Archaeology South-East

ASE

Archaeological Evaluation

Land East of Ashfield Road, Elmswell Suffolk

ASE Project No: 180034
Parish / Site Code: EWL 039

ASE Report No: 2019345

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services Ltd to conduct an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land east of Ashfield Road, Elmswell, Suffolk.

The evaluation was carried out in relation to a proposed housing-led development and was the second phase of archaeological fieldwork on the site, having been preceded by a geophysical survey. Twenty-nine evaluation trenches were excavated, these being positioned in order to provide a random sample of the site, while also investigating selected geophysical anomalies.

Negligible amounts of residual prehistoric flintwork and part of a Roman brooch from the ploughsoil provided the only evidence for earlier, pre-medieval, periods of activity.

The site was bisected by a substantial medieval ditch, which formed part of the eastern boundary of Boten Haugh Green – a large and irregular area of common land recorded in documentary sources from at least the second half of the 12th century. The ditch was identified originally by the geophysical survey, and was confirmed by excavation.

A series of ditches to the southeast of the green-edge ditch formed part of a rectilinear field/enclosure system adjacent to the medieval green. Some of the ditches contained domestic pottery of the late 12th- to 14th century (mostly cooking-pots, with some possible bowls), and small amounts of animal bone (domestic and wild species), charred cereal grains, legumes and other plant macrofossils. Although no buildings or structures were identified, the medieval finds assemblage is indicative of occupation on or close to the site area.

There was no archaeological evidence for activity on the site during the later medieval period. Cartographic evidence shows that nearby White House Farm (or its precursor) was in existence by the early 19th century and that there was a smallholding within the site area, adjacent to the green-edge ditch. Some evidence for the latter (including a robber trench and a cobbled surface) was found during the evaluation.

During the post-medieval period the green-edge ditch was re-cut, perhaps around the time of the enclosure of the green in 1814. This and other substantial field boundary ditches provided the main evidence for post-medieval land use.

After the enclosure of Boten Haugh Green, the entire site area was in agricultural use, with the former green-edge ditch acting as a significant field boundary until it was backfilled in the second half of the 19th century. Subsequently, a field pattern was established that remained largely unchanged until the 1970s, when some fields were amalgamated.

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1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was carried out as a condition of planning consent for a housing-led development, and was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services Ltd.

1.1.3 The site is located at National Grid Reference TL 9949 6451, on the northern edge of the large village of Elmswell, in Mid Suffolk District (Figure 1).

1.1.4 The proposed development site is an irregular parcel of land, recently in agricultural use. It is bounded to the north by housing on Oak Lane, to the east by cultivated fields, to the south by a private road serving White House Farm and White House Barns, and to the west by Ashfield Road. The site has an area of approximately 4.5 hectares.

1.2 Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The site is at a maximum height of approximately 70m OD, and is on the edge of a clay plateau overlooking the Black Bourn valley, to the south. It is on relatively level ground, with a slight fall from north to south.

1.2.2 Most of the development site consists of a large, irregular field, but it includes two smaller, uncultivated, fields (bounded by ditches and hedgerows) to the west and east of White House Farm (Figure 2). The water-filled ditch defining the east side of the westernmost field was particularly wide, and has been described previously as a dyke (JSAC 2006, 3).

1.2.3 A large oval pond (perhaps a former quarry) in the eastern part of the site has been shown on historic mapping since at least 1814.

1.2.4 The underlying geology of the site is Crag Group – Sand. This is overlaid by superficial deposits of the Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton (BGS 2019).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The first phase of archaeological work in relation to this site consisted of a desk-based assessment (JSAC 2006). This indicated that there were no known heritage assets within the site area and that there was generally low potential for archaeological remains on the site. Subsequently, an application was made for a housing development on the site.

1.3.2 Outline consent was granted by Mid Suffolk District Council (Ref: 0210/17) for the development of up to 106 residential units. Condition 8 of the consent states:

"No development shall take place on site until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, 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. Timetable for the site investigation to be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason – To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development. This condition is required to be agreed prior to the commencement of any development to ensure matters of archaeological importance are preserved and secured early to ensure avoidance of damage or loss due to the development and/or its construction. If agreement was sought at any later stage there is an unacceptable risk of loss and damage to archaeological and historic assets."

1.3.3 In accordance with this condition, Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS), in its role as archaeological advisor to the local authority, required a geophysical survey of the site (Abraham 2017). This was carried out by Magnitude Surveys, on behalf of Oxford Archaeology East (Magnitude Surveys 2017.

1.3.4 The positive results of the geophysical survey led to a further requirement from SCCAS, for archaeological trial trenching on the site. Accordingly, RPS Consulting commissioned ASE to undertake an archaeological evaluation. ASE duly prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation for a trial trench evaluation (ASE 2019a) that was submitted to and approved by SCCAS. The subsequent evaluation is the subject of this report.

1.4 Scope of the Report

1.4.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land east of Ashfield Road, Elmswell, Suffolk. The fieldwork was carried out 28 October – 08 November 2019.

1.4.2 The report describes and interprets the results of the fieldwork and assesses the potential for the survival of archaeological remains on the wider site.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following summary of the archaeological and historical background is derived from the desk-based assessment (JSAC 2006), an up-to-date search of the Suffolk Historic Environment record (SHER), published sources and information derived from the website of the Elmswell History Group (www.elmswell-history.org.uk). The SHER search results (within a 1.5km radius of the site centre) are tabulated in Appendix 8 and the sites are shown on Figure 1.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 There is slight evidence for later prehistoric activity within 1.5km of the site.

2.2.2 Archaeological monitoring at St Lucy, Church Road, Elmswell (SHER ref: EWL 028) revealed a Late Bronze Age/Earliest Iron Age cremation, with associated loomweights, pottery, worked flint and burnt flint.

2.2.3 A trial-trench evaluation at School Road, Elmswell (EWL 040) identified a Late Bronze Age pit.

2.2.4 Stray finds of prehistoric date from the Elmswell area include part of a Late Bronze Age spearhead (EWL 014).

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 Significant evidence for Roman occupation (much of it relating to pottery production) has been found approximately 1.25km south of the current site.

2.3.2 The remains of a Roman pottery kiln (EWL 003) were found near Church Cottages, Elmswell, during construction work in 1964. According to the excavator, Basil Brown, this was a pedestal kiln of the Wattisfield type. A significant amount of pottery was recovered from the kiln (probably from the stokehole), as well as from the surrounding area, dated to the 3rd/4th century (Wilson 1964).

2.3.3 Two adjacent kilns and an associated well were found during an evaluation and subsequent excavation on Land South of Wetherden Road (EWL 037). The kilns were of similar clay construction, incorporating a ‘tongue’ pedestal. There were two principal kiln products – flagons in a distinctive white/buff fabric and coarse wares, especially black-surfaced jars. A large pottery assemblage, (mostly wasters), was recovered from the kilns and the well, together with fragments of kiln furniture and associated environmental evidence. Two ditched enclosures and scattered pits in the same area of the site provide some evidence for contemporary occupation. Two Early Roman pits (also containing pottery wasters) at the west end of the site demonstrate more widespread occupation during the same period (ASE 2019b).

2.3.4 The parish boundary (also the modern boundary between East and West Suffolk) that runs along the eastern edge of the EWL 037 site, has been

suggested as the former course of a Roman road, although this is as yet unproven (EWL 046, formerly EWL MISC).

2.3.5 An excavation on land off Gardeners Walk (EWL 013) identified three Roman ditches, one of which probably formed part of an enclosure.

2.3.6 A Roman ditch was found during an evaluation at St Johns House, Church Road, Elmswell (EWL 041).

2.3.7 A probable Roman ditch (perhaps part of a field system with two other, undated, ditches) were found during a trial-trench evaluation at the Former Grampian Country Foods site, St Edmund's Drive, Elmswell (EWL 032), approximately 500m southwest of the site.

2.3.8 Roman find spots within 1.5km of the site include pottery and a bronze finger ring (EWL 001), a coin (EWL 005) and coins and a bronze ring (EWL 045, formerly EWL MISC).

2.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

2.4.1 Elmswell was referred to as *Elmeswell* in the Domesday Book of 1086. The Survey indicated that St Edmund's Abbey held Elmswell before 1066 and the village appears to have prospered by the time of Domesday, having a recorded population of forty households, putting it in the largest 20% of settlements recorded at that time. The Survey included mention of a church, although the current parish church of St John the Divine dates from the 14th century.

2.4.2 Evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation has come mainly from the area around the parish church and along the principal east-west route (modern Church Road/Cross Street/Wetherden Road) between Elmswell and Wetherden, more than 1km south of the site.

2.4.3 A metal detector survey (EWL 025) produced a small scatter of Anglo-Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval artefacts, including a mount from an Early Anglo-Saxon hanging bowl that may be indicative of a cemetery site. Further metal-detected finds have been made near the parish church (EWL 010, EWL 014).

2.4.4 Part of an Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon settlement (5th-7th century), was found during an evaluation and subsequent excavation on Land South of Wetherden Road, Elmswell (EWL 037). The settlement was represented by three definite and four possible sunken-featured buildings (SFBs), some associated pits and a possible boundary ditch. A possible timber building (of earth-fast post construction) with an associated hearth was located north of the SFBs. Associated fragments of fired clay/daub with wattle and post impressions suggest destruction by fire. Currently undated, the postulated building might have been part of the Anglo-Saxon settlement or a later (medieval) farmstead (ASE 2019b).

2.4.5 The eastern boundary of the EWL 037 site corresponded with the parish boundary between Elmswell and Wetherden, which coincides with the modern administrative boundary between East and West Suffolk. Known as the

Franchise Bank (or the Hundred Mere), this boundary is marked as 'the old ditch' on a map of *c.*1568, dividing the Franchise of St Edmund to the west, from the Geldable land to the east (EWL 016). The boundary is probably medieval or earlier in date.

2.4.6 Archaeological monitoring near Oliver House (approximately 1km southwest of the site) produced two sherds of medieval pottery and two medieval buckles (EWL 021).

2.4.7 Approximately 1km southeast of the current site are medieval earthworks surrounding Mutton, representing the remains of field boundary ditches (WDN 017) along with a medieval moat at Mutton Hall (WDN 005).

2.4.8 There are two extant medieval buildings within 1.5km of the site. Elmswell Hall (EWL 002) was originally the site of a moated monastic grange, which remained in the ownership of St Edmund's Abbey until 1536 when it was leased or granted to Sir Thomas Darcy. A series of 'Class F' medieval earthworks were recorded in the early 20th century which are described as an oblong moat with portions of the northern and eastern sides of a large water-girt area to the east of the moat.

2.4.9 Oak Farmhouse (EWL 008) is a former aisled hall of 13th/14th-century date.

2.5 Post-Medieval

2.5.1 The site was on the south-eastern edge of *Boten Haugh Green*. This large and irregular area of common land covered approximately 450 acres, stretching from Elmswell northwards towards Norton Little Green and Hunston Green. It was depicted on Hodskinson's map of Suffolk in 1783 (Figure 19), and is known from documentary sources as early as 1156–80, when it was described as *pasturam de Buttehale* (Martin 2015). The place-name has survived to the present day, as *Button Haugh Green,* for an area of land west of the former Great Ashfield airfield. The extent of the former green can still be traced in modern field and property boundaries.

2.5.2 *Boten Haugh Green* was enclosed in 1814, under an act of 1811. The enclosure map of Elmswell parish indicates clearly that the edge of the green ran SSW to NNE across the area of the current development site. The large ditch (or dyke) defining the eastern edge of the small field to the west of White House Farm (1.2.2) formed part of the green boundary. The subsequent tithe map (1841) shows that the ditch originally extended further to the NNE, bisecting the northern part of the current site.

2.5.3 Other notable features shown on the enclosure map within the area of the current site include two small buildings, to the east of the former green-edge ditch, and an oval pond, still extant in the eastern part of the site.

2.5.4 An accessible copy of the 1814 enclosure map can be found on the website of the Elmswell History Group, at www.elmswell-history.org.uk.

2.5.5 The tithe map of 1841 indicates that within the current site area the former green-edge ditch continued to form a major field boundary, with different land

use on either side. Fields to the west, bordering on Ashfield Road, were used as allotments and (according to the tithe apportionment) contained at least two cottages. Fields to the east of the former green-edge ditch were identified as arable or pasture. A building or buildings in a small enclosure, immediately east of the former green-edge ditch, were probably the same structures shown on the 1814 enclosure map. The tithe apportionment described these as a *cottage and garden*.

2.5.6 By the 1880s, as shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, the former green-edge ditch had been partially backfilled, within the northern part of the current site, although other field boundaries remained unchanged. The 'cottage and garden' shown on the 1841 tithe map had also been demolished by the 1880s.

2.5.7 Additional details derived from the cartographic evidence, including records of land ownership, can be found in the desk-based assessment (JSAC 2006).

2.6 Previous archaeological work on the site

2.6.1 A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken in 2017 (Magnitude Surveys 2017). The survey identified a building and associated small enclosure marked on the 1814 enclosure map and the 1841 tithe map, as well as various anomalies relating to agricultural activity, including three field boundaries, and some anomalies likely to relate to natural ground variations. The geophysical survey results are shown on Figure 2.

2.6.2 Although it was not stated in the geophysical survey report, a strong linear anomaly running SSW-NNE across the northern part of the site corresponded to the alignment of the former boundary of *Boten Haugh Green* (2.5.2).

2.7 Aims of the project

2.7.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as described in the WSI (ASE 2019a), were as follows:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.

- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.

- To enable RPS and the County Archaeologist to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further work required in order to satisfy the archaeological condition.

- To enable RPS and the County Archaeologist to determine whether archaeological remains of national significance are present that may warrant preservation *in situ*.

2.7.2 More specific research aims, formulated with reference to regional research frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000; (Medleycott 2011) were as follows:

- *What forms do farms take in the Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and medieval periods, what forms of buildings are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 47, 58, 70)*

- *How far can the size and shape of fields be related to the agricultural regimes identified, and what is the relationship between rural and urban sites? (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 47)*

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2019a) and Method Statement (ASE 2019c).

3.1.2 Twenty-nine evaluation trenches (Figure 2) were excavated under direct archaeological supervision using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 2.1m-wide ditching bucket.

3.1.3 The trenches were generally 30m in length, and were distributed to achieve a random sample of the site, while also investigating selected geophysical anomalies. The trenches were mostly located according to the proposed trench plan in the WSI (ASE 2019a), with occasional minor adjustments of position or length to avoid local obstructions such as hedgerows or reptile fences. Trench 16 was extended by approximately 2m at its NE end in order to trace the continuation of certain archaeological features. Part of Trench 19 was widened by machine in order to investigate a large, SW-NE oriented ditch.

3.1.4 Proposed Trench 27 was not excavated because of its proximity to an extant field boundary ditch and an area of dense vegetation. Proposed Trench 29 was not excavated because of its proximity to overhead power lines. These alterations to the trenching proposed in the WSI were carried out with the consent of the monitoring Archaeological Officer (SCCAS).

3.1.5 Mechanical excavation was generally undertaken to the surface of archaeological deposits or to the top of the geological stratum, which generally occurred at the same level.

3.1.6 Archaeological features were sample excavated by hand, with additional mechanical excavation of particularly deep ditches in Trenches 8 and 19.

3.1.7 Pits and posthole-sized features were half-sectioned (as a minimum), while ditches were investigated by means of 1m-wide hand-dug segments.

3.1.8 Archaeological features, soil horizons and the natural strata were recorded using a unique sequence of context numbers for each trench and are shown in this report thus: [1/001], whereby the first number is the trench reference and the second number is the context.

3.1.9 All planning was done using GPS. Sections were drawn at scales of 1:10 or 1:20 on archival standard drawing film. Written records (trench and context descriptions) were made on *pro forma* trench recording sheets and context sheets.

3.1.10 A photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution digital (JPEG) images taken with a compact camera.

3.1.11 All finds were collected, bagged by context and labelled with the site code and context number, and retained for specialist identification and study.

3.1.12 Selected (sealed) deposits were sampled for environmental analysis.

3.1.13 Metal detecting of the topsoil (in all-metal mode) was carried out on a 2m-wide strip adjacent to each trench, with the exception of Trenches 28 and 31. All archaeological features and excavated fills were also scanned with a metal detector. All finds were retained, apart from obviously modern finds (such as aluminium ring pulls and tin foil) and fragments of industrial clinker.

3.1.14 The site code EWL 039, allocated by Suffolk County Council's Historic Environment Officer, was included on all site records.

3.2 Archive

3.2.1 The fieldwork archive is currently held at the Witham office of ASE and will be deposited with Suffolk County Council's archive store in due course. The nature and contents of the archive are described in Table 1.

Description	Quantity	Type
Trench record sheets	29	A4 paper
Context sheets	192	A4 paper
Drawing register sheets	4	A4 paper
Drawing sheets	12	A3 permatrace
Environmental sample register	1	A4 paper
Bulk sample sheets	11	A4 paper
Digital images	92	High-resolution JPGs

Table 1: Quantification of the fieldwork archive

4.0 RESULTS OF THE TRIAL TRENCHING

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The locations of the twenty-nine investigated trenches are shown on Figure 2.

4.1.2 Archaeological deposits and features were recorded in twelve evaluation trenches, located mostly in a SW–NE strip running through the centre of the site. These results are described by trench in sections 4.3 to 4.14, with a full context list provided as Appendix 1. The remaining seventeen trenches were negative archaeologically, although some contained modern postholes, plough furrows and 19th/20th-century land drains, or recent engineering test pits. Trenches with negative archaeological results are given summary description below (4.15) with further detail presented in Appendix 2.

4.1.3 Trenches that were negative archaeologically generally revealed a straightforward sequence of modern ploughsoil over geological strata (4.2), with little or no evidence for natural soil profiles. This demonstrated the depth of truncation/disturbance by modern ploughing; a fact that was confirmed by the widespread evidence of plough furrows cutting natural deposits.

4.1.4 Archaeological features were generally recognised immediately below the ploughsoil, cutting the natural stratum, and feature visibility was generally good. In rare cases (notably in Trench 17) archaeological features were masked by a thin layer of 'subsoil' containing small amounts of charcoal, chalk and shell. This deposit was probably created by the reworking of underlying ditch and pit fills during cultivation.

4.1.5 Most of the earlier deposits (notably ditch fills) exhibited frequent ferruginous staining and localised accumulation of iron deposits (redoximorphic features); these were indicative of periodic waterlogging.

4.2 General soil descriptions

4.2.1 Geological strata consisted generally of compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, or firm, light grey chalky clay, with considerable variation between trenches. These deposits were consistent with descriptions of the Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton, mapped at the site by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2019).

4.2.2 Modern ploughsoil deposits were generally friable, mid brownish grey sandy or clayey loam, depending on the nature of the underlying geology; the ploughsoil was approximately 0.30m thick and extended across most of the site.

4.2.3 Two fields in the southern part of the site had apparently not been intensively ploughed or cultivated, and trenching in those fields revealed different soil profiles. In Trenches 14 and 15, in the field to the west of White House Farm, the natural stratum was overlaid by relatively thin (0.25m) deposits of friable, dark brownish grey sandy loam, supporting a thin turf layer forming the current ground surface.

4.2.4 In Trenches 28 and 31, in the field to the east of White House Farm, the natural stratum was overlaid by a 'subsoil' deposit ([28/002] and [31/002]) of dark brown sandy silt, 0.20m thick, containing pebbles but no finds. The interface between the natural clayey sand and the overlying subsoil was indistinct, suggesting that the subsoil represented part of a natural soil profile that elsewhere had been destroyed by modern ploughing. The subsoil was sealed by a layer of friable, dark brownish grey sandy loam, only 0.15m thick, supporting a thin turf layer forming the current ground surface.

4.2.5 The 1841 tithe map and apportionment indicate that Trenches 28 and 31 were located in a field that was laid to pasture, suggesting that it had not been ploughed in modern times.

4.3 Trench 3

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x 0.35m deep
Ground level: 70.20 OD (N), 69.99m OD (S)
Figure: 4

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
3/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
3/002	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.30m	Trench-wide
3/003	Cut	Linear feature, probably natural	0.30m–0.43m	S end of trench
3/004	Fill	Fill of linear feature 3/003	0.30m–0.43m	S end of trench

Table 2: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 3

4.3.1 Trench 3 contained a shallow linear feature [3/003], probably of natural origin.

4.3.2 Cut [3/003] was linear, oriented E-W, and measuring >2.10m long x 1.00m wide x 0.13m deep. It had moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base (Figure 4, Section 1 and photograph). Fill [3/004] was soft, dark orangey brown sandy silt, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

4.4 Trench 5

Dimensions: 30.00 x 2.10m x 0.35m deep
Ground level: 69.86m OD (W), 69.97m OD (E)
Figure: 5

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
5/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
5/002	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.30m	Trench-wide
5/003	Cut	Small pit or posthole	0.30m–0.40m	W half of trench
5/004	Fill	Fill of pit/posthole 5/003	0.30m–0.40m	W half of trench

Table 3: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 5

4.4.1 A small pit or possible posthole [5/003] was located in the western half of Trench 5, extending beyond the trench edge to the south. Two land drains were noted (but not excavated) in the eastern half of Trench 5.

4.4.2 Pit [5/003] was oval, measuring 0.38m x >0.22m x 0.10m deep, with steep sides breaking sharply into a flat base (Figure 5, Section 2 and photograph). Single fill [5/004] was soft, orangey brown sandy clay with frequent charcoal

flecks and occasional pebbles, but no finds.

4.4.3 Although pit [5/003] was not detected by the geophysical survey, three weak linear anomalies (not identified as corresponding below-ground remains) were recorded at the west end of Trench 5.

4.5 Trench 8

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x 0.30m deep
Ground level: 69.78m OD (NW), 69.85m OD (SE)
Figure: 6

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
8/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
8/002	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.30m	Trench-wide
8/003	Fill	Fill of ditch 8/008	0.30m–0.76m	Centre of trench
8/004	Fill	Fill of ditch 8/008	0.30m–0.92m	Centre of trench
8/005	Fill	Fill of ditch 8/008	0.30m–1.40m	Centre of trench
8/006	Fill	Fill of ditch 8/007	0.30m–1.20m	Centre of trench
8/007	Cut	Ditch (re-cut of 3/007)	0.30m–1.20m	Centre of trench
8/008	Cut	Boundary ditch	0.30m–1.54m	Centre of trench
8/009	Fill	Fill of ditch 8/007	1.20m–1.54m	Centre of trench

Table 4: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 8

4.5.1 A substantial ditch [8/007] (re-cut as [8/008]) ran through the centre of Trench 8. A land drain (not excavated or numbered) ran approximately SW-NE across the SE end of the trench.

4.5.2 These ditches defined the eastern boundary of *Boten Haugh Green* and subsequent enclosures, as shown on historic mapping until at least 1841. This boundary was detected as a strong linear anomaly by the geophysical survey (Figure 3).

4.5.3 Ditch [8/007] was linear, oriented SW-NE, and measured >2.10m long x 4.90m wide x 0.90m deep. It had moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base (Figure 6, Section 3 and photograph). Single fill [8/006] was firm, mid brown clayey silt, up to 0.40m thick, containing flecks of charcoal and chalk, a fragment of probable post-medieval brick, sixteen fragments (414g) of German lava quern and some flint nodules.

4.5.4 Re-cut ditch [8/008] was on the same SW-NE orientation, measuring >2.10m long x 3.90m wide x 1.25m deep, with steep but irregular sides tapering to a narrow, rounded base (Figure 6, Section 3 and photograph). It contained a sequence of four fills, as follows:

[8/009]: Basal fill [8/009] was soft, mid to dark grey silty clay, 0.14m thick, with occasional flecks of chalk and charcoal but no finds.

[8/005]: A ceramic land drain (not numbered) was laid on top of fill [8/009] and the ditch was partially infilled with firm, mid brown clayey silt, up to 0.55m thick. This deposit contained occasional flecks of charcoal and chalk, three small sherds (4g) of pottery (19th-20th century), some post-medieval CBM, a residual prehistoric flint flake and small amounts of stone, indeterminate animal

bone, heat-altered flint and shell.

[8/004]: Soft, mid brown silty sand, up to 0.20m thick, with occasional flecks of CBM, chalk and charcoal, but no finds.

[8/003]: A second ceramic drain (not numbered) was laid on top of fill [8/004] and the ditch was backfilled with firm, mid brown clayey silt, up to 0.45m thick. This deposit contained occasional flecks of coal, charcoal and chalk, eight small fragments (30g) of pottery (dated 1880+), two fragments (4g) of clay tobacco pipe, three iron objects (including a modern horseshoe), and some large fragments of CBM.

4.6 Trench 9

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x 0.35m deep
Ground level: 70.08m OD (NNE), 70.09m OD (SSW)
Figure: 7

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
9/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
9/002	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.30m	Trench-wide
9/003	Fill	Fill of ditch/gully segment 9/004	0.30m–0.54m	NNE half of trench
9/004	Cut	Ditch/gully segment	0.30m–0.54m	NNE half of trench
9/005	Fill	Fill of ditch/gully segment 9/006	0.30m–0.42m	NNE half of trench
9/006	Cut	Ditch/gully segment	0.30m–0.42m	NNE half of trench
9/007	Fill	Fill of unspecified cut 9/008	0.30m–0.45m	Middle of trench
9/008	Cut	Unspecified cut	0.30m–0.45m	Middle of trench
9/009	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 9/012	0.25m–0.58m	SSW half of trench
9/010	Fill	Middle fill of ditch 9/012	0.25m–1.16m	SSW half of trench
9/011	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 9/012	0.25m–1.28m	SSW half of trench
9/012	Cut	Substantial ditch	0.25m–1.28m	SSW half of trench

Table 5: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 9

4.6.1 Trench 9 contained a shallow, unspecified cut feature [9/008], a shallow NNE-SSW oriented ditch/gully (segments [9/004] and [9/006]) and a more substantial NW-SE ditch [9/012]. There were also three ceramic land drains.

4.6.2 Unspecified cut feature [9/008] had an uncertain shape, extending beyond the edge of the evaluation trench to the southeast. As exposed, it measured 4.00m x >0.90m x 0.15m deep, with very gentle sides breaking imperceptibly into a flat base (Figure 7, Section 5). Single fill [9/007] was compact, mottled light brownish grey and light yellowish brown clayey silt, containing frequent flecks and small fragments of fired clay (not retained), moderate flecks to small fragments of chalk and occasional pebbles, but no finds. Cut [9/008] was removed to the northwest by ditch/gully segment [9/004].

4.6.3 Ditch/gully [9/004]/[9/006] was oriented approximately N-S and measured >9.50m long x 1.90m wide x up to 0.24m deep, with gently sloping sides breaking imperceptibly into a slightly concave base (Figure 7, Sections 4 and 6, and photograph). It extended beyond the edge of the trench to the north, and petered out to the south. Each excavated segment contained a single fill ([9/003] and [9/005], respectively) of compact, mid brownish grey clayey silt, with flecks and small fragments of chalk, fired clay and charcoal, and moderate

pebbles. Fill [9/003] produced five sherds (56g) of 13th-century pottery and some animal bone (mostly sheep/goat). Fill [9/005] produced eight sherds (66g) of pottery dated mid/late 13th- to 14th century, and a piece of cattle bone. [9/005] also produced a copper alloy strip, of probable post-medieval date and therefore likely to have been intrusive. Environmental sampling of fill [9/003] (Sample <1>) produced a small amount of charred wheat grains.

4.6.4 This feature possibly corresponded to a NNE-SSW oriented linear anomaly detected by the geophysical survey (Figure 3).

4.6.5 Substantial ditch [9/012] was oriented NW-SE, measuring >2.10m long x 2.80m wide x 1.06m deep, with moderate to steep sides (steeper on SW edge) tapering to a narrow, rounded base (Figure 7, Section 7 and photograph). The ditch contained a sequence of three fills, as follows:

[9/011]: The primary fill, lying against the NE side and base of the ditch, was firm, light yellowish brown clayey silt, up to 0.30m thick, with occasional flecks and small fragments of chalk and pebbles, but no finds. This deposit was probably the result of slumping/weathering of the side of the ditch.

[9/010]: Intermediate fill [9/010] was firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt, up to 0.50m thick, with occasional flecks to small fragments of chalk and pebbles. It produced four sherds (16g) of pottery, dated late 12th- to 14th century. Environmental sampling of fill [9/010] (Sample <2>) produced a few charred cereal grains (including identifiable wheat and hulled barley), and charred fragments of pea, broad/Celtic bean and possible vetch or wild pea.

[9/009]: The upper fill (deliberate backfilling) was compact, light yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.33m thick, with moderate flecks and small fragments of chalk and fine pebbles. It produced three sherds (12g) of pottery, dated late 12th- to 14th century.

4.6.6 Ditch [9/012] corresponded to an extensive, NW-SE oriented linear anomaly detected by the geophysical survey (Figure 3).

4.6.7 Several land drains were present in Trench 9, including an unusual example incorporating hand-made tilepipe segments with a 'teardrop' shaped profile (Figure 7, Sections 4 and 6, and photograph). Notably, a discarded segment of this material was found in fill [8/003] of ditch [8/008] (5.4.9).

4.7 Trench 12

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x 0.35m deep
Ground level: 69.66m OD (NNE), 69.45m OD (SSW)
Figure: 8

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
12/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
12/002	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.30m	Trench-wide
12/003	Fill	Upper fill of pond 12/005	0.30m–0.68m	SSW half of trench
12/004	Fill	Lower fill of pond 12/005	0.30m–0.80m	SSW half of trench
12/005	Cut	Pond	0.30m–0.80m	SSW half of trench
12/006	Fill	Fill of pond segment 12/007	0.30m–0.55m	SSW half of trench

12/007	Cut	Pond segment (=12/005)	0.30m–0.55m	SSW half of trench

Table 6: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 12

4.7.1 A large but shallow pond [12/005]/[12/007] was identified in the SSW half of Trench 12, in an area of the site where there was a slight depression in the current ground surface. It corresponded to a large but irregular geophysical anomaly, interpreted as an 'undetermined spread' (Figure 3).

4.7.2 The pond can be seen clearly on the 1814 Elmswell enclosure map, forming part of the boundary of the former *Boten Haugh Green* and subsequent enclosures. However, the pond was not shown on later (tithe or Ordnance Survey) maps.

4.7.3 The pond [12/005]/[12/007] was irregular in plan, measuring at least 17.80m SSW-NNE x >2.10m WNW-ESE x up to 0.80m deep, with very gentle sides breaking imperceptibly into a flat base (Figure 8, Sections 8 and 9, and photograph).

4.7.4 No waterlain deposits were present, suggesting that the pond was not permanently filled with water. The earliest fill [12/004] was a compact mixture of redeposited natural chalky clay and clayey sand, and light grey sandy silt, up to 0.16m thick. It contained frequent small to medium fragments of chalk and small to large flints, and occasional small to large fragments of CBM. This deposit suggests that the pond was backfilled deliberately, incorporating building materials from a nearby structure.

4.7.5 Upper fill [12/003]/[12/006] was soft, mid reddish brown sandy silt, up to 0.45m thick, with occasional chalk flecks, small to large fragments of post-medieval CBM and pebbles. Fill [12/006] also produced a sherd of brown-glazed pottery (16th-19th century) and two residual sherds of medieval pottery (13th-14th century).

4.7.6 Two ceramic land drains, oriented approximately NW-SE, were inserted into the base and upper edge of the pond, prior to backfilling (Figure 8, Section 8).

4.8 Trench 13

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x 0.35m deep
Ground level: 70.00m OD (W), 70.01m OD (E)
Figure: 9

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
13/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
13/002	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.30m	Trench-wide
13/003	Cut	Ditch re-cut	0.30m–0.62m	E half of trench
13/004	Fill	Fill of ditch re-cut 13/003	0.30m–0.62m	E half of trench
13/005	Cut	Ditch	0.30m–0.45m	E half of trench
13/006	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 13/005	0.32m–0.45m	E half of trench
13/007	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 13/005	0.30m–0.40m	E half of trench
13/008	Cut	Ditch	0.30m–0.75m	W half of trench
13/009	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 13/008	0.30m–0.75m	W half of trench
13/010	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 13/008	0.30m–0.50m	W half of trench
13/011	Cut	Small pit or posthole	0.30m–0.40m	E end of trench

13/012	Fill	Fill of pit/posthole 13/011	0.30m–0.40m	E end of trench
13/013	Cut	Ditch	0.30m–1.00m	E half of trench
13/014	Fill	Fill of ditch 13/013	0.50m–1.00m	E half of trench
13/015	Fill	Fill of ditch 13/013	0.70m–1.00m	E half of trench
13/016	Fill	Fill of ditch 13/013	0.50m–0.80m	E half of trench
13/017	Fill	Fill of ditch 13/013	0.30m–0.54m	E half of trench
13/018	Fill	Fill of ditch 13/013	0.30m–1.00m	E half of trench

Table 7: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 13

4.8.1 Trench 13 contained four ditches ([13/003], [13/005], [13/008] and [13/013]), a small pit [13/011] and a recent engineering test pit (not excavated or recorded).

4.8.2 Substantial ditch [13/013] was linear, oriented SW-NE and measuring >2.10m long x >2.60m wide x 0.70m deep. It had moderately steep (slightly irregular) sides breaking gradually into a flat base (Figure 9, Section 10 and photograph). It contained a sequence of five fills, as follows:

[13/014]: Soft, light orangey brown sandy clay, 0.14m thick, with occasional charcoal flecks but no finds. Lying against the SE side of the ditch, this deposit was probably the result of slumping/weathering of the edge.

[13/015]: Compact, light greyish brown silty clay, with occasional chalk and charcoal but no finds. Lying against the lower NW side of the ditch.

[13/016]: Compact, light orangey brown silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks but no finds. Lying against the NW side of the ditch. Interpreted as a slumping/weathering deposit.

[13/017]: Soft, light orangey brown sandy silt, with occasional charcoal flecks but no finds, against the upper NW side of the ditch. Interpreted as a slumping/weathering deposit.

[13/018]: This was the principal (usage) fill of the ditch. [13/018] was soft, light greyish brown sandy silt, 0.70m thick, with occasional charcoal flecks. It produced three sherds (124g) of medieval pottery (early 13th-14th century), a moderate amount of animal bone (including cattle and horse), and some shell.

4.8.3 Ditch [13/013] probably corresponded to an extensive linear anomaly detected by the geophysical survey (Figure 3) and its southern continuation was probably recorded as [17/013]. Other (less substantial) features in Trench 13 were not obviously detected.

4.8.3 Following the infilling of ditch [13/013], a much smaller ditch [13/003] was dug into its upper fill [13/018]. The later ditch was on the same orientation as its predecessor, and might therefore have been a deliberate re-cut of the earlier feature.

4.8.4 Ditch [13/003] was oriented SW-NE, measuring >2.10m long x 0.90m wide x 0.32m deep, with moderate to steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base (Figure 9, Sections 10 and 11, and photograph). Single fill [13/004] was soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt, producing one sherd (8g) of medieval pottery (late 12th-14th century) and a small amount of animal bone (including

cattle and sheep/goat).

4.8.5 Ditch [13/005] was relatively shallow. It was linear, oriented SW-NE, measuring >2.10m long x 0.98m wide x 0.16m deep, with gently sloping sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base (Figure 9, Section 12 and photograph). Lower fill [13/006] was soft, mid greyish brown silty clay, up to 0.10m thick, with occasional pebbles, charcoal flecks and oyster. Upper fill [13/007] was soft, yellowish brown sandy clay, 60mm thick, with occasional flecks of charcoal and chalk, and four fragments of shell.

4.8.6 Ditch [13/008] was linear or slightly curving, oriented N-S, measuring >2.10m long x 1.80m wide x 0.45m deep, with steep but convex sides breaking gradually into a concave base (Figure 9, Section 13 and photograph). Lower fill [13/009] was soft, mid greyish brown sandy clay, 0.45m thick, with occasional chalk fragments, and frequent charcoal flecks and pebbles. It produced seven sherds (264g) of medieval pottery (mid-13th century) and smaller amounts of fired clay, animal bone and shell. Environmental sampling of fill [13/009] (Sample <3>) produced a moderate assemblage of charred plant remains, including wheat, hulled barley and oat grains, pea, broad/Celtic bean and possible vetch or wild pea, and a single flax seed. Upper fill [13/010] was soft, yellowish brown sandy clay, 0.23m thick, with frequent charcoal flecks and pebbles, occasional flecks of CBM or fired clay, and some animal bone (mostly wild species, but including a pig bone). Environmental sampling of fill [13/010] (Sample <7>) produced a small assemblage of charred plant remains, including wheat, hulled barley and oat grains, and possible vetch or wild pea.

4.8.7 Small pit or possible posthole [13/011] was oval, measuring 0.35m x 0.26m x 0.10m deep, with steep sides breaking sharply into a flat base (Figure 9, Section 14 and photograph). Single fill [13/012] was soft/friable, dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional pebbles, but no finds.

4.8.8 A modern engineering test pit (clearly dug from current ground level) and two 19th/20th-century land drains were noted but not excavated in Trench 13.

4.9 Trench 15

Dimensions: 26.75m x 2.10m x 0.30m deep
Ground level: 69.74m OD (SW), 69.90m OD (NE)
Figure: 10

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
15/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
15/002	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.15m–0.25m	Trench-wide
15/003	Cut	Ditch	0.15m–0.38m	SW end of trench
15/004	Fill	Fill of ditch 15/003	0.15m–0.38m	SW end of trench
15/005	Cut	Ditch	0.38m–0.63m	SW end of trench
15/006	Fill	Fill of ditch 15/005	0.38m–0.63m	SW end of trench

Table 8: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 15

4.9.1 Two superimposed ditches ([15/003] and [15/005]), of post-medieval or modern date, were located at the southwest end of Trench 15. An obviously modern posthole, with the remains of a partially decayed post, was noted in

the centre of the trench, but was not excavated. A 19th/20th-century land drain ran across the northeast end of Trench 15.

4.9.2 Ditch [15/005] was linear, oriented NW-SE. It measured >2.10m long x 0.80m wide x 0.25m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base (Figure 10, Section 15 and photograph). Single fill [15/006] was soft, light reddish brown sandy silt, with four fragments (100g) of CBM.

4.9.3 [15/005] was truncated by ditch [15/003], on the same NW-SE orientation. [15/003] measured >2.10m long x 2.25m wide x 0.25m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base (Figure 10, Section 15 and photograph). Single fill [15/004] was soft, light greyish brown sandy silt, with a sherd (4g) of post-medieval pottery (mid-late 18th century), a small fragment of clay tobacco pipe, two iron nails and a piece of post-medieval brick.

4.9.4 The two features possibly corresponded to a large, ferrous (dipolar) anomaly detected by the geophysical survey (Figure 3).

4.10 Trench 16

Dimensions: 32.25m x 2.10m x 0.35m deep
Ground level: 69.65m OD (NNE), 69.81m OD (SSW)
Figure: 11

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
16/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
16/002	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.30m	Trench-wide
16/003	Fill	Fill of ditch terminus 16/004	0.30m–0.56m	NNE half of trench
16/004	Cut	Ditch terminus	0.30m–0.56m	NNE half of trench
16/005	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 16/007	0.30m–0.50m	Centre of trench
16/006	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 16/007	0.30m–0.95m	Centre of trench
16/007	Cut	Ditch segment	0.30m–0.95m	Centre of trench
16/008	Fill	Fill of pit 16/009	0.30m–0.56m	NNE half of trench
16/009	Cut	Small pit	0.30m–0.56m	NNE half of trench
16/010	Fill	Fill of ditch segment 16/011	0.30m–0.82m	NNE half of trench
16/011	Cut	Ditch segment	0.30m–0.82m	NNE half of trench
16/012	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 16/014	0.30m–0.63m	Centre of trench
16/013	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 16/014	0.30m–0.90m	Centre of trench
16/014	Cut	Ditch segment	0.30m–0.90m	Centre of trench
16/015	Structural	Cobbled surface	0.30m–0.42m	Centre of trench
16/016	Fill	Fill of ditch segment 16/017	0.30m–0.70m	NNE half of trench
16/017	Cut	Ditch segment	0.30m–0.70m	NNE half of trench
16/018	Fill	Fill of robber trench 16/019	0.30m–0.36m	SSW end of trench
16/019	Cut	Robber trench	0.30m–0.36m	SSW end of trench
16/020	Cut	Construction cut for 16/105	0.30m–0.42m	Centre of trench

Table 9: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 16

4.10.1 Trench 16 contained a relatively shallow NNE-SSW ditch [16/004]/[16/017], a NW-SE ditch/trench [16/011], two substantial NW-SE ditches [16/007] and [16/014], a pit [16/009], a cobbled surface [16/015] and a small robber trench [16/019]. The robber trench and cobbled surface, and perhaps some of the other features, were probably associated with a cottage shown in this area of the site on the 1814 enclosure map and the tithe map of 1841.

4.10.2 Ditch [16/004]/[16/017] was linear, oriented NNE-SSW, with a rounded terminus ([16/004]) at its SSW end. It measured >7.50m long x up to 0.74m wide and 0.40m deep, with steep but slightly irregular sides breaking gradually into a narrow, concave base, the terminus being shallower with less steep sides (Figure 11, Sections 16 and 22, and photograph). Ditch [16/004]/[16/017] was cut by ditch [16/011] and had an uncertain relationship with adjacent pit [16/009].

4.10.3 Single fill [16/003]/[16/016] was compact, light brownish grey silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal and chalk, twenty-five fragments (114g) of animal bone (including some cattle, but mostly wild species or indeterminate specimens) and one prehistoric struck flint. Environmental sampling of fill [16/003] (Sample <9>) produced occasional charred grains of wheat and oat.

4.10.4 Ditch (or trench) [16/011] was linear, oriented NW-SE, measuring >2.10m long x 0.70m wide x 0.52m deep, with very steep (slightly convex) sides breaking sharply into a flat base (Figure 11, Section 20 and photograph). The unusual profile suggests that [16/011] was not a simple drainage ditch but might have had some other function, perhaps relating to cultivation. It cut ditch [16/004]/[16/017]. Single fill [16/010] was soft, light brownish grey silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal but no finds.

4.10.5 Pit [16/009] was oval, measuring >1.20m long x 1.15m wide x 0.26m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base (Figure 11, Section 19 and photograph). It extended beyond the edge of the evaluation trench, to the southeast. The pit had an uncertain stratigraphic relationship with adjacent ditch [16/004]/[16/017]. Single fill [16/008] was soft, light brownish grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks but no finds. Environmental sampling of the fill (Sample <11>) produced small amounts of charred wheat and barley grains

4.10.6 Ditch [16/007] was linear, oriented NW-SE, measuring >2.10m long x 2.20m wide x 0.65m deep, with moderate to steep sides (convex to the southwest) breaking gradually into a narrow, concave base (Figure 11, Section 18 and photograph).

4.10.7 Ditch [16/007] contained two fills. Lower fill [16/006] was soft, mid to dark grey sandy silt, 0.42m thick, with occasional pebbles and one sherd (16g) of medieval pottery (late 12th-14th century). Environmental sampling (Sample <10>) produced some charred wheat grains. Upper fill [16/005] was soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.20m thick, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

4.10.8 Ditch [16/014] was linear, oriented NW-SE, measuring >2.10m long x 2.00m wide x 0.60m deep, with steep sides (stepped on the southwest edge) tapering to a narrow, concave base (Figure 11, Section 21 and photograph).

4.10.9 Ditch [16/014] contained two fills. Lower fill [16/013] was soft, mid grey sandy silt, 0.32m thick, with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks but no finds. Upper fill [16/012] was soft, mid to dark grey sandy silt, 0.33m thick, with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks, but no finds. This fill extended beyond the edge of the ditch to the southwest, partially covering adjacent cobbled

surface [16/015].

4.10.10 Ditch [16/014] (or nearby ditch [16/007]) corresponded to a weak, linear anomaly detected by the geophysical survey and interpreted to be of possible archaeological origin (Figure 3).

4.10.11 Cobbled surface [16/015] was immediately adjacent to the southwest edge of ditch [16/014] (Figure 11, Section 21 and photograph). It consisted of a single course of un-mortared flint cobbles/fragments, mostly sub-rounded or sub-angular and individually measuring up to 0.12m across, constructed/laid within shallow cut [16/020]. Some large flints noted within the southwest side of ditch fill [16/012] had probably tumbled in from surface [16/015].

4.10.12 Cobbled surface [16/015] was only recognised in section on the southeast side of the evaluation trench, and was traced for approximately 1.2m southwest of ditch [16/014]. Its full original extent is not known, although it did not obviously extend the full width of Trench 16. The stratigraphic relationship between surface [16/015] and adjacent ditch [16/014] is not known.

4.10.13 Robber trench [16/019] was linear, oriented NW-SE, measuring >2.10m long x 0.32m wide x 60mm deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base (Figure 11, Section 17 and photograph). Single fill [16/018] was loose, mid brown silty sand with frequent crushed brick and mortar (not retained), assumed to have been the discarded remains of a robbed-out wall foundation.

4.10.14 The robber trench coincided with part of a small, rectangular anomaly of possible archaeological origin (probably a small, brick-built structure) detected by the geophysical survey (Figure 3).

4.10.15 A 19th/20th-century land drain ran NW-SE across the centre of the trench, cutting ditch [16/014] and cobbled surface [16/015].

4.11 Trench 17

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x 0.40m deep
Ground level: 69.88m OD (WNW), 69.71m OD (ESE)
Figure: 12

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
17/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
17/002	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.30m–0.40m	Trench-wide
17/003	Fill	Fill of ditch [30/004]	0.30m–0.56m	ESE end of trench
17/004	Cut	Ditch segment	0.30m–0.56m	ESE end of trench
17/005	Fill	Fill of pit 17/006	0.30m–0.41m	ESE half of trench
17/006	Cut	Small pit	0.30m–0.41m	ESE half of trench
17/007	Fill	Fill of pit 17/008	0.30m–0.38m	ESE half of trench
17/008	Cut	Small pit	0.30m–0.38m	ESE half of trench
17/009	Fill	Fill of pit 17/010	0.30m–0.48m	Centre of trench
17/010	Cut	Small pit	0.30m–0.48m	Centre of trench
17/011	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 17/013	0.35m–0.61m	Centre of trench
17/012	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 17/013	0.35m–0.88m	Centre of trench
17/013	Cut	Ditch segment	0.35m–0.88m	Centre of trench
17/014	Fill	Fill of ditch 17/015	0.35m–0.46m	WNW half of trench

17/015	Cut	Ditch segment	0.35m–0.46m	WNW half of trench
17/016	Fill	Fill of ditch 17/017	0.35m–0.68m	WNW half of trench
17/017	Cut	Ditch segment	0.35m–0.68m	WNW half of trench
17/018	Fill	Fill of ditch 17/019	0.35m–0.70m	WNW half of trench
17/019	Cut	Ditch segment	0.35m–0.70m	WNW half of trench
17/020	Layer	External soil horizon	0.30m	WNW half of trench
17/021	Fill	Fill of pit 17/022	0.35m–0.49m	WNW end of trench
17/022	Cut	Small pit	0.35m–0.49m	WNW end of trench
17/023	Fill	Fill of pit/ditch 17/024	0.35m–0.61m	WNW end of trench
17/024	Cut	Pit or ditch terminus	0.35m–0.61m	WNW end of trench
17/025	Fill	Fill of pit 17/026	0.35m–0.52m	WNW end of trench
17/026	Cut	Small pit	0.35m–0.52m	WNW end of trench

Table 10: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 17

4.11.1 Trench 17 contained a large, unspecified cut feature [17/004], four parallel ditches [17/013], [17/015], [17/017] and [17/019], a possible pit or ditch terminus [17/024] and five small pits [17/006], [17/008], [17/010], [17/022] and [17/026]. Some of these features were covered by disturbed soil horizon [17/020].

4.11.2 Ditch [17/013] was linear, oriented NE-SW, measuring >2.10m long x 1.65m wide x 0.53m deep, with steep but asymmetrical sides tapering to a narrow, rounded base (Figure 12, Section 25 and photograph). It probably corresponded to a linear anomaly detected by the geophysical survey (Figure 3), suggesting that it might have equated to ditch [13/013], to the north. However, it is noted that other linear features in this trench were not obviously detected by the geophysical survey.

4.11.3 Ditch [17/013] contained two fills. Lower fill [17/012] was friable, mid grey sandy silt, 0.28m thick, with occasional flecks of charcoal and chalk. It produced eight sherds (96g) of medieval pottery (late 12th-14th century) and three fragments of cattle bone. Environmental sampling (Sample <5>) produced a small assemblage of charred grains of wheat, hulled barley and oat, and some indeterminate legumes. Upper fill [17/011] was friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.26m thick, with occasional charcoal flecks but no finds.

4.11.4 Ditch [17/013] was cut by a small pit [17/010], only recognised in section. [17/010] was presumably circular or oval, measuring 0.45m wide x 0.18m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base (Figure 12, Section 25 and photograph). Single fill [17/009] was friable, mid to dark grey sandy silt, with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate fired clay/daub, and a small sherd (4g) of medieval pottery (late 12th-14th century).

4.11.5 Two adjacent pits [17/006] and [17/008] were located approximately 2m southeast of ditch [17/013]. [17/006] was sub-circular, measuring 0.50m wide x 0.11m deep, with gentle to moderately steep sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base (Figure 12, Section 24 and photograph). Single fill [17/005] was loose, mid grey, mottled orangey brown sandy silt, with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks but no finds.

4.11.6 Pit [17/008] was sub-circular, measuring 0.53m wide x 80mm deep, with shallow sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base (Figure 12, Section

24 and photograph). Single fill [17/007] was firm, mid grey sandy silt, with occasional flecks of charcoal and chalk, but no finds.

4.11.7 Ditch [17/019] was linear, oriented NE-SW, measuring >2.10m long x 1.00m wide x 0.40m deep, with steep sides tapering to a V-shaped base (Figure 12, Section 27 and photograph). Single fill [17/018] was soft, mid grey sandy silt with occasional flecks of charcoal but no finds.

4.11.8 Pit or ditch terminus [17/024] was oval or linear, measuring >1.00m long x 0.76m wide x 0.26m deep, and extending beyond the edge of the evaluation trench to the southwest. It had moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a narrow, concave base (Figure 12, Section 29 and photograph). Single fill [17/023] was soft, mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional flecks of chalk and charcoal. It produced three sherds (50g) of medieval pottery (13th-14th century), two large pieces (1548g) of lava stone quern and a small fragment of fired clay/daub. There was a sherd link between the fill of this feature and nearby pit fill [17/025]. Environmental sampling of the fill (Sample <4>) produced some charred grains of barley and wheat.

4.11.9 Small pit [17/022] was oval, measuring 0.73m x 0.32m x 0.14m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base (Figure 12, Section 28 and photograph). Single fill [17/021] was soft, mid grey silty sand with moderate small fragments of fired clay/daub, and occasional flecks of charcoal and chalk.

4.11.10 Small pit [17/026] was oval, measuring 0.75m x 0.48m x 0.17m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base (Figure 12, Section 30 and photograph). Single fill [17/025] was soft, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal and two sherds (4g) of medieval pottery (*c.* 1200). There was a sherd link between the fill of this pit and nearby pit/ditch terminus fill [17/023]. Environmental sampling of the fill (Sample <6>) produced some charred grains of barley and wheat.

4.11.11 Two parallel and adjacent ditches [17/015] and [17/017] were presumably intercutting, although their stratigraphic relationship could not be determined. Ditch [17/015] was linear, oriented NE-SW, measuring >2.10m long x 0.67m wide x 0.21m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base (Figure 12, Section 26 and photograph). Single fill [17/014] was soft, mid grey silty sand, with four fragments (304g) of post-medieval brick.

4.11.12 Ditch [17/017] was linear, oriented NE-SW, measuring >2.10m long x 0.76m wide x 0.33m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base (Figure 12, Section 26 and photograph). Single fill [17/016] was soft, mid grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and sixteen fragments (408g) of post-medieval brick.

4.11.13 [17/020] was a layer of soft, mid grey silty sand, up to 0.11m thick, with occasional flecks and small fragments of charcoal, chalk and oyster shell (Figure 12, Sections 26 and 27, and photograph). Only recognised in section, it sealed ditches [17/015], [17/017] and [17/019] but was probably more extensive than this. [17/020] was presumably derived from the disturbance of underlying fills, although it is unclear why similar deposits were not identified in other areas of the site.

4.11.14 Unspecified cut feature [17/004] was of uncertain shape (possibly linear), measuring >2.10m SW-NE x 4.80m NW-SE x 0.26m deep, with shallow sides breaking imperceptibly into a flat base (Figure 12, Section 23 and photograph). It extended off the SE end of the trench. The shallow nature of this feature suggests that it might have been eroded, rather than dug deliberately, and it might therefore have been part of a farm track running parallel with a nearby (extant) pond.

4.11.15 Cut feature [17/004] contained a single fill [17/003], of loose, light brownish grey sandy silt, with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks and moderate flint nodules/cobbles. It produced seventeen sherds (356g) of pottery (medieval and post-medieval), some post-medieval brick and tile, fifty-one fragments (~700g) of animal bone (including cattle, sheep/goat and pig) and some shell.

4.12 Trench 18

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x up to 0.32m deep
Ground level: 69.55m OD (NW), 69.46m OD (SE)
Figure: 13

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
18/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
18/002	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.30m	Trench-wide
18/003	Cut	Pit or ditch terminus	0.30m–0.60m	SE half of trench
18/004	Fill	Fill of pit/ditch 18/003	0.30m–0.60m	SE half of trench
18/005	Cut	Unspecified cut (segment)	0.30m–0.56m	Centre of trench
18/006	Fill	Lower fill of cut 18/005	0.30m–0.56m	Centre of trench
18/007	Cut	Unspecified cut (segment)	0.25m–0.55m	Centre of trench
18/008	Fill	Lower fill of cut 18/007	0.40m–0.55m	Centre of trench
18/009	Fill	Upper fill of cut 18/007	0.25m–0.40m	Centre of trench
18/010	Cut	Ditch segment	0.30m–0.80m	SE half of trench
18/011	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 18/010	0.60m–0.80m	SE half of trench
18/012	Fill	Middle fill of ditch 18/010	0.30m–0.77m	SE half of trench
18/013	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 18/010	0.30m–0.60m	SE half of trench
18/014	Fill	Upper fill of cut 18/005	0.30m–0.40m	Centre of trench

Table 11: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 18

4.12.1 Trench 18 contained a pit or possible ditch terminus [18/003], a ditch [18/010] and a large, but shallow, cut feature [18/005]/[18/007], of uncertain function. There were also at least two land drains, noted but not excavated or recorded in detail.

4.12.2 None of the recorded features corresponded to the results of the geophysical survey, and some apparent anomalies plotted at the northwest end of the evaluation trench were not identified as below-ground deposits/features of any kind.

4.12.3 Pit or ditch terminus [18/003] was oval or linear, measuring >1.60m long x 0.80m wide x 0.30m deep, and extending beyond the edge of the evaluation trench, to the southwest. It had steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base (Figure 13, Section 31 and photograph). Single fill [18/004] was soft, dark grey mottled orangey brown silty clay, with frequent charcoal flecks, moderate

pebbles, and occasional bone (medium mammal, leporid and anurin). Environmental sampling (Sample <8>) produced a few charred wheat and barley grains and a charred pea.

4.12.4 Ditch [18/010] was linear, oriented NW-SE, with a rounded terminus to the southeast. It measured >3.50m long x 1.25m wide x 0.50m deep, with nearly vertical sides breaking gradually into a slightly concave base (Figure 13, Section 34 and photograph). The ditch was truncated to the northwest by unspecified cut feature [18/005] / [18007], and its extent in that direction is unknown.

4.12.5 Ditch [18/010] contained a sequence of three fills, as follows:

Basal fill [18/011] was soft, mottled orangey brown and grey sandy clay, up to 0.10m thick, containing a fragment of bone from a large deer.

Intermediate fill [18/012] was soft, dark grey silty clay, up to 0.30m thick, with frequent charcoal flecks and pebbles, some four fragments (216g) of post-medieval brick, some cattle bone and oyster shell.

Upper fill (backfill) [18/013] was soft, greyish yellow silty clay with frequent chalk flecks (redeposited natural), up to 0.30m thick, containing occasional flecks of charcoal but no finds.

4.12.6 [18/005]/[18/007] was a large but relatively shallow cut feature of uncertain form and function, extending beyond the edge of the evaluation trench to the southwest. It was >10m long x >3.40m wide x 0.26m deep, with shallow and irregular sides breaking imperceptibly into a broad, flat base (Figure 13, Sections 32 and 33, and photograph). This feature might have been another shallow pond (similar to [12/005/[12/007]) or a localised area of deeper cultivation, over the top of [18/010].

4.12.7 [18/005]/[18/007] contained two distinct fills. The lower and principal fill [18/006]/[18/008] was compact, mid brown sandy silt, up to 0.27m thick, with no finds. Upper fill [18/009] / [18/014] was compact, light yellowish brown chalky clay (redeposited natural), up to 0.18m thick, with no finds.

4.13 Trench 19

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x 0.35m deep
Ground level: 69.53m OD (NNE), 69.70m OD (SSW)
Figure: 14

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
19/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
19/002	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.30m–0.40m	Trench-wide
19/003	Cut	Small pit	0.30m–0.47m	NE end of trench
19/004	Fill	Fill of pit 19/003	0.30m–0.47m	NE end of trench
19/005	Fill	Fill of ditch segment 19/006	0.30m–0.50m	SW half of trench
19/006	Cut	Ditch segment	0.30m–0.50m	SW half of trench
19/007	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 19/010	0.35m–0.75m	NE half of trench
19/008	Fill	Middle fill of ditch 19/010	0.35m–0.90m	NE half of trench
19/009	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 19/010	0.60m–1.15m	NE half of trench

19/010	Cut	Ditch segment	0.35m–1.15m	NE half of trench
19/011	Fill	Fill of pit 19/012	0.30m–0.44m	SW half of trench
19/012	Cut	Small pit	0.30m–0.44m	SW half of trench
19/013	Fill	Fill of ditch segment 19/014	0.30m–0.48m	SW half of trench
19/014	Cut	Ditch segment	0.30m–0.48m	SW half of trench
19/015	Fill	Fill of pit 19/016	0.30m–0.40m	SW half of trench
19/016	Cut	Small pit	0.30m–0.40m	SW half of trench
19/017	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 19/020	0.40m–0.80m	Centre of trench
19/018	Fill	Middle fill of ditch 19/020	0.60m–1.10m	Centre of trench
19/019	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 19/020	0.40m–1.48m	Centre of trench
19/020	Cut	Ditch segment	0.40m–1.48m	Centre of trench
19/021	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 19/023	0.60m–1.10m	NE half of trench
19/022	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 19/023	1.10m–>1.40m	NE half of trench
19/023	Cut	Ditch segment	0.60m–>1.40m	NE half of trench

Table 12: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 19

4.13.1 Trench 19 contained a sequence of three intercutting ditches, [19/006/[19/014], [19/010] and [19/020], and three small pits [19/003], [19/012] and [19/016]. Only one of these features (ditch [19/010]) was detected by the geophysical survey (Figure 3).There were also two ceramic land drains, noted but not recorded in detail.

4.13.2 Ditch [19/006]/[19/014] was linear, oriented SSW-NNE, measuring >13m long x up to 0.90m wide x 0.20m deep, with gentle to moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat or concave base (Figure 14, Sections 36 and 38, and photograph). The ditch extended beyond the end of the trench, to the southwest, although its extent in that direction is unknown and it did not obviously continue as far as Trench 20. It was removed by ditch [19/020] to the northeast.

4.13.3 Two segments of the ditch were excavated, revealing similar fills ([19/005] and [19/013]) of soft, light brownish grey silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal, and two small sherds (4g) of medieval pottery (late 12th-14th century) in fill [19/013].

4.13.4 Substantial ditch [19/020]/[19/023] (the latter recorded only in section) was oriented SW-NE, measuring >11m long x >3.20m wide x 1.18m deep, with a moderately steep northwest edge and a steep southeast edge, both breaking gradually into a concave base (Figure 14, Sections 40 and 41, and photograph). Ditch segment [19/020] contained a sequence of three fills, as follows:

Lower and principal fill [19/019] was compact/hard, mid grey clayey silt, 0.46m thick, with frequent flecks and small fragments of chalk but no finds. This deposit equated to fill [19/022], in ditch segment [19/023].

Intermediate fill [19/018] was compact, mid grey and light yellowish brown (mottled) clayey silt, 0.30m thick, with occasional pebbles and chalk fragments but no finds. This deposit equated to fill [19/021], in ditch segment [19/023].

Upper fill [19/017] was soft, light to mid brownish grey sandy silt, 0.41m thick, with occasional pebbles but no finds.

4.13.5 Ditch [19/020]/[19/023] was not recognised in nearby Trench 30, suggesting that it did not continue very far SW on this orientation. Consequently, its full extent, and function, are unknown. Ditch [19/020]/[19/023] was truncated to the northeast by post-medieval boundary ditch [19/010] and did not noticeably continue beyond it.

4.13.6 Boundary ditch [19/010] was linear, oriented NW-SE, measuring >2.10m long x 3.10m wide x 0.80m deep, with steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base (Figure 14, Section 41 and photograph). The ditch was seemingly detected by the geophysical survey, but was interpreted as an 'agricultural spread' (Figure 3). It corresponded to a field boundary shown on the 1841 tithe map and subsequent Ordnance Survey maps until at least the 1970s, although it was not previously depicted on the 1814 enclosure map.

4.13.7 Ditch [19/010] contained a sequence of three fills, as follows:

Lower fill [19/009] was compact, dark brown organic silt, up to 0.34m thick, with occasional medium fragments of post-medieval CBM.

Intermediate fill [19/008] was fibrous, mid reddish brown sandy silt, up to 0.25m thick, with occasional pebbles but no finds. It extended beyond the southwest edge of the ditch by several metres, partially covering earlier ditch [19/020].

Upper fill (backfill) [19/007] was compact, light yellowish brown clay/silt with patches of light grey sandy silt, up to 0.40m thick, containing some wire and plastic sheeting (not retained).

4.13.8 Small pit [19/003] was oval, measuring 0.96m x 0.87m x 0.17m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base (Figure 14, Section 35 and photograph). Single fill [19/004] was soft, light greyish brown clayey silt, with frequent flecks of charcoal and chalk and occasional flecks of fired clay, but no finds.

4.13.9 Small pit [19/012] was oval, measuring 0.72m x 0.60m x 0.14m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a slightly concave base (Figure 14, Section 37 and photograph). Single fill [19/011] was loose, mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks (in discrete patches), some small fragments of fired clay, one fragment of medieval/post-medieval tile and some shell. Pit [19/012] cut ditch [19/006] / [19/014].

4.13.10 Small pit [19/016] was oval, measuring >0.73m x 0.65m x 90mm deep, with shallow sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base (Figure 14, Section 39 and photograph). It extended beyond the edge of the evaluation trench to the southeast. Single fill [19/015] was soft, mid brownish grey clayey silt, with occasional charcoal flecks and pebbles, but no finds.

4.14 Trench 20

Dimensions: 30.00m x 2.10m x 0.35m deep
Ground level: 69.66m OD (NW), 69.70m OD (SE)
Figure: 15

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Location
20/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
20/002	Deposit	Natural stratum	0.30m	Trench-wide
20/003	Cut	Unspecified cut	0.30m-0.60m	Centre of trench
20/004	Fill	Fill of cut 20/003	0.30m-0.60m	Centre of trench
20/005	Cut	Boundary ditch	0.30m–1.15m	SE end of trench
20/006	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 20/005	0.30m–1.00m	SE end of trench
20/007	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 20/005	0.95m–1.15m	SE end of trench
20/008	Cut	Pit or ditch terminus	0.30m–0.47m	NW half of trench
20/009	Fill	Fill of pit/ditch terminus 20/008	0.30m–0.47m	NW half of trench
20/010	Skeleton	Dog skeleton in ditch 20/011	0.50m	Centre of trench
20/011	Cut	Ditch segment	0.30m–0.90m	Centre of trench
20/012	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 20/011	0.50m–0.90m	Centre of trench
20/013	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 20/011	0.30m–0.55m	Centre of trench

Table 13: Summary of deposits and features in Trench 20

4.14.1 Trench 20 contained a post-medieval field boundary ditch [20/005], another ditch of less certain function [20/011], a pit or ditch terminus [20/008] and a large but shallow cut feature of uncertain form and function [20/003]. Boundary ditch [20/005] was the only feature in Trench 20 to have been detected by the geophysical survey (Figure 3).

4.14.2 Pit or ditch terminus [20/008] was oval or linear, measuring >1.20m SW-NE x 0.78m wide x 0.17m deep, with gently sloping sides breaking gradually into a concave base (Figure 15, Section 44 and photograph). It extended beyond the edge of the evaluation trench, to the southwest. Single fill [20/009] was soft, mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent flecks of charcoal and fired clay, a fragment of horse bone, a tiny fragment of CBM and a fragment of shell.

4.14.2 Unspecified cut feature [20/003] was of uncertain shape (possibly linear) measuring >2.10m long x 2.40m wide x 0.30m deep, with gentle sides breaking imperceptibly into a slightly concave base (Figure 15, Section 42 and photograph). Single fill [20/004] was soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional flecks of fired clay and charcoal.

4.14.3 Ditch [20/011] was linear, oriented SW-NE, measuring >2.10m long x 2.40m wide x 0.75m deep, with initially gentle sides becoming steep with depth and tapering to a narrow, rounded base (Figure 15, Section 45 and photographs). Although recorded as a single feature, the profile and disposition of its fills suggests that [20/011] might have been two, superimposed features: a ditch cut by a shallow, unspecified cut feature, similar to nearby [20/003].

4.14.4 As recorded, ditch [20/011] contained a sequence of three fills:

Lower fill [20/012] was soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.35m thick, with a sherd (4g) of medieval pottery (13th-16th century). An articulated and well-preserved dog skeleton [20/010] was located above fill [20/012].

Upper fill [20/013], covering the dog skeleton, was soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.25m thick, with no finds.

4.14.5 Field boundary ditch [20/005] was linear, oriented SW-NE, measuring >2.10m

long x 2.15m wide x 0.84m deep, with moderately steep sides, becoming steeper with deep and tapering to a narrow, flat base (Figure 15, Section 43 and photograph). It was detected as a strong, linear anomaly by the geophysical survey (Figure 3) and corresponded to a field boundary shown on historic mapping from 1814 until at least the 1970s.

4.14.6 Ditch [20/005] contained two fills. Lower fill [20/007] was compact, mid brownish grey clayey silt, 0.18m thick, with frequent scorched clay patches and some highly oxidised iron (mostly rust), and occasional shell. Upper fill (backfill) [20/006] was loose, mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.67m thick, with occasional modern wall plaster (painted green) and barbed wire, a piece of heat-altered flint and some charcoal.

4.15 Trenches with no archaeological features

4.15.1 Seventeen trenches were found not to contain archaeological remains (Trenches 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31; Trenches 27 and 29 not excavated). These are summarised in Appendix 2 and photographic views of them presented in Figures 16 and 17.

4.15.2 Modern plough scars were widespread across the site, cutting the underlying natural strata. Their presence (or absence) was noted on trench recording sheets but they were not recorded archaeologically.

4.15.3 Modern land drains (19th/20th centuries) were also widespread, and were noted but generally were not recorded in detail.

4.15.4 Other features that were not recorded archaeologically included isolated modern postholes with extant remains of decayed wooden posts in Trenches 15 and 31, and recent engineering test pits in Trenches 13, 30 and 31.

4.15.5 A number of these archaeologically negative trenches coincided with the plotted locations of geophysical anomalies of varying nature (Fig. 3): natural linear trends and spreads (Trenches 6, 14, 23, 29), ferrous (Trenches 15, 22, 28, 29, 31), undetermined (Trenches 2, 5, 10, 21). Most of the anomalies did not correspond to below-ground deposits or features of any kind. A weak, undetermined anomaly near the south end of Trench 30 probably corresponded to the two engineering test pits noted at that location.

4.16 Metal detecting survey of the ploughsoil

4.16.1 152 metal objects were recovered from the ploughsoil, mostly of post-medieval or modern date (5.10). Generally, the objects were of little significance, including a large number of nails, some buttons and tools, part of a harmonica or concertina, two ox shoes and a horseshoe. Of greater interest were part of a buckle (15th-16th century) and a probable jetton (16th century).

4.16.2 There were no obvious concentrations of metal objects, and Trench 14 was the only metal-detected trench not to produce any metal finds.

4.16.3 Objects of potential archaeological significance (of pre- post-medieval date) consisted of part of a Roman bow brooch RF<2> ([13/001]) and two medieval silver coins RF<1> ([3/001]) and RF<4> ([17/001]).

4.16.4 RF<1> ([3/001]) is a cut halfpenny, probably derived from a long cross penny dated 1279-1489. It was found to the west of the green-edge ditch, in an area with no archaeological features. RF<4> ([17/001]) is a long cross penny of uncertain (medieval) date. This coin was found to the east of the green-edge ditch, in an area of dense medieval features.

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered. All finds were washed and dried or air-dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. The hand-collected bulk finds are summarised in Table 14 and quantified by context in Appendix 3; material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is quantified in Appendix 6. All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014).

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Lithics	2	16
Pottery	82	1124
Ceramic Building Material	86	10139
Stone	19	1992
Iron	111	1894
Other metal	75	262
Bone	352	2111
Clay tobacco pipe	3	6
Fire-cracked flint	4	152
Fired clay or daub	37	117
Plaster	2	34
Shell	33	230

Table 14: Quantification of finds, by material

5.2 **Flintwork** by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 Hand-collected material consisted of two flint flakes (16g) and four fragments of unworked, heat-altered flint (152g). Whilst the heat-altered flints from ditch fills [8/005] and [8/006] were heavily calcined to a white colour, the fragment from ditch fill [20/006] was only slightly altered to a reddish colour. Although heat-altered flints are frequently associated with prehistoric activities, the assemblage is too limited to confirm this, and the fragments may have been associated with more recent burning events.

5.2.2 The flakes from post-medieval ditch fill [8/005] and ditch fill [16/016] display moderate edge damage that suggest that the pieces have undergone some degree of post-depositional disturbance. The flake from fill [16/016] is made from a fine-grained dark brown flint with a platform that is recorticated white. It exhibits a slight hinge termination. The flake from fill [8/005] displays incipient traces of light blue surface discolouration. The pieces of débitage indicate activity in the area during the prehistoric period, but they cannot be precisely dated.

5.2.3 A small quantity of heat-altered, unworked flint fragments and struck flints were recovered from environmental samples. Ten samples (<1> to <7> and <9> to <11>) produced 492g of heat-altered, unworked flint fragments. The fragments were small, measuring up to 40mm. They displayed a reddish tinge, and no cracking was noted, indicating that they were only slightly heated. Four samples (<4> and <9> to <11>) produced pieces of struck flint – two small

flakes and fifteen chips. None can be precisely dated.

5.3 **Pottery** by Helen Walker

5.3.1 Eighty sherds of pottery weighing 1146g were excavated from twenty contexts and have been catalogued according to Cunningham's typology of post-Roman pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1985, 1-16; expanded by Drury *et al* 1993 and Cotter 2000). Some of Cunningham's rim codes are quoted in this report. The pottery data have been entered onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet and the pottery is quantified by ware in Table 15.

Pottery by ware	Sherd Count	Wt (g)
Shell-tempered ware	1	3
Early medieval ware - transitional	5	61
Medieval coarseware	28	181
Hedingham coarseware	15	491
Hedingham fineware	1	35
Sandy orange ware	2	11
Post-medieval red earthenware	15	321
Creamware	1	3
Pearlware	2	7
Modern white earthenware	6	24
Slipped kitchen earthenware	2	5
Unidentifiable	2	4
Total	*80*	*1146*

Table 15: Pottery quantification by ware, shown in approximate chronological order

Medieval pottery

5.3.2 Most pottery dates to the medieval period, around 64% of the total assemblage by weight. Pottery of this date was excavated from the following contexts:

Ditch segment [9/004] fill [9/003]
Ditch segment [9/006] fill [9/005]
Ditch segment [9/012] fills [9/009] and [9/010]
Ditch segment [13/008] fill [13/009]
Ditch segment [13/013] fill [13/018]
Ditch segment [16/007] fill [16/006]
Ditch segment [17/013] fill [17/012]
Ditch segment [19/014] fill [19/013]
Ditch segment [13/003] fill [13/004]
Pit [17/010] fill [17/009]
Pit [17/026] fill [17/025]
Unspecified cut [17/024] fill [17/023]

5.3.3 Most of this material comprises medieval coarseware and several vessels can be identified as Hedingham coarseware, a type of medieval coarseware made at production sites centred in and around Sible Hedingham in north Essex (Walker 2012). Other wares comprise a few sherds of early medieval ware – transitional, which is transitional between early medieval ware and medieval coarseware; examples are thick-walled with a red-brown fabric and darker surfaces. In addition, there is a single body sherd of shell-tempered ware from fill [19/014] of ditch segment [19/014]. It has finely divided shell inclusions,

though does not appear to be St Neots-type ware, and may be as early as 11th century, although a later date, up to the early 13th century, is possible.

5.3.4 Diagnostic examples are itemised below:

- Fragment of thickened everted rim (rim-form B2) in Early medieval ware – transitional. *Ditch segment [9/004], fill [9/003]*

- Very squared rim (rim-form H4), perhaps from a bowl in a relatively fine, micaceous medieval coarseware fabric, brown-buff with darker surfaces. *Ditch segment [9/004], fill [9/003]*

- Large fragment from a cooking-pot showing a sub-squared rim above an upright neck (rim-form H2) in Hedingham coarseware. It has a shouldered profile and a row of finger-dimpling below the neck, the surfaces are grey-buff with a darker core, and fire-blackening around the shoulder and rim edge shows that it has been heated. It is paralleled at the Hole Farm production site, near Sible Hedingham (Walker 2012, fig 23 111-112; pl.28-29). *Ditch segment [13/008], fill [13/009]*

- Another H2 cooking-pot rim in Hedingham coarseware, with an oxidised fabric. *Ditch segment [13/013], fill [13/018]*

- Upper part of a rounded jar with an inturned rim (rim-form G2) in Hedingham coarseware, thin-walled, wheel-thrown, buff surfaces, grey core, comparable to vessels found at the Clare Cottage production site at Sible Hedingham (Walker 2012, fig 27 131-2). *Ditch segment [9/006], fill [9/005].*

5.3.5 The early medieval ware transitional B2 rim is datable to *c*.1200. The cooking-pots with H2-type rims are later, spanning the early to mid-13th century, and the example paralleled at Hole Farm may date to the mid-13th century, when this production site was thought to be in operation (Walker 2012, 19-20). The jar from ditch segment [9/006] appears later because it is wheel-thrown and has an inturned rim, both features characteristic of Cotter's type B medieval coarseware vessel forms dating to the mid/late 13th to 14th centuries (Cotter 2000, 107).

Later medieval and post-medieval pottery

5.3.6 Pottery of this date came only from cut [17/004], fill [17/003] and from ditch segment [20/011]. That from the ditch segment comprises a sandy orange ware beaded rim from fill [20/012], which is thin-walled and unglazed and spans the 13th to 16th centuries. An unidentifiable sherd with extremely abraded surfaces in an oxidised fabric was found with animal skeleton [20/010], deposited in this ditch segment, and is either medieval or post-medieval in date. It is therefore possible that the pottery from ditch segment [20/011] is actually contemporary with that described above, although a later date is suspected.

5.3.7 The fill of cut [17/004] produced pottery of mixed date, nearly all of which is abraded and possibly residual. Finds include a second sherd of sandy orange ware, this time with an external orange glaze, dated 13th to 16th centuries.

There is also a medieval coarseware strap handle, perhaps from a small jug, datable to the 13th to 14th centuries. A single sherd from this feature has been identified as Hedingham fineware; it is a large fragment from a flat base with a greenish decomposed internal glaze. This is a late type for Hedingham fineware and is probably 14th century. The remaining pottery from the fill of cut [17/004] is post-medieval red earthenware; the only vessel form identified in this ware is part of a rounded bowl with a flat base and a hollowed everted rim. It shows a patchy copper-green swirl glaze on the inside of base and lower vessel walls and could be as early as 16th century. Part of its external surface is very abraded, perhaps waterworn. The remaining post-medieval red earthenware comprises an unglazed externally bevelled rim perhaps from a jug or a jar, and a mixture of unglazed sherds and internally glazed base sherds. All the examples of post-medieval red earthenware could date to the 16th century, although a later date is possible.

Post-1750 pottery

5.3.8 A thick-walled post-medieval red earthenware pad base was the only find in pond [12/007], fill [12/006]. It has an orangey fabric and lustrous all over brown glaze and unlike that described above, appears quite late, perhaps dating to the 19th or even early 20th centuries. A creamware flanged plate or dish rim was the only find in ditch segment [15/003], fill [15/004]: its buttery-coloured glaze indicates a mid- to late 18th century date, as later examples are whiter.

5.3.9 Most of the post-1750 pottery came from fills [8/003] and [8/005] of boundary ditch [8/008]. The most informative and closely datable piece is part of a pot lid with a black transfer-printed label which includes the words *FINIGAN'S NUTRITIVE CREAM*. This was a hair product, made/imported by L & S Finigan, 'Coiffeurs and Ornamental Hair Manufacturers' of 30 Milsom Street, Bath (as listed in the Bath Directory of 1856 (n.d.), although pot lids such as this were not manufactured until *c.*1880 (Blakeman 2002, 42-45). Other than the pot lid, finds comprise tablewares including modern white earthenware sherds with sponged decoration and an example showing a mauve transfer-print, both types datable to the 1830s to 20th century. The earliest sherd is the base of a pearlware cup or small bowl showing a blue transfer-printed floral pattern, which dates to the 1820s. No kitchenwares are present in the assemblage.

Discussion of the pottery

5.3.10 The medieval assemblage shows good evidence of occupation spanning the 13th century and perhaps continuing into the 14th century. It comprises entirely coarsewares with no finewares, indicating it is from a service area rather than a living area. Cooking-pots are the only vessel form identified, with possible bowl rims also present. The fire blackening on one of the cooking-pots is consistent with being stood in, or by, a wood-burning hearth. The assemblage appears entirely domestic with no evidence of specialised activity. The presence of Hedingham ware is not unexpected at Elmswell, as both the coarse and fineware have previously been found at the nearby settlements of Haughley and Hessett (Walker 2012, figs 38 and 40). Hedingham fineware is widely distributed throughout the south-western half of Suffolk, to the south of the River Gipping (Walker 2012, 107-9). Hedingham coarseware has a similar distribution, but appears not to be as widely traded as the fineware, although this may be partially due to problems in differentiating Hedingham coarseware

from other medieval coarsewares.

5.3.11 There is a little evidence for post-medieval activity, perhaps during the 16th century, and evidence for activity during the late Victorian period. The pot containing hair cream appears to be an expensive product and the user (probably female) may have been of reasonably high status.

5.4 Ceramic Building Material by Rae Regensberg

5.4.1 A small assemblage of eighty-two pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 9,635g was collected from sixteen contexts. The assemblage consists primarily of brick and roof tile fragments with a post-medieval date range. Two fragments of undiagnostic glazed tile and an undated section of unusual pipe were also recovered from the site.

5.4.2 The CBM was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a Microsoft Excel database. Site-specific codes have been applied and use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant); the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Fabric descriptions are provided in Table 16.

Fabric	Description
T1	Orange fabric with abundant medium quartz and occasional to sparse medium to coarse black oxidised material.
T2	Reddish orange micaceous fabric with moderate to common fine quartz, sparse medium calcareous material and black oxidised material.
T3	Orangey red fabric with abundant fine calcareous material and occasional streaks, moderate medium quartz and occasional very coarse black oxidised material.
T4	Reddish orange micaceous fabric with occasional to sparse calcareous streaks and speckles, fine to medium to quartz, and moderate very coarse black oxidised material.
T5	Orange sandy fabric with occasional medium quartz, occasional to sparse calcareous inclusions and red oxidised material.
B1	Orange fabric with abundant medium, occasionally coarse, quartz, occasional to sparse medium to coarse black oxidised material and occasional flint inclusions < 1.5mm.
B2	Orangey tan fabric with common quartz, sparse to moderate coarse and very coarse black oxidised material and silty pockets.
B3	Red fabric with common to abundant fine calcareous material, sometimes streaks and moderate medium quartz.
B4 B4A	Fine fabric with scatter of quartz, occasional calcium carbonate inclusions and black iron oxide, and occasional flint fragments and small pebbles (up to 7mm) MOLA 3033. Includes common fine to medium quartz, and areas with calcareous speckling and occasional very coarse calcareous inclusions.
B5	Pale orange fabric with moderate medium to very coarse red oxidised material, occasional medium calcareous inclusions and occasional medium quartz.
B6	Orange with abundant medium quartz, moderate cream streaks and very coarse pellets, sparse coarse and very course oxidised material, sparse very coarse (<20mm) flint inclusions.

Table 16: Fabric descriptions for CBM

5.4.3 All of the material has been retained for the present. Following any further work however, it is recommended that a small number of fabric and form samples be retained; the remaining CBM can be discarded.

Brick

5.4.4 Brick was the most numerous CBM, with fifty-two fragments recovered. Of these, thirty-seven (71.1%) were composed of the B1 fabric. This was a very sandy orange fabric with large quantities of quartz. The quartz rich fabric was quite crumbly and easily abraded/eroded, hence there were few diagnostic characteristics present. Several however, did have lime mortar on broken surfaces, suggesting reuse as rubble. There were also a number of brick fragments with a light film of vitrification present. The B1 brick fragments were concentrated in fill [17/003] and ditch fill [17/016]. Small fragments were also found in Trenches 8, 18 and 20. Only two B1 fragments had a complete measurement, one fragments was 49mm thick and another was 56mm thick.

5.4.5 Four fragments of B2 brick fragments were collected from pond fill [12/006], fill [17/003] and ditch fill [19/009]. These were reasonably well-fired, the arrises were slightly rounded, and what surfaces were present were regular with only minor creasing. One fragment was 46mm thick and another was 53mm thick, the remaining two had no complete dimensions present. Later bricks tend to be thicker (not including the thin bricks imported from the Low Countries), which suggests an early post-medieval date range for the B2 bricks. Bricks from this period, however, are usually less consistent in form and not as well-fired as these fragments. With only four examples however, it is difficult to extrapolate further. There were also four B3 bricks collected, these are typical of the red Tudor type bricks that were common from 1450 to 1700. Three of these were found in pond fill [12/004], one of which had a sunken margin present; this is most commonly seen in the early post-medieval period. A very small fragment of B3 was found in ditch fill [8/005].

5.4.6 The B6 brick fragments consisted of one complete brick and three spalled fragments, all found in ditch fill [8/003]. The brick was poorly made with thick creasing on the stretchers and headers, and rounded arrises; all indicative of a medieval or early post-medieval date range. Furthermore, the dimensions of the brick (235mm x 98-104mm x 59mm) are not consistent with any decree, which suggests a date prior to the early 16th century when serious efforts to standardise brick sizes began. Although a medieval date is possible, an early post-medieval date is more likely considering the other CBM in [8/003] (discussed below). The remaining brick fabrics were each represented by small fragments. The B4 fragment, from [19/009] looks to be post-16th century, the B5 pieces were too small to date.

Tile

5.4.7 There were twenty-nine fragments of roof tile recovered, twenty-six of which were in the quartz-rich T1 fabric. This fabric was remarkably similar to the B1 brick fabric, which indicates a common raw material source, and possibly that they were produced at the same kiln. Like the brick fabric, the T1 tiles were generally lightly abraded. It was clear however, that the tiles were generally well formed and consistent, which is more commonly seen in the later post-medieval period. The fragments were between 10mm and 14mm thick,

although there was one outlier that was 18mm thick. There was one round peg hole present, which may suggest a medieval date but peg hole shape is not a reliable dating method on its own, particularly as round peg holes are not uncommon in post-medieval contexts. The T1 tiles were found in in eleven contexts spread over Trenches 8, 12, 15, 17, 18 and 19. Only Trench 17 had a notable cluster with seven fragments found in fill [17/003]. One fragment of T4 roof tile was found in ditch fill [19/009]. It had similar characteristics to the T1 tile fragments.

5.4.8 The tile in fabrics T2 and T3 were very different. They both had glossy black glaze and a slight curvature, and it is possible that they are from Victorian sewer pipes. Alternatively, they could be fireplace tiles, which would indicate an 18th century or later date range. With only two small fragments, it is not possible to extrapolate further. They were found in ditch fill [8/003] and ditch fill [19/009].

5.4.9 An unusual piece of CBM (T5 fabric) was recovered from ditch fill [8/003]. This consisted of a tube that was made from a rectangular section of clay that had been pinched together along the longest edge to form a pipe with a teardrop shaped cross-section. It was 297mm long, the thickness was 10mm, and the tile would have had a breadth of 230mm prior to being folded together to form the pipe. It was an unusual form of tilepipe from a land drain, and similar material was recorded *in situ* in Trench 9.

5.5 Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

5.5.1 A small assemblage of fired clay weighing a total of 117g was recovered from six contexts in Trenches 13, 17 and 19. Fabric was assessed using a x10 magnification hand lens. Two principle fabric groups were noted:
Fabric 1 – fine sand-tempered with sparse to moderate coarser quartz and sparse to moderate chalk temper to 5mm
Fabric 2 – moderate to frequent fine to medium sand

5.5.2 The majority of the assemblage consists of Fabric 1 ([13/009], [17/009], [17/021], [17/023], [17/025]); Fabric 2 was only recorded in pit fill [19/011]. Flat/smooth outer surfaces were observed on two pieces from pit fill [17/009], but otherwise no diagnostic features were evident.

5.6 Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 A small assemblage comprising three stem fragments with a combined weight of 6g was recovered from two different contexts. All three fragments are plain and unmarked. The fragment from ditch fill [15/004] dates between *c.* 1700 and 1850. Ditch fill [8/003] contains two fragments, one of which dates to *c*. 1680-1800, whereas the second piece dates broadly between *c.* 1750 and 1910.

5.7 Geological material by Luke Barber

5.7.1 The evaluation recovered a small assemblage of stone. Although nineteen pieces were recovered by hand during the evaluation, a number of the environmental samples produced more geological material from their residues. The material has been fully listed in Table 17.

Context	Sample	Stone type	No	Wt	Comments
8/005		Septaria	1	30g	Weathered cobble
8/006		German lava	16	416g	Quern fragments. Most amorphous but x1 26mm thick example with grinding face
9/003	1	Coal	5	<1g	
9/010	2	Coal	5	<1g	
13/010	7	Coal	2	<1g	
16/003	9	Coal	3	<1g	
16/006	10	Coal	27	1g	
16/008	11	Coal	10	<1g	
17/023		German lava	1	872g	Quern fragment. 23mm thick ?upper stone c. 420mm diameter. Worn grinding face with some possible re-use for sharpening/rubbing on upper surface
17/023		German lava	1	678g	Quern fragment. 28mm thick near edge, tapering to 22mm thick near centre. Possibly upper stone. Very worn grinding face and pecked exterior face. About 400mm di but different stone to other in deposit
17/023	4	German lava	2	<1g	
17/025	6	Coal	8	<1g	

Table 17: Stone assemblage

5.7.2 The stone consists of just three types: coal (representing post-medieval fuel - though the sizes of the pieces could mean they are intrusive), a natural (and locally available) septaria nodule and German lava. The coal may well derive from spreading domestic waste on the land during manuring or the use of steam-driven agricultural machinery in the fields. The German lava derives from at least three different rotary querns and is relatively fresh, suggesting it has not been subjected to any significant reworking or weathering. This type of quern was common in the Roman, later Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods and the current pieces are not intrinsically datable, though it would seem that they derive from medieval occupation activity here.

5.7.3 The stone is of well-known types for the area/period and most is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. This material has been discarded. However, the quern fragments from pit fill [17/005] are relatively large and have some features of interest, and as such are to be retained for long-term curation.

5.8 Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.8.1 A very small quantity of material initially identified as slag was recovered from the site. The material is listed in Table 18. All was recovered from eleven environmental soil sample residues, including the magnetic fractions. Each of these was carefully examined under x10 magnification to establish the presence/absence of micro slags. Due to the small size of the particles involved, the material was quantified by weight only.

Context	Sample	Fraction	Type	Wt (g)	Comments
9/003	1	>2mm	Clinker	<1g	X11 granules
9/003	1	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	<1g	
9/010	2	>2mm	Clinker	<1g	X6 granules
9/010	2	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	<1g	
13/009	3	>2mm	Clinker	1g	X25+ granules
13/009	3	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	1g	

Context	Sample	Fraction	Type	Wt (g)	Comments
13/010	7	>2mm	Clinker	<1g	X4 granules
13/010	7	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	<1g	Includes ooliths
16/003	9	>2mm	Clinker	<1g	X21 granules
16/003	9	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	1g	
16/006	10	>2mm	Clinker	1g	X25+ granules
16/006	10	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	<1g	
16/008	11	>2mm	Clinker	<1g	X10 granules
16/008	11	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	<1g	
17/012	5	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	1g	
17/023	4	>2mm	Clinker	<1g	X6 granules
17/023	4	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	<1g	
17/025	6	>2mm	Clinker	<1g	X3 granules
17/025	6	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	<1g	
18/004	8	>2mm	Clinker	<1g	X1 granule
18/004	8	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	<1g	

Table 18: Slag assemblage

5.8.2 In all eleven samples, the majority of material consisted of 'magnetic fines'. These consist mainly of granules of ferruginous siltstone, sandstone and clay, that have their own inherent magnetism or, more often, have had that magnetism enhanced through burning. They are not diagnostic of any industrial activity as such heating can occur in a domestic hearth or bonfire.

5.8.3 The only slag consists of a scatter of matt black brittle aerated clinker, waste from coal burning. It is considered most likely that the clinker granules are the result of later post-medieval activity, either from manuring with domestic waste or steam-powered agricultural machinery. The size of the particles means this material could easily be intrusive in these deposits. The slag assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

5.9 Bulk Metalwork by Trista Clifford

5.9.1 A small assemblage of iron weighing a total of 316g was recovered from four separate contexts. A single copper alloy object weighing 6g was also recovered. The assemblage is in reasonable condition overall.

5.9.2 The assemblage is dominated by twenty-two iron wire and barbed wire fragments from fill [20/006] of post-medieval ditch [20/005]. Heavy-duty iron nails with rectangular heads were recovered from fill [8/003] of re-cut green-edge ditch [8/008] and fill [17/003] of unspecified cut [17/004]; the former also produced a horseshoe nail and fragment from a modern horseshoe. Fill [15/004] of ditch [15/003] contained a general-purpose nail with oval head and a small tack.

5.9.3 Lastly, fill [9/005] of ditch [9/006] produced a rectangular copper alloy strip, 72.5mm long and 21.7mm wide. The purpose of this object is unclear, and it is not thought to be of any great age. Also, it is assumed to have been intrusive in this context.

5.10 Metal Detected Finds by Trista Clifford

5.10.1 Metal detecting of the ploughsoil produced 152 objects with a total weight of 1,827g. These are catalogued in Appendix 4. The majority of objects are of later post-medieval or modern date. Objects recovered by metal detector that predate the 17th century were allocated Registered Find (RF) numbers.

Roman

5.10.2 A single Roman brooch fragment (RF<2>) was recovered from [13/001]. The brooch is of the Langton Down type, which dates to the 1st century AD. Just the cylindrical spring housing and part of the upper bow remain.

Medieval

5.10.3 Two silver coins of medieval date were recovered. RF<1> consists of a cut halfpenny, worn smooth and the corners folded back on themselves. It probably derives from a long cross penny dated 1279-1489, but it could fall outside this range. RF<4> is a long cross penny of uncertain ruler from which the legend has been mostly clipped and the remaining legend is illegible. The coin appears to have originally been mis-struck. The mint is either Durham or York.

5.10.4 Two ox shoes were recovered from [8/001] and [17/001]; the practise of shoeing oxen began in the middle ages but continued until the early 20th century where oxen were still used for agricultural work.

Post medieval and modern

5.10.5 The majority of the assemblage dates to the 18th century or later but there are a small number of slightly earlier objects. A short section from a circular buckle, RF<6>, is of probable 15th- to 16th-century date, while a domed copper alloy button from [21/001] (RF<5>) is very similar to a late 17th-century example from London (Egan 2005, no 198). A probable 16th-century jetton RF<3> was recovered from [13/001].

5.10.6 Buttons make up the largest group apart from nails, although apart from the one mentioned above (5.10.5) they are all of 19th- to 20th-century date. A short iron chisel or set was recovered from [13/001], and [18/001] produced a probable iron awl. Other finds of note include a fragment of lead harmonica or concertina reed plate dating to the mid-19th century from [1/001] and an iron horseshoe fragment from [11/001].

5.11 Animal bone by Emily Johnson

5.11.1 An assemblage of 1,139 animal bones, weighing approximately 2,196g in total, was analysed. Material derived from both hand-collected and bulk-sampled contexts. The preservation of the assemblage was generally moderate, with some particularly poorly- and well-preserved specimens also present in the assemblage (Table 19).

Context	Sample	N	HC	ENV	NISP	Preservation %		
						Poor	Moderate	Good
8/005		1	1			100		
9/003	1	32	8	24	18	65.6	31.3	3.1
9/005		1	1		1	100		
9/010	2	63		63	37	41.3	17.5	41.3
13/004		5	5		5	20	80	
13/009	3	89	1	88	12	1.1	87.6	11.2
13/010	7	98	3	95	59	3.1	32.7	64.3
13/018		14	14		10	14.3	78.6	7.1
16/003	9	380	30	350	23	0.5	90.3	9.2
16/006	10	30		30	12		50	50
16/008	11	48		48	27		45.8	54.2
17/003		51	51		36		2	98
17/012	5	63	3	60	13		57.1	42.9
17/016		3	3					100
17/023	4	19		19	2		42.1	57.9
17/025	6	75		75	31		54.7	45.3
18/004	8	27		27	4	22.2	70.4	7.4
18/011		1	1		1		100	
18/012		6	6		6	100		
20/009		1	1		1		100	
20/010		132	132		105		0.8	99.2
	Total	*1139*	*260*	*879*	*403*	*6.1*	*55.7*	*38.2*

Table 19: Zooarchaeological assemblage by context showing total fragment count (N), the number of hand-collected (HC) and bulk-sampled (ENV) specimens, the number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and the proportion of bones displaying varying preservation levels

Methodology

5.11.2 The assemblage has been recorded in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. Where possible, bones were identified to species and element (Schmid 1972; Hillson 1992) and the bone zones present noted (Serjeantson 1996). Microfauna were identified using Johnson (2016). Fish were identified using the Archaeological Fish Resource website. Determination of sheep and goat specimens used criteria outlined in Halstead and Collins (2002), Zeder and Lapham (2010) and Boessneck (1969); where this was not possible a combined ovicaprid class was used. Differentiation of rabbit and hare bones used Callou (1997); where this was not possible a combined leporid class was used. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long bone, rib, cranial and vertebral fragments, have been categorised by taxa size (large/ medium/ small) and type (mammal/ bird/ fish).

5.11.3 Mammalian age-at-death data was collected where possible. The state of epiphyseal bone was recorded as fused, unfused and fusing, and any determinations of age made using Silver (1969). Dental eruption and attrition

was recorded on teeth within mandibles and maxilla using Grant's (1982) wear codes on cattle, ovicaprid and pig teeth, with age determinations following Halstead (1985) and Jones and Sadler (2009) for cattle, Payne (1973) for ovicaprids, and Hambleton (1998) for pigs. Levine (1982) was used for eruption and attrition of horse teeth. Whole long bones of domestic mammals were measured using standards set out in von den Driesch (1976). Specimens have been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits and pathology, and when referring to surface modifications specimens that refit are counted as one incidence.

Taxa representation

5.11.4 A total of 208 bones were identifiable to taxa, and a further 195 to taxa size and type. These are summarised in Table 20, and a full itemisation of taxa per context can be found in Appendix 5.

Taxa	**NISP**
Cattle	27
Ovicaprid	13
Pig	9
Horse	3
Dog	104
Large deer	1
Leporid	4
Shrew sp.	1
Vole sp.	5
Mouse/ vole sp.	2
Rat sp.	1
Rodent	4
Anuran	27
Herring	7
Large mammal	30
Medium mammal	17
Small mammal	1
Microfauna	145
Bird	2
Indeterminate	736

Table 20: Taxa abundance in the overall assemblage by NISP

Domestic animals

5.11.5 Domestic animals were represented by cattle (n=27), ovicaprid (n=13), pig (n=9) and horse (n=3) specimens. The majority of these specimens were loose teeth or fragmented cranial elements, including pig and ovicaprid mandibles aged at 14-21 months and 1-2 years respectively from unspecified cut [17/003] and a further ovicaprid mandible aged at 6-8 years from ditch segment [9/003] (Hambleton 1998; Payne 1973). A juvenile cattle maxilla with deciduous premolars was recovered in many fragments from ditch terminus [16/003].

Aside from these specimens, some upper forelimb bones and bones of the extremities were recovered, all of which were fused. For horse, only one juvenile metapodial diaphysis from [20/009] and one refitting proximal metatarsal from [13/018] were recovered.

5.11.6 Domestic dog was also represented in the assemblage by the associated bone group (ABG, Morris 2008; 2011) in context [20/010]. The skeleton was not complete, with the remainder lying beyond the edge of the evaluation trench. The cranium, mandibles, both forelimbs including carpals and phalanges, the vertebral column up to the thoracic vertebrae, and the ribs were represented. The whole skeleton was very well preserved and had been meticulously excavated, with very small elements such as sesamoids and carpals retained. All specimens were fused and the dentition was in wear, with the first molars (carnassial teeth) particularly worn. Measurements were taken on three whole long bones – the two humeri and the left radius – giving a mean height at withers of 91.6cm (Harcourt 1974; Table 21). Many pathological changes to the bone were recorded, affecting the vertebrae and the forelimb extremities. On the vertebrae, eburnation was present on the centra of cervical vertebrae 4, 5, 6 and 7, with the most extreme case being on the 6th, possibly indicating osteoarthritis. Further osteoarthritis was identified in both forepaws, with eburnation, exostosis and grooving identified on the distal epiphysis of the fifth metacarpal, and to a lesser extent on the left second metacarpal. This was reflected in several of the first and second phalanges.

Element	Side	GL	Bp	Dp	Bd	sd	Withers height
Humerus	Left	20.3	35.66	49.26	37.77	15.01	96.17
Humerus	Right	19.9	NA	49.38	38.5	14.99	94.8
Radius	Left	20.2	20.88	NA	28.91	14.19	83.75

Table 21: Measurements taken on elements from the dog associated bone group in context [20/010], with measurements following von den Driesch (1976) and withers height (cm) calculated using Harcourt (1974)

Wild animals

5.11.7 Some wild specimens were identified in the assemblage. Large deer (red or fallow) were represented by a metatarsal diaphysis in context [18/011]. Leporid (rabbit or hare) teeth were present in many of the environmental samples. Other taxa in the environmental samples included species of shrew, vole, mouse or vole, rat and indeterminate rodents, and anuran specimens were relatively common (n=27). Some bird specimens were also recovered, including one long bone diaphysis and one mandibular fragment, possibly thrush-sized.

Fish (with Hayley Forsyth-Magee)

5.11.8 Vertebral fragments identified as herring were recovered from some environmental samples (see Appendix 5).

Surface modifications

5.11.9 Butchery marks were present on six bone specimens. Both knife and cleaver butchery was present and probably indicate skinning, fileting and disarticulation of cattle mandibles, radii, large and medium mammal ribs and

large mammal cranial fragments.

5.11.10 Colour changes indicating heat exposure were identified on forty-four bone specimens. High temperature burning was the most commonly identified, with calcined (white, n=23), approaching calcined (grey, n=10) and carbonised (black, n=10) examples present. Lower temperature burning was present also, in the form of scorched (brown/black, n=1) specimens. Aside from this one scorched specimen, the higher temperature burning likely indicates intentional or accidental burning of waste.

5.11.11 Canid gnawing was identified on thirteen specimens, indicating canids had access to food refuse. Root etching particularly affected fifty-eight specimens; seven specimens were eroded and abrasive action affected one further specimen.

Discussion of the animal bone

5.11.12 This assemblage probably represents a mixture of domestic refuse, deposition of an unbutchered dog carcass, and accidental inclusions of microfaunal specimens. Archaeological dating will increase our understanding of the significance of this assemblage, which should be returned to following any further phases of excavation or analysis.

5.12 Shell by Trista Clifford

5.12.1 A small assemblage of marine mollusc and land snail shell was recovered, weighing a total of 230g. The marine mollusc assemblage consists predominantly of *Ostrea edulis*, common oyster. The largest groups were recovered from fill [17/003] of unspecified cut [17/004] and fill [13/018] of ditch [13/013]; the latter contained two valves with notches in the outer edges which may be the result of opening the oyster with a knife. No parasitical activity was noted; however, the single example from fill [20/009] of cut [20/008] exhibits spat (attached oyster larvae/young oysters).

5.12.2 Single *Mytilus edulis* (common mussel) valves were recovered from two contexts, fill [20/012] of ditch [20/011] and fill [17/003] of cut [17/004]. *Cornu aspersum* (Garden snail) shells were recovered from ditch fills [8/005] and [8/006], pit fill [19/011] and ditch fill [20/007].

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Lucy Allott

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Eleven bulk soil samples were taken during the evaluation to aid recovery of environmental remains such as charred plant remains, wood charcoal, bone and shell as well as to assist recovery of artefacts. Features sampled included ditches, pits and several features that are currently classed as unspecified cuts as their full extent is not currently clear. Based on spot dates, the majority of samples are dated to the medieval period. The report summarises the contents of these samples with emphasis on the charred plant remains and charcoal. Other environmental remains are considered alongside the hand-collected finds.

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 The samples were processed, in their entirety, in a flotation tank with a 250µm mesh for retention of the flot and a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue, before being air-dried. The heavy residues were passed through graded sieves of 8mm, 4mm and 2mm, and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains (Appendix 6). Artefacts recovered from the samples are incorporated in the relevant sections of this report where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. Up to 100ml was scanned from each flot under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and the contents recorded (Appendix 7). Provisional identifications of macrobotanical remains, based on observations of gross morphology and surface cell structure, are made through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers *et al*. 2006; Jacomet 2006; NIAB 2004) and modern reference specimens. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997), for wild plants, and Zohary and Hopf (2000), for cereals.

6.2.2 Charcoal fragments from Sample <8> were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 500x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa. 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. Taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 6, and nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

6.3 Results

6.3.1 Modern uncharred plant remains such as seeds, rootlets and in some cases straw were common in the flots of all of the samples, contributing between 50-80% of the flot totals. Land snail shells were also abundant, contributing up to 30% of some of the flots. Where abundant, the snail shell assemblages were also relatively diverse and there was very little evidence for the burrowing type, Cecilioides acicular, that is often associated with modern ground disturbances. It is not currently clear whether the snail shells are contemporary with the

infilling of the features or whether they represent post-depositional disturbance, alongside the uncharred plant remains.

Charred plant remains

6.3.2 Samples <3>, <4>, <5>, <6>, <7> and <8> produced moderate to frequent charred plant macrofossils. These assemblages primarily comprise charred cereal grains of wheat and hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) with occasional oat caryopses. Pea (*Pisum sativum*), broad/celtic bean (*Vicia faba*) and several fragments of smaller rounded Legumes, that are probably vetches or wild pea, were infrequent. A single flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) seed was recorded in Sample <3> ([13/009], ditch [13/008]). Preservation of the cereals was generally poor although where caryopses were abundant, such as in Samples <3>, <4> and <5> preservation was highly variable and the assemblages included some better preserved examples. Within the wheat assemblage for example, some seeds were relatively plump and rounded, suggesting the possible presence of free-threshing bread type wheat (*Triticum* cf. *aestivum*), while others are more consistent in form with non-free threshing spelt/emmer wheats (*Triticun* cf. *spelta/dicoccum*). Free-threshing wheat is typical of the medieval period, while the possible spelt/emmer may suggest the presence of some residual botanical remains in the deposits.

6.3.3 Charred seeds and other fruiting structures of weed or wild taxa were uncommon in all of the samples with only occasional remains noted. Taxa identified include goosefoots (Chenopodiaceae), sedge (Carex sp.), meadow/creeping/bulbous buttercup (Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus), black bindweed (Fallopia convolvulus), bramble/raspberry (Rubus idaeus/fructicosus), narrow-fruited corn salad (Valerianella dentata), and grasses (Poaceae). The grasses include some small to medium sized caryopses as well as larger caryopses of possible brome grass (cf Bromus sp.).

Charcoal

6.3.4 Wood charcoal fragments were present in all of the samples although they were not abundant and the vast majority were very small, measuring <2mm. Larger fragments (>2mm and particularly those >4mm) were infrequent. Preservation was generally poor with a high degree of sediment infiltration and encrusting noted. The largest assemblage derived from Sample <8> ([18/004]) from an unspecified cut/possible pit. In addition to sediment infiltration and encrusting, the charcoal from [18/004] also displayed some evidence of splitting that may have occurred during charring. In addition, many of the larger fragments were from knot wood and their wood anatomy is therefore highly distorted making identification difficult. Fragments displaying less distorted wood anatomy were identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.) and possible Maloideae (a group of taxa that includes apple, rowan and hawthorn for example).

6.4 Discussion of the environmental evidence

6.4.1 Sampling has revealed evidence for a mixed assemblage of crop remains, primarily cereals but with some indication of Legumes and flax. The marked scarcity of weeds or chaff suggest the crops arrived at the site already processed or that crop processing took place elsewhere on the site but was not carried out in the immediate area. If the majority cereal can be attributed to

free-threshing wheat, a typical crop of the medieval period, the absence of processing debris is to be expected, since this grain separates easily from the chaff. The exact origins of the cereal-rich assemblages are not currently well understood for this site although they could derive from grain being dried to harden prior to grinding or storage for example. Charcoal identified from feature [18/004] indicates the exploitation of mature wood including oak and maloideae taxa for use as fuel. The presence of post-depositional sediment and the overall poor preservation of both the charcoal and plant macrofossils suggests the site may have been subject to a fluctuating water table.

6.4.2 Despite the overall poor preservation of charred plant remains at the site, several examples of well-preserved seeds and charcoal were noted and the remains were relatively numerous. These assemblages have revealed the potential for recovery of archaeobotanical remains. It is therefore recommended that any future excavations focus on sampling secure primary deposits. Such work should also verify whether the land snail shells can be considered contemporary with the botanical remains and other artefacts from these features and assessment of the land snail assemblages may provide useful information about the past vegetation at the site.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of the stratigraphic evidence

7.1.1 The evaluation identified archaeological features and deposits, of medieval to modern date, in twelve of the twenty-nine excavated evaluation trenches (Figure 18). Negligible amounts of residual prehistoric flintwork and part of a Roman brooch from the ploughsoil provided the only evidence for earlier periods of activity. Provisional site phasing is summarised in Table 22.

Context	Feature type	Provisional phase
3/003	Linear feature	Natural
5/003	Pit	Undated
8/007	Ditch	Medieval
8/008	Ditch	Post-medieval
9/004 & 9/006	Ditch/gully	Medieval
9/008	Unspecified cut	Medieval
9/0012	Ditch	Medieval
12/005 & 12/007	Pond	Post-medieval
13/003	Ditch re-cut	Medieval
13/005	Ditch	Medieval/Post-medieval
13/008	Ditch	Medieval
13/011	Pit/posthole	Undated
13/013	Ditch	Medieval
15/003	Ditch	Post-medieval
15/005	Ditch	Post-medieval
16/004 & 16/017	Ditch	Medieval/Post-medieval
16/007	Ditch	Medieval/Post-medieval
16/009	Pit	Medieval/Post-medieval
16/011	Ditch	Medieval/Post-medieval
16/014	Ditch	Post-medieval
16/019	Robber trench	Post-medieval
17/004	Trackway?	Post-medieval
17/006	Pit	Medieval/Post-medieval
17/008	Pit	Medieval/Post-medieval
17/013	Ditch	Medieval
17/015 & 17/017	Ditch	Post-medieval
17/019	Ditch	Medieval/Post-medieval
17/022	Pit	Medieval/Post-medieval
17/024	Pit/ditch terminus	Medieval
17/026	Pit	Medieval
18/003	Pit/ditch terminus	Medieval/Post-medieval
18/005 & 18/007	Unspecified cut	Post-medieval
18/010	Ditch	Post-medieval
19/003	Pit	Undated
19/006 & 19/014	Ditch	Medieval
19/010	Ditch	Post-medieval
19/012	Pit	Medieval/Post-medieval
19/016	Pit	Undated
19/020	Ditch	Medieval/Post-medieval
20/003	Unspecified cut	Medieval/Post-medieval
20/005	Ditch	Post-medieval
20/008	Pit/ditch terminus	Medieval/Post-medieval
20/011	Ditch	Medieval/Post-medieval

Table 22: Provisional site phasing

7.1.2 The trenches with positive archaeological results were concentrated mostly in a SW-NE strip running through the centre of the site, immediately southeast of the line of the former boundary ditch of *Boten Haugh Green*, as revealed by the geophysical survey and excavated in Trench 8.

7.1.3 The most common archaeological features encountered were ditches, some of which corresponded to field/enclosure boundaries shown on historic mapping. At least one of these, ([8/007], recut as [8/008]) had medieval origins, while others (such as [19/010] and [20/005]) were almost certainly of post-medieval or modern date. Other ditch segments, not recorded on historic mapping (notably in Trenches 9, 13 and 17, and to a lesser extent in Trenches 16, 18, 19 and 20) were of medieval date.

7.1.4 Several pits were found (Trenches 5, 13, 16, 17 and 19), mostly small and shallow, and of uncertain function. Some of the smaller pits were recorded as possible postholes, although no clear evidence was found for buildings or structures of pre-modern date. Most of the pits were undated, although some of them are assumed to have been of medieval or post-medieval date, based on their proximity to other (dated) features. Only one pit, [17/026], was dated securely to the medieval period. Three features (Trenches 17, 18 and 20) have been interpreted as either pits or ditch terminals, and one of these, [17/024], was clearly of medieval date.

7.1.5 Part of a former pond, identified on the 1814 enclosure map, was recorded in Trench 12.

7.1.6 A small robber trench and part of a cobbled surface in Trench 16 were probably associated with a 'cottage and garden' shown on maps of 1814 and 1841.

7.1.7 [18/005]/[18/007] was a large but shallow cut feature, of uncertain extent. It truncated post-medieval ditch [18/010], and is interpreted provisionally as a localised area of deep cultivation, perhaps associated with the 'cottage and garden' (7.1.6) that is known to have existed just to the south of Trench 18.

7.1.8 There was broad concurrence between the overall distribution of archaeological features suggested by the evaluation and the results of the geophysical survey, which suggested a distinct concentration of (mostly linear) anomalies in the central part of the site.

7.1.9 In some cases, there was close correspondence between archaeological features (especially ditches) and geophysical anomalies; of particular note in this respect were the green-edge ditch [8/007]/[8/008] and a former field boundary ditch [20/005], both of which corresponded to strong linear anomalies. However, many features (including several ditches) had not been detected by the geophysical survey. This was most striking in the case of a particularly large ditch [19/020]/[19/023], but applied also to a number of moderately sized ditches in Trenches 13, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20. Field boundary ditch [19/010], that might have been expected to produce a strong linear anomaly, was interpreted in the geophysics report as an 'agricultural spread'. Where encountered as below-ground remains, no pits had not been previously detected as geophysical anomalies. Generally, the geophysics results are not considered to have provided a reliable indication of the overall archaeological

resource on this site.

7.1.10 Significant archaeological remains (located on Figure 18) included the following:

- Part of the boundary ditch to *Boten Haugh Green* was excavated in Trench 8. The ditch had medieval origins, but was re-cut during the post-medieval period; this might have occurred when the green was enclosed, in the early 19th century.

- A series of ditches to the southeast of the green-edge ditch (in Trenches 9, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20) formed part of a rectilinear field/enclosure system adjacent to the medieval green. Some of the ditches contained domestic pottery of the late 12th- to 14th century, and small amounts of animal bone, charred grains and other plant macrofossils. Although no buildings or structures were identified, the medieval finds assemblage is indicative of occupation on or close to the site area.

- Post-medieval features included field boundaries, remains of a probable smallholding (the 'cottage and garden') adjacent to the green-edge ditch, and at least one pond.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

7.2.1 Archaeological features were mostly recognised immediately below the ploughsoil, cutting the natural stratum at an average depth of 0.30m below current ground level. These features had clearly been truncated by relatively recent ploughing. In Trench 17, archaeological features were masked by a layer of disturbed or reworked soil, probably derived from the fills of underlying features. It is unclear why similar deposits were not found elsewhere on the site.

7.2.2 There was little evidence for natural soil profiles or former land surfaces, these having been mostly destroyed by modern agriculture. This was demonstrated by the widespread presence of plough furrows cutting the surface of the natural stratum.

7.2.3 In Trench 16, a cobbled surface (probably a yard associated with the 'cottage and garden' known to have existed in that area of the site) was found slightly below the surface of the natural clay. Its survival was due to its construction in a shallow cut, so that it was below ploughing depth.

7.2.4 In Trenches 28 and 31, the possible remains of a natural soil profile were preserved, in an area of the site that had not been ploughed in modern times. According to the 1841 tithe apportionment, this part of the site was used for pasture at that time. However, as no archaeological remains were found in these trenches, it is not possible to demonstrate whether deposit survival is consequently enhanced here.

7.3 Discussion of the archaeological evidence, by period

Prehistoric

7.3.1 Four undiagnostic flint flakes and fifteen chips, all of which were residual in later features, provided the only evidence for prehistoric activity on the site. This suggests only transitory use of the site area during the prehistoric period.

Roman

7.3.2 There were no features of Roman date and the only confirmed Roman find was part of a bow brooch, from ploughsoil [13/001]. It is unlikely therefore that there was any significant activity on or close to the site during the Roman period.

Medieval

7.3.3 Ditch segment [8/007] formed part of the boundary of *Boten Haugh Green*, and is assumed to have had medieval origins (Figure 18). This substantial ditch, oriented SSW-NNE, was 4.90m wide x 0.90m deep, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base. It contained a single, homogeneous fill that produced sixteen fragments of lava stone quern, a piece of probable post-medieval brick and some flint nodules.

7.3.4 Ditch [8/007] was similar in size and profile to a previously excavated section of the *Boten Haugh Green* ditch. An archaeological evaluation at Norton Little Green (NRN 018) was undertaken specifically to investigate part of the ditch, at the north end of the green. Two sections across the ditch were excavated, measuring 3.50–4.00m wide and 0.80m–1.20m deep, with moderately steep sides and a slightly concave base. Each section revealed a single fill of 'pale grey-brown clay with occasional chalk lumps and large flints' with only occasional flecks of CBM (or fired clay?) and a small amount of animal bone. Although the NRN 018 excavations were limited in scale, no associated evidence for land use was found, adjacent to the green-edge ditch (Atfield 2007).

7.3.5 Here at Elmswell, several medieval ditches were found to the southeast of the green-edge ditch, notably in Trenches 9, 13 and 17 (Table 22). These ditches were broadly parallel or perpendicular to the green-edge ditch, and probably represented a rectilinear field/enclosure system adjacent to the medieval green (Figure 18). Several ditches in these trenches and in other areas of the site (Trenches 16, 18, 19 and 20) could not be securely dated, but are assumed to have been of medieval or later date, and therefore possibly formed elements of the same system.

7.3.6 Some of the medieval field/enclosure ditches were of reasonable size, with moderate or steep edges and narrow, concave bases. Larger examples included [9/012] (2.80m wide x 1.06m deep) and [13/013] (>2.60m wide x 0.70m deep). Other medieval ditches (such as [9/004]/[9/006], and [19/006]/[19/014]) were relatively small and shallow.

7.3.7 At least two of the medieval field/enclosure ditches ([9/012] and [13/013]/[17/013]) were detected by the geophysical survey as 'undetermined' linear anomalies. A T-shaped arrangement of linear anomalies in the area between Trenches 9 and 13, although not investigated, may define ditch remains that formed part of the same system (Figure 18).

7.3.8 The dated medieval ditches (in Trenches 9, 13 and 17) produced small to

moderate amounts of pottery (mostly spanning the 13th century, and possibly continuing into the 14th century). Many of the ditches also produced small amounts of animal bone (domestic and wild species), oyster shell and, in some cases, charred cereal grains, peas, beans and other legumes. The pottery assemblage is of a domestic nature and consists entirely of coarsewares, including cooking pots and possibly bowls. Two moderately sized fragments of lava stone querns were recovered from pit/ditch terminus [17/024]. Generally, the medieval finds assemblage is indicative of occupation on or close to the area of the site. This is perhaps reinforced by the recovery of two medieval silver long-cross pennies (of uncertain date) from the ploughsoil adjacent to Trenches 3 and 17.

7.3.9 Apart from the probable field/enclosure ditches, there was little clear evidence for medieval activity. Some small pits and possible postholes located close to medieval ditches were mostly undated or of indeterminate (medieval/post-medieval) date. Small pit [17/026] produced two sherds (4g) of medieval pottery (*c.* 1200), one of which formed a sherd link with a fragment from nearby pit/ditch terminus fill [17/024]. Environmental sampling of the pit fill (Sample <6>) produced some charred grains of barley and wheat. Although some of the smaller pits were recorded as possible postholes, there was no definite evidence for medieval buildings or structures.

7.3.10 Pottery dating suggests that the medieval field/enclosure system was abandoned in the late 13th- or earlier 14th century. During the 14th century, many rural settlements in Suffolk and the wider East Anglian region fell into decline. The reasons that have been proposed for this include famine and poor weather during the period 1315–22 (Astill and Grant 1988), the outbreak of the Black Death in 1349 (Poos 1991) and the social and economic effects of the Peasant's Revolt of 1381. If anything, activity on the Elmswell site seems to have ceased at a particularly early date.

Post-medieval

7.3.11 Post-medieval features included a significant re-cut of the green-edge ditch, and two substantial ditches that corresponded to field boundaries shown on historic mapping (Figure 18). Map evidence indicates that the green-edge ditch was backfilled in the mid-19th century but that other field boundaries within the site area remained in use until at least the 1970s. A robber trench and a cobbled surface, and some probably associated boundary ditches represented a probable smallholding (cottage and garden) shown on maps of 1814 and 1841, adjacent to the green-edge ditch (Figure 18).

7.3.12 Green-edge ditch [8/007] was re-cut as [8/008], perhaps following the enclosure of the green in 1814. The re-cut ditch was a substantial feature (3.90m wide x 1.25m deep) that survived as a field boundary until at least the time of the tithe map of 1841. Following an initial period of silting, a ceramic land drain was laid at its base and the ditch was backfilled, in the second half of the 19th century. Although this field boundary was not shown on the 1880s Ordnance Survey map, slumping of the ditch fills created a hollow that was not backfilled fully until the late 19th- or early 20th century, after the insertion of another land drain.

7.3.13 The cottage shown on earlier 19th-century maps was located east of Trench

16 and south of Trench 18. A roughly square plot (corresponding approximately to that shown on the 1841 tithe map) was defined by geophysical anomalies in this area of the site, although most of the anomalies were not readily identifiable as features in Trenches 16 and 18. A narrow robber trench [16/019], at the southeast end of Trench 16, probably represented part of an associated outbuilding or other brick structure. Notably, the robber trench coincided with the location of a three-sided ?rectangular geophysical anomaly, although on a different orientation.

7.3.14 A cobbled surface [16/015] was probably part of a yard (or path?) in the grounds of the cottage. Adjacent ditch [16/014] contained no artefactual dating, but some of the cobbles had apparently tumbled into the ditch, and the upper ditch fill [16/012] partially covered the yard/path. Consequently, ditch [16/012] is assumed to have been of post-medieval date, corresponding to the northern boundary of the small enclosure occupied by the cottage (as shown on the tithe map of 1841).

7.3.15 Substantial (but undated) ditch [19/020]/[19/023] ran SW-NE and was therefore on a different orientation to the green-edge ditch and associated medieval field/enclosure system. Similarly, it did not share an alignment with any of the 19th-century field or enclosure boundaries shown on historic mapping. Stratigraphic evidence indicates that the ditch was later than medieval ditch [19/006]/[19/014], but was truncated by post-medieval field boundary ditch [19/010]. It is likely therefore, that ditch [19/020]/[19/023] was dug in the later medieval–early post-medieval period.

7.3.16 Ditch [19/010] corresponded to a field boundary shown on the 1841 tithe map and subsequent Ordnance Survey maps until at least the 1970s, although it was not depicted on the 1814 enclosure map. Its lower fill [19/009] contained some post-medieval brick fragments, and its upper fill [19/007] contained modern material such as plastic sheeting and wire, confirming that it was backfilled in recent times. Part of the same field boundary remains extant, to the northwest of Trench 19.

7.3.17 Similarly, ditch [20/005] corresponded to a field boundary shown on the 1841 tithe map and subsequent Ordnance Survey maps until at least the 1970s, although it was not depicted on the 1814 enclosure map. Its upper fill [20/006] contained modern wall plaster and barbed wire, confirming that it was backfilled relatively recently.

7.3.18 Other (less substantial) post-medieval ditches were found in Trench 15 ([15/003] and [15/005]) and Trench 17 ([17/004] and [17/015] / [17/017]). These were presumably relatively short-lived agricultural features.

7.3.19 A large but relatively shallow pond [12/005]/[12/007] was backfilled deliberately in the post-medieval period, having previously formed part of the boundary defining the medieval green (Figure 18). Ponds such as this were a common feature of the local landscape due to poorly drained soils, and many examples (including this one) were depicted on the 1814 enclosure map.

7.3.20 Large but shallow feature [17/004] has been tentatively interpreted as part of an eroded farm track running parallel with a nearby (extant) pond. Its fill was

relatively rich in finds, including seventeen sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery, some post-medieval brick and tile, many large fragments of flint (perhaps building rubble), fifty-one fragments of animal bone (including cattle, sheep/goat and pig) and some shell. It is likely that much of this material derived from a nearby midden, perhaps associated with the cottage located approximately 40m to the southwest.

Modern

7.3.21 Some obviously modern features were noted but not recorded archaeologically. These included widespread ceramic land drains, at least two postholes with extant decayed post bases (Trenches 15 and 28), and three or four engineering test pits (Trenches 13, 30 and 31).

Undated features

7.3.22 Undated features included small pit [5/003], pit/posthole [13/011], pit [19/003] and pit [19/016].

7.4 Consideration of Research Aims

7.4.1 The fieldwork has largely fulfilled the general aims of the evaluation (2.7.1), to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, and to establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.

7.4.2 Much of the evidence relates to medieval land use. Part of a substantial ditch defining the eastern edge of *Boten Haugh Green* has been identified, together with an adjoining rectilinear field/enclosure system. Pottery dating from field/enclosure ditches suggests that this period of land use occurred during the 13th century, perhaps extending into the 14th century.

7.4.3 Medieval features were confined to the central part of the site, southeast of the green-edge ditch. Only two features (a small, undated pit in Trench 5 and two superimposed post-medieval ditches in Trench 15) were found in the western half of the site, and no features were found in the eastern part of the site.

7.4.4 Post-medieval features included a re-cut of the green-edge ditch, field boundary ditches known from historic mapping, and remains of a smallholding (cottage and garden) adjacent to the green-edge ditch. These features provide some evidence for the changes in land use that occurred following the enclosure of the green in the early 19th century.

7.4.5 Small but well-preserved assemblages of animal bone were collected by hand from many of the medieval and post-medieval features, and additional animal remains were retrieved from environmental samples. Sampling of medieval deposits has demonstrated that charred plant macrofossils are well preserved, and has provided some evidence for cereal consumption and other foodstuffs, as well as for the local environment. Although no medieval buildings or structures were identified, the finds and environmental evidence suggest strongly that there was occupation on or close to the site area.

7.4.6 The evidence for medieval and later land use is clearly of local significance, and potentially has some regional significance, with regard to the dating and origin of greens and green-side settlements (Medlycott 2011, 70).

7.4.7 With regard to the more specific research aims relating to medieval farms and associated fields (2.7.2), the evaluation has not provided any evidence for medieval farm buildings or direct evidence for nearby settlement. However, the artefactual and environmental evidence suggests that there was occupation on or close to the site, and the identification of a medieval field/enclosure system highlights the potential of the site to contribute to research into medieval field patterns and agricultural regimes.

7.5 Conclusions and proposed publication

7.5.1 Archaeological remains have been found in twelve of the twenty-nine evaluation trenches investigated. The remains appear to be exclusively of medieval to post-medieval/modern date, and to be located mainly in the central part of the site.

7.5.2 Part of the *Boten Haugh Green* ditch has been recorded, together with elements of an adjoining medieval field/enclosure system of 13th-century date, possibly continuing into the 14th century. Finds and environmental data suggest that there was occupation on or close to the site during that period.

7.5.3 There was no archaeological evidence for activity on the site during the later medieval period. During the post-medieval period the green-edge ditch was re-cut, perhaps around the time of the enclosure of the green in 1814. After that date, the entire site area was in agricultural use, with the former green-edge ditch acting as a significant field boundary until it was backfilled in the second half of the 19th century. Subsequently, a field pattern was established that remained largely unchanged until the 1970s, when some fields were amalgamated.

7.5.4 Cartographic evidence shows that White House Farm (or its precursor) was in existence by the early 19th century, and that there was a smallholding adjacent to the green-edge ditch. Some evidence for the latter (including a robber trench, a cobbled surface and part of a probable enclosure ditch) was found during the evaluation.

7.5.5 In accordance with the WSI (ASE 2019a), a summary of this report will be submitted for publication in the annual fieldwork round-up of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology and History (PSIAH).

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Appendix 1: Context register

Context	Type	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth or Thickness
1/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	Soft/friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt (loam)			
1/002	Deposit		Natural	Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, patches of firm, light grey chalky clay			
2/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	Soft/friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt (loam)			
2/002	Deposit		Natural	Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, patches of firm, light grey chalky clay			
3/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	Soft/friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt (loam)			
3/002	Deposit		Natural	Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, patches of firm, light grey chalky clay			
3/003	Cut	3/003	Unspecified cut	Linear, oriented E-W, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base	>2.10	1.00	0.13
3/004	Fill	3/003	Unspecified cut	Soft, dark orangey brown sandy silt, with occ. pebbles but no finds			
4/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	Soft/friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt (loam)			
4/002	Deposit		Natural	Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, patches of firm, light grey chalky clay			
5/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	Soft/friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt (loam)			
5/002	Deposit		Natural	Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, patches of firm, light grey chalky clay			
5/003	Cut	5/003	Pit	Oval, steep sides breaking sharply into a flat base	0.38	>0.22	0.10
5/004	Fill	5/003	Pit	Soft, orangey brown sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occ. pebbles but no finds			
6/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	Soft/friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt (loam)			
6/002	Deposit		Natural	Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, patches of firm, light grey chalky clay			
7/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	Soft/friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt (loam)			
7/002	Deposit		Natural	Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, patches of firm, light grey chalky clay			
8/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	Soft/friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt (loam)			
8/002	Deposit		Natural	Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, patches of firm, light grey chalky clay			
8/003	Fill	8/008	Ditch, boundary	Firm, mid brown clayey silt, occ. small fragments of pot, clay pipe and iron, and large fragments of CBM.			0.45
8/004	Fill	8/008	Ditch, boundary	Soft, mid brown silty sand, with occ. flecks of CBM, chalk and charcoal, but no finds			0.20
8/005	Fill	8/008	Ditch, boundary	Firm, mid brown clayey silt, occ. fragments of CBM and rare bone and fired-cracked flint			0.55
8/006	Fill	8/007	Ditch, boundary	Firm, mid brown clayey silt, containing occ. CBM, flecks of charcoal and chalk, and flint nodules			0.40
8/007	Cut	8/007	Ditch, boundary	Linear, oriented SW-NE, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base.	>2.10	4.90	0.90

Context	Type	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth or Thickness
8/008	Cut	8/008	Ditch, boundary	Linear, oriented SW-NE, with steep but irregular sides tapering to a narrow, rounded base	>2.10	3.90	1.25
8/009	Fill	8/008	Ditch, boundary	Soft, mid to dark grey silty clay, with occ. flecks of chalk and charcoal but no finds			0.14
9/008	Cut	9/008	Unspecified cut	Uncertain shape, with very gentle sides breaking imperceptibly into a flat base	4.00	>0.9	0.15
9/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	Soft/friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt (loam)			
9/002	Deposit		Natural	Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, patches of firm, light grey chalky clay			
9/003	Fill	9/004	Ditch segment	Compact, mid brownish grey clayey silt, occ. small fragments of pot and bone.			
9/004	Cut	9/004	Ditch segment	Linear, oriented N-S, gently sloping sides breaking imperceptibly into a slightly concave base.	>0.80	1.87	0.24
9/005	Fill	9/006	Ditch segment	Compact, mid brownish grey clayey silt, occ. pot, bone, fired clay and charcoal.			
9/006	Cut	9/006	Ditch segment	Linear, oriented N-S, with gently sloping sides breaking imperceptibly into a flat base	>1.10	1.10	0.14
9/007	Fill	9/008	Unspecified cut	Compact, mottled light brownish grey and light yellowish brown clayey silt, no finds.			
9/009	Fill	9/012	Ditch segment	Compact, light yellowish brown clayey silt, occ. small fragments of pot			0.33
9/010	Fill	9/012	Ditch segment	Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt, occ. small fragments of pot			0.50
9/011	Fill	9/012	Ditch segment	Firm, light yellowish brown clayey silt, occ. chalk, but no finds.			0.30
9/012	Cut	9/012	Ditch segment	Linear, oriented NW-SE, with moderate to steep sides tapering to a narrow, rounded base	>2.10	2.80	1.06
10/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	Soft/friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt (loam)			
10/002	Deposit		Natural	Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, patches of firm, light grey chalky clay			
11/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	Soft/friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt (loam)			
11/002	Deposit		Natural	Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, patches of firm, light grey chalky clay			
12/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	Soft/friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt (loam)			
12/002	Deposit		Natural	Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, with patches of firm, light grey chalky clay			
12/003	Fill	12/005	Pond	Soft, mid reddish brown sandy silt, with occ. small to large fragments of CBM and pebbles			0.45
12/004	Fill	12/005	Pond	Compact, mixed redep natural chalky clay,clayey sand, and light grey sandy silt, occ. CBM			0.16
12/005	Cut	12/005	Pond	Uncertain shape, with very gentle sides breaking imperceptibly into a flat base.	>12.8	>2.1	0.80
12/006	Fill	12/007	Pond	Compact, light to mid greyish/reddish brown (mottled) clayey silt, occ. CBM and pot			
12/007	Cut	12/007	Pond	Uncertain shape, with a moderately steep W side, breaking gradually into a flat base	>1.00	1.15	0.24
13/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	Soft/friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt (loam)			
13/002	Deposit		Natural	Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, patches of firm, light grey chalky clay			
13/003	Cut	13/003	Ditch	Linear, oriented SW-NE, moderate to steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base	>2.10	0.90	0.32
13/004	Fill	13/003	Ditch	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. pot, bone and pebbles			
13/005	Cut	13/005	Ditch segment	Linear, oriented SW-NE, with gently sloping sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base	>2.10	0.98	0.16

Context	Type	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth or Thickness
13/006	Fill	13/005	Ditch segment	Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay, with occ. pebbles, charcoal flecks and oyster			0.10
13/007	Fill	13/005	Ditch segment	Soft, yellowish brown sandy clay, occ. flecks of charcoal and chalk, and pebbles, but no finds			0.06
13/008	Cut	13/008	Ditch segment	Linear or slightly curving, oriented N-S, steep but convex sides breaking gradually into a concave base	>2.10	1.80	0.45
13/009	Fill	13/008	Ditch segment	Soft, mid greyish brown sandy clay, occ. pot and chalk fragments, frequent charcoal flecks			0.45
13/010	Fill	13/008	Ditch segment	Soft, yellowish brown sandy clay, frequent charcoal flecks, occ. flecks CBM or fired clay, bone and oyster			0.23
13/011	Cut	13/011	Pit	Oval, with steep sides breaking sharply into a flat base	0.35	0.26	0.10
13/012	Fill	13/011	Pit	Soft/friable, dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occ. pebbles, but no finds			
13/013	Cut	13/013	Ditch segment	Linear, oriented SW-NE, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base	>2.10	2.60	0.70
13/014	Fill	13/013	Ditch segment	Soft, light orangey brown sandy clay, with occ. charcoal flecks but no finds.			0.14
13/015	Fill	13/013	Ditch segment	Compact, light greyish brown silty clay, with occ. chalk and charcoal but no finds.			0.30
13/016	Fill	13/013	Ditch segment	Compact, light orangey brown silty clay, with occ. charcoal flecks but no finds.			0.24
13/017	Fill	13/013	Ditch segment	Soft, light orangey brown sandy silt, with occ. charcoal flecks but no finds.			0.15
13/018	Fill	13/013	Ditch segment	Soft, light greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. pot, bone, shell and charcoal flecks			0.70
16/007	Cut	16/007	Ditch segment	Linear, oriented NW-SE, with moderate to steep sides breaking gradually into a narrow, concave base	>2.10	2.20	0.65
14/001	Layer		Topsoil	Friable, dark brownish grey sandy loam and turf layer.			0.25
14/002	Deposit		Natural	Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, patches of firm, light grey chalky clay			
15/001	Layer		Topsoil	Friable, dark brownish grey sandy loam and turf layer.			0.15
15/002	Deposit		Natural	Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, with patches of firm, light grey chalky clay			
15/003	Cut	15/003	Ditch segment	Linear, oriented SW-NE, moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base.	>2.10	2.25	0.25
15/004	Fill	15/003	Ditch segment	Soft, light greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. pot, CTP, iron nails and CBM			
15/005	Cut	15/005	Ditch segment	Linear, oriented SW-NE, with steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base.	>2.10	0.80	0.25
15/006	Fill	15/005	Ditch segment	Soft, light reddish brown sandy silt, with occ. CBM			
16/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	Soft/friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt (loam)			
16/002	Deposit		Natural	Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, patches of firm, light grey chalky clay			
16/003	Fill	16/004	Ditch terminus	Soft, light brownish grey silty sand with occ. bone and flecks of charcoal			
16/004	Cut	16/004	Ditch terminus	Linear, SSW-NNE, rounded terminus to the SSW. Steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base	>2.10	0.74	0.26

Context	Type	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth or Thickness
16/005	Fill	16/007	Ditch segment	Soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. pebbles but no finds			0.20
16/006	Fill	16/007	Ditch segment	Soft, mid to dark grey sandy silt, containing occ. pebbles and x1 medium fragment of pot			0.42
16/008	Fill	16/009	Pit	Soft, light brownish grey silty sand with occ. charcoal flecks but no finds			
16/009	Cut	16/009	Pit	Oval, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base	>1.20	1.15	0.26
16/010	Fill	16/011	Ditch segment	Soft, light brownish grey silty sand with occ. flecks of charcoal but no finds			
16/011	Cut	16/011	Ditch segment	Linear, oriented NW-SE, very steep (slightly convex) sides breaking sharply into a flat base.	>2.10	0.70	0.52
16/012	Fill	16/014	Ditch segment	Soft, mid to dark grey sandy silt, occ. pebbles and charcoal flecks, but no finds.			0.33
16/013	Fill	16/014	Ditch segment	Soft, mid grey sandy silt, with occ. pebbles and charcoal flecks but no finds			0.32
16/014	Cut	16/014	Ditch segment	Linear, oriented NW-SE, with steep sides (stepped on SW edge) tapering to a narrow, concave base	>2.10	2.00	0.60
16/015	Struct.	16/020	Surface	Single course of flint cobbles/fragments, up to 0.12m across.			
16/016	Fill	16/017	Ditch segment	Firm, light brownish grey silty sand, occ. flecks of charcoal and chalk, one possible struck flint			
16/017	Cut	16/017	Ditch segment	Linear, oriented SSW-NNE, with steep sides tapering to a narrow, rounded base	>1.00	0.68	0.40
16/018	Fill	16/019	Robber cut	Soft, mid brown silty sand with frequent crushed brick and mortar			
16/019	Cut	16/019	Robber cut	Linear, oriented NW-SE, with steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base	>2.10	0.32	0.06
16/020	Cut	16/020	Structural cut	Uncertain shape in plan, only seen in section,		>1.20	0.13
17/026	Cut	17/026	Pit	Oval, with steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base	0.75	0.48	0.17
17/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	Soft/friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt (loam)			
17/002	Deposit		Natural	Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, patches of firm, light grey chalky clay			
17/003	Fill	17/004	Unspecified cut	Loose, light brownish grey sandy silt, occ. bone, CBM, pot, shell, iron, charcoal, moderate flint nodules			
17/004	Cut	17/004	Unspecified cut	Uncertain shape (possibly linear), with shallow sides breaking imperceptibly into a flat base	>2.10	4.80	0.26
17/005	Fill	17/006	Pit	Loose, mid grey, mottled orangey brown sandy silt, occ. charcoal and chalk flecks, no finds			
17/006	Cut	17/006	Pit	Sub circular, gentle to moderately steep sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base	0.50	0.50	0.11
17/007	Fill	17/008	Pit	Firm, mid grey sandy silt, with occ. flecks of charcoal and chalk but no finds.			
17/008	Cut	17/008	Pit	Sub circular, with shallow sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base	0.53	0.53	0.08
17/009	Fill	17/010	Pit	Friable, mid to dark grey sandy silt, with occ. charcoal flecks and moderate fired clay/daub			
17/010	Cut	17/010	Pit	Shape uncertain, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base.		0.45	0.18
17/011	Fill	17/013	Ditch segment	Friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. charcoal flecks but no finds			0.26
17/012	Fill	17/013	Ditch segment	Friable, mid grey sandy silt, with occ. pot, bone and flecks of charcoal and chalk			0.28

Context	Type	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth or Thickness
17/013	Cut	17/013	Ditch segment	Linear, NE-SW, with steep but asymmetrical sides tapering to a narrow, rounded base	>2.10	1.65	0.53
17/014	Fill	17/015	Ditch segment	Soft, mid grey silty sand, with occ. CBM and bone			
17/015	Cut	17/015	Ditch segment	Linear, oriented NE-SW, with steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base.	>2.10	0.67	0.21
17/016	Fill	17/017	Ditch segment	Soft, mid grey sandy silt with occ. CBM and charcoal flecks			
17/017	Cut	17/017	Ditch segment	Linear, oriented NE-SW, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base.	>2.10	0.76	0.33
17/018	Fill	17/019	Ditch segment	Soft, mid grey sandy silt with occ. flecks of charcoal but no finds			
17/019	Cut	17/019	Ditch segment	Linear, oriented NE-SW, with steep sides tapering to a V-shaped base	>2.10	1.00	0.40
17/020	Layer		Soil horizon	Soft, mid grey silty sand,occ. flecks and small fragments of charcoal, chalk and oyster shell			0.11
17/021	Fill	17/022	Pit	Soft, mid grey silty sand, moderate small fragments fired clay/daub, occ. flecks of charcoal			
17/022	Cut	17/022	Pit	Oval, with steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base	0.73	0.32	0.14
17/023	Fill	17/024	Unspecified cut	Soft, mid brownish grey silty sand, occ. small fragments fired clay and pot, x2 lava quern			
17/024	Cut	17/024	Unspecified cut	Linear or oval, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a narrow, concave base	>1.00	0.76	0.26
17/025	Fill	17/026	Pit	Soft, mid brownish grey silty sand with occ. pot and flecks of charcoal			
18/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	Soft/friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt (loam)			
18/002	Deposit		Natural	Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, patches of firm, light grey chalky clay			
18/003	Cut	18/003	Unspecified cut	Linear or oval, with steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base	>1.60	0.80	0.30
18/004	Fill	18/003	Unspecified cut	Soft, dark grey mottled orangey brown silty clay, freq. charcoal flecks, occ. bone			
18/005	Cut	18/005	Unspecified cut	Shallow and irregular sides breaking imperceptibly into a broad, flat base		3.40	0.26
18/006	Fill	18/005	Unspecified cut	Compact, mid brown sandy silt, probably containing CBM			0.27
18/007	Cut	18/007	Unspecified cut	Gentle to moderately steep N side, breaking imperceptibly into a flat base		1.00	0.20
18/008	Fill	18/007	Unspecified cut	Compact, mid brown sandy silt.			0.15
18/009	Fill	18/007	Unspecified cut	Compact, light yellowish brown chalky clay, up to 0.18m thick, with no finds.			
18/010	Cut	18/010	Ditch segment	Linear, oriented NW-SE, rounded terminus. Near vertical sides breaking gradually into a slightly concave base	>3.50	1.25	0.50
18/011	Fill	18/010	Ditch segment	Soft, mottled orangey brown and grey sandy clay, containing a fragment of bone			0.10
18/012	Fill	18/010	Ditch segment	Soft, dark grey silty clay, freq. charcoal flecks and pebbles, some CBM, bone and oyster shell			0.30
18/013	Fill	18/010	Ditch segment	Soft, greyish yellow silty clay with frequent chalk flecks, occ. flecks of charcoal but no finds			0.30
18/014	Fill	18/005	Unspecified cut	Compact, light yellowish brown chalky clay, with no finds.			0.10
19/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	Soft/friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt (loam)			
19/002	Deposit		Natural	Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, patches of firm, light grey chalky clay			

Context	Type	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth or Thickness
19/003	Cut	19/003	Pit	Oval, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base	0.96	0.87	0.17
19/004	Fill	19/003	Pit	Soft, light greyish brown clayey silt, freq. flecks of charcoal and chalk, occ. flecks of fired clay.			
19/005	Fill	19/006	Ditch segment	Soft, light brownish grey silty sand with occ. flecks of charcoal but no finds			
19/006	Cut	19/006	Ditch segment	Linear, oriented SW-NE, moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base	>1.40	0.90	0.20
19/007	Fill	19/010	Ditch segment	Compact, light yellowish brown clay/silt with patches of light grey sandy silt, modern material			0.40
19/008	Fill	19/010	Ditch segment	Fibrous, mid reddish brown sandy silt, with occ. pebbles but no finds.			0.25
19/009	Fill	19/010	Ditch segment	Compact, dark brown organic silt, occ. medium fragments of CBM, small fragments of pot			0.34
19/010	Cut	19/010	Ditch segment	Linear, oriented NW-SE, with steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base	>2.10	3.10	0.80
19/011	Fill	19/012	Pit	Loose, mid greyish brown clayey silt, freq charcoal, occ. small fragments of fired clay or CBM			
19/012	Cut	19/012	Pit	Oval, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a slightly concave base	0.72	0.60	0.14
19/013	Fill	19/014	Ditch segment	Soft, light brownish grey silty sand, with occ. pot and flecks of charcoal			
19/014	Cut	19/014	Ditch segment	Linear, oriented SW-NE, gentle to moderately steep sides breaking gradually into a flat base	>1.50	0.86	0.17
19/015	Fill	19/016	Pit	Soft, mid brownish grey clayey silt, with occ. charcoal flecks and pebbles, but no finds			
19/016	Cut	19/016	Pit	Oval, with shallow sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base	>0.73	0.65	0.09
19/017	Fill	19/020	Ditch segment	Soft, light to mid brownish grey sandy silt, 0.41m thick, with occ. pebbles but no finds			0.41
19/018	Fill	19/020	Ditch segment	Compact, mottled mid grey and light yellowish brown clayey silt, occ. chalk but no finds			0.30
19/019	Fill	19/020	Ditch segment	Compact/hard, mid grey clayey silt, frequent flecks and small fragments of chalk but no finds.			0.46
19/020	Cut	19/020	Ditch segment	Linear, oriented SW-NE, moderately steep NW edge, steep SE edge, concave base.	>11.0	3.20	1.18
19/021	Fill	19/023	Ditch segment	Compact, mid grey (speckled with Fe staining) sandy silt, with no finds			0.58
19/022	Fill	19/023	Ditch segment	Firm/hard, light grey clayey silt, frequent flecks and small fragments of chalk.			>0.2
19/023	Cut	19/023	Ditch segment	Linear, oriented SW-NE, with a moderately steep NW side.		>1.00	0.90
20/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	Soft/friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt (loam)			
20/002	Deposit		Natural	Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, patches of firm, light grey chalky clay			
20/003	Cut	20/003	Unspecified cut	Uncertain shape (possibly linear) , with gentle sides breaking imperceptibly into a slightly concave base	>2.10	2.40	0.30
20/004	Fill	20/003	Unspecified cut	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. bone, flecks of fired clay and charcoal			
20/005	Cut	20/005	Ditch segment	Linear, oriented SW-NE, mod. steep sides, becoming steeper, tapering to a narrow, flat base	>2.10	2.15	0.84
20/006	Fill	20/005	Ditch segment	Loose, mid greyish brown clayey silt, occ. modern material			0.67
20/007	Fill	20/005	Ditch segment	Compact, mid brownish grey clayey silt, frequent scorched clay patches, occ. shell			0.18
20/008	Cut	20/008	Unspecified cut	Oval or linear, with gently sloping sides breaking gradually into a concave base	>1.20	0.78	0.17

Context	Type	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth or Thickness
20/009	Fill	20/008	Unspecifed cut	Soft, mid brownish grey clayey silt, freq. flecks charcoal & fired clay, some bone and ?CBM			
20/010	Skel	20/011	Skeleton - animal	Articulated dog skeleton			
20/011	Cut	20/011	Ditch segment	Linear, oriented SW-NE, gentle sides becoming steep , tapering to a narrow, rounded base	>2.10	2.40	0.75
20/012	Fill	20/011	Ditch segment	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occ. pottery			0.35
20/013	Fill	20/011	Ditch segment	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with no finds			0.25
21/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	Soft/friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt (loam)			
21/002	Deposit		Natural	Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, patches of firm, light grey chalky clay			
22/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	Soft/friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt (loam)			
22/002	Deposit		Natural	Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, patches of firm, light grey chalky clay			
23/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	Soft/friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt (loam)			
23/002	Deposit		Natural	Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, patches of firm, light grey chalky clay			
24/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	Soft/friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt (loam)			
24/002	Deposit		Natural	Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, patches of firm, light grey chalky clay			
25/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	Soft/friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt (loam)			
25/002	Deposit		Natural	Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, patches of firm, light grey chalky clay			
26/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	Soft/friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt (loam)			
26/002	Deposit		Natural	Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, patches of firm, light grey chalky clay			
28/001	Layer		Topsoil	Friable, dark brownish grey sandy loam and turf layer.			0.15
28/002	Layer		Subsoil	Loose, dark brown sandy silt, no finds			0.20
28/003	Deposit		Natural	Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, patches of firm, light grey chalky clay			
30/001	Layer		Ploughsoil	Soft/friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt (loam)			
30/002	Deposit		Natural	Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, patches of firm, light grey chalky clay			
31/001	Layer		Topsoil	Friable, dark brownish grey sandy loam and turf layer.			0.15
31/002	Layer		Subsoil	Loose, dark brown sandy silt, no finds			
31/003	Deposit		Natural	Compact, mid yellowish brown clayey sand, patches of firm, light grey chalky clay			

Appendix 2: Summary of trenches without archaeological features

Trench	Dimensions (m)	Ground level (m OD)	Deposits	Comments
1	30.00 x 2.10 x 0.35	69.93 N, 69.91 S	Ploughsoil 1/001 over natural 1/002	Three land drains
2	30.00 x 2.10 x 0.35	69.93 W, 70.04 E	Ploughsoil 2/001 over natural 2/002	
4	30.00 x 2.10 x 0.35	70.04 NW, 70.17 SE	Ploughsoil 4/001 over natural 4/002	Pronounced E-W plough scars in SE half of trench
6	30.00 x 2.10 x 0.35	69.97 N, 69.92 S	Ploughsoil 6/001 over natural 6/002	
7	30.00 x 2.10 x 0.35	69.97 W, 69.83 E	Ploughsoil 7/001 over natural 7/002	Pronounced E-W plough scars, extending trench-wide
10	24.00 x 2.10 x 0.35	69.92 N, 70.05 S	Ploughsoil 10/001 over natural 10/002	Land drain
11	30.00 x 2.10 x 0.35	69.97 W, 69.89 E	Ploughsoil 11/001 over natural 11/002	
14	30.00 x 2.10 x 0.35	69.84 W, 69.90 E	Topsoil 14/001 over natural 14/002	
21	30.00 x 2.10 x 0.45	70.05 NW, 69.73 SE	Ploughsoil 21/001 over natural 21/002	Thicker ploughsoil in this trench (0.40m)
22	30.00 x 2.10 x 0.45	69.83 NE, 69.66 SW	Ploughsoil 22/001 over natural 22/002	Thicker ploughsoil in this trench (0.40m)
23	30.00 x 2.10 x 0.45	69.62 NE, 69.53 SW	Ploughsoil 23/001 over natural 23/002	Thicker ploughsoil in this trench (0.40m)
24	30.00 x 2.10 x 0.35	69.67 NW, 69.42 SE	Ploughsoil 24/001 over natural 24/002	Obviously modern feature at NW end, not recorded
25	30.00 x 2.10 x 0.35	69.49 NE, 69.49 SW	Ploughsoil 25/001 over natural 25/002	
26	30.00 x 2.10 x 0.40	69.52 SW, 69.30 NE	Ploughsoil 26/001 over natural 26/002	Land drain
28	30.00 x 2.10 x 0.40	69.57 NW, 69.53 SE	Topsoil 28/001, subsoil 28/002, natural 28/003	Obviously modern posthole at NW end of trench
30	30.00 x 2.10 x 0.40	69.88 N, 69.36 S	Ploughsoil 30/001 over natural 30/002	Two engineering test pits at S end of trench
31	30.00 x 2.10 x 0.40	69.60 NNW, 69.39 SSE	Topsoil 31/001, subsoil 31/002, natural 31/003	Engineering test pit near centre of trench

Appendix 3: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Plaster	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1/001									5	46	4	8												
2/001									5	42	1	2												
3/001									5	28	5	10												
4/001									4	38	3	4												
5/001									6	58	3	22												
6/001									4	22	3	4												
7/001									1	6	2	40												
8/001									2	92														
8/003			8	30	5	4350			3	84					2	4								
8/005	1	2	3	4	5	28	1	30					1	6			1	24					2	14
8/006					1	52	16	414									2	86					3	6
9/001									4	42	4	12												
9/003			5	56									8	20										
9/005			8	66							1	6	1	6										
9/009			3	12																				
9/010			4	16																				
10/001									2	24														
11/001									7	88	1	2												

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Plaster	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
12/001									7	52	1	2												
12/003					5	802																		
12/004					6	1086																		
12/006			3	4	3	498																		
13/001									4	64	6	18												
13/004			1	8									5	46										
13/007																							4	6
13/009			7	264									1	1					4	2			1	10
13/010													3	18										
13/018			3	124									15	316									4	80
15/001									3	504	2	12												
15/004			1	4	1	36			2	8					1	2								
15/006					4	100																		
16/001									3	26	3	4												
16/003													25	114										
16/006			1	16																				
16/016	1	14																						
17/001									3	90	4	14												
17/003			17	356	22	1756			1	18			47	700									11	84
17/009			1	4															2	50				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Plaster	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
17/012			8	96									3	64										
17/014					4	304																		
17/016					16	408							3	6										
17/021																			6	24				
17/023			3	50			2	1548											1	8				
17/025			2	4															2	1				
18/001									2	62	1	4												
18/011													1	8										
18/012					4	216							4	108									1	14
19/001									2	6	4	10												
19/009					7	478																		
19/011					1	18													22	32			3	2
19/013			2	4																				
20/001									1	2	2	4												
20/006					1	6			22	206							1	42			2	34		
20/007																							2	2
20/009					1	1							1	40									1	10
20/010			1	2									234	658										
20/012			1	4																			1	2
21/001									3	66	4	22												

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Plaster	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
22/001											4	14												
23/000									2	12	1	2												
24/001									2	12	2	6												
25/001									2	46	8	20												
26/001									2	90	2	2												
30/001									2	60	4	18												
Total	*2*	*16*	*82*	*1124*	*86*	*10139*	*19*	*1992*	*111*	*1894*	*75*	*262*	*352*	*2111*	*3*	*6*	*4*	*152*	*37*	*117*	*2*	*34*	*33*	*230*

Appendix 4: Catalogue of Metal-Detected Finds, including Registered Finds (<RF>)

Context	RF	Object	Count	Wt (g)	Material	Description	Date
1/001		Harmonica/ Concertina	1	3.3	COMP	Trapezoidal lead plate with rectangular slot, two rectangular copper alloy plates riveted to either side L31.1mm W15.6mm	LPMED- MOD
1/001		Tube	1	2.1	COPP	?Pen nib L28.8mm Di7mm	MOD
1/001		Button	1	2.3	COPP	Flat, circular, undecorated Di20mm loop missing	LPMED- MOD
1/001		Sheet	1	0.9	COPP	Rectangular L22mm W14.8mm	MOD
1/001		Nail	4	14.5	IRON	General purpose, square section stem	PMED
1/001		Nail	1	31.3	IRON	Heavy duty, circular section	PMED
2/001		Rod	1	1.7	LEAD	L20.6mm5.1mm poss window came	UNK
2/001		Collar or ferrule	1	9.4	IRON	50% Di36.5mm	PMED
2/001		Nail	1	6.8	IRON	Rosette head, square section	PMED
2/001		Nail	1	3.9	IRON	Rosette head, square section	PMED
2/001		Nail	1	6.6	IRON	Circular head, circular section	PMED
2/001		Tool	1	15.6	IRON	Fork prong, triangular section	PMED
3/001		Plaque	1	3.6	COPP	Oval, rivet hole each end, white metal coated. L32.5mm23.8mm	MOD
3/001		Offcut	1	0.9	COPP	Plate fragment L17.3mm W9.8mm	PMED
3/001		Unk	1	3.4	COPP	Plate fragment, angled edge L24.2mm W15.3mm	PMED
3/001		?Button	1	1.5	COPP	Domed circular object Di14.4mm	PMED
3/001	1	Coin	1	<0.1	SILV	Cut/folded quarter ?penny, worn smooth L7.8mm Th1.6mm	MED-EPMED
3/001		Boot plate	1	12.6	IRON	Heel fragment	LPMED- MOD
3/001		Nail	2	12	IRON	Rosette head, square section	PMED
3/001		Nail	1	2	IRON	L shaped head	PMED
3/001		Nail	1	1.8	IRON	Circular head, square section	PMED
4/001		Offcuts	2	2	LEAD		UNK
4/001		Tube	1	1.6	WHITE METAL	Paint tube fragment	MOD
4/001		Nail	1	5.9	IRON	L shaped head	PMED
4/001		Nail	2	16	IRON	Rosette head, square section	PMED
4/001		Nail	1	16.5	IRON	Heavy duty, Rosette head, square section	PMED
5/001		Button	1	1.3	COPP	Domed, hollow, loop missing Di12.7mm	PMED
5/001		Rolled sheet	1	21.1	LEAD	Rolled into oval pellet L18.3mm W13.4mm Th11.7mm	UNK
5/001		Nail	2	25.7	IRON	Rosette head, square section	PMED
5/001		Nail	1	5.1	IRON	L shaped head- brad nail?	PMED
5/001		Nail	2	4.3	IRON	fragments	PMED
5/001		Plate fragment	1	23.5	IRON	Curved edge, other sides broken. Consistent thickness. L60.8mm	PMED
6/001		Amorphous	2	2.9	LEAD		UNK

Context	RF	Object	Count	Wt (g)	Material	Description	Date
6/001		Picture screw	1	0.9	COPP		MOD
6/001		Nail	1	12.6	IRON	Circular head, circular section	PMED
6/001		Nail	1	5.5	IRON	Circular head, square section	PMED
6/001		Nail	1	2.1	IRON	headless	PMED
6/001		Nail	1	1.8	IRON	fragment	PMED
7/001		Sheet	1	35.6	WHITE METAL	folded sheet	MOD
7/001		Unk	1	2.6	WHITE METAL	tube or nozzle	MOD
7/001		Nail	1	4.9	IRON	headless	PMED
8/001		Nail	1	10.5	IRON	headless	PMED
8/001		Ox shoe	1	82.3	IRON	L branch L103.2mm W35.4mm	MED-PMED
9/001		Offcuts	3	7.9	LEAD	Sheet and amorphous	UNK
9/001		Button	1	3.6	COPP	Flat, circular, undecorated Di18.4mm wire loop 6.6mm	MOD
9/001		Nail	1	4.8	IRON	L shaped head	PMED
9/001		Nail	1	4	IRON	Square head, square section	PMED
9/001		Nail	1	10.4	IRON	Circular head, square section	PMED
9/001		Nail	1	21.8	IRON	Heavy duty. Rosette head, square section	PMED
10/001		Nail	1	4.8	IRON	Rosette head, square section	PMED
10/001		Waste	1	18.7	LEAD	Irregular plate/ puddle	UNK
11/001		Collar or ferrule	1	3.1	COPP	Di25mm internal screw thread	MOD
11/001		Horseshoe	1	30.8	IRON	L branch fragment, single nail hole	PMED
11/001		Nail	1	1.3	IRON	Square head, square section	PMED
11/001		Nail	1	3.6	IRON	headless	PMED
11/001		Nail	1	9.9	IRON	Rosette head, square section	PMED
11/001		Nail	2	41.7	IRON	Rosette head, square section	PMED
12/001		Button	1	2.1	COPP	Flat, circular, undecorated Di14.6mm wire loop 5.7mm	MOD
12/001		Nail	2	12.8	IRON	Rosette head, square section	PMED
12/001		Nail	1	7.2	IRON	headless	PMED
12/001		Nail	2	3.7	IRON	heads missing	PMED
12/001		bolt	1	23.3	IRON	Circular head, square section	PMED
12/001		?Waste	1	3.4	LEAD	Rod with pentagonal section, flattened at one end	PMED
13/001	2	Brooch	1	7.1	COPP	Langton Down type, C Ist AD Spring housing and part of upper bow W25mm L22.8mm	ROM
13/001	6	Buckle	1	1.2	COPP	Fragment from ?circular buckle, trapezoidal section, bevelled edges	PMED
13/001		Button	1	2	COPP	Flat, circular, undecorated Di13.8mm wire loop broken	PMED
13/001	3	Token	1	0.7	COPP	Half ?jetton folded to make quarter	PMED

Context	RF	Object	Count	Wt (g)	Material	Description	Date
13/001		Waste	1	5.6	LEAD	Alloy sheet offcut with two concave sides and L shaped sectionL22.7mm W18.5mm	UNK
13/001		Fork	1	11.5	IRON		MOD
13/001		Nail	1	5	IRON	Circular head, square section	PMED
13/001		Nail	1	15.8	IRON	Head missind, square section	PMED
13/001		Chisel	1	31.6	IRON	Or nail L65.9mm	PMED
15/001		?Sheet repair	1	12	COPP	Rectangular sheet with four holes punched along one edge and larger hole at midline; edges incomplete L65mm W38.8mm	MOD
15/001		Ring	1	0.8	COPP	Wire ring , oval L23mm W19.5mm Th2.6mm	UNK
15/001		Boot plate	1	19.5	IRON		LPMED- MOD
15/001		Mechanical/ agric. frag	2	483.5	IRON		MOD
16/001		Button	1	1.4	COPP	Machine pressed, black coating Di16.7mm	MOD
16/001		Button	1	1.2	COPP	Flat, undecorated, white metal coated, loop missing Di12.5mm	LPMED- MOD
16/001		Ammunition	1	0.8	COPP	.22 sporting cartridge case, fired. No visible headstamp.	MOD
16/001		?Tool	1	17	IRON	Tine or short chisel L45.2mm	PMED
16/001		Nail	2	9.9	IRON	Rosette head, square section	PMED
17/001		Button	1	5.4	COPP	Flat, undecorated, loop missing Di23.9mm	PMED
17/001		Button	1	2.2	COPP	Flat, undecorated, wire loop Di14.8mm	PMED
17/001		Waste	1	6.3	LEAD	Offcut, triangular sheet L25.3mm W16.1mm	UNK
17/001	4	Coin	1	0.5	SILV	Flan 15.7x 13.6mm mis-struck long cross penny	MED
17/001		Ox shoe	1	36.8	IRON	R branch L82.6mm	PMED
17/001		Nail	1	2.9	IRON	Square section	PMED
17/001		stud	1	49.8	IRON	L33.5mm Square head door stud	PMED
18/001		Coin	1	4	COPP	Worn flan Di22.2mm farthing	PMED
18/001		Nail	1	31	IRON	Square head, square section	PMED
18/001		Tool	1	30.8	IRON	Awl or similar L103.3mm	PMED
19/001		Button	1	1.9	COPP	Flat, undecorated, wire loop Di14mm	PMED
19/001		Waste	2	2.9	LEAD	Alloy sheet offcuts	UNK
19/001		Plaque	1	3.6	COPP	Thin sheet, circular with coin-like stamped border, worn and ragged tear Di35.7mm	PMED
19/001		Barbed wire	1	2.3	IRON		MOD
19/001		Nail	1	3.9	IRON	headless	PMED
20/001		Unk	1	1	COPP	L33.2mm W11.3mm Rectangular sheet, U-shaped section	PMED
20/001		Button	1	2.4	COPP	Flat, undecorated, white metal coated, wire loop Di14mm	PMED
20/001		Nail	1	2	IRON	fragment	PMED
21/001		Button	1	4.7	COPP	Concave obverse with border, wire loop, ?gilded Di20.4mm	MOD

Context	RF	Object	Count	Wt (g)	Material	Description	Date
21/001	5	Button	1	6.5	COPP	Domed, central pellet, marginal grooves, wire loop Di24.3mm cf Egan 2005 no 198	PMED
21/001		Waste	1	10	LEAD	L shaped sheet, folded	UNK
21/001		Nail	1	9.1	IRON	Square head, square section	PMED
21/001		Nail	1	13.7	IRON	Angled head	PMED
21/001		?Horse bit	1	42.8	IRON	Possible snaffle bit; curving rod with large knopped terminal	PMED
22/001		Waste	1	2.9	COPP	?Casting waste	UNK
22/001		Plaque	1	0.9	WHITE METAL	Fragment from ?oval plaque	MOD
22/001		Tack	1	2.1	COPP	Dome headed, attachment spike	PMED
22/001		Coin	1	7.2	COPP	George II halfpenny 1752 Di27.6mm	PMED
23/001		Tack	1	1.5	COPP	Dome headed, attachment spike	PMED
23/001		Nail	1	7.9	IRON	stem only	PMED
23/001		Nail	1	4.8	IRON	Circular head, square section	PMED
24/001		Tube	2	5.5	LEAD	Alloy, lid and neck of tube	MOD
24/001		Nail	1	9.7	IRON	Square head, square section	PMED
24/001		Plate fragment	1	2.9	IRON	L20.3mm	PMED
25/001		Tube	3	9.1	LEAD	Alloy, lid and neck of tube x2	MOD
25/001		Mount	1	3.7	COPP	Pressed metal box/ furniture fitting, three rivet holes L34mm W 19.7mm	MOD
25/001		Mount	1	2.6	COPP	Onion shaped finial, hole in base for attachment L15.2mm Di8.2mm	MOD
25/001		Strip	1	1.5	COPP	L30.5mm W6.9mm	UNK
25/001		Unk	1	3.2	COPP	curving strip fragment, oval section L26.2mm	UNK
25/001		Nail	1	3.5	IRON	stem only	PMED
25/001		Hook	1	42.7	IRON	Substantial hook or coupling, fragment	MOD
26/001		Button	1	1.5	COPP	Flat, decorated with embossed foliage around central plaque, wire loop Di12mm	PMED
26/001		Button	1	1.8	COPP	Machine pressed, black coating Di16.7mm	MOD
26/001		Nail	1	5.9	IRON	Circular head, square section	PMED
26/001		bolt	1	84.1	IRON	Square head, circular section	MOD
30/001		Button	1	2.6	COPP	Concave obverse with border, wire loop Di17.5mm	PMED
30/001		Unk	1	1.9	COPP	Irregular fragment L26.1mm	MOD
30/001		Handle	1	11.8	COPP	Small knob handle L18.8mm Di12.2mm	MOD
30/001		Waste	1	1.6	LEAD	Irregular fragment	UNK
30/001		Plate fragment	1	54.8	IRON	Irregular, curved	MOD
30/001		Nail	1	5.9	IRON	Circular head, square section	PMED

Appendix 5: Taxa abundance per context by Number of Identifiable Specimens (NISP)

Context rows include both hand-collected and bulk sampled material where bone derived from both. Combined weights of specimens from bulk-sampled contexts are also presented. Where indeterminate material was approximately counted, an X is placed in the final column

Context	Sample	Number	NISP	Cattle	Ovicaprid	Pig	Horse	Dog	Large deer	Leporid	Shrew sp.	Vole sp.	Mouse/ vole sp.	Rat sp.	Rodent	Anuran	Herring	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Small mammal	Microfauna	Bird	Indeterminate	Approx. count
8/005		1																					1	
9/003	1	32	18		8											1	1				8		14	
9/005		1	1	1																				
9/010	2	63	37												1	1	1				34		26	
13/004		5	5	2	1	1												1						
13/009	3	89	12							1		1				3			2		5		77	
13/010	7	98	59			1				1	1	1	2		2	8	2	1	1		38	1	39	
13/018		14	10	4	1		2											3					4	
16/003	9	380	23	6								1				2		14					357	X
16/006	10	30	12													1		1		1	9		18	
16/008	11	48	27									2				9					15	1	21	
17/003		51	36	4	3	7												10	12				15	
17/012	5	63	13	3																	10		50	
17/016		3																					3	
17/023	4	19	2												1	1							17	

Context	Sample	Number	NISP	Cattle	Ovicaprid	Pig	Horse	Dog	Large deer	Leporid	Shrew sp.	Vole sp.	Mouse/ vole sp.	Rat sp.	Rodent	Anuran	Herring	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Small mammal	Microfauna	Bird	Indeterminate	Approx. count
17/025	6	75	31							1				1			3				26		44	
18/004	8	27	4							1						1			2				23	
18/011		1	1						1															
18/012		6	6	6																				
20/009		1	1				1																	
20/010		132	105	1				104															27	

Appendix 6: Environmental sample residue quantification

Key: * = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250.

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Plant Macrofossils	Id notes	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and Microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)
1	9/003	Ditch fill	40	*	4	**	4		*	cf Triticum sp. (3), poor pres	**	1					*	1	**	2			**	20
2	9/010	Ditch fill	40	*	2	**	6		*	Pisum sativum (1), cf Legume frag (1), Cerealia indet (4), cf. Triticum sp. (4)	**	2							**	2	*	8	***	16
3	13/009	Ditch fill	20	*	2	***	4		***	Triticum sp., Hordeum sp., cf. Pisum sativum, cf. Vicia faba, Legume (small), cerealia indet.	***	4			*	1	*	1	**	1			**	3
4	17/023	Ditch fill	40	**	2	***	8				*	1	*	1			*	1	*	1			*	1
5	17/012	Pit fill	40	*	2	***	8		**	Cerealia indet. (some Triticum sp.), Triticum rachis frag.	**	3					*	1	*	1			*	7
6	17/025	Pit fill	30	**	4	***	6		*	Cerealia indet., Triticum sp.	**	1					*	1	**	1	**	4	*	1

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Plant Macrofossils	Id notes	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and Microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)
7	13/010	Ditch fill	20	*	2	**	2		**	cerealia indet. Poaceae, Triticum sp., cf. Legume (sm) frag., Triticum cf spelta/ dicoccum	**	1			*	1			*	1	**	4	**	2
8	18/004	Pit fill	40	** 25% sort	24	*** 24% sort	24	Quercus sp. (9), cf Maloideae (1), knotwood (4)	*	Pisum sativum (1), cerealia indet.	*	4			*	1	*	1	*	1	**	50	*	2
9	16/003	Ditch fill	40	*	2	**	6		*	Triticum sp., cerealia indet, cpr indet.	***	32							*	1	*	2	*	1
10	16/006	Ditch fill	40	*	1	**	2		*	Triticum sp. (1)	**	7			*	1	*	1	*	1			**	4
11	16/008	Pit fill	40	*	1	**	4		*	Hordeum sp. (1), cpr indet (3)	**	3							**	2			*	2

Non-organic residues

Sample	Context	Type	Volume	Material (quantity/ weight)
1	9/003	Ditch fill	40L	Pottery (*/22g); Fired Clay (*/4g); Coal (*/1g); Ind mat (*/1g); Iron (*/2g); FCF >4mm (*/27g); Mag mat >2mm (*/1g); Mag mat <2mm (**/1g)
2	9/010	Ditch fill	40L	Pottery (*/39g); FCF >8mm (*/28g); FCF 4-8mm (*/2g); Ind mat (*/1g); Slag (*/1g); Coal (*/1g); Mag nat >2mm (*/1g); Mag mat <2mm (**/1g)
3	13/009	Ditch fill	20L	Pottery (*/10g); Ind mat (**/2g); CBM (*/6g); FCF >8mm (*/37g); FCF 4-8mm (*/1g); Mag mat >2mm (**/2g); Mag mat <2mm (***/2g)
4	17/023	Ditch fill	40L	Pottery (*/20g); Fired Clay (*/20g); Lithics (*/<1g); Ind mat (*/1g); FCF >8mm (**/88g); FCF 4-8mm (*/2g); Mag mat >2mm (*/1g); Mag mat <2mm (**/1g)
5	17/012	Pit fill	40L	CBM (*/26g); FCF >8mm (**/164g); FCF 4-8mm (*/5g); Mag mat >2mm (**/2g); Mag mat <2mm (***/2g)
6	17/025	Pit fill	30L	Pottery (*/6g); Fired Clay (*/4g); Ind mat (*/1g); Coal (*/1g); FCF >8mm (**/44g); FCF 4-8mm (*/2g); Mag mat >2mm (**/2g); Mag mat <2mm

Sample	Context	Type	Volume	Material (quantity/ weight)
				(***/1g)
7	13/010	Ditch fill	20L	Pottery (*/4g); Fired Clay (*/18g)Coal (*/1g); Ind mat (*/1g); Glass (*/1g); FCF >8mm (*/28g); FCF 4-8mm (*/4g); Mag mat >2mm (*/1g); Mag mat <2mm (**/2g)
8	18/004	Pit fill	40L	Pottery (*/4g); Fired Clay (*/2g); Ind mat (*/1g); Mag mat >2mm (*/2g); Mag mat <2mm
9	16/003	Ditch fill	40L	Pottery (*/4g); Fired Clay (*/6g); Lithic (*/8g); FCF >8mm (**/80g); FCF 4-8mm (*/6g); Ind mat (**/2g); Coal (*/1g); Mag mat >2mm (*/2g); Mag mat <2mm (*/1g)
10	16/006	Ditch fill	40L	Lithics (**/8g); Ind mat (**/2g); Coal (*/1g); FCF >8mm (*/40g); FCF 4-8mm (*/4g); Mag mat >2mm (*/2g); Mag mat <2mm (**/1g)
11	16/008	Pit fill	40L	Pottery (*/2g); Lithics (*/2g); Ind mat (*/1g); Coal (*/1g); FCF 4-8mm (*/3g)

Appendix 7: Environmental sample flot quantification

Key: Quantity * = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250. Preservation + = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good.

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Fish, Amphibian, Small Mammal Bone	Land Snail Shells
1	9/003	Ditch	18	110	100	65	<5	***			**	*	Triticum sp. (1), Cerealia indet. (1)	+								*** 30% High div.
2	9/010	Ditch	11	90	90	65	<2	**		*	*	*	cerealia indet (2), Vicia faba (1), Hordeum sp. (1)	+/++				*	cpr indet (1)	+		*** 30% High div.
3	13/009	Ditch	14	50	50	50	<2	**	*	*	*	***	Triticum sp. (**), Hordeum sp. (*), Linum sp. (1), Avena sp. (**)	+/++ (+++)	*	Chenopodiuaceae (*), cf Carex sp. (1), small Legumes (*)	+					** 15% mod div.
4	17/023	Ditch	30	35	35	60	15	*	*	**	***	**	Cerealia indet, cf Hordeum sp., Triticum cf spelta/dicoccum	+/++/ +++	*	Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus (1), poss other weeds?	+++				*	** mod div 5%
5	17/012	Pit	8	20	20	80	15	*		*	**	***	Triticum cf aestivum, Triticum cf spelta/dococcum, Hordeum sp., Avena sp. indet. Legumes	+/++	*	Chenopodium (1)	++					** 5%
6	17/025	Pit	5	15	15	80	10	*			**	**	Hordeum sp., Triticum sp., Triticum cf aestivum	+/++								* <5%

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Fish, Amphibian, Small Mammal Bone	Land Snail Shells
7	13/010	Ditch	7	20	20	80	<5	***		*	***	**	Triticum sp., Triticum cf aestivum, Hordeum sp., Cerealia, Avena sp.	+/++	*	Fallopia convolvulus, chenopodium sp.	+					** 10 % med div.
8	18/004	Pit	19	75	75	60	<5	**	**	**	****	**	Triticum sp., Triticum cf. aestivum Hordeum sp., Cerealia indet.	+/++	*	Rubus idaeus/fructicosus (1), Vallerianella dentata (1)	+++					** 5%
9	16/003	Ditch	47	85	85	60	30	**		*	***	*	Avena sp. (1)									** <5%
10	16/006	Ditch	8	40	40	80	<5	**			**	*	Triticum sp.	+								** 15% med div.
11	16/008	Pit	9	40	40	75	15	**			**	*	Triticum sp., Triticum cf. aestivum, cerealia indet	+	*	Poaceae	+					** 5% mod div

Appendix 8: SHER search results

SHER	Site name	Period	Summary description	NGR
EWL 001	Roman artefact scatter, grey pot sherds and a bronze finger ring MSF6894)	ROM	Grey pottery sherds and bronze ring found in 1967 (S1)	Centred TL 9835 6388 (100m by 100m)
EWL 002	Elmswell hall (MSF6895)	MED	Moat. Listed Building	Centred TL 9829 6431 (239m by 148m)
EWL 003	Roman artefact scatter of pottery sherds and pottery kiln remains (MSF6896)	ROM	Rom pottery kiln remains and sherds of Rom pottery including rim and shoulder of a face urn similar to LKH 074.	Centred TL 9854 6365 (101m by 100m)
EWL 005	Findspot of a Roman coin (MSF6898)	ROM	C4 coin, probably 5 others also.	Centred TL 9860 6378 (100m by 100m)
EWL 008	Oak Farmhouse (MSF11440)	MED	The building is essentially an aisled hall of C13-C14 with the aisles long removed.	Centred TL 9933 6471 (50m by 50m)
EWL 010	Large field boundaries of unknown date, visible as cropmarks (MSF17694)	UNK	Cropmarks of large field boundaries on E side of stream to N of church.	Centred TL 9823 6376 (359m by 327m)
EWL 010	AS artefact scatter of metalwork, inc. bow brooch, stirrup terminal, hooked tag, coin & bronze brooch (MSF17976)	SAX	Variety of widely scattered (mainly Late) Saxon metal detector finds include bow brooch, stirrup terminal, hooked tag, coin and bronze brooch, openwork cross	Centred TL 9823 6376 (358m by 330m)
EWL 010	Medieval artefact scatter of pottery and metalwork, including buckle and harness (MSF17977)	MED	Metal detector finds include thin scatter of Med & PMed finds.	Centred TL 9823 6376 (359m by 328m)
EWL 012	East Wood (TM,1843); Estwude (1156-80) (MSF19235)	MED	'East Wood' named and defined on 1841 tithe map as large irregular area.	Centred TM 0056 6551 (1546m by 924m)
EWL 013	Land off Gardeners Walk (MSF19088)	ROM	1999: trenched evaluation revealed MED ditches containing Roman pottery. 2001: excavation revealed ROM ditches.	Centred TL 9875 6363 (155m by 193m)
EWL 014	Findspot of a Bronze-Age spearhead tip (MSF18827)	BA	Metal detector find (amongst Rom, Med and PMed Scatters) of LBA spearhead tip.	Centred TL 9825 6365 (101m by 100m)
EWL 016	The Franchise Bank (MSF19268)	PMED	Boundary and track marked on C16 map.	Centred TL 9989 6368 (1064m by 2467m)
EWL 020	Elmswell Railway Station (MSF28701)	PMED	Elmswell Railway Station built in 1846.	Centred TL 9896 6399 (96m by 41m)
EWL 021	Monitoring, Land to the South of Oliver House (MSF23608)	MED	Monitoring of footing trenches revealed no archaeological features but two sherds of pottery and two buckles were found in the spoil.	Centred TL 9884 6365 (99m by 151m)

SHER	Site name	Period	Summary description	NGR
EWL 022	Land adjacent to Jubilee Terrace (MSF24070)	UNK	Evaluation trenching prior to development revealed a single undated ditch.	Centred TL 9929 6341 (36m by 1m)
EWL 025	Elmswell Community Woodland (MSF24084)	VAR	Metal detector survey located medieval or early post medieval finds, and also a mount from an Early Saxon hanging bowl that may be indicative of a cemetery site.	Centred TL 9833 6339 (305m by 284m)
EWL 026	RAF Great Ashfield, Airfield (MSF24399)	MOD	20th century airfield.	Centred TM 0113 6562 (2612m by 2889m)
EWL 028	St Lucy, Church Road, Elmswell (MSF26574)	PREH	Monitoring identified a cremation pit containing human charred bone, associated with loom weights, pottery, worked flint and burnt flint.	Centred TL 9833 6363 (2m by 2m)
EWL 032	Roman and undated ditches at Former Grampian Country Foods (MSF31487)	ROM	Roman and undated ditches identified at the Former Grampian Country Foods Site.	Centred TL 9880 6418 (178m by 167m)
EWL 033	Possible enclosure at Land West of School Road (MSF31503)	UNK	Possible enclosure at Land West of School Road identified during geophysical survey.	Centred TL 9837 6407 (84m by 148m)
EWL 037	Roman and Saxon activity, Elmswell Site 2 (MSF35267)	VAR	Roman ditched enclosure and probable kiln, Saxon pits and possible SFB.	Centred TL 9955 6320 (483m by 419m)
EWL 040	OUTLINE RECORD: Land off School Road, Elmswell (EVAL OAE) (MSF37284)	VAR	Report to follow, Late BA pit, two Saxon/medieval ditches and a pit, there was a focus of 15th-16th century activity.	TL 9847 6402 (point)
EWL 041	Single Roman ditch, St Johns House, Church Road (MSF37682)	ROM	Archaeological evaluation identified a single Roman ditch and a possible paleochannel.	Centred TL 9848 6352 (21m by 44m)
EWL 045	Small Roman bronze ring, 5 Council Houses, Jubilee Terrace (MSF6902)	ROM	Small Roman bronze ring dug up in garden 1958. Formerly recorded as EWL MISC.	TL 9945 6345 (point)
EWL 046	Possible line of Roman road along the parish boundary (MSF7516)	ROM	Possible line of Roman road along parish boundary (S1). Formerly recorded as EWL MISC.	TL 9973 6318 (point)
SUF 069	Ipswich to Bury St Edmunds railway line (MSF34993)	PMED	Ipswich to Bury St Edmunds railway line. Opened in November 1846.	Centred TM 0503 5909 (30418m by 21356m)
WDN 005	Mutton Hall (MSF5470)	MED	Moat.	Centred TM 0034 6356 (82m by 86m)
WDN 017	Field boundaries at Mutton Hall (MSF27665)	MED	Earthworks surrounding Mutton Hall, representing the remains of field boundary.	Centred TM 0035 6353 (356m by 394m)

Appendix 9: SHER summary

Site Code	EWL 039					
Site Name and Address	Land East of Ashfield Road, Elmswell					
County, District and/or Borough	Suffolk, Mid Suffolk					
OS Grid Reference	TL 99490 64510					
Geology	Lowestoft Formation Diamicton, over Crag Group Sand					
ASE Project Number	180034					
Type of Fieldwork	Evaluation					
Type of Site	Greenfield					
Dates of Fieldwork	28/10/2019 - 08/11/2019					
Sponsor/Client	RPS Consulting Services Ltd					
Project Manager	Gemma Stevenson, Archaeology South-East					
Project Supervisor	Kieron Heard					
Periods Represented	Medieval, Post-medieval, Modern					

Summary

An evaluation was carried out in relation to a proposed housing-led development. It was the second phase of archaeological fieldwork on the site, having been preceded by a geophysical survey. Twenty-nine evaluation trenches were excavated, these being positioned in order to provide a random sample of the site, while also investigating certain geophysical anomalies.

Negligible amounts of residual prehistoric flintwork and part of a Roman brooch from the ploughsoil provided the only evidence for earlier periods of activity.

The site was bisected by a substantial medieval ditch, which formed part of the eastern boundary of Boten Haugh Green – a large and irregular area of common land recorded in documentary sources from at least the second half of the 12th century. The ditch was identified originally by the geophysical survey, and was confirmed by excavation.

A series of ditches to the southeast of the green-edge ditch formed part of a rectilinear field/enclosure system adjacent to the medieval green. Some of the ditches contained domestic pottery of the late 12th- to 14th century (mostly cooking-pots, with some possible bowls), and small amounts of animal bone (domestic and wild species), charred cereal grains, legumes and other plant macrofossils. Although no buildings or structures were identified, the medieval finds assemblage is indicative of occupation on or close to the site area.

There was no archaeological evidence for activity on the site during the later medieval period. Cartographic evidence shows that nearby White House Farm (or its precursor) was in existence by the early 19th century, and that there was a smallholding within the site area, adjacent to the green-edge ditch. Some evidence for the latter (including a robber trench and a cobbled surface) was found during the evaluation.

During the post-medieval period the green-edge ditch was re-cut, perhaps around the time of the enclosure of the green in 1814. This and other substantial field boundary ditches provided the main evidence for post-medieval land use.

After the enclosure of Boten Haugh Green, the entire site area was in agricultural use, with the former green-edge ditch acting as a significant field boundary until it was backfilled in the second half of the 19th century. Subsequently, a field pattern was established that remained largely unchanged until the 1970s, when some fields were amalgamated.

Appendix 10: OASIS form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-363499

Project details

Project name	Land East of Ashfield Road, Elmswell, Suffolk
Short description of the project	The site was bisected by a substantial medieval ditch, which formed part of the eastern boundary of Boten Haugh Green. The ditch was identified originally by the geophysical survey, and was confirmed by excavation. A series of ditches represented part of a rectilinear field/enclosure system adjacent to the medieval green. These contained domestic pottery of the 13th century, and small amounts of animal bone (domestic and wild species), charred cereal grains and legumes. Although no buildings or structures were identified, the finds assemblage is indicative of settlement on or close to the site. There was no archaeological evidence for activity during the later medieval period. Cartographic evidence shows that nearby White House Farm (or its precursor) was in existence by the early 19th century, and that there was a cottage and associated enclosure within the site area, adjacent to the green-edge ditch. Some evidence for the latter (including a robber trench and a cobbled surface) was found. During the post-medieval period the green-edge ditch was re-cut, perhaps when the green was enclosed in 1814. This and other substantial field boundary ditches provided the main evidence for post-medieval land use. After enclosure, the entire site area was in agricultural use, with the former green-edge ditch acting as a significant field boundary until it was backfilled in the second half of the 19th century. Subsequently, a field pattern was established that remained largely unchanged until the 1970s, when some fields were amalgamated.
Project dates	Start: 28-10-2019 End: 08-11-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	JSAC 1353/06/01 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	180034 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	EWL 039 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCH Medieval
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Medieval
Monument type	ROBBER TRENCH Post Medieval
Monument type	YARD SURFACE Post Medieval
Monument type	FIELD DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	POND Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval

Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	QUERN Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK ELMSWELL Land East of Ashfield Road
Postcode	IP30 9HG
Study area	4 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9949 6451 52.242078337491 0.922267247774 52 14 31 N 000 55 20 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Gemma Stevenson
Project supervisor	Kieron Heard
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Physical Archive ID	EWL 039
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Archive ID	EWL 039

Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Industrial","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Paper Archive ID	EWL 039
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land East of Ashfield Road, Elmswell, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Heard, K.
Other bibliographic details	ASE report no. 2019345
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	UCL/ASE
Place of issue or publication	Witham, Essex
Description	A4, 90 pages approx, plus figures

Appendix 11: Written Scheme of Investigation

Archaeology South-East

ASE

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation at Land East of Ashfield Road, Elmswell, Suffolk, IP30 9HG

NGR: TL 9949 6451

OASIS Number: archaeol6-363499

Parish Code: TBC

ASE Project no: 180034

August 2019

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Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation at Land East of Ashfield Road, Elmswell, Suffolk, IP30 9HG

NGR: TL 9949 6451

OASIS Number: archaeol6-363499
Parish Code: TBC

ASE Project no: 180034

August 2019

Prepared by:	Andy Leonard	Project Manager	
Reviewed and approved by:	Gemma Stevenson	Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	13th August 2019		
Revision 1:	14th August 2019		
Revision 2:	22nd August 2019		

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE) on behalf of RPS Group for an archaeological evaluation at land east of Ashfield Road, Elmswell, Suffolk (Figure 1; TL 9949 6451).

1.2 The site comprises a 4ha irregular shaped field under arable cultivation located on the northern edge of Elmswell. The site is bound to the north by residential properties off Oak Lane, to the east by open fields, to the south by a track leading to White House Barns and to the west by Ashfield Road.

1.3 This WSI is for archaeological trial trench evaluation comprising thirty-three 30m x 2m trenches at base (Figure 2).

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description and Location

2.1.1 The underlying geology of the site is Ragdale overlain by chalky till which comprises slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loam.

2.2 Reasons for Project

2.2.1 Outline consent has been granted by Mid Suffolk District Council (Ref: 0210/17) for the development of up to 106 residential units. Condition 8 of the consent states:

"No development shall take place on site until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, 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. *Timetable for the site investigation to be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

Reason – To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development. This condition is required to be agreed prior to the commencement of any development to ensure matters of archaeological importance are preserved and secured early to ensure avoidance of damage or loss due to the development and/or its construction. If agreement was sought at any later stage there is an unacceptable risk of loss and damage to archaeological and historic assets."

2.2.3 Previous archaeological work on the site comprised a Desk Based Assessment (JSAC 2006) and geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys, 2017). This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation for the next stage of work; archaeological evaluation by trenching. All work will be undertaken in accordance with this document as well as the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The results of the archaeological evaluation will inform decisions regarding the need for, and extent of, any further archaeological works that may be required in order to mitigate the impact of the development upon the archaeological resource. That decision will be made by SCCAS in their role as advisors to the LPA.

2.2.5 It should be noted that this Written Scheme of Investigation relates to the archaeological evaluation only. Any further work would be subject to a separate Written Scheme of Investigation once the scope of work has been defined.

3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The following information is drawn from the Desk Based Assessment (JSAC, 2006). The archaeological evaluation report on this phase of work will be augmented with an up to date HER search following completion of the fieldwork.

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 There are no prehistoric remains or artefacts within a 1km radius of the site recorded on the HER. An archaeological evaluation undertaken 950m to the southwest of the site at School Road identified a single pit of Late Bronze Age date.

3.3 Roman

3.3.1 The closest evidence for Roman activity recorded on the HER was found to the north of Church Road where a Roman pottery kiln containing 2nd-4th century pottery was found during the cutting of a sewer trench. 1.5km to the south of the site at Wetherden Road an archaeological evaluation identified a probable kiln of early Roman date within a ditched enclosure (ASE 2018b).

3.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

3.4.1 There are no Saxon remains recorded within 1km of the site on the HER and Elmswell village is not mentioned in the 7th – 11th century Saxon charters. However recent evaluation at School Road (ASE 2018a) identified two ditches and a pit of Late Saxon/medieval date and a Saxon sunken floor building and two pits were recorded at the Wetherden Road site.

3.4.2 Other archaeological evidence for the medieval period is represented by ditches of a medieval field system located off Gardeners Walk, 1.2km to the west, and a series of medieval earthworks at Elmswell Hall.

3.4.3 Elmswell is referred to as *Elmeswell* in the Domesday Survey of 1066. The Survey indicates that St Edmund's Abbey held Elmswell before 1066 and the village appears to have prospered by the time of Domesday. Elmswell Hall, located just over 1km west of the site, was originally the site of a moated monastic grange which remained in the ownership of St Edmund's Abbey until 1536 when it was leased or granted to Sir Thomas Darcy. A series of 'Class F' medieval earthworks were recorded in the early 20th century which are described as an oblong moat with portions of the northern and eastern sides of a large water-girt area to the east of the moat.

3.5 Post-Medieval and Modern

3.5.1 The site is located on the edge of Boten Haugh Green (Rachael Abrahams, *pers com m*.) and is depicted on the Hodskinsons Map of 1783, not reproduced here. The geophysical survey (Magnitude 2017) identified a linear anomaly along the alignment of this boundary and is likely to be the green edge ditch itself (Figure 3).

3.5.2 The site has remained in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval period. During the 19th century the western half of the site close to Ashfield Road was used as allotments with as many as four cottages also located on the site.

3.6 Previous work on site

3.6.1 A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken in 2017. The survey successfully identified a possible building or small enclosure marked on the 1841 Tithe Map, as well as various anomalies relating to agricultural activity including three field boundaries, and some anomalies likely to relate to natural variations. The geophysical survey results are shown on Figure 2.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims

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

4.1.2 More specifically, the evaluation aims to establish the location, extent, date, character, significance and quality of preservation of surviving archaeological remains within the development area.

4.2 Objectives

4.2.1 The general objectives of the project are:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.

- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.

- To enable RPS and the County Archaeologist to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further work required in order to satisfy the archaeological condition.

- To enable RPS and the County Archaeologist to determine whether archaeological remains of national significance are present that may warrant preservation in situ.

4.2.2 The specific objectives of the project with reference to the *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medleycott 2011) are:

- *What forms do farms take in the Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and medieval periods, what forms of buildings are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, p47, p58, p70)*

- *How far can the size and shape of fields be related to the agricultural regimes identified, and what is the relationship between rural and urban sites? (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, p47)*

5 METHODOLOGY

5.0.1 A parish number has been requested from the Historic Environment Service as the site code for this project. This new number will be used as the unique site identifier on all primary records.

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 Suffolk Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.

5.0.4 The evaluation will consist of thirty-one trenches measuring 30m and 2m wide (see Figure 2). The trenches have been set out to achieve a random sample of the site but with some targeted on the possible archaeological anomalies depicted in the geophysical report.

5.0.5 Spoil will be bunded around the edges of the trenches to provide a physical and visible barrier.

5.0.6 The trenches will be accurately located using offsets from known positions or a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS).

5.0.7 All trenches will be scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner. Trenches will be mechanically excavated using a toothless ditching bucket and under constant archaeological supervision.

5.0.8 Machine excavation will continue to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of geological drift deposits, whichever is uppermost. The exposed subsoil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, if required and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.

5.0.9 The opportunity to have a meeting on site shall be provided once the trenches are open with RPS and the County Archaeologist to assess the results.

5.0.10 Backfilling and compaction will be undertaken by the machine on completion of the work once agreed with SCCAS, but there will be no reinstatement to existing condition.

5.0.11 Prior to excavation all trenches will be scanned with a metal detector by an experienced metal detectorist, Mr Graham Brandejs. Any metal finds will be located by GPS. Subsequently spoil heaps and trench bases will also be scanned with a metal detector as will the spoil derived from excavated features. Any finds recovered by this method will be suitably bagged in accordance with the standards set out below.

5.0.12 The OASIS online record will be completed 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 Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer and the coroner would be informed. Graves and cremation burials would only be excavated if they have already been disturbed, if they are at imminent risk, 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 If appropriate, environmental samples will be taken from any contexts with good 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 LPA's'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 Fram ework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24*, Medleycott, 2011.
- APPENDICES: Context descriptions, finds catalogues, contents of archive and deposition details, HER summary sheet. OASIS record sheet
- FIGURES: to include a location plan of the archaeological works in relation to the proposed development (at an Ordnance Survey scale), specific plans of areas of archaeological interest (at 1:50), a section drawing to show present ground level and depth of deposits, section drawings of relevant features (at 1:20). Colour photographs of the more significant archaeological features and general views of the site will be included where appropriate.

6.1.2 A copy of the draft report will be supplied to SCCAS digitally for comment. Once approved 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 six weeks of the completion of fieldwork. A summary report will also be submitted for publication in the annual fieldwork round-up in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology and History (PSIAH). 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 Suffolk's Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer.

6.3 Archive

6.3.1 It is intended to deposit the archive with the County store. The Guidelines for preparation and deposition will be followed (SCCAS 2014, updated 2017), as

well as those contained in the CIfA *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer an d deposition of archaeological ar chives* (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 weeks.

8.1.2 The Archaeologist for the project will be determined once the programme has been agreed with CgMs and will be responsible for fieldwork, post-excavation reporting and archiving in liaison with the relevant specialists. The project will be managed by Andy Leonard (project manager, fieldwork) and Mark Atkinson (project manager, post-excavation).

8.1.3 SCC's Historic Environment Services monitoring officer will be notified of the Senior Archaeologist assigned to the project prior to start of works and should any subsequent change of personnel occur. CVs of all key staff are available on request.

8.1.4 Specialists who may be consulted are:

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

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

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

9 MONITORING

9.1 The SCC/AS monitoring officer will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards on behalf of the LPA throughout the project.

9.2 Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the client and the SCC/AS monitoring officer prior to being carried out.

9.3 The SCC/AS monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress by the client throughout the project and will be contacted in the event that significant archaeological features are discovered. Arrangements will be made for the monitoring officer to inspect the evaluation trenches before they are backfilled – trenches will not be backfilled without the agreement of the monitoring officer.

10 Insurance

10.1 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: public liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate for products liability; professional indemnity to the value of £10,000,000 any one occurrence; employer's liability to the value of £50,000,000 each and every loss.

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© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Ashfield Road, Elmswell	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 180034	Aug 2019	Site location and selected HER references	
Report No: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Ashfield Road, Elmswell	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 180034	Aug 2019	Location of proposed evaluation trenches	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

Geophysical survey by Magnitude Surveys

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Ashfield Road, Elmswell	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 180034	Aug 2019	Location of proposed evaluation trenches with geophysical survey interpretation	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Ashfield Road, Elmswell	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 180034	Aug 2019	Location of proposed evaluation trenches with proposed development	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

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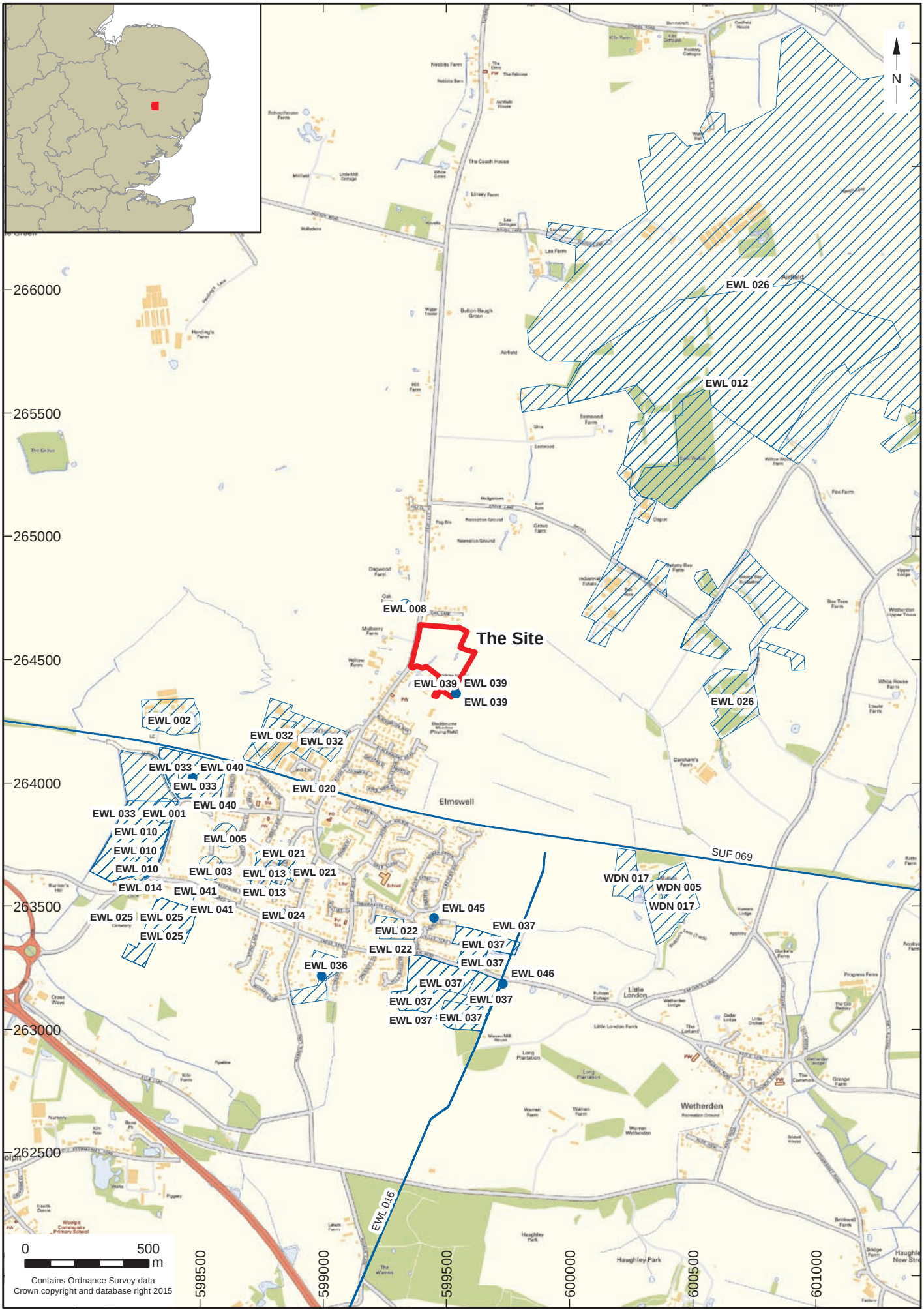


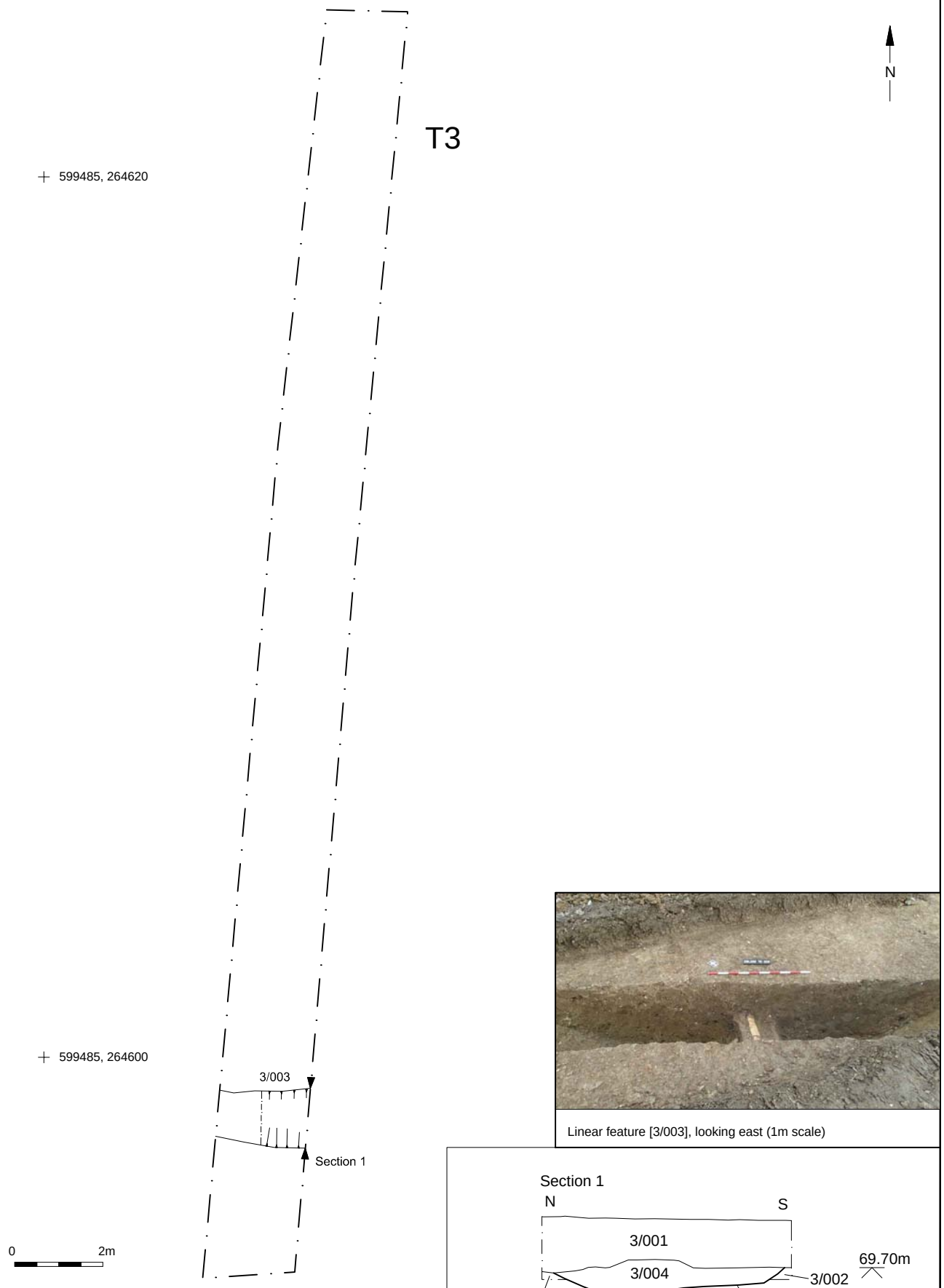
© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Ashfield Road, Elmswell	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 180034	Dec 2019	Site location and EHER sites mentioned in the text	
Report No: 2019345	Drawn by: APL		

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Ashfield Road, Elmswell	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 180034	Nov 2019	Location of evaluation trenches	
Report Ref: 2019345	Drawn by: APL		

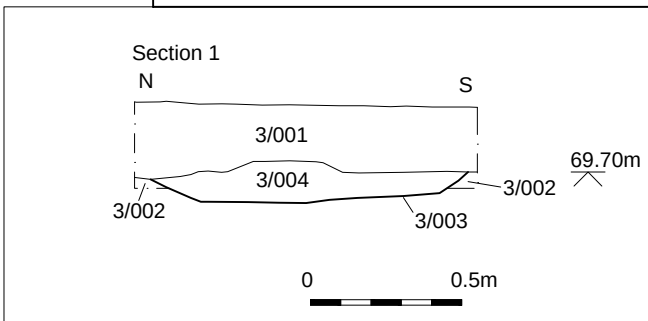
Tree Croft
Tudor Oak
Jamita
Olive Cottage
Shalom
Glendinin
Crimond
The Garret
N
T1
T2
T3
T4
T5
T6
T7
T8
T9
T10
T11
T12
T13
T14
T15
T16
T17
T18
T19
T20
T21
T22
T23
T24
T25
T26
T27
T28
T29
T30
T31
1a
1b
1c
1d
1e
1f
Pond
ASHFIELD ROAD
Water
Electric cable
Woodlees
White House Farm
FB
Pond
13 to 16
1 to 12
Water
White House Barns
0
20m
Undetermined (Trend)
Natural (Trend)
Agricultural (Trend)
Agricultural (Spread)
Agricultural (Strong)
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Archaeology Probable (Strong)
Archaeology Probable (Weak)
Ferrous (Dipolar)
Ferrous (Spread)
Natural (Strong)
Natural (Weak)
Natural (Spread)
Undetermined (Strong)
Undetermined (Weak)
Undetermined (Spread)

Geophysical survey by Magnitude Surveys

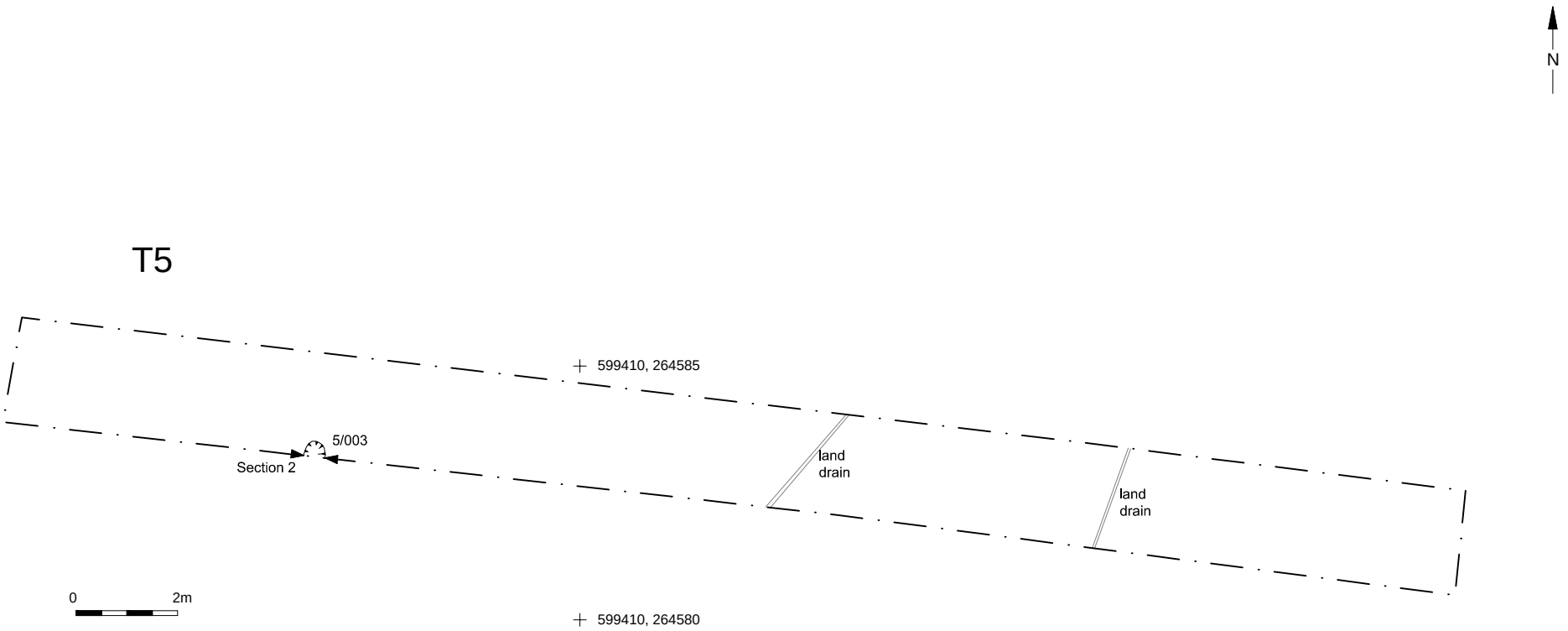
© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Ashfield Road, Elmswell	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 180034	Nov 2019	Location of evaluation trenches with geophysical survey interpretation	
Report Ref: 2019345	Drawn by: APL		



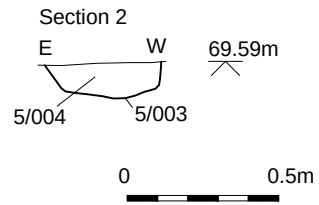
Linear feature [3/003], looking east (1m scale)



© **Archaeology South-East**		Land East of Ashfield Road, Elmswell	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 180034	Nov 2019	Trench 3 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019345	Drawn by: APL		



Pit [5/003], looking south (0.3m scale)



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Project Ref: 180034	Nov 2019	Trench 5 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019345	Drawn by: APL		

Green edge ditch [8/007] and re-cut [8/008], looking NE (1m scale)

N

T8

599510, 264605

599525, 264605

Section 3

8/007

0 2m

Section 3

NW SE 69.60m

8/003

8/004

8/005

8/006

8/006

8/007

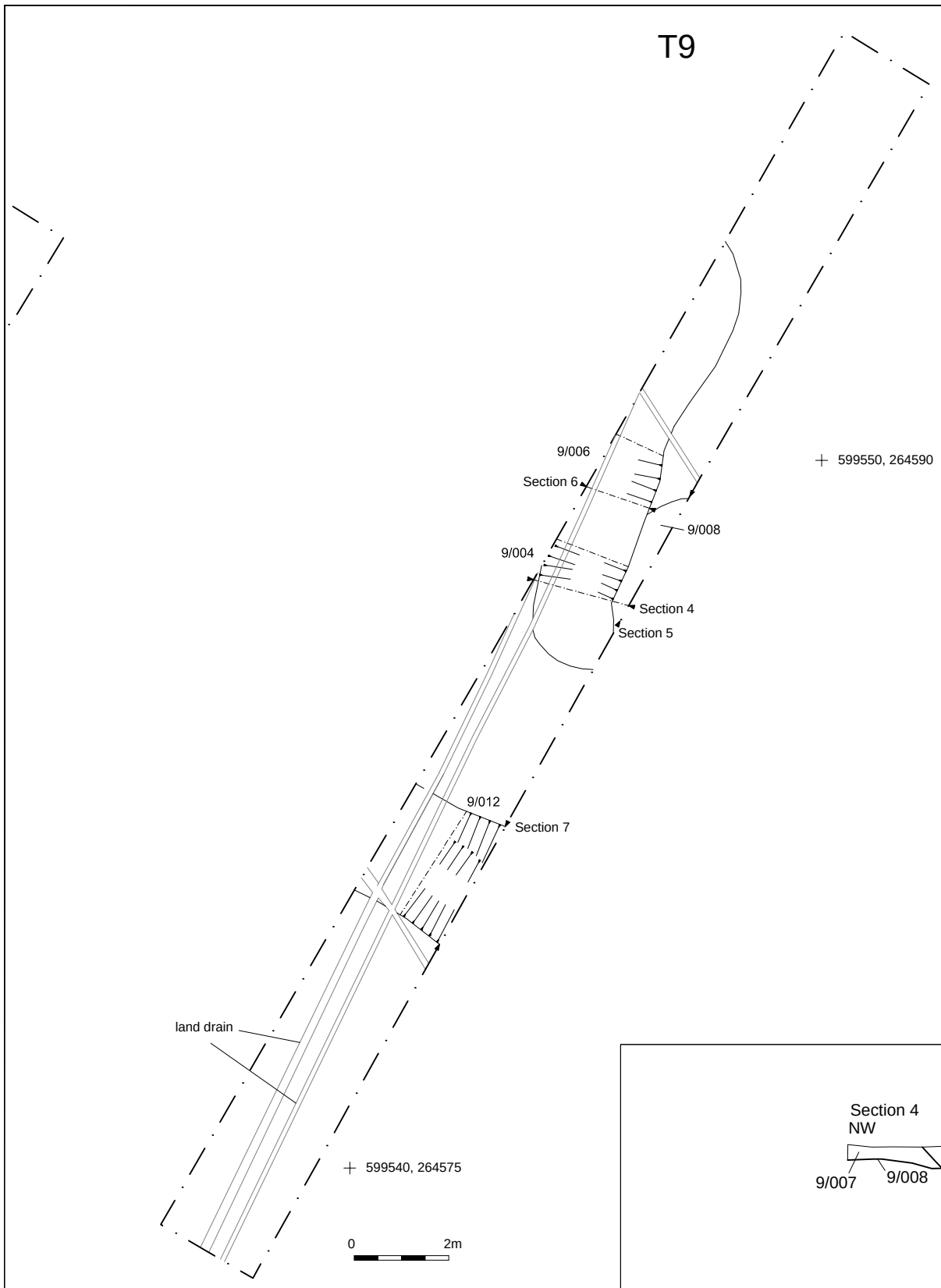
8/008

8/009

0 0.5m

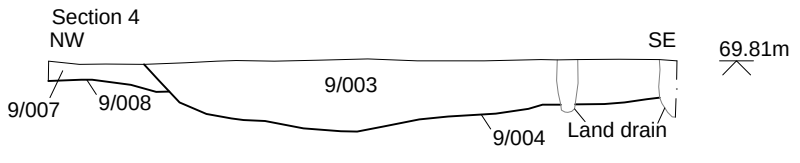
© **Archaeology South-East**		Land East of Ashfield Road, Elmswell	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 180034	Nov 2019	Trench 8 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019345	Drawn by: APL		

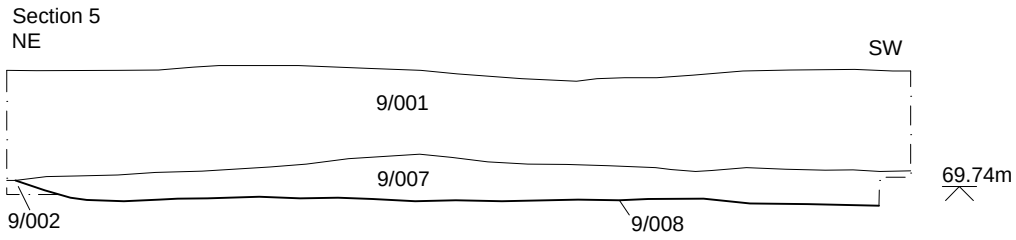
T9

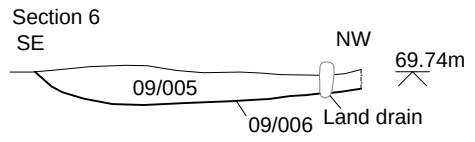


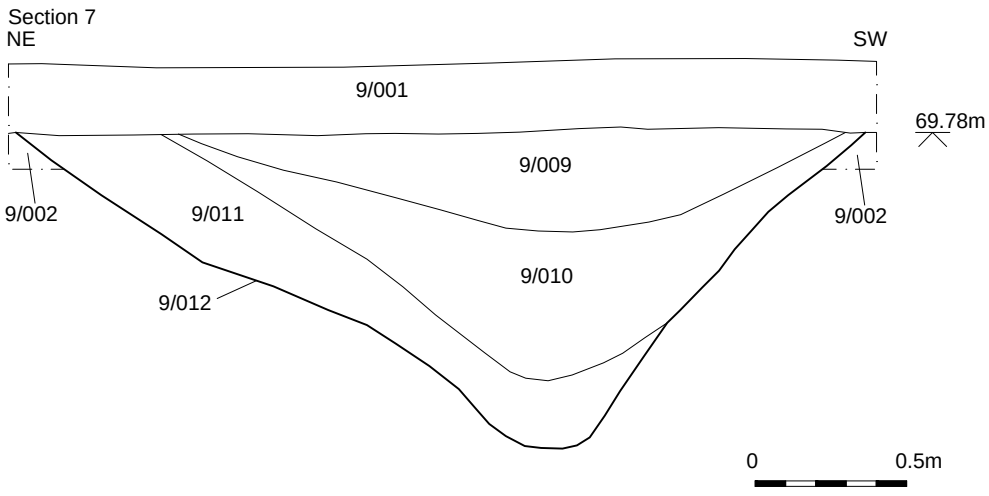
Ditch/gully [9/004] / [9/006], looking SW (1m scale)

Ditch [9/012], looking SE (1m scale)









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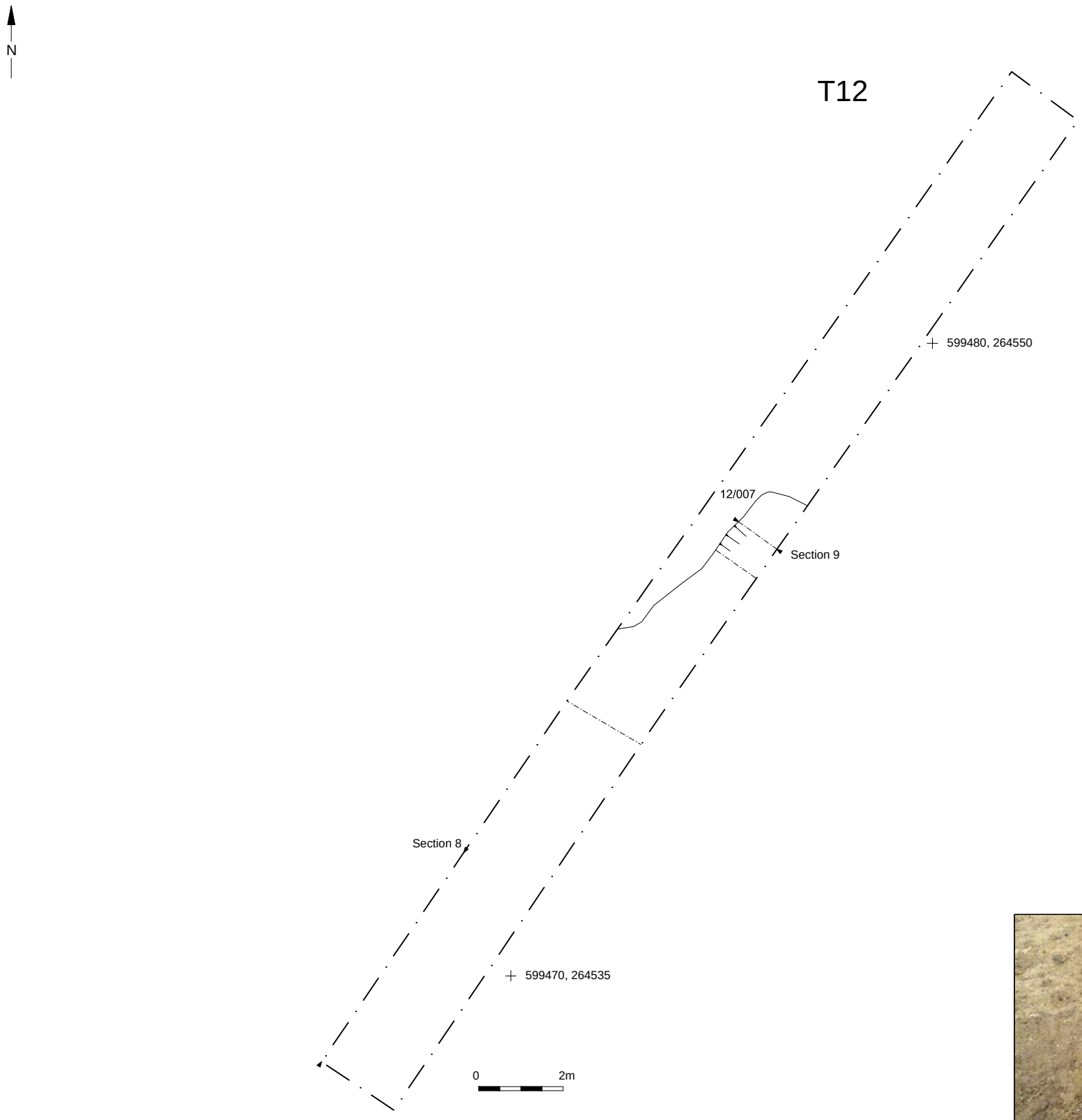
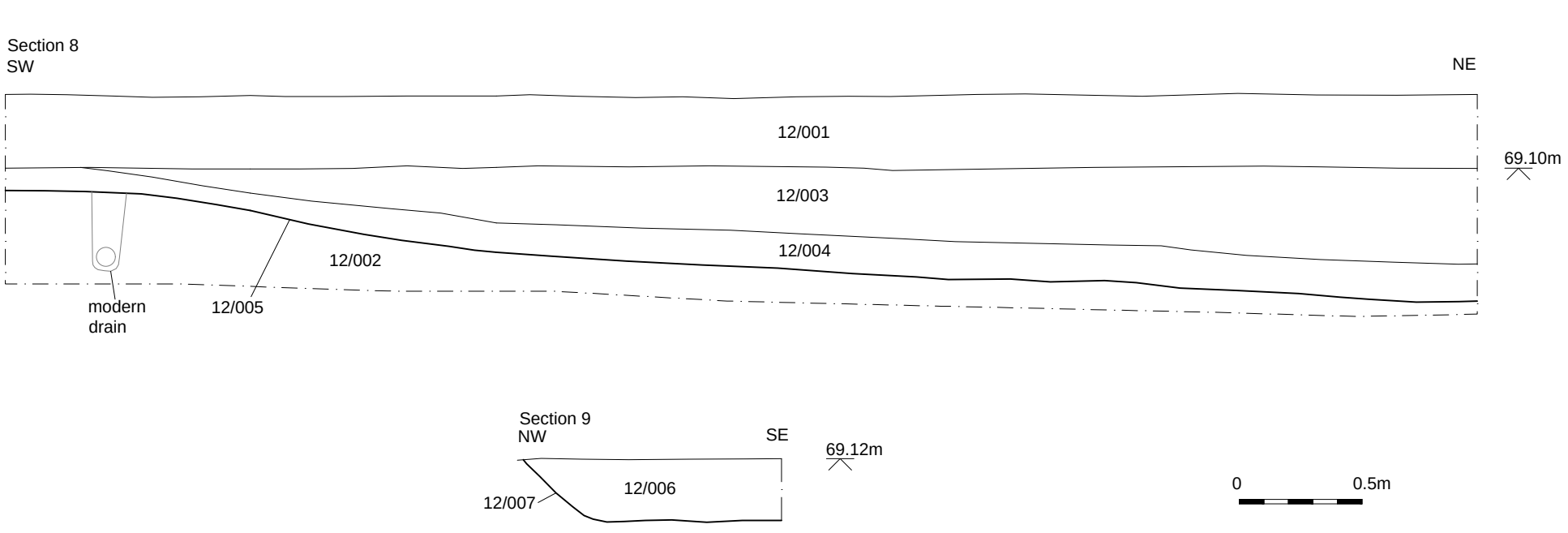
Project Ref: 180034	Nov 2019	Trench 9 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019345	Drawn by: APL		



Pond segment [12/007], looking NE (1m scale)



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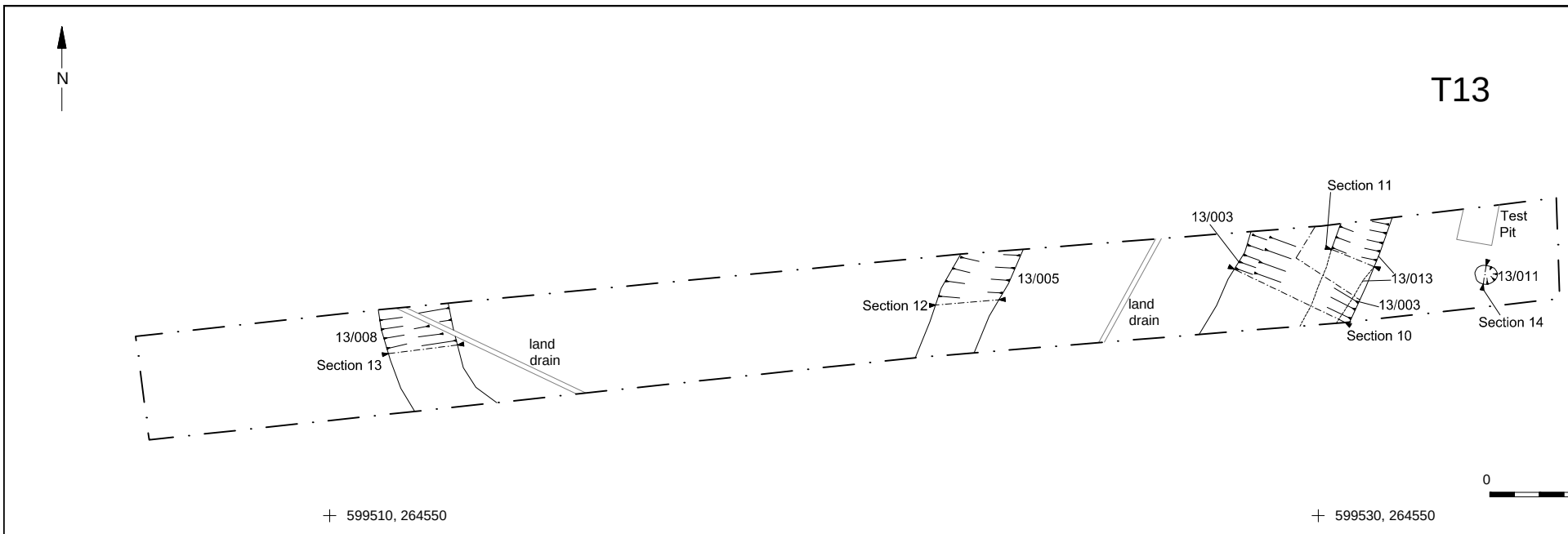
Project Ref: 180034	Nov 2019	Trench 12 plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019345	Drawn by: APL		

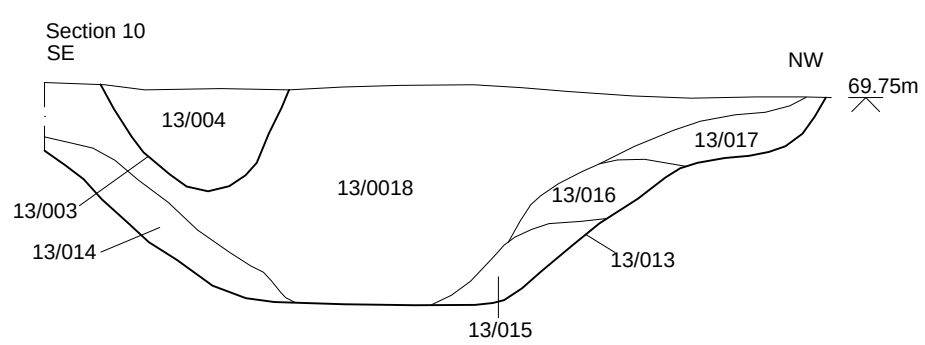
T13

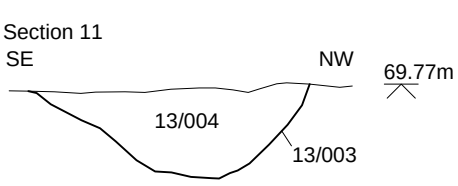


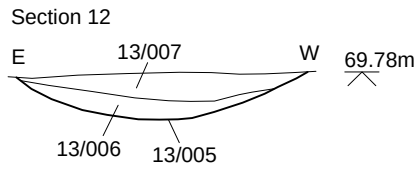
Ditch [13/013] and re-cut [13/003], looking SW (1m scale)

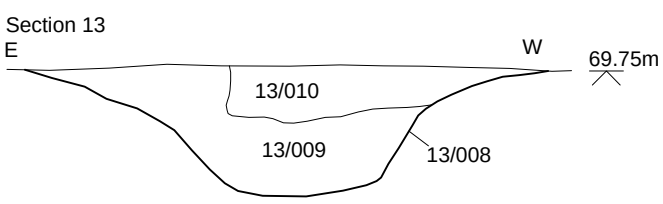
Ditch [13/005], looking south (0.5m scale)

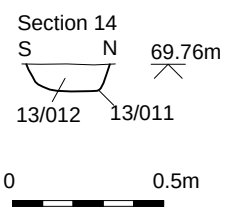
Ditch [13/008], looking south (0.5m scale)











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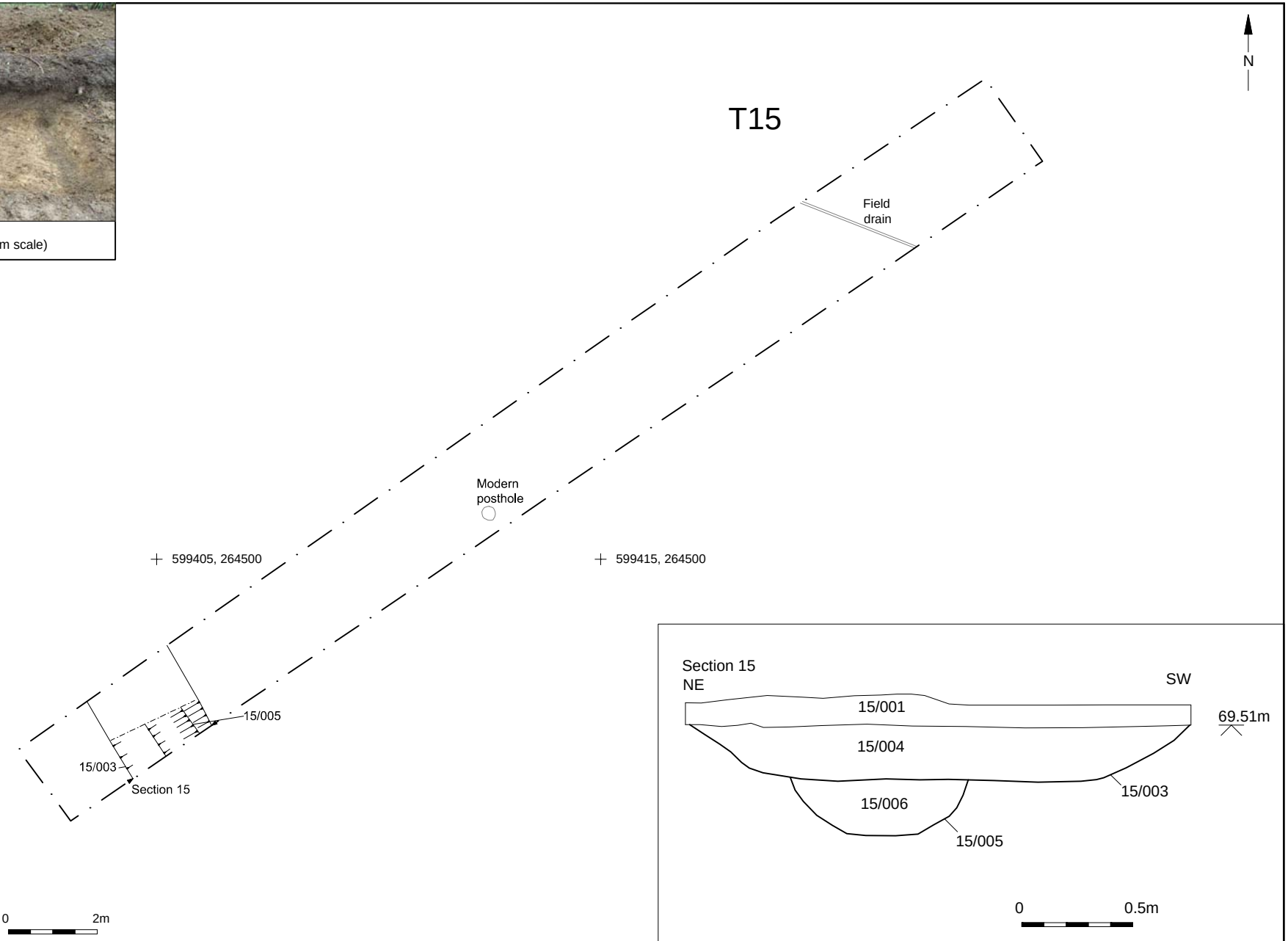
Project Ref: 180034	Nov 2019	Trench 13 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019345	Drawn by: APL		

Ditch [15/003] and ditch [15/005], looking SE (1m scale)



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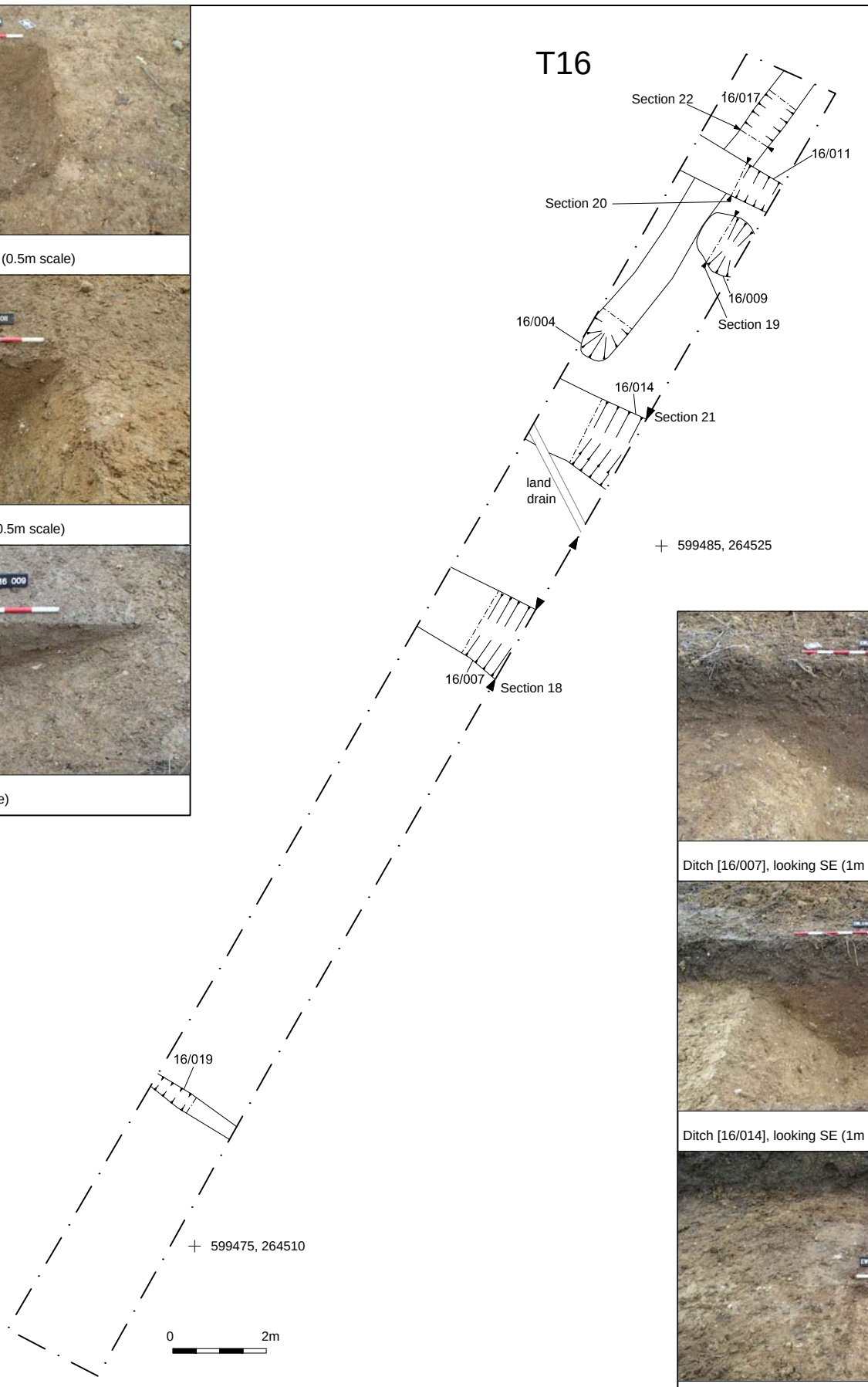
Project Ref: 180034	Nov 2019	Trench 15plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019345	Drawn by: APL		

Ditch terminus [16/004], looking NE (0.5m scale)

Ditch/trench [16/011], looking NW (0.5m scale)

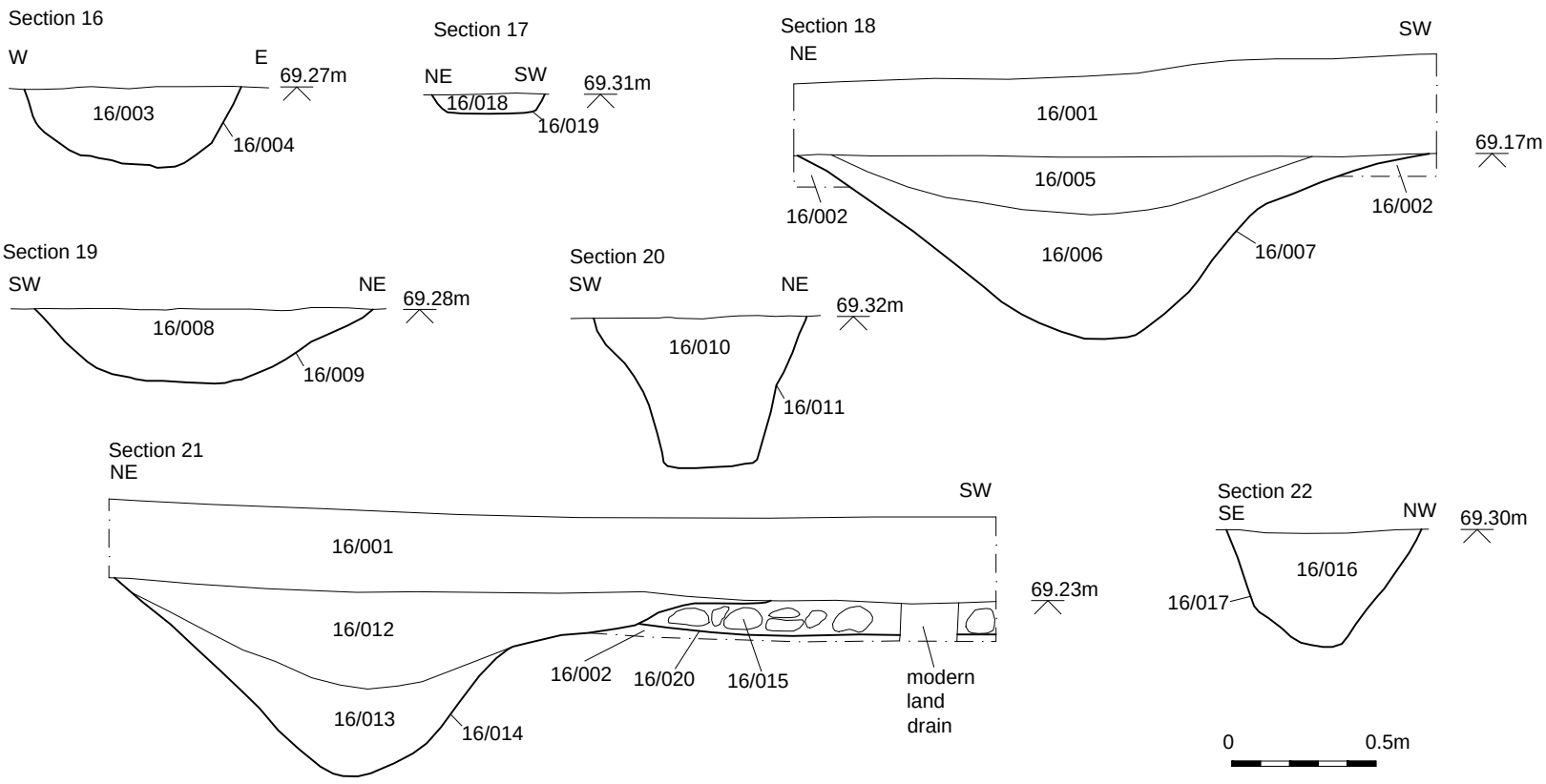
Pit [16/009], looking NW (0.5m scale)



Ditch [16/007], looking SE (1m scale)

Ditch [16/014], looking SE (1m scale)

Robber trench [16/019], looking SE (0.3m scale)



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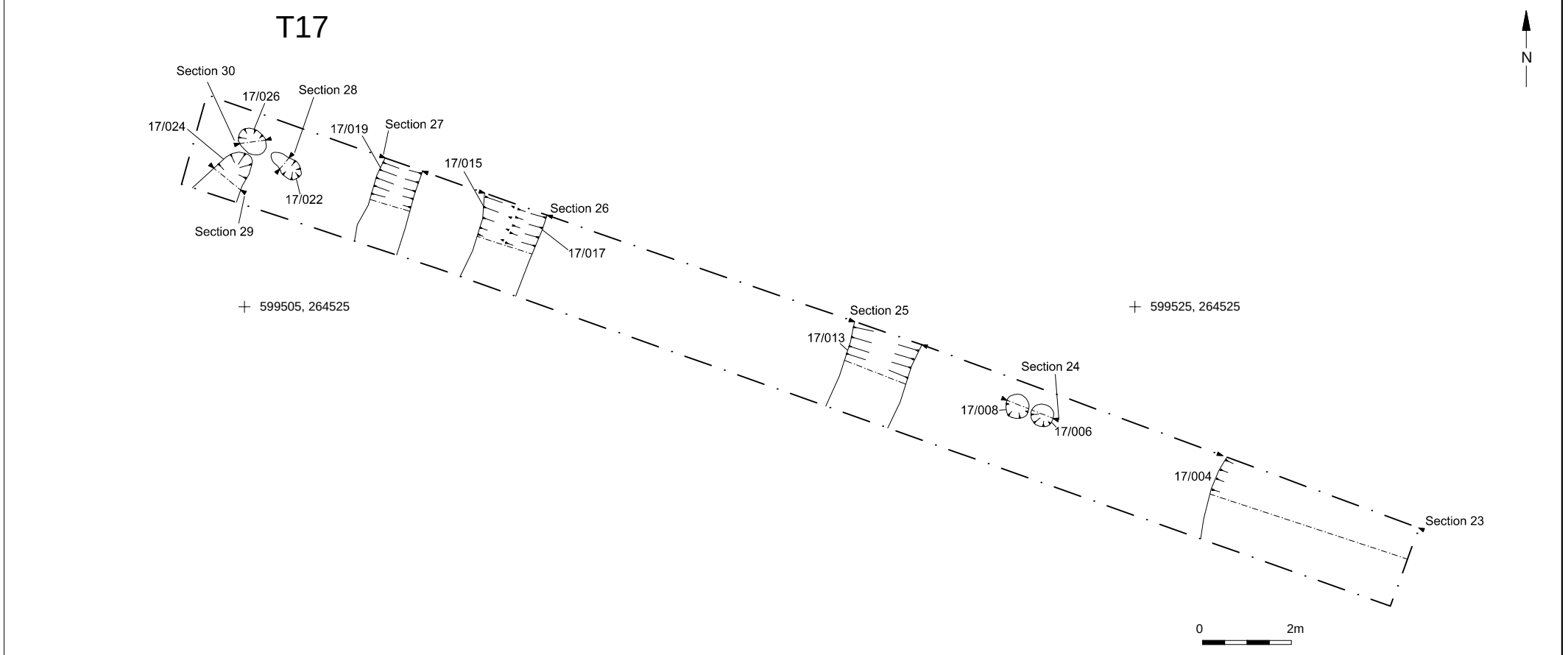
Project Ref: 180034	Nov 2019	Trench 16 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019345	Drawn by: APL		

T17



Ditch [17/013] and pit [17/010], looking NE (1m scale)

Pits [17/006] and [17/008], looking NE (0.3m scale)

Ditch [17/019], looking NE (0.5m scale)

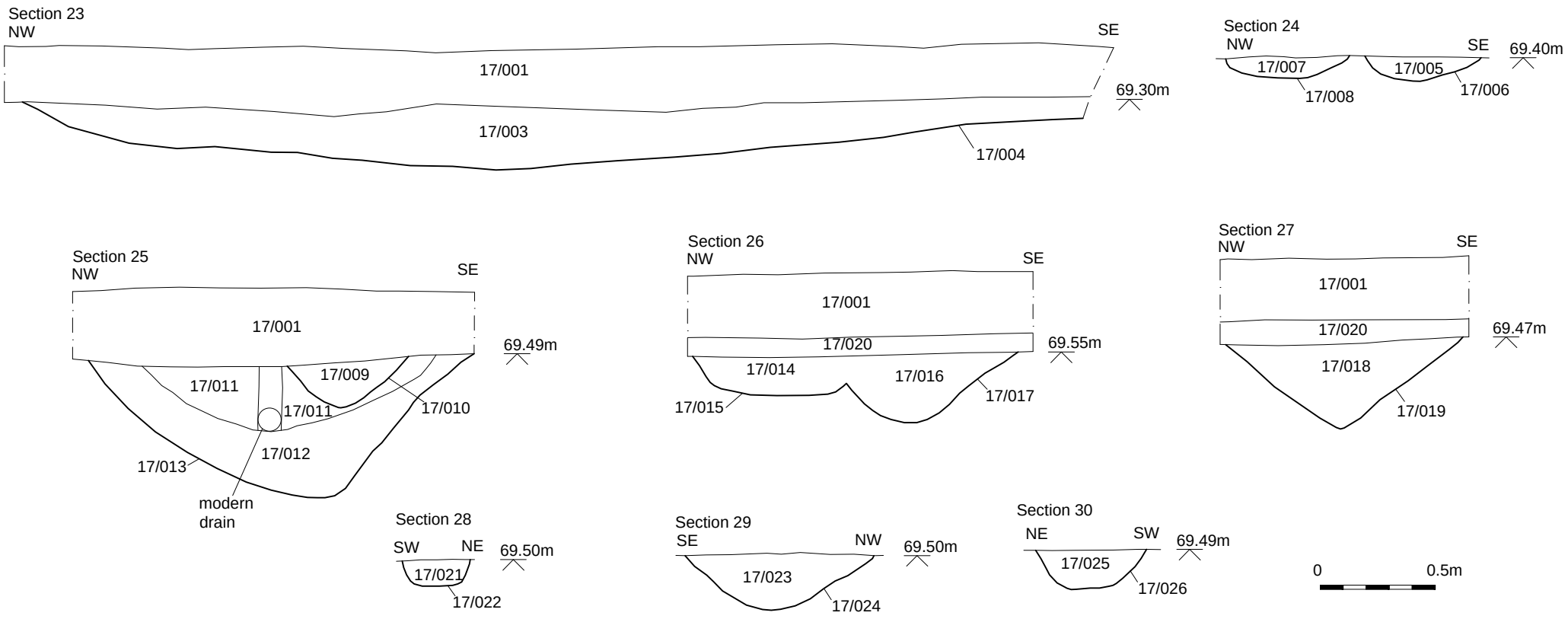
Pit/ditch terminus [17/024], looking SW (0.4m scale)

Pit [17/022], looking NW (0.2m scale)

Pit [17/026], looking south (0.3m scale)

Adjacent ditches [17/005] and [17/017], looking NE (1m scale)

Possible track [17/004], looking NE (1m scale)



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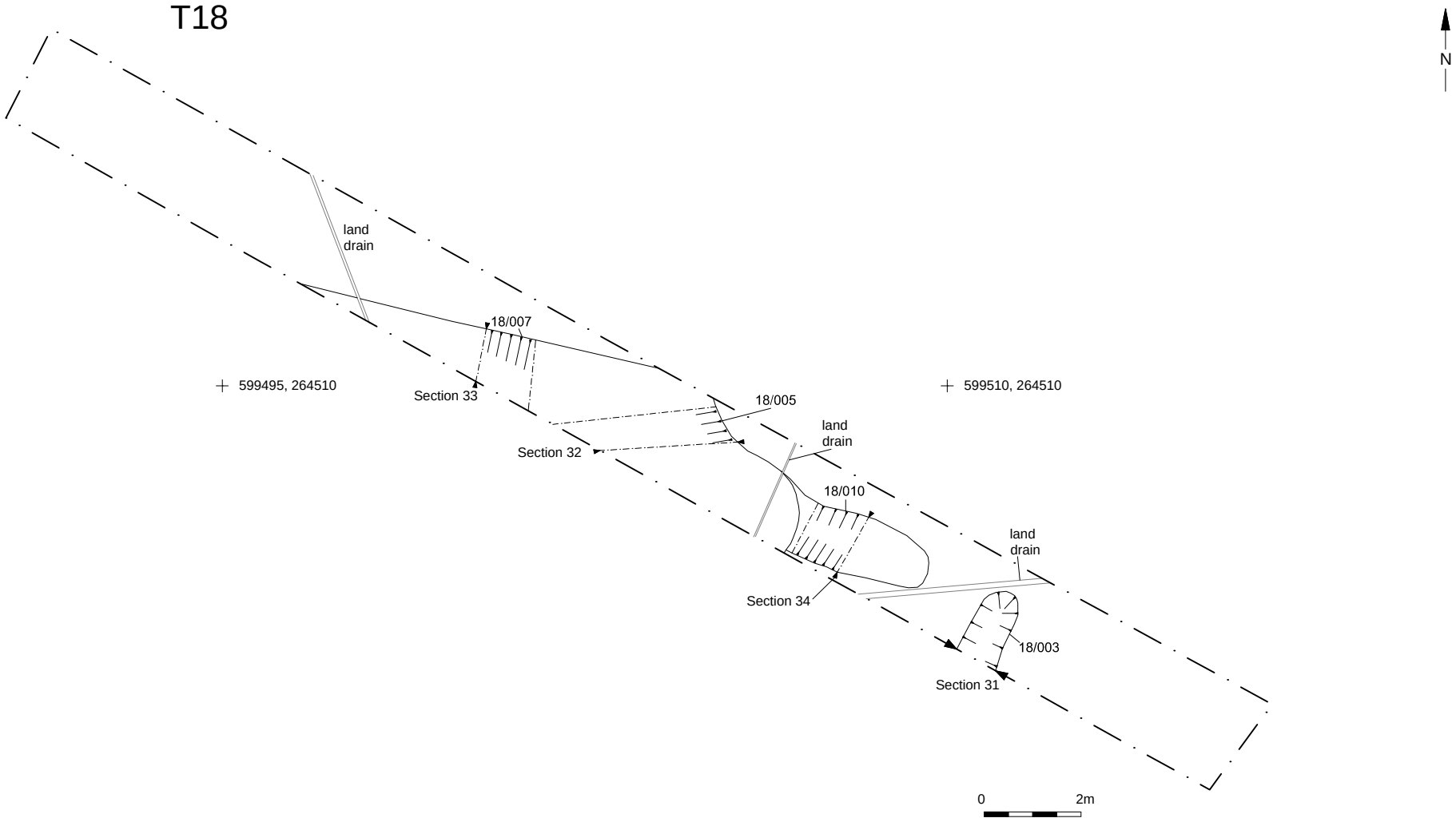
Project Ref: 180034	Nov 2019	Trench 17 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019345	Drawn by: APL		

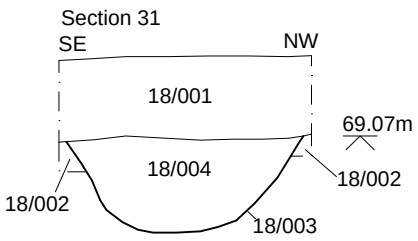
T18

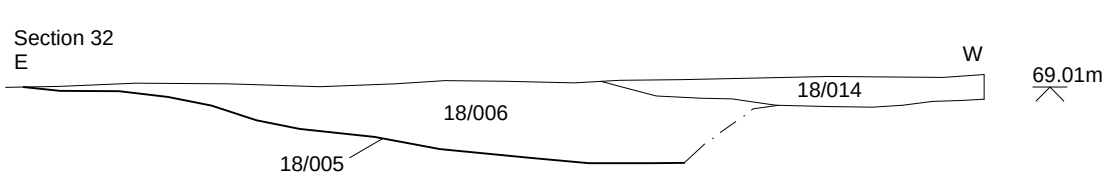


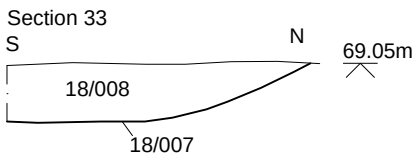
Pit/ditch terminus [18/003], looking SW (0.4m scale)

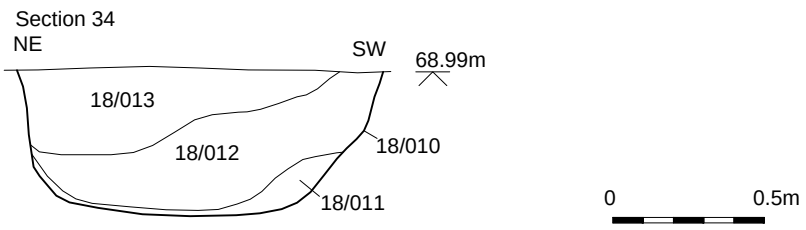
Ditch [18/010], looking SE (0.5m scale)

Cut feature [18/005], looking south (1m scale)









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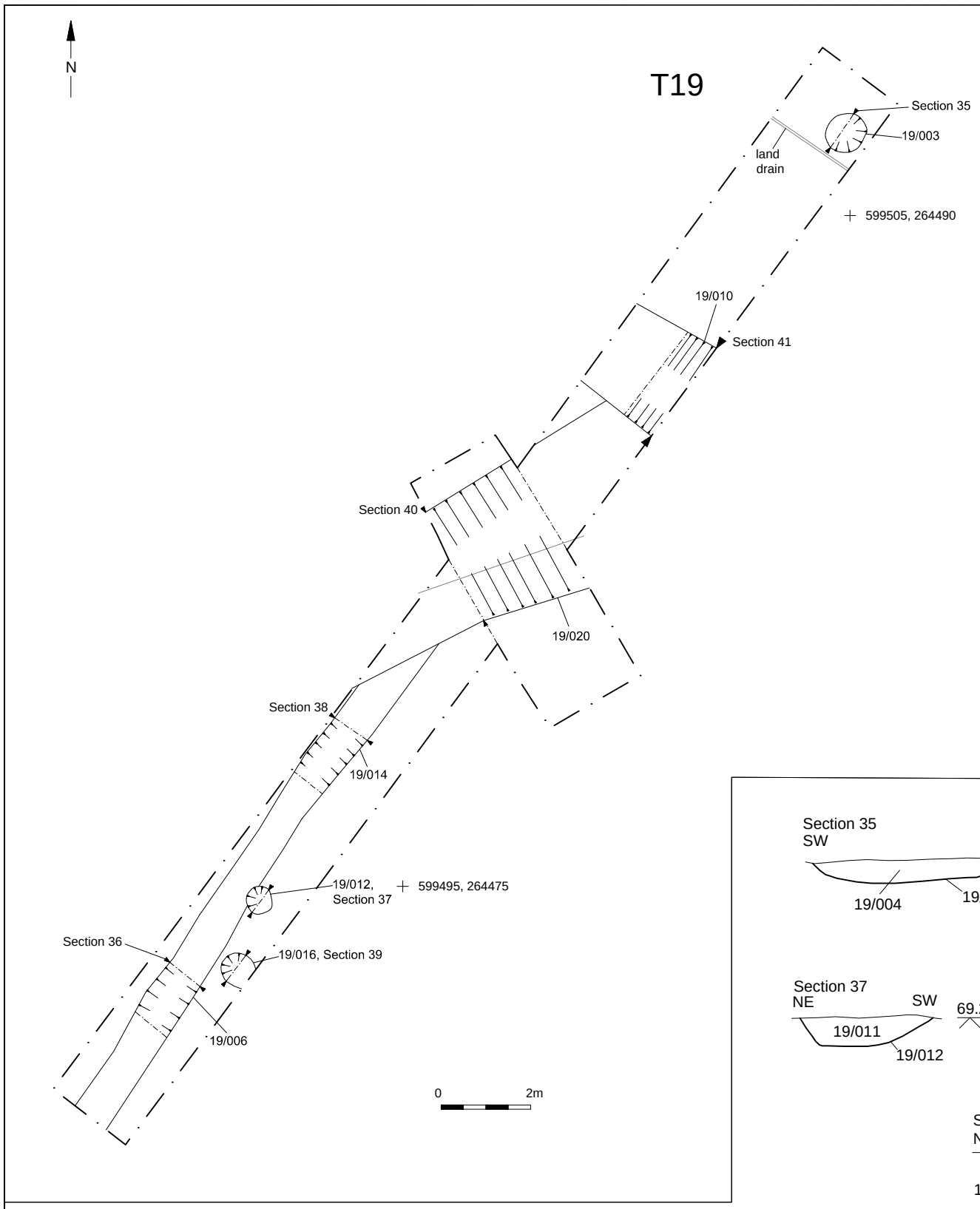
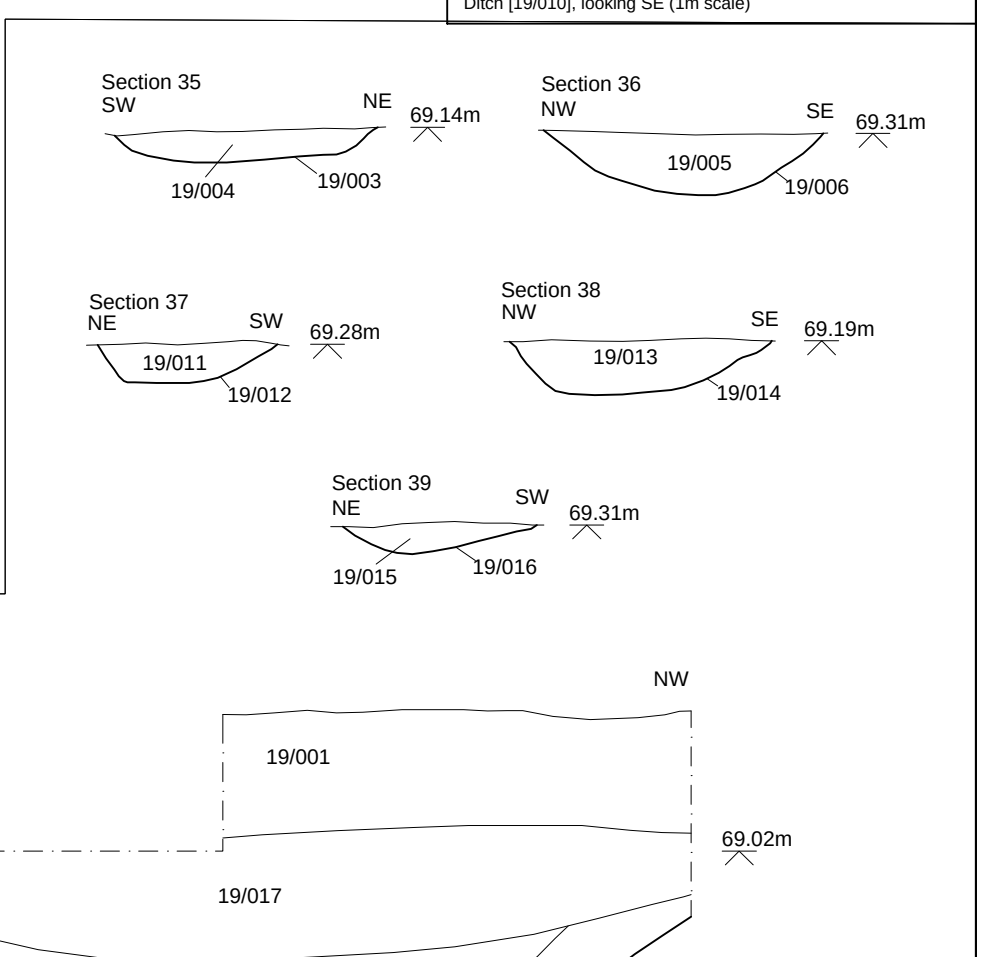
Project Ref: 180034	Nov 2019	Trench 18 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019345	Drawn by: APL		



Ditch segment [19/006], looking NE (0.5m scale)

Ditch [19/020], looking SW (1m scale)

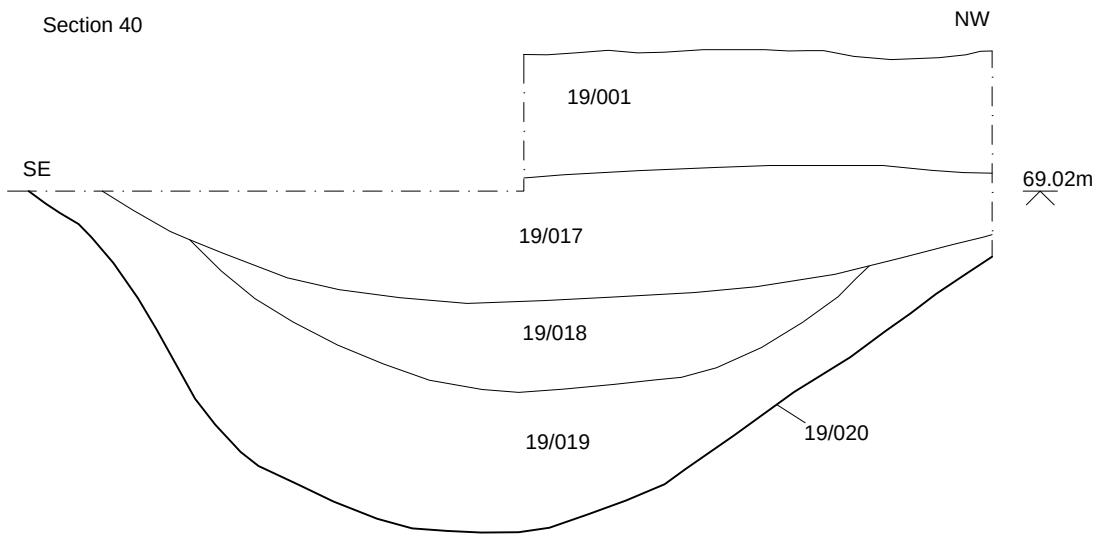
Ditch [19/010], looking SE (1m scale)

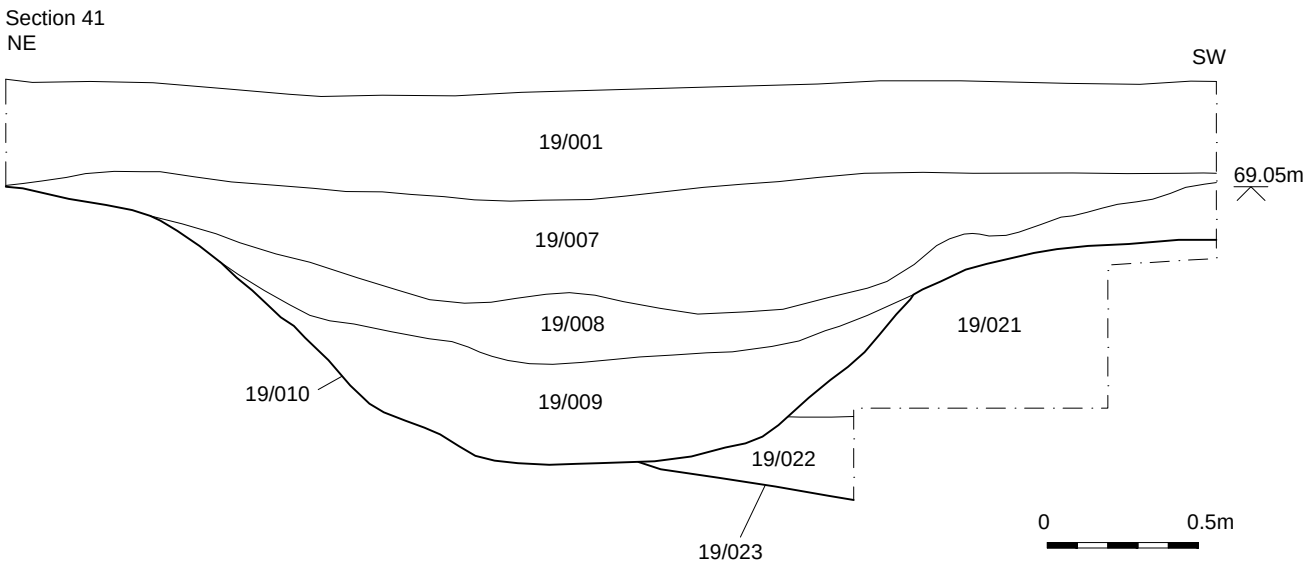


Pit [19/003], looking NW (0.4m scale)

Pit [19/012], looking SE (0.3m scale)

Pit [19/016], looking SE (0.4m scale)





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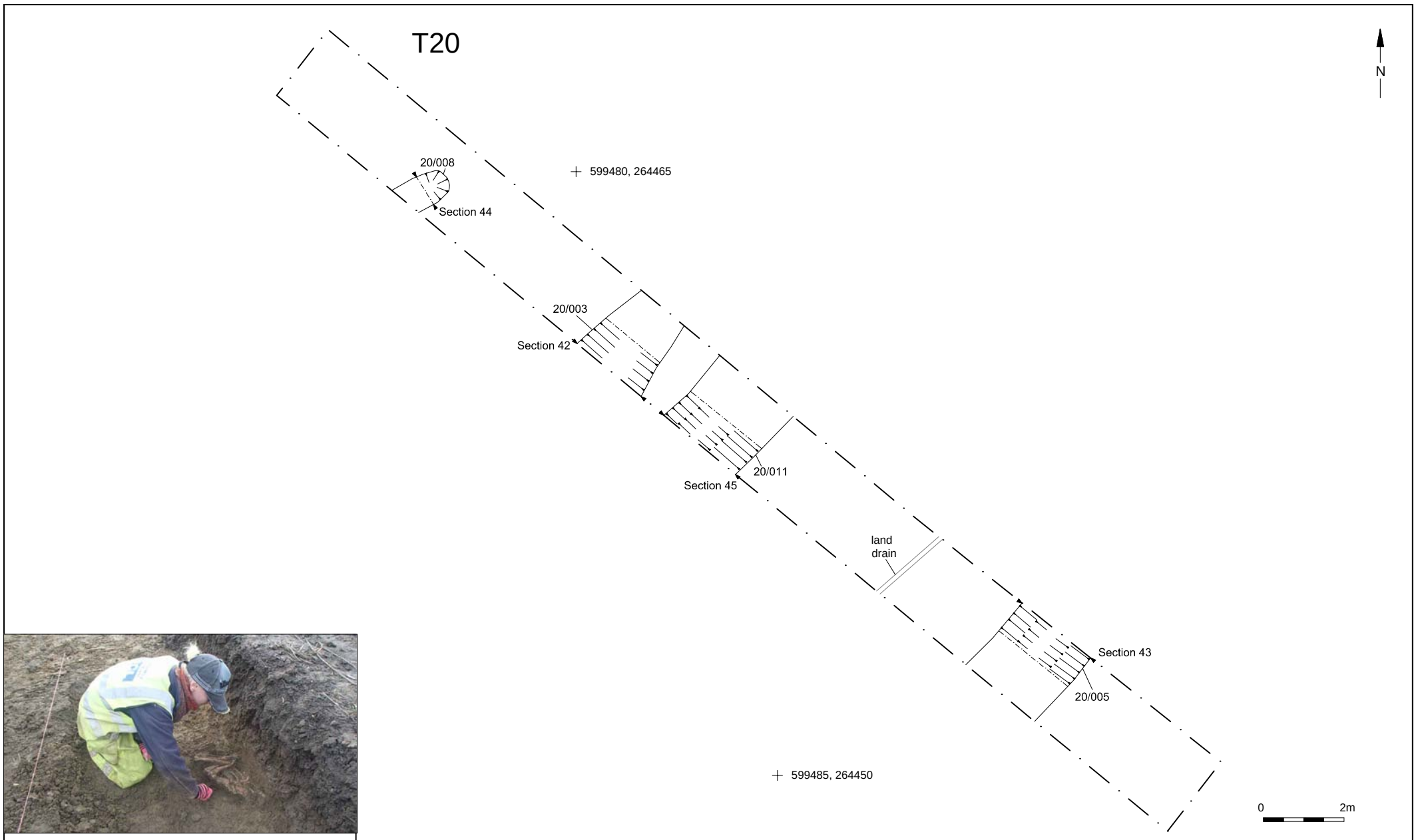
Project Ref: 180034	Nov 2019	Trench 19 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019345	Drawn by: APL		

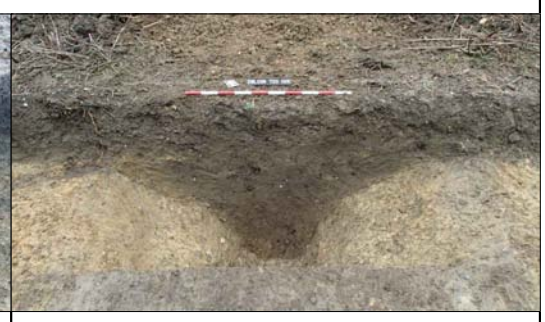


Excavating dog skeleton [20/010]

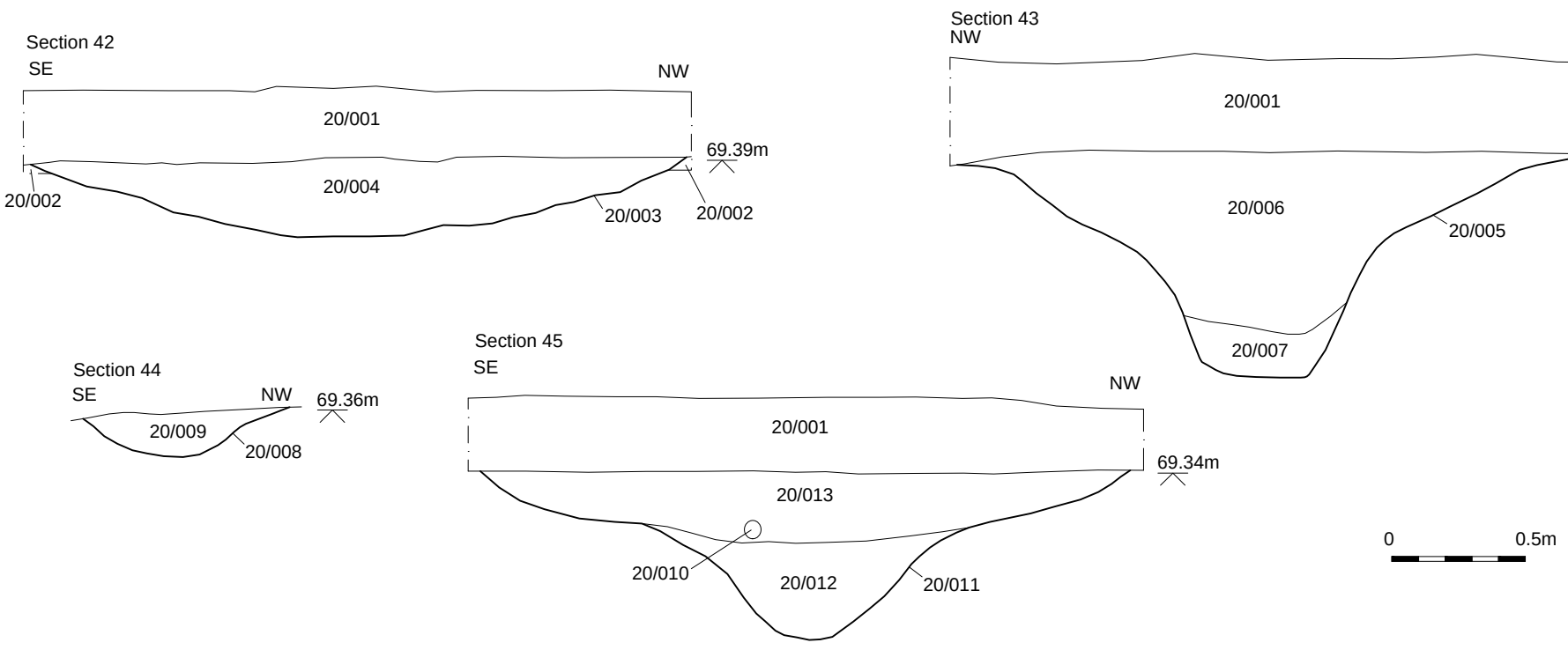
Pit/ditch terminus [20/008], looking SW (0.4m scale)

Unspecified cut feature [20/003], looking SW (1m scale)

Ditch [20/011], looking SW (1m scale)



Ditch [20/005], looking NE (1m scale)



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Project Ref: 180034	Nov 2019	Trench 20 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019345	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 2

Trench 3

Trench 4

Trench 6

Trench 7

Trench 10

Trench 11

Trench 14

Trench 21

Trench 22

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Project Ref: 180034	Nov 2019	Photographs of trenches without archaeological features	
Report Ref: 2019345	Drawn by: APL		

Trench 23

Trench 24

Trench 25

Trench 26

Trench 28

Trench 30

Trench 31

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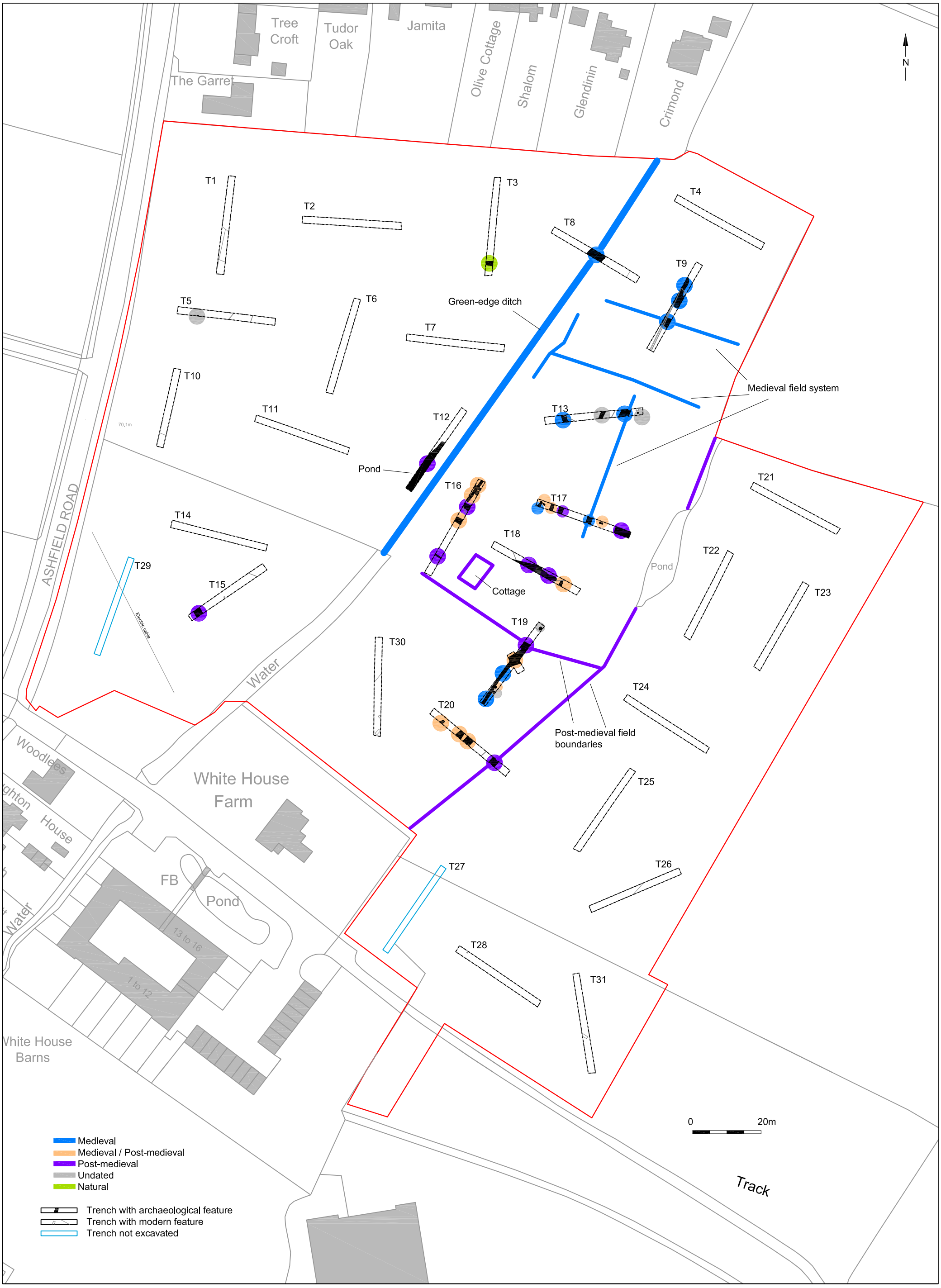
Project Ref: 180034	Nov 2019	Photographs of trenches without archaeological features	
Report Ref: 2019345	Drawn by: APL		



Geophysical survey by Magnitude Surveys

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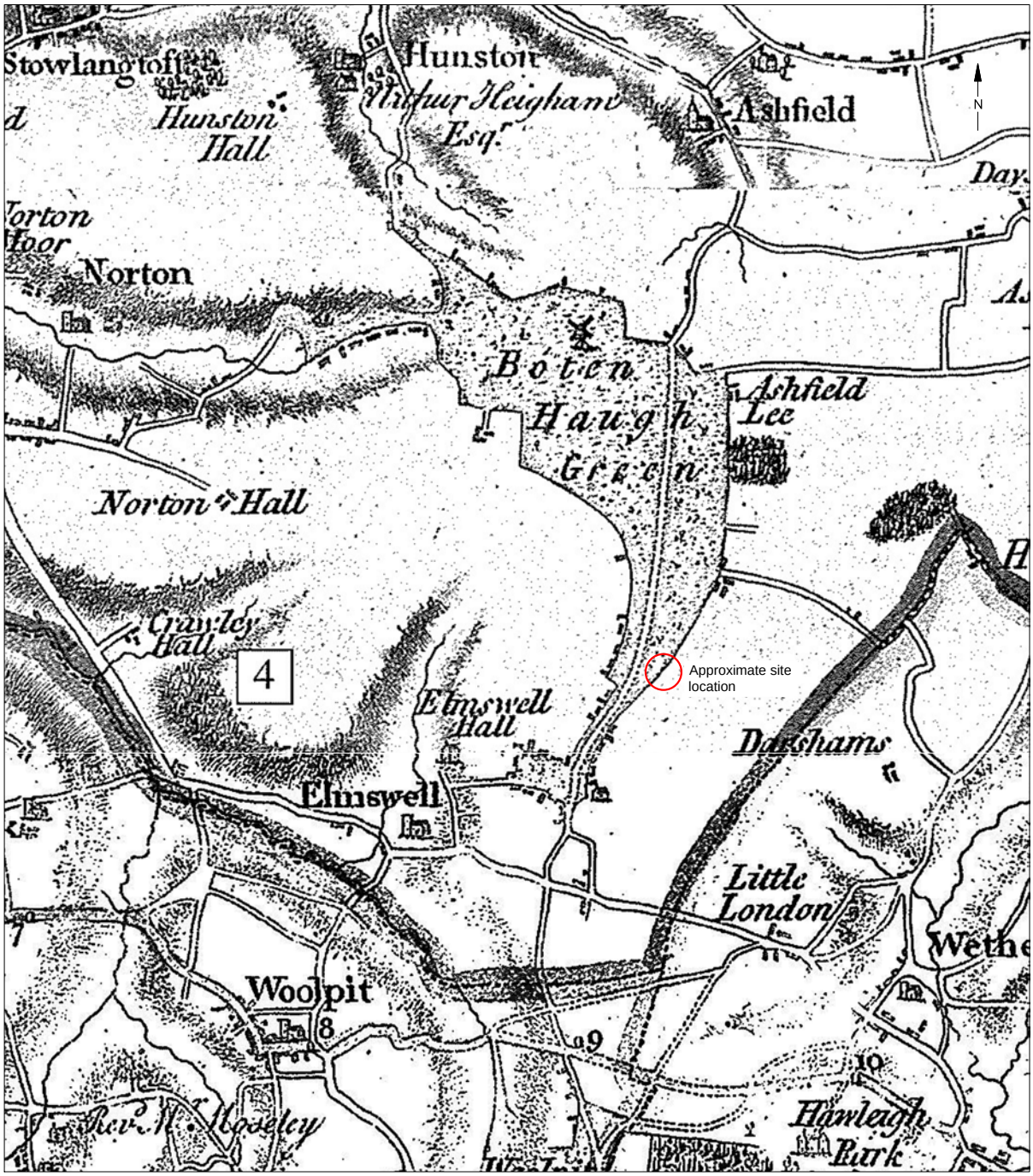
Project Ref: 180034	Nov 2019	Provisional phasing of features	
Report Ref: 2019345	Drawn by: APL		



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Project Ref: 180034	Nov 2019	Hodskinson's map of 1783 showing approximate site location (not to scale)	
Report Ref: 2019345	Drawn by: APL		

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