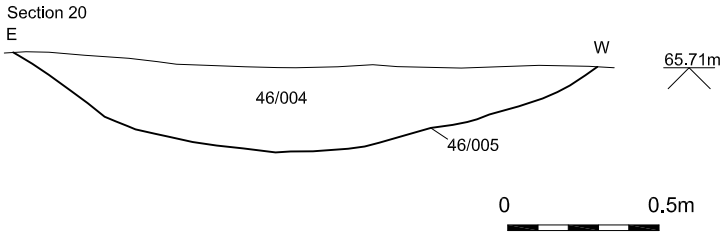




Pit 44/005

Pit 44/007

© Archaeology South-East		Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell	Fig. 10
Project Ref:171114	Aug 2018	Trench 44 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018269	Drawn by: APL		



Ditch 46/005

T46

46/005

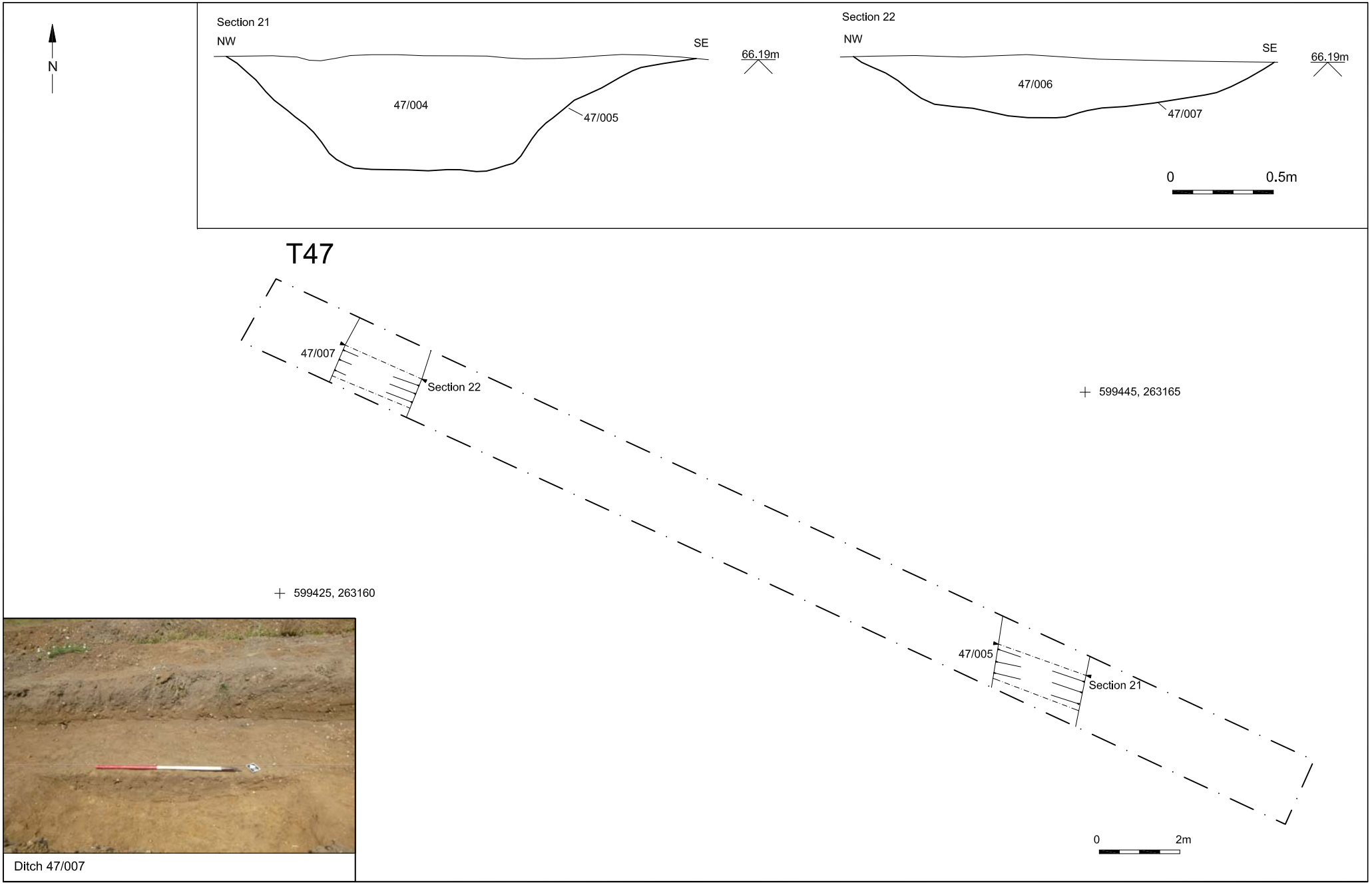
Section 20

599385, 263180

599405, 263180

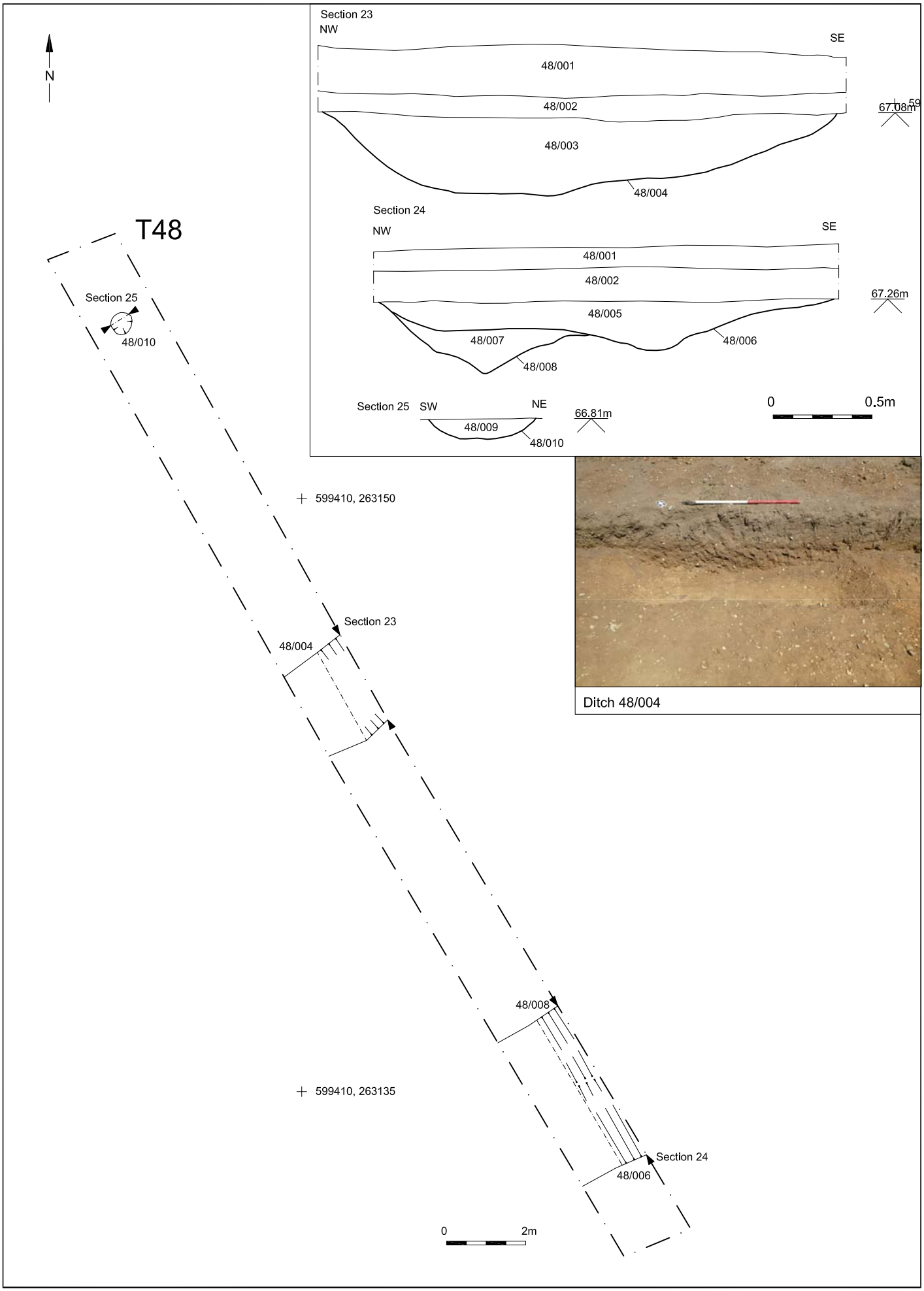
0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell	Fig. 11
Project Ref:171114	Aug 2018	Trench 46 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018269	Drawn by: APL		



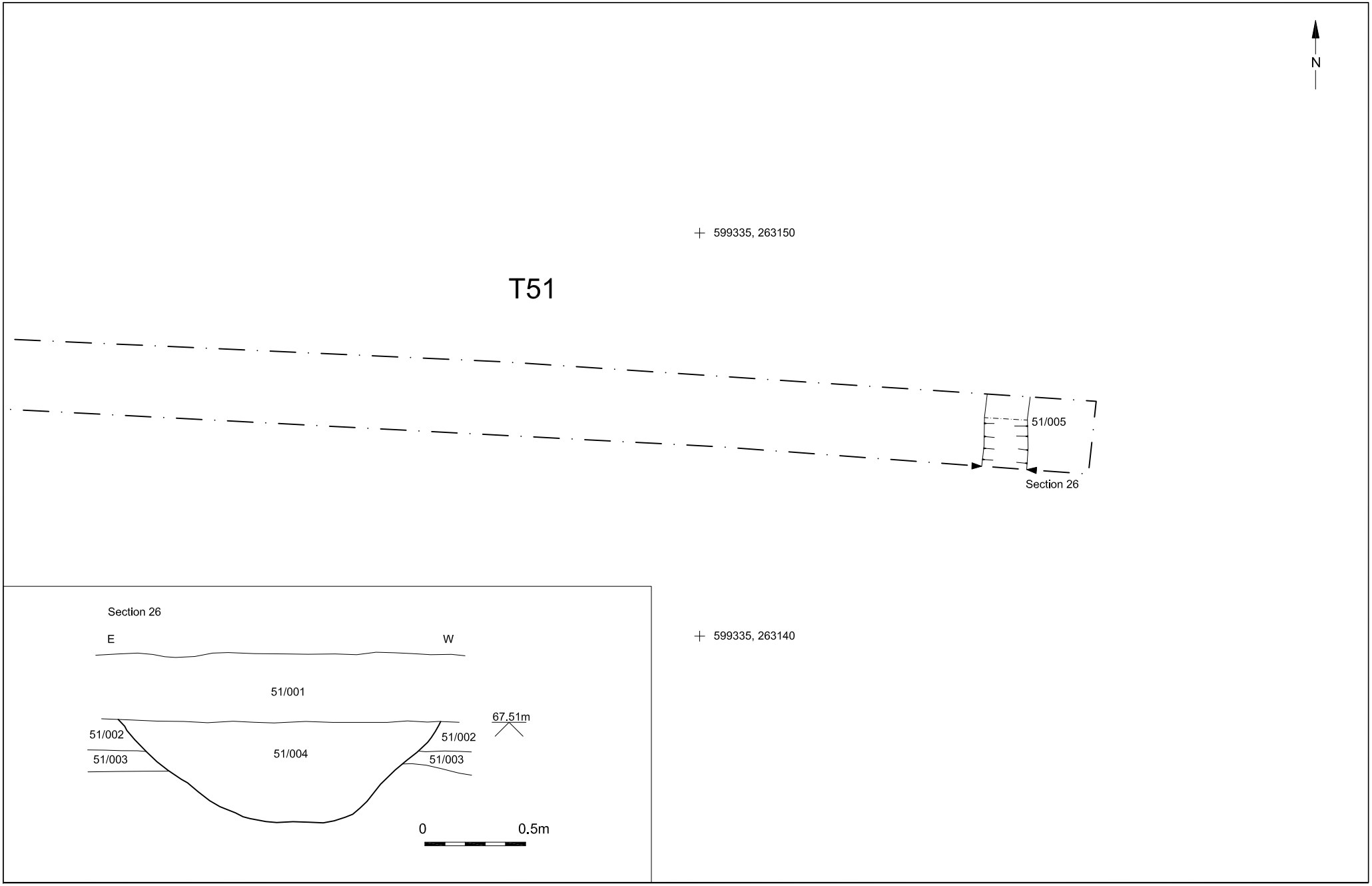
Ditch 47/007

© Archaeology South-East		Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell	Fig. 12
Project Ref:171114	Aug 2018	Trench 47 plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018269	Drawn by: APL		

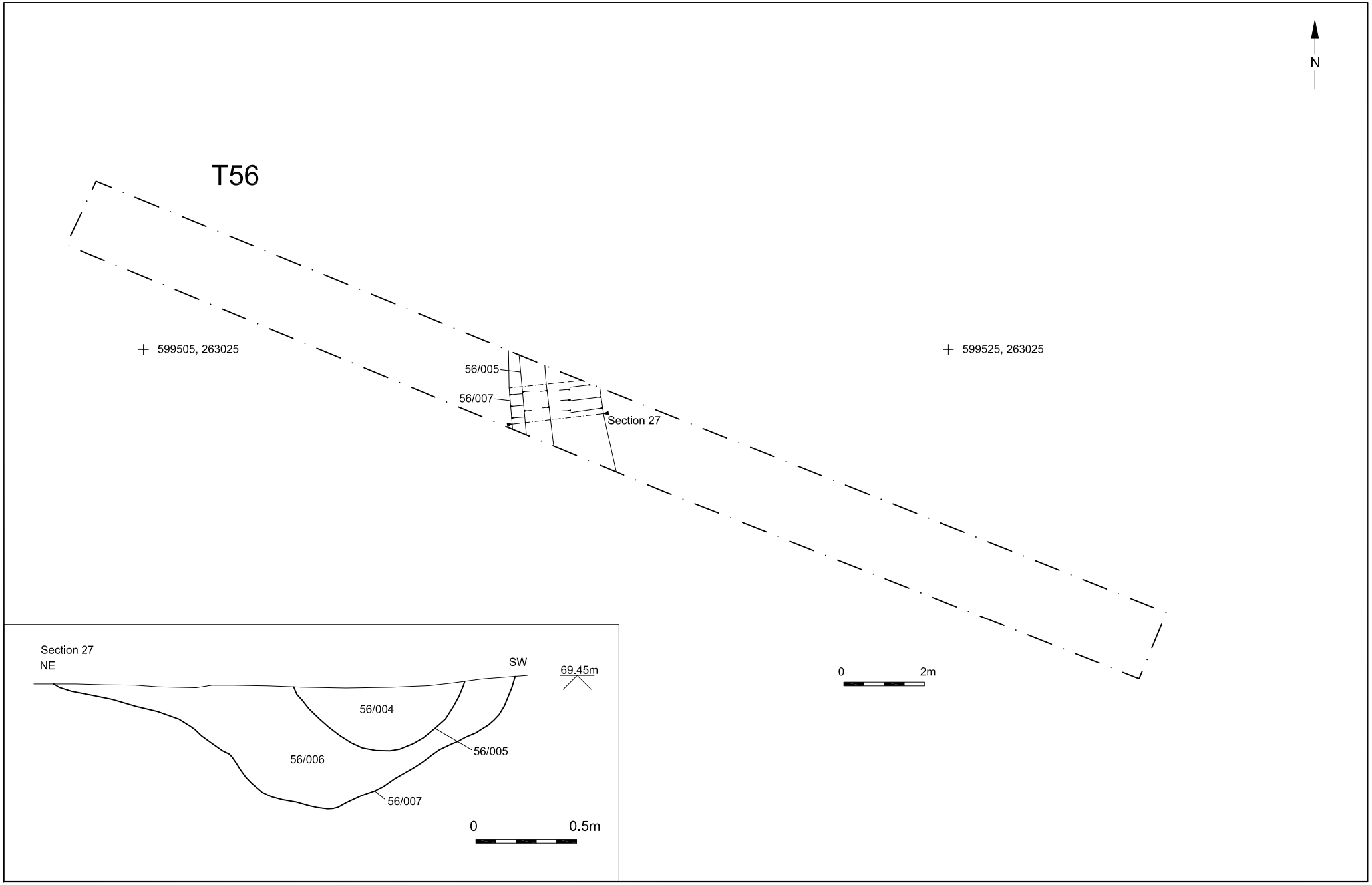


Ditch 48/004

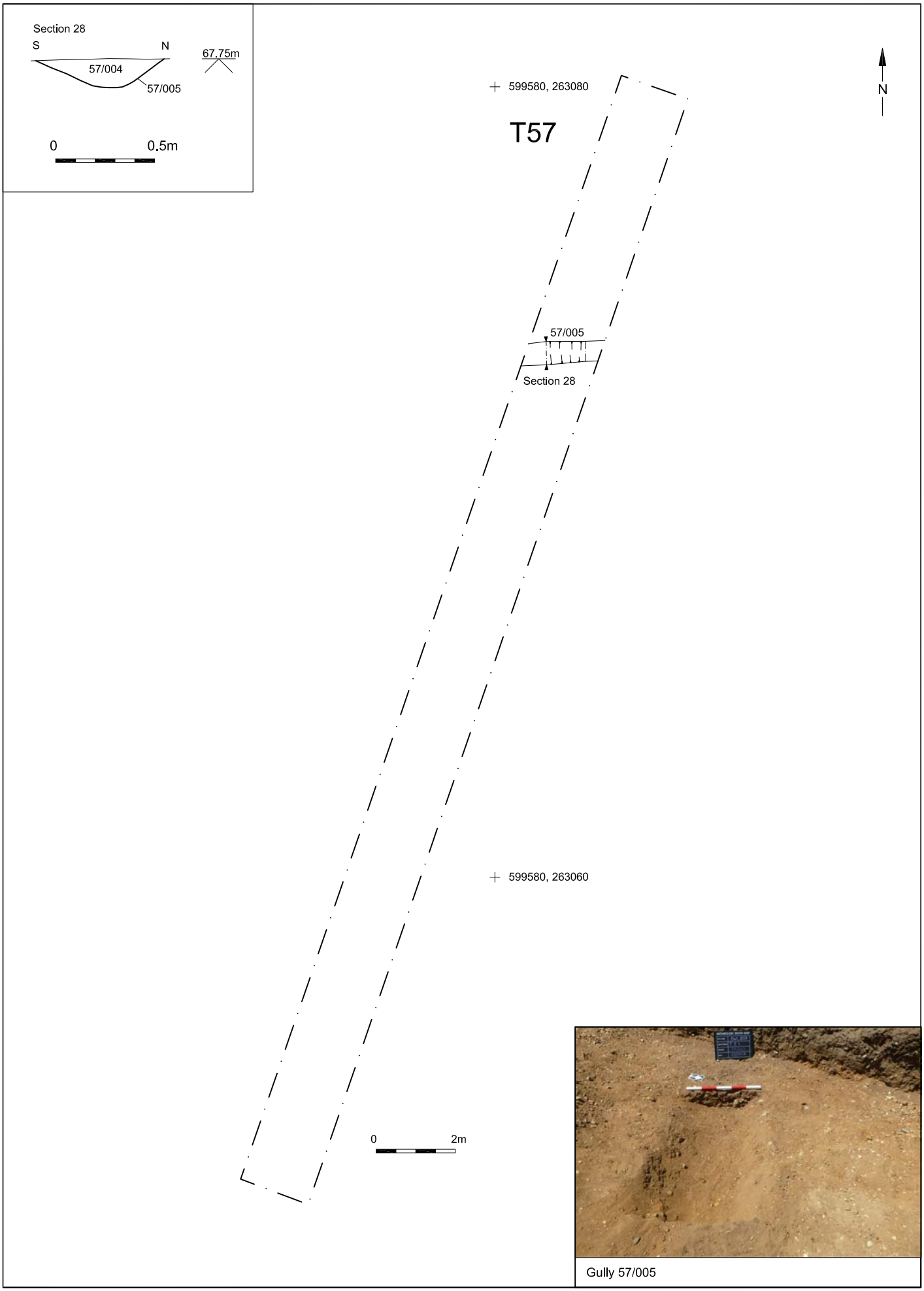
© Archaeology South-East		Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell	Fig. 13
Project Ref:171114	Aug 2018	Trench 48 plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018269	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell	Fig. 14
Project Ref:171114	Aug 2018	Trench 51 plan and section	
Report Ref: 2018269	Drawn by: APL		



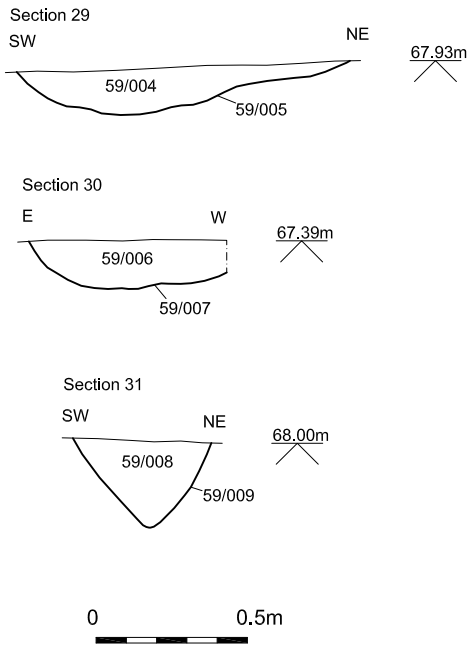
© Archaeology South-East		Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell	Fig. 15
Project Ref:171114	Aug 2018	Trench 56 plan and section	
Report Ref: 2018269	Drawn by: APL		

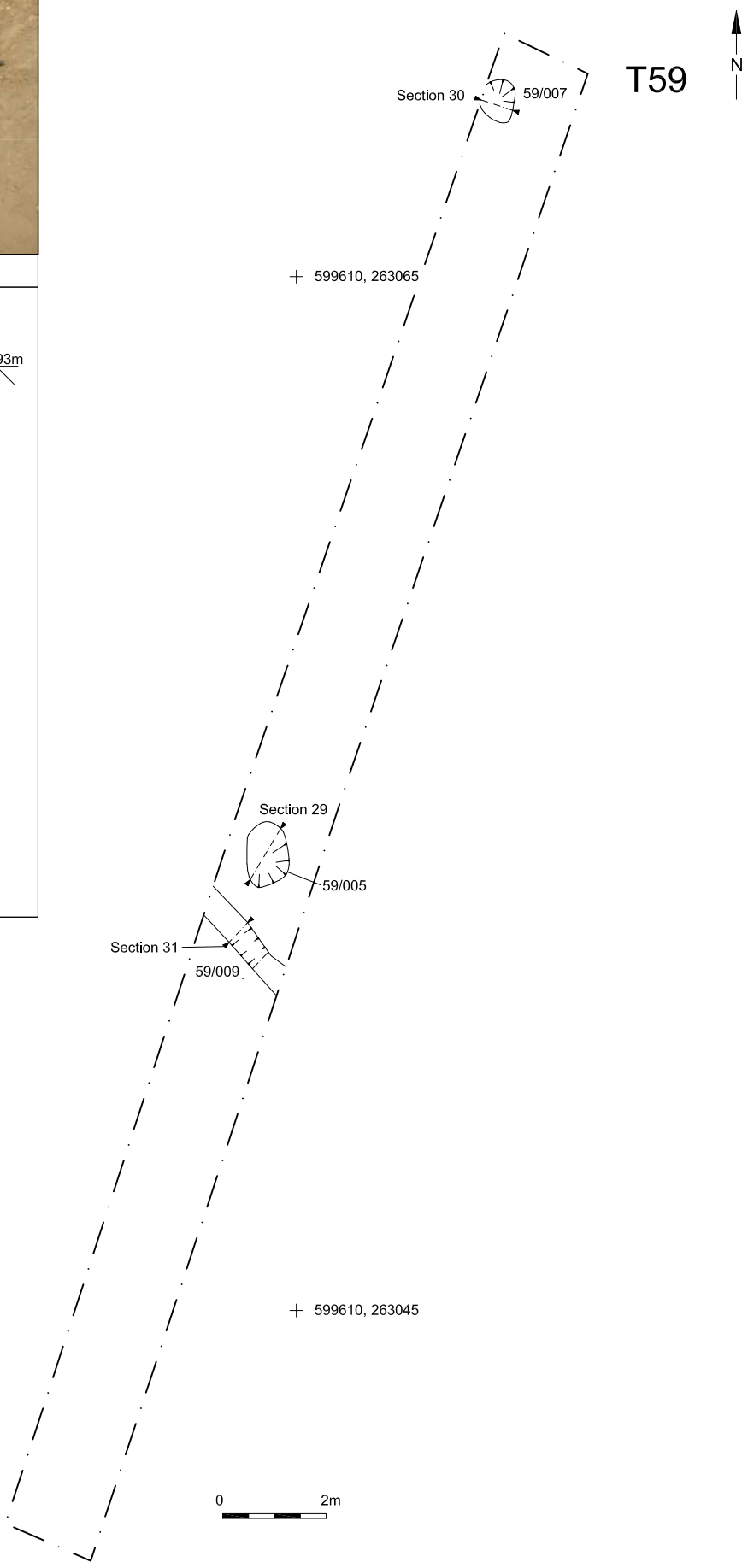


Gully 57/005

© Archaeology South-East		Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell	Fig. 16
Project Ref:171114	Aug 2018	Trench 57 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018269	Drawn by: APL		

Pit 59/005

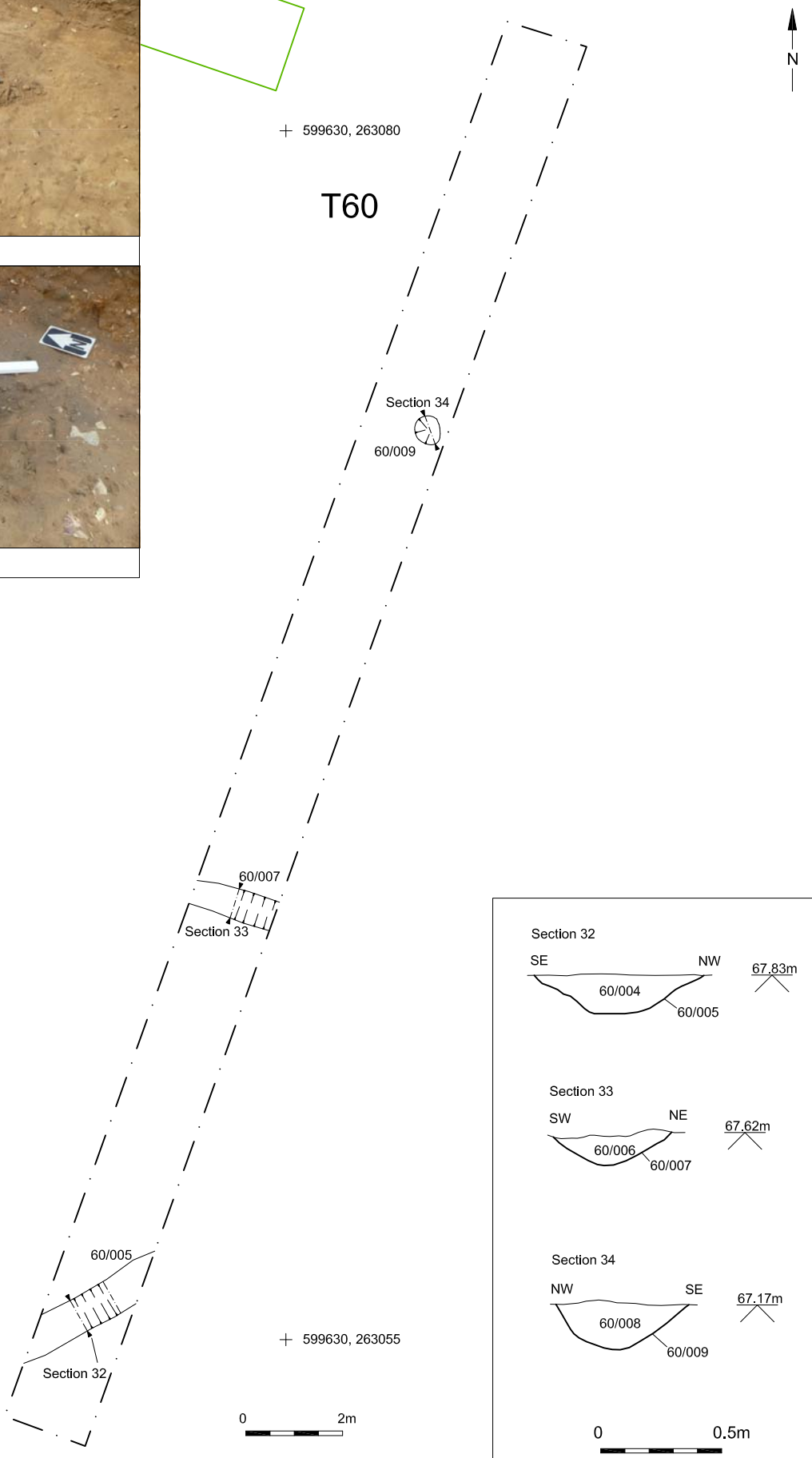


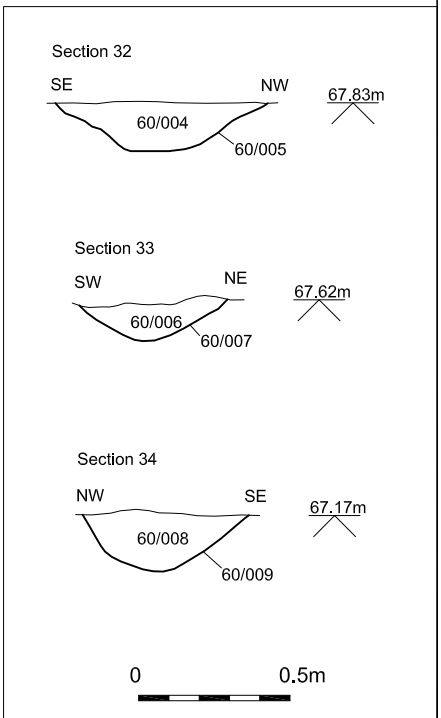


© Archaeology South-East		Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell	Fig. 17
Project Ref:171114	Aug 2018	Trench 59 plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018269	Drawn by: APL		

Ditch 60/005

Pit 60/009





© Archaeology South-East		Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell	Fig. 18
Project Ref:171114	Aug 2018	Trench 60 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018269	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 23

Trench 24

Trench 25

Trench 26

Trench 27

Trench 28

Trench 29

Trench 30

Trench 31

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell	Fig. 19
Project Ref:171114	Aug 2018	Trench photographs	
Report Ref: 2018269	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 32

Trench 33

Trench 34

Trench 35

Trench 36

Trench 37

Trench 38

Trench 39

Trench 40

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell	Fig. 20
Project Ref:171114	Aug 2018	Trench photographs	
Report Ref: 2018269	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 41

Trench 42

Trench 43

Trench 44

Trench 45

Trench 46

Trench 47

Trench 48

Trench 49

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land North and South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell	Fig. 21
Project Ref:171114	Aug 2018	Trench photographs	
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Trench 50

Trench 51

Trench 52

Trench 53

Trench 54

Trench 55

Trench 56

Trench 57

Trench 58

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Project Ref:171114	Aug 2018	Trench photographs	
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Trench 59	Trench 60	Trench 61

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Project Ref:171114	Aug 2018	Trench photographs	
Report Ref: 2018269	Drawn by: APL		

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